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HENRY J. HYAMS,
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This remedy has won for itself such notoriety from its cures of every variety of pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidence of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cure, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what article to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. Not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Coughs, Croup, Hoarseness, &c.; and for CHRONIC and the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

[From the New Orleans Creole.]
"How will the Germans Vote?"

"We look on the statements of the Republican Organs in the West and North on the subject of the German vote as having no actual foundation in fact."

"The Germans are democrats both in education and habits, and will never leave their party to follow some sentimental absurdity, which cannot stand the test of reason."—*Le Courier.*

We prefer to let the Germans speak for themselves. There is a slight possibility, not that the Courier is mistaken in regard to the fact of the Germans belonging to the Democratic party, but that he does not fully appreciate their ideas of what constitutes democracy, nor appreciate the extent of their defection from the party.

Mr. Philip Dorshiemer at Pittsburgh addressed a political assembly, making these emphatic statements.

"It was now nearly forty years since he first came to this country, and he little thought at that time that in the course of forty years he would be called to aid in stopping the aggression of slavery. He had belonged to the Democratic party nearly the whole time, and he never discovered that anything in the Democratic creed sanctioned the extension of slavery. If that was in their creed he never found it out."

People did not know the German character if they suppose that they were not opposed to the extension of slavery. They might be deceived by the name of Democracy, but when the question came on this subject they met it upon the right side.

Mr. John A. Grim, an editor of a German paper in Illinois, lately delivered a speech in which the following pregnant paragraph occurs:

"The Germans were willing to join any party that would aid them to freedom to liberty and free soil, and put an end to slavery. They have fought for liberty sword in hand, in Germany. And were willing to fight for it here. When the Germans heard that there was a new party raised for freedom, they said, 'that is the party for us—we will join that and fight for it till death.'"

Mr. Schneider, another editor of another German paper in Illinois, is quite as enthusiastic and determined in his advocacy of opinions hostile to the South.

"I can tell you," he said, "that no part of the population is more devoted to freedom than the German people. And I have further to say, that the Germans in Illinois endorse the nomination and platform with all their heart and soul. I intend to work to bring every German in the country, if possible, to support the nominations and the platform. I have no doubt that Mr. Fremont will receive the majority of the German votes in the Union. A majority of the German papers have all ready come out in favor of him and they all hope for the success of our glorious candidates. They hope for success, because the question at issue is one of vast importance to the German citizens of this great country. We look upon the struggle as between slave labor and free labor, and a triumph of free labor is of vital importance to the Germans in the United States. I think we shall triumph. I think I can say that the Prairie States will give at least two thousand majority for Fremont."

These extracts might be extended, were it necessary, in order to show the true position of the Germans in this canvass, and to convince the public that their settled opinions at all times, are decidedly sectional.

The Courier quotes a respectable list of German papers which still support Mr. Buchanan. If the list given proved that no journals of influence had deserted Mr. Buchanan, their would be reason "to disbelieve the assertion" that the Germans were not to be relied on by the Democracy. But look at the facts. We are told the Staats Zeitung, of New York, still carries the banner of Buchanan and Breckenridge. True; and the Abend Zeitung; The Staats Democrat; The New York City; The New Zeit; The Buffalo Telegraph; The Algemeine Zeitung; The Albany Freie Blatter; The Onondaga Democrat; The Pioneer; The Atlantis and the Beobachter von Genesee have deserted Mr. Buchanan, and now fight for free soil and Fremont. Is this no indication of the opinions and position of the Germans of New York?

In Pennsylvania the following leading German papers have entered the canvass against Pennsylvania's honored son, who now leads the Democratic host:—The Philadelphia Freie Presse; The Pittsburgher Courier; The Pittsburgher Freiheitfreund; The Americanische Beobachter; The Lebanon Demokrat; The Erie Zuschauer; The Vatherian-dawächter; The Volksfreund & Beobachter; The Doylestown Morgenstern; The Philadelphia Wochenblatt; The Unere Welt.

This array is pregnant with consequences disastrous to the aspirations of Mr. Buchanan. It proves his own States to be the seat of a revolution in the democratic party.

The Courier sets down the Cleveland Courier; The Cincinnati Volksfreund and The Columbus Welbete for Buchanan. It is true; but here we find the following journals have deserted the Cincinnati nominees:—The Cincinnati Volksblatt; The Cincinnati Republikaner; The Turnzeitung; The Sandusky Intelligenzblatt; The Toledo Express The Hochwachter; The Rakete; The Ohio Staats Zeitung The Beobachter, Dayton;

The Waechteram Erie, Cleveland,—a fearful array of desertion, which should give confidence to the assertion that the Germans were not simply abolitionists but were determined to reduce their principles to practice, through the dissolution of the Union itself be the consequence.

In Michigan, the Demokrat supports Buchanan, the Journal advocates Fremont.

In Illinois, the Chicago National Democrat; Peoria Banner; The Quincy Courier support Mr. Buchanan, while The Illinois Staats Zeitung; The Belleville Zeitung; The Belleville Volksblatt; The Quincy Journal; The Vorwärts Galens, are zealous for Fremont.

In Iowa, the entire German press—The Dubuque Staats Zeitung; The Davenport Demokrat; The Burlington Freie Presse—support Fremont.

We append in a tabular form the position of the German journals in other States, which shows the same astonishing defection from the Democratic party.

FOR BUCHANAN.	MARYLAND.	FOR FREMONT.
Baltimore Correspondent.	Baltimore Wecker.	Liedfreund.
N. O. Staat Zeitung.	N. O. Deutsche Zeitung.	CALIFORNIA.
	San Francisco Journal.	California Demokrat.
	NEW JERSEY.	Newark Zeitung.
	KENTUCKY.	Louisville Anzeiger.
	VIRGINIA.	Richmond Anzeiger.
	TEXAS.	Wheeler Staats Zeitung.
	NEW BRUNSWICK.	Deutsche Zeitung.
	SOUTH CAROLINA.	MINNESOTA.
	Deutsche Zeitung.	DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.
	Washington Wochenblatt.	

How the Courier or any honest mind can doubt that the mass of Germans in the free States are opposed to Mr. Buchanan, will appear strange to the reader. All must feel that it is the policy to reduce the South into the support of Mr. Buchanan under the false pretence that he alone can defeat the ticket of sectionalism. Were it possible for such counsel to prevail, the success of Fremont would be secured. Mr. Buchanan is scarcely known in the struggle now fearfully raging in the free States. His weakness is actually conceded not only by open admissions, but by the action of Northern Democratic Senators who have to abandon the principles of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

Wherever any class of naturalized citizens, or the open advocates of sectionalism, sustain the Democratic ticket, the avowed reason for it is that given by Mr. Julien of Indiana.

Mr. Julien, who was a candidate for Vice President, on the ticket, with the abolitionist, John P. Hale, was asked why was it, that being an avowed abolitionist, he could favor the repeal of the Missouri Compromise?

His answer was, I am opposed to the institution of slavery, East, West, North and South, and so long as the Missouri Compromise had existed, it was an admission that South of said line slavery could, legally, be maintained.

It is time, with these facts before us, for all who pretend to be friends of the Union and friends of the South, to speak out plainly. The contest is between Fremont and Fillmore. It is a struggle for the perpetuation or the dissolution of the Union. The foreign vote is for dissolution—it is hostile to the South. Can he be a friend of the South who is an advocate of Anti-Americanism?

The Democratic Reflector, published at Hamilton, N. Y., pulls down Buchanan and runs up Fremont. It says: "Our attachment to the Democratic party has been ardent and life long, and while we reluctantly withdraw from the support of the nominees of that party which professes to be Democratic, we nevertheless are thoroughly convinced that we are supporting still those principles which were the landmarks of the party during the administration of the early Democratic Presidents."

REPUBLICANS COMING OVER TO THE NATIONAL PARTY.—The Pioneer, a Black Republican paper in Wyandot county, Ohio, which supported Chase for Governor last fall, is out in a strong article against the election of Fremont. It declares its preference for Fillmore.

The Banner, another Fusion paper at West Liberty, Logan county, Ohio, also refuses to support Fremont, and goes in for Fillmore.

The Philadelphia Times, which strongly urged the nomination of McLean by the Republicans, has abandoned the Free-soil movement and zealously supports Mr. Fillmore.

GIVES IT UP.—The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune of the 10th inst, has this paragraph:

A Douglas man informed me to-day that the Democratic party give up the election of Buchanan.

A Loud Endorsement.

Hear the President of the Cincinnati Convention.—In April, 1854, Mr. Fillmore visited Savannah. The municipal welcome was extended to him by Hon. John E. Ward, who was then Mayor of the city, and, as our readers know, afterwards President of the Cincinnati Convention, which nominated Mr. Buchanan. His eulogy on Mr. Fillmore's administration is by far superior to any we have seen, in its concentrated and pregnant eloquence. Here it is:

"Mr. Fillmore: With unfeigned pleasure I perform the duty assigned me of welcoming you to the city of Savannah. Whilst the events which mark your administration of the government are of too recent date to be discussed without arousing passions, which on this occasion should be hushed to rest, we must all remember that those high and solemn trusts were not assumed by you in the sunshine of our prosperity. It was at a dark and eventful period in the history of our Government, when the brave began to fear the power of man, and the pious to doubt the favor of God." Dark and fearful were the clouds that hung on our horizon, violent the factions that agitated our land, and men seemed to rock not how wildly raged the storm, so that in its fury, it upturned the institutions of the South.

"It was your lot to breast that storm, and bid its maddening cease, and to do that you must turn away from the crowds of flatterers to tread the lonely path of duty. With your robes of office as with a prophesy of ice, you wrapped yourself from all the prejudices of earlier years, and from all the temptations which surrounded you. 'Untrifled by threats, unswayed by the clamors you held on your steady course,' preserved the constitution of your country gave peace to the land we love and repose to the institutions which we cherish illustrating to the world that 'peace has its victories no less renowned than war.' It is fit and proper, now, when you have laid aside place and power and patronage that the affections of a grateful people should follow you to your home, and linger around you in your retirement. As the constituted authorities of the city of Savannah, we welcome you within her limits—as the representatives of the people, we welcome you to our hospitalities—as a portion of her citizens, we welcome you to our homes and our hearts."

On the day following, Mr. Fillmore was honored with an aquatic excursion, during the festivities of which, the same eloquent eulogist offered the following sentiment:

"OUR DISTINGUISHED GUEST: Raised up by Providence to be the ruler of a nation, he scorned to become the ruler of a faction."

To this toast three cheers were proposed by Solomon Cohen, Esq., the present Democratic Postmaster of Savannah!

It would seem that, if Mr. Ward, President as aforesaid, didn't tell two or three of the biggest fibs ever fabricated, Mr. Fillmore is pre-eminently the man for the South and the Nation!

FILLMORE SPIRIT IN ALABAMA.—The Mobile News has the following telegraphic dispatch:

Montgomery, July 11.—The friends of Fillmore and Donaldson had a tremendous rally last night, and the enthusiasm was up to the highest pitch. Nothing like it since 1840. Hilliard, Chilton, Watts and Baker, of Russell, spoke. The crowd broke up at 12 o'clock with loud and continued cheers for Fillmore and Donaldson that made the "welcoming" of Macon is a blaze.

Such is the report of the Montgomery meeting from Macon we have a letter giving a brief account of the rally there. The writer says: "I have seen no such enthusiasm since 1840, when Mr. Hilliard met and defeated Mr. Pugh. The whole affair was exceedingly brilliant. Mr. Hilliard made the first speech, Mr. Baker of Montgomery, followed, then Mr. Baker of Russell, and Judge Chilton closed. Macon will give its former large majority for our candidates. The cheering was hearty, and had a tone of 1840 about it. On the 23d there is to be a great gathering at Salem, Russell county."

Hilliard and Chilton have commenced in good earnest; and we learn, intend canvassing the whole State. Never were men engaged in a better cause and never did a cause have ampler champions. The ball is rolling.

THEY ARE PASSING AWAY.—The Weekly Tribune, a strong Democratic paper, published at Manitowoc, Wisconsin, has hauled down the Buchanan flag, and declared its preference for Col. Fremont. In its issue of July 3d, it announces the fact, as follows: The name of James Buchanan no longer floats from the political masthead of this sheet. Next week we shall enlist under the banner of Col. Fremont, and, "sink or swim, live or die, survive, or perish," we shall feel a soldier's pride in battling manfully under his banner.

MR. BUCHANAN AND THE MONROE DOCTRINE.—In the debate upon the Panama mission Mr. Buchanan took strong grounds against the Monroe doctrine. The Cincinnati platform, upon which he just now perched, goes not only the whole length of the Monroe doctrine but several lengths beyond it. In what earthly thing was he ever consistent?

FILLMORE PAPERS IN NEW YORK.—The Albany Statesman estimates the number of Fillmore papers in the State of New York at over fifty. Not one of them, it adds, has deserted.

Hon. Edward Bates, formerly United States Senator from Missouri, a sterling old line Whig, is making powerful speeches in Missouri in behalf of Fillmore and Donelson.

OPPOSITION PRESS IN PENNSYLVANIA.—The following is a correct list, as far as we have been able to ascertain, of the papers in the State, having at their masthead the names of Fillmore and Donelson.—*Phila. News.*

Daily News, Philadelphia.
Delaware County American, Media.
Berks Journal, Reading.
Berks County Press, Reading.
Register and Citizen, Lancaster.
Eagle, York.
Republican, York.
Farmer, Easton.
Whig, Easton.
Jeffersonian, Stroudsburg.
News, Shippensburg.
American, Carlisle.
Perry Freeman, Bloomfield.
Junata Sentinel, Mifflington.
Gazette, Lewistown.
Aurora, Lewistown.
American, Huntingdon.
American Era, Allentown.
Register, Hollidaysburg.
Cambria Tribune, Johnstown.
Fulton Republican, McConnellsburg.
Chronicle, Bedford.
Citizen, Uniontown.
Jefferson Star, Brookville.
Banner, Clarion.
Democrat, Bellefonte.
Watchman, Lock Haven.
Independent Press, Williamsport.
Luminary, Muncy.
Militian, Milton.
Lackawanna Herald, Scranton.
Mercersburg Journal.
Spectator, Hanover, York county.
American Standard, Uniontown.
Journal, Mercersburg.

There are thirty-five papers in this list for Fremont and Dayton, there are thirty-one papers. For Fremont and John son, there are two. The Philadelphia Inquirer, Philadelphia Sun, and several other influential papers, also advocate the election of Mr. Fillmore, though they do not raise the American flag.

STRAW.—Among the Democratic papers in New York which now support Fremont, are the Ithaca Journal (for many years the Democratic organ of Tompkins co.) the Angelica Reporter, Allegany county, St. Lawrence Republican, Ogdensburg, and the Otsego Democrat, Cooperstown. The Republic, Buffalo, Democratic Reflector, Madison county, Cayuga New Era, Auburn, Pulaski Democrat, Oswego county, all influential "Soft" papers, have also joined the Republicans.

Among the Pennsylvania papers which come out for Fremont are the following:—Pittsburg Gazette, Journal and Despatch, Erie Gazette and Constitution, Beaver Argus, Mercer Freeman, Condorport People's Journal, Washington Reporter, Honedale Democrat, Tioga Agitator, Montrose Republican, Bradford Argus, Wilkesbarre Record, Lebanon Courier, Hollidaysburg Whig, Crawford Journal, Chambersburg Repository and Transcript, York Advocate, Huntingdon Journal, Doylestown Intelligencer, Lancaster Examiner and Herald, Lancaster Independent Whig, (German) Westchester Village Record, Chester Republican, Pottsville Miners' Journal, Harrisburg Intelligencer, and the Lewistown Gazette.

The only Welsh newspaper in the United States, the Gwylfyr-Amerig—a paper of much influence among the natives of Wales—has come out for Fremont.

There is a Fremont paper in Kentucky—the Daily News, Newport.

The Washington correspondent of the Commercial Advertiser writes:

"Intelligent Democrats from the Northwest have arrived here, whose accounts of the political excitement in that quarter are very gloomy. In Ohio, they say, the feeling is all in one way, and that is against the Democrats. Further, they say, the same feeling appears to be very general throughout the whole Northwest. There are such things as sudden popular impulses, which sweep away old party barriers, and it is about time for the recurrence of one of them. The very belief that the public mind leans in favor of any party is apt to increase its strength, and extend its influence. Thus Pennsylvania begins to feel the presence of anti-Buchanan elements, and if the impression be permitted to prevail, that Buchanan's chances are hopeless, he will be deserted with as little ceremony as it were a Franklin Pierce."

MR. FILLMORE.—The Kingston (Tenn.) Gazette, a Democratic paper, speaks of Mr. Fillmore as follows:

With reference to Mr. Fillmore, as a man, it is undoubtedly the best nomination the party could have made. While he occupied the Presidential chair, he threw off all sectionalism and administered the government in accordance with the provisions and spirit of the Constitution, dealing out equal-handed justice to the North and to the South. He exhibited his nationality by a warm and manly support of the compromise measures. This was his duty; and of doing it he deserves an approving conscience and the reward of duty well done.

ENDORSEMENT OF FILLMORE AND DONELSON.—Twenty three States were represented in the American National Campaign session at Philadelphia, on the 4th inst. W. J. Hamill, of Maryland, presided. After the usual business of the annual session had been transacted, a resolution was unanimously adopted endorsing the nominations of Fillmore and Donelson.

SECTIONALISM.—If sectionalism had never had a moments existence, or the least foothold in this country, prior to the election of Franklin Pierce and the assembling of the 33d Congress, this administration and the two Congresses which have been cotemporary with it would have established it in the most virulent and conciliable degree. The measures of the administration and its leaders in Congress have been unsuccessfully directed to one object—the abrogation of the South from the North.—*N. Y. Com. Advertiser.*

Who is JAMES BUCHANAN?—No one, says the New York Sun, will seriously ask "who is James Buchanan?" This is said with touch of irony and evident satisfaction. Well, it is pleasant, is it not, to have a candidate for the Presidency at last, of whom somebody had heard something before he was nominated? But if it should happen that any one should ask, "Who is James Buchanan?" you can tell them at once and without stopping to think about it. Why, he is the man who abused Madison and the war with England in a Fourth of July oration in 1825, at a round rate. He is the man who was four times elected to Congress as a Federalist. He is the man who came to Henry Clay in 1825 and tried to make a bargain with him, or at least held out a tempting offer to him, viz: that he should be Secretary of State if he would vote for General Jackson; and he is the man who led the General to believe that Mr. Clay and Mr. Adams had made a corrupt bargain. He is the man who heard this charge made, reiterated, and the changes upon it rung all over the country for fifteen or sixteen years, and yet knowing it to be false, never denied it. He is the man who said to General Clinch, in 1844, that he could make those Dutchmen in Pennsylvania believe that Mr. Polk was a better protective tariff man than Mr. Clay; and he is the man who took the stump in Pennsylvania in the fall of 1844, and by pledging the honor of a gentleman to the people of that State that Mr. Polk was a better protective tariff man than Mr. Clay, did make them believe it, and vote for Mr. Polk, whereby they lost the tariff of 1843, and he got the office of Secretary of State, all of which he knew beforehand would take place; and he is the same man who said in a speech in the Senate, that the best protection manufacturers could have was low wages. Now, who does not know who James Buchanan is?—*Cincinnati Times.*

IMPORTANT RUMOR.—The Washington correspondent of the Savannah Republican says: "It is reported here that one of our Senators, (Mr. Toombs) lately on a visit North, has said that he found few really National men out of the Fillmore party."

The Macon Messenger says: "We think this quite probable, and that Messrs. Toombs, Iverson, Stephens and other Southern leaders will see the propriety of repudiating the Cincinnati programme."

A gentleman from Macon reports that private letters had been received there from well-informed persons at Washington, confirming the above. The New York Herald adds that a bolt is expected soon among several of the Southern supporters of Buchanan at Washington. We should think Van Buren would settle the matter speedily.

PHILADELPHIA, JULY 17.—A collision took place yesterday on the Northern Pennsylvania Railroad, between the excursion train, containing the orphans of St. Michael's Church, and the regular train.

Six cars were demolished. Thirty-nine lives lost by this terrible catastrophe, sixty-one others injured. The cars took fire after the accident, and many of the dead bodies were consumed. Among the killed was one of the priests who had charge of the children in the excursion train.

WASHINGTON AFFAIRS.—Washington, July 17.—Mr. Keitt, of South Carolina, announced his resignation yesterday.

The Senate has confirmed the whole list of appointments of substitutes for those suspended by the Naval Board.

Mr. Herbert's trial is progressing. Much interest is felt in the result.

A GOOD REASON.—Mr. J. M. Patton, Jr., of Richmond, Va., declines to act as a delegate to the Whig Convention to be held at Richmond, on the ground that he is neither a Whig, a Democrat, nor an American, but he adds:

I have no hesitation in saying, that, while I have a great respect for Mr. Buchanan, as at present advised, I prefer Mr. Fillmore to him, and I do so upon the principle on which you would act if you had to make a shot on which your life depended, and had two rifles before you, one of which you had fully tried and knew to be good, and the other of which, though highly recommended, you did not know.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune of the 10th inst, has this paragraph:

A Douglas man informed me to-day that the Democratic party gives up the election of Buchanan.

The Fillmore fires do seem to be sweeping over the country in a perfect blaze.

RATHER SIGNIFICANT.—The bill in the Senate to appropriate some three hundred thousand dollars to improve the mouth of the Mississippi, which passed over the president's veto, received the warm support of Gen. Cass, of Messrs. Sillid, Douglass, and other staunch Democratic Senators, but was opposed by Mr. Brodhead, of Pennsylvania the especial, personal and political friend of Mr. Buchanan. "Wonder how the dwellers upon our noble stream, the thousands who are immediately interested in the improvement of its mouth, will like this indication of Mr. Buchanan, on river improvements? Won't it render them more enthusiastic in his favor?" The phrase "two-thirds" in the Constitution, it was decided means two-thirds of the members present.

The Philadelphia Inquirer, the organ of the Straight Whigs, and a very influential journal, has a strong article in favor of Mr. Fillmore. It says:

"One thing, at least, is certain—the election of Millard Fillmore to the Chief Magistracy of the Republic would be a national blessing. He has been tried, and has realized the highest expectations, even of his warmest friends. He is for the Union as it is, he is for peace and all its priceless blessings—he is for the Constitution and all the Laws—he is for the immortal Clay, he would rather right than be President."