

Squatter Sovereign.

"The South, and her Institutions."

STRINGFELLOW & KELLEY, Editors.

ATCHISON, KANSAS TER.,

TUESDAY, AUGUST 26, 1856.

The Best Advertising Medium in the Upper Country.

Look out for the X.

A cross (thus X) immediately before the name, signifies that the subscriber has not paid for his paper, and that it is expected he will remit the amount due us by the return mail.

CAPT W. W. HERBERT.—Now traveling in the Southern States, is agent for the Squatter Sovereign.

County Convention Postponed.

Owing to the recent disturbances, and the absence of so large a number of the citizens of both the town and country, it has been deemed advisable to postpone the County Convention, to be held for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Legislature, until quiet is again restored. Due notice will be given when it is deemed practicable by the delegates to appoint another day for the meeting.

REMOVAL OF THE POST-OFFICE.—The office has been removed to the Law Office of P. P. Wilcox Esq., on C. Street, and will be attended to by him during the "war in Kansas."

J. H. BLASSINGAME, P. M.

How They Lie.

The Chicago Tribune states that the "Ruffians" sent up a party of men to intercept Gen. Lane and his vanguard, "accompanied by Company C. of the U. S. Dragoons, and Judge Leecombe, with the avowed intention, it is said by his friends, of taking Lane, holding a court on the prairie and hanging him to the first swinging limb. But their discretion overcame their valor, and they "marched down again." The Ruffians were of Capt. Clarkson's command—"Kansas militia,"—and numbered about one hundred rifles. "They went in advance of the regulars."—This is another abolition lie. Not a "Ruffian" marched either before or after the regulars, who were furnished Judge Leecombe at his request as a body-guard to protect the Court whilst in the Northern part of the territory. Had it not been for this precaution, there is but little doubt that Lane's forces would have attempted to break up the Court, and destroy its papers. It would not have been the first time such an act had been done by abolitionists, as Judge Cato can bear witness.

All the labored efforts of the Tribune to create the impression that the "Eastern emigrants" have been interfered with is time mispent. The "Ruffians" had no desire to "interfere" with the entrance of the "emigrants" through Nebraska. The veriest fool that reads the Tribune is aware of the character of these "emigrants"—that of an armed and equipped body of invaders—and therefore is not to be gulled. In trapping fish, it is not customary to meet them at the gate of the trap, but to watch until the trap is full and then close the entrance. Thus have the "Ruffians" proceeded with Lane and his gang.—They are in the trap, and in less than three days the gate will be so securely closed that not even a minnow can escape. And in less than a week won't we have a glorious time "gigging" these fish from the mud-holes of the East. There is no escape for them—turn which they will, a "Ruffian" with "gig" in hand, will meet them, ready to strike them down with unerring aim. To all such "Eastern emigrants" as are now coming into the Territory, we warn you that it costs nothing to get in, but what it will cost to get out is a question we cannot solve. All we ask is an open field and fair fight, and let the victors remain possessors of the soil. That this is the ultimatum there is now no longer a doubt.

"The New York Citizen."

We have received from the publisher a copy of this able American Irish weekly Journal. It is by far the best Irish paper published in the Union, and it has done more to renew sympathy for Ireland, than all other papers published in this country. In the copy we have before us, appears an able letter from the powerful pen of John Mitchell, favoring the election of James Buchanan to the Presidency. The Citizen is an ardent supporter of the Democratic Ticket, and with its great influence will do much to promote the success of that party. The Citizen is soon to commence the publication of the life of Thos. Devin Riley, from the pen of John Mitchell, a biography which will be eagerly sought for by the reading public. The Citizen has a circulation of 20,000 copies, and is daily becoming more popular. It should receive a liberal support from the Irish population, whose interests it so ably defends. Terms only \$3 per annum. Address John McClanahan, New York City. We should be happy to receive the Citizen as a regular exchange.

SAN FRANCISCO.—During the last seven years, fourteen hundred murders, it is said, have been perpetrated in and about San Francisco, and the city itself has been burned down seven times.

"Third and Last Time."

If a crisis has not arrived in the affairs of men, it certainly has in the affairs of Kansas. On the first page we give an account of the depredations of Lane's "Eastern Emigrants" though matters are represented somewhat worse than more recent intelligence goes to prove; but the main features are correct. A courier from Leecompton on Sunday, reports eight hundred of the Abolitionists on this side of Kansas river, who, it is understood, purpose intercepting Col. Payne's regiment. Perhaps, ere this, an engagement has taken place. The roads from Leecompton to Westport and Leavenworth City are all reported to be guarded by the Abolition forces, and they have planted cannon and a large force at Wakarusa bridge to stop the progress of any opposing forces from the Southern portion of the Territory.

Our friends have been collecting during the past week, and in a few days will have a well organized force in the field, equal to any emergency. We again reiterate, a crisis has arrived in the affairs of Kansas, and another week will tell a tale that will have an important bearing on the future fate of Kansas. It behooves every citizen to "shoulder arms" without any further delay. We have been slow to believe that anything like serious fighting would occur, but we are now fully convinced that a deadly struggle must ensue, and one or more hard-fought battles transpire before the Abolitionists can be subdued. The incredulity of our citizens generally have made them tardy in responding to the call of the authorities; but the truth is now breaking upon them with increased force every day, and consequently recruits are flocking to our standard eager for the fray. It is now reduced to a moral certainty that the home of every law and order citizen is in danger of desolation from the horde of thieving invaders who are overrunning the Territory; and the only safety is in taking the field and repelling the invasion before it can complete its work of havoc and devastation. Not a moment is to be lost. Every hour's delay may result in the destruction of many a good citizen's life and property. Already the smouldering ruins of numerous dwellings, and the weeping blood of many a victim cries aloud for vengeance! The cry is heard, and will be answered with tenfold retaliation. If there is one breast still unpunctured by this call, we urge that it instantly become alive to the importance of the emergency. The want of a few men may turn the fortunes of war against us. Then let every man who can bear arms "be off to the wars again." Let it be the "third and last time." Let the watchword be "extermination, total and complete."

Gov. Geary.

We give a sketch of the life of the new Governor of Kansas in another column.—The experience of Gov. Leary in frontier life would seem to fit him for the position to which he has been appointed; but we fear he will find in Kansas more scope for the display of his ability and industry than could be afforded in a California post office, or even in official functions of the chief magistrate of a "rowdy city." To subdue the spirit of fanaticism, we opine; will require a degree of firmness not possessed by many mortals who have the fear of the "powers that be" constantly before them.

Truly Laughable.

The subjoined ludicrous and extravagant "yarns" we find headed with a conspicuous caption in the Chicago Tribune, copied from the Chronotype, published at Council Bluffs. The entire extract is a fabrication, without the remotest foundation in fact. Not a single "Border Ruffian" has yet marched to the Nebraska line: The Border Ruffians Invading the Territory.—Free State Men to be Stopped.—A fight anticipated.

We have startling intelligence from Southern Nebraska. The Border Ruffians, from Missouri, have invaded the Territory, and, up to Sunday, had arrived within 20 miles of Nebraska City. They are over 1,000 strong, are composed of Missourians, South Carolinians and Georgians, and are fully armed with cannon, &c., prepared for war. Their object is to stop the Free State settlers on their way to Kansas, through the Territory.

The news of this invasion reached Nebraska City on Saturday, and caused great excitement. About 150 men immediately volunteered to go to the assistance of the Free State settlers, and messengers were dispatched to learn the true state of affairs. Some 80 men were also raised to go to the aid of the Border Ruffians.

We gather the above facts from passengers who arrived in the stage on Sunday evening, and we presume they are in the main correct. Persons from Kansas, by the same arrival, also report a most disastrous state of affairs in the Territory.—The Free State men are everywhere being driven from their dwellings, and compelled to leave the Territory. The Pro-Slavery party seem to be determined now to make clean work of it, and drive every Northern man out of Kansas.

GORE HOME.—A letter in the Mobile Tribune from Kansas says.—Of the 350 Southern emigrants who went with Col. Buford into that Territory, only about fifty remain.

This is false. On the contrary but few have returned.

AN AFFAIR OF HONOR.—A meeting took place yesterday afternoon, near this city, between Col. John Cunningham and J. L. Hatch, Esq., and after an exchange of shots, without injury to either party, the difficulty was honorably adjusted.—Mercury 29th ult.

Knowledge is no burden.

From Texas.

A gentleman formerly of Platte county, Mo., writing to us on business from Texas, imparts the following information from that region. We are glad to see that our cause has so deep a hold upon the extreme Southwest, and heartily wish some of their brawdy "Rangers" were with us in the present crisis. They are just the stripe we need. We would be pleased to hear from the writer at intervals. The following is the extract:

"The people of Texas are becoming thoroughly aroused on the Kansas question. A few days ago a bill was introduced into the Texas Legislature providing for an appropriation of some 50 or 100,000 dollars, material aid for Kansas. And should you ever need them, all you have to do is to make a 'requisition' and more than our regiment of 'Rangers' will fight through your Territory 'armed and equipped as the law directs.'"

"Large numbers of Texans are now rendezvousing at Galveston, preparatory to going to aid 'Walker.'"

"An unprecedented drought is now prevailing throughout Western Texas, it has not rained for some three months."

Congressional.

Congress adjourned on the 18th, and was convened again on the following day by the President to meet on the 21st. It is supposed the Abolition members would refuse to meet, which would prevent the attendance of a quorum for the transaction of business.

The House refused all appropriations for Kansas, and also the army appropriation, which amounted to \$11,000,000.—Such an act of petty tyranny, of moral turpitude in government officials has never been witnessed in the most flourishing days of anarchy and confusion. Such unexampled violation of public trust can only redound to the total discomfiture of the guilty party.

ARRIVED.—The newly appointed Gov. Geary is reported to have arrived at Westport.

Col. Benton a Democrat.

'Tis strange with what a delusive pertinacity some Democrats in Missouri, and other States claim for Col. Benton a place in the Democratic ranks. How a man can be a Democrat, and yet be quoted as high authority for proof of the corruption of that party, is a problem too deep for our comprehension. We think the expression of such views as the following from the Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser, a Know-Nothing sheet, is at least evidence that Col. Benton is no particular advantage to the party with which he claims fellowship:

"We copy from the Louisville Journal, Col. Benton's speech delivered in St. Louis, which we have devoted to a considerable portion of our columns. We commence the publication of this speech, to-day. The Democratic papers do not want their readers to see it. It is a crushing withering and overwhelming exposition of the faults and follies, the outrageous enormities, the blundering ignorance and criminal neglect of the present Administration, and a most farcical and truthful account of the proceedings and the composition of the Cincinnati Convention. We commend this speech to the perusal of men of all parties. It is the testimony of a distinguished historian against the party with which he has always acted, and for the election of whose candidate he is now battling. We publish it to gratify the curiosity of many of our readers, and to show what a 'Democrat' says of the modern Democracy."

MARY.—Who does not love the plain, yet beautiful name, Mary? It is from the Hebrew, and means a "tear-drop." What sweet and joyous hours of other days—what pleasing associations does not the very name call up in every heart? Who knows ill of Mary? Who that does not love the name, and has not every ligament of his heart moved to melody at its mention? If there be anything gentle, valued and womanly, what Mary possesses it not? Was it not Mary who was—

"Last at the cross, and earliest at the grave?" And was not Mary the mother of the Savior of the world? Blessed be the name of Mary.

THE LATEST DODGE.—The Vigilance Committee of San Francisco, in the course of their investigations into the case of a coroner whom they had arrested, elicited satisfactory evidence that he was in the habit of disintering the bodies of persons who had been buried, for the purpose of dropping them in the docks, and thus receiving the fees attending an inquest. In this way, it is said, one body has been made to do service three or four times—as long as it would hold together. This accounts in part for the great number of bodies that, but a while ago, were constantly found under the wharves of San Francisco.

"Come here, my lad," said an attorney to a boy about nine years old. The boy came and asked what case was to be tried next? The lawyer answered, "A case between the people and the devil; which do you think will be the most likely to gain the action?" The boy replied, "I guess it will be a very hard squeeze—the people have the most money but the devil has the most lawyers."

Senator Bayard, in a speech made at Wilmington, De., a short time since, declared that if Mr. Sumner had used the word Delaware instead of South Carolina, "he would have beaten him to a jelly."

How the House Makes a President.

As there is a possibility, we hope not a probability, the question who shall be our next President may be thrown into the House of Representatives for solution. We extract from the Constitution the provision which regulates the action of the House in this important matter:

Art. 12, Sec. 1. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice President; one of whom, at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President, and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and of all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each, which lists they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed to the seat of the government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted; the person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President if such number be a majority of the whole number of the electors appointed; and if no person have such a majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately by ballot the President. But in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. And if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice-President shall act as President, as in case of the death or other constitutional disability of the President.

It will be seen from this extract that should the election go to the House, it would have before it the three highest candidates from which to make a selection.—These will undoubtedly be Messrs. Buchanan, Fillmore and Fremont.—Each State would have but one vote, Rhode Island being equal to New York in this contest—the majority of each delegation determining how each vote shall be cast. The decision of the question by the House would undoubtedly give rise to a close and excited struggle. Neither party would be able to command a majority of all the States which is necessary to elect. The Republicans could not by any possibility control more than thirteen States, and sixteen are necessary. Mr. Fremont's chances, therefore it appears to us, would be the worst of the three for he could not expect to gain strength from any concession or compromise with his opponents. The States supporting Mr. Fillmore would control the election, and it would be between him and Mr. Buchanan that the choice would have to be made. Both parties, we may presume would be united in preventing the selection of Fremont, but how their own conflicting claims could be settled is a matter on which we can only speculate. In the event of the House not choosing the President before the fourth day of March next, should the choice devolve upon it, then the Vice President would be in that event is not at all doubtful. The Senate has the power of choosing the Vice President before the two candidates having the highest vote for that office in the electoral college, and the strong Democratic majority in the Senate would insure the immediate choice of Mr. Breckinridge.

The party divisions of the House of Representatives, by State, is at present as follows:—The Republicans have majorities in and control the Delegations from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Michigan, Indiana and Wisconsin—thirteen States. The Democrats are represented by majorities in Alabama, Arkansas, Virginia, Illinois, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida and California—eleven States. The American party numbers a majority in Maryland, Kentucky, Tennessee, Missouri and Delaware—five States. Iowa presents a tie—one Republican and one Democrat, as also does Texas, represented by one Democrat and one American.

The Republican candidate having but thirteen States falls three short of a majority; and as it will be at least a moral impossibility for him to gain additional support from the South, his last chance would be with the Democratic free States—California, Illinois and Iowa, all of which he must have before he can become President of the United States. But his last chance the most knowing politicians would pronounce no chance at all, so that the conclusion follows—in the House of Representatives the chances are decidedly against Mr. Fremont.

FOR KANSAS.—One emigrant for Kansas, Mr. J. W. Horne, sent by the Lancaster Kansas Association, left our village on Saturday morning last. More are likely to soon follow, as several other applications have been made to the Executive Committee. The Association convened on Monday last, and some additional subscriptions were made.—Lancaster South Carolina Register.

Hon. David C. Dickson, who last year was K. N. candidate for Governor of Texas, has written a letter in which he declares that duty to the South and the Union, require him to support Buchanan and Breckinridge.

The Kansas Emigrants.

The Yazoo City Sun says: This patriotic body of young men who design leaving for Kansas in the course of a few days, met at the Court House on Thursday evening the 16th inst., for the purpose of designating a man who would lead them to the embattled field. Mr. Bowman was elected unanimously, but declined the honor in a few felicitous remarks which were well received by the company. On the declaration of Mr. B. Mr. Jonathan Vanderveer was elected *nem dis*. Mr. Vanderveer is just the man to lead this enterprise, and we congratulate the company on their fortunate selection. Mr. Jas. D. Houston was proffered the lieutenantancy of the company which he accepted. He will, we have no doubt fill the station assigned him with ability, and prove himself equal to any emergency that might arise.

Taking this company all, it is as fine a looking body as we have seen in many a day. If they fail to represent the South fairly and honestly in Kansas, we will then say that appearances are sometimes deceptive.—Lexington (Miss.) Advertiser.

A YOUNG RUNAWAY MATCH.—Two respectable families in New Orleans have recently been thrown into a high state of excitement, in consequence of the sudden and mysterious disappearance of two rather juvenile members thereof, who, it appears, had concluded that they were quite old enough to get married. The gallant was a young gentleman who had seen his seventeenth summer, and the lady a Miss of thirteen. They started off on their matrimonial tour in the early part of the present week, and have not since been heard of, though anxious inquiries have been put in circulation concerning them. A month's wages was drawn by the youngster, and he started off with the little girl in his wild chase for wedded bliss, or haply the fair one went with him, "not as a maid—but as a wife!" Who knows? At any rate, he left behind him nothing for his mother, save an unfeeling letter, to the effect that she would now have "something to cry about," he having frequently before reproached her for the unavailing tears which she shed in consequence of his father's death.

THE BILL WHICH has just passed Congress, fixing the pay of the members, gives them six thousand dollars for term for which they may be elected. They get no mileage, not any extra allowances.—The pay is little enough, considering the extravagance of living in Washington, and it will only have the effect of shortening the Sessions, and sending home many of those who contrive to get into Congress without any particular merit of their own. The country will be the gainer by it.

HORRIBLE DEATH.—Mr. Anderson Short, of Copiah county, Miss., was out with some of his neighbors on a "drive," when a deer having been started, he put spurs to his horse and galloped off to get a neighboring "stand" in advance of the deer. It is not known precisely how far he had ridden, but he was soon thrown from his horse, and one foot having caught in the stirrup, the frightened animal dashed off with the unfortunate man, crushing and mangle him in a horrible manner.

IT WILL be a gratifying announcement to his friends in America, that Mr. Peabody, of London, after an absence of 20 years from his country, has engaged a passage to New York by the Collins steamer of the 3d of September next. It is understood that he intends a visit of several months.

THE CINCINNATI Commercial says that the Catawba wine manufacturers contemplate advancing the price of this beverage, in consequence of the failure of the vintage. In expectation of such an event we are prepared to exclaim with Gen. Taylor, "a little more grape."

A pair of twin boys, born on the 7th of June, in La Salle county, Ind., have been named Fremont and Dayton.—Exchange.

POOR LITTLE helpless innocents! It will puzzle them, ten years hence, to tell where they got such names.

GOOD PRICE FOR MULES.—At Paris, Ky., last County Court day, 109 head of two-year old mules, belonging to B. B. Groom, Esq., were sold for the comfortable price of \$175 each. Well done for Bourbon.

A DUEL.—Messrs. Pryor and Ridge, editors from Richmond, Va., fought a duel in Bladenburg, on the 6th, with pistols, at ten paces. The affair was amicably adjusted without bloodshed.

LIEUT. COL. W. J. T. Glenn has been elected Colonel of the 35th Regiment S. C. M., to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Col. J. W. Seafie.

To pardon those absurdities in ourselves which we cannot suffer in others, is neither better nor worse than to be more willing to be tools ourselves than to have others so.

"Bobby, what does your father do for a living?" "He's a Philanthropist, sir." "A what?" "Philanthropist. He collects money for the Kansas sufferers and builds houses out of the proceeds."

NEW POST OFFICE.—The Post Master General has established a Post Office in Douglas county, K. T., called "Wheatland," and appointed Martin Spicer, Esq., Postmaster.

New Governor of Kansas.

From the Pennsylvania. Col. Geary is a high-minded, honorable man, and one who will bring to his new duties a desire to see equal and exact justice to all the citizens of the new Territory, to promote order and tranquility, to perform efficiently and fairly all the trusts committed to his charge. He possesses administrative ability of the highest order, and has been admirably trained for his new duties by his extended experience as a Colonel in the Mexican war, as Attache, and subsequently first Mayor of San Francisco, and in other capacities.

A correspondent sends us the following interesting sketch of Col. Geary's life.

COL. JOHN W. GEARY.

MESSRS. EDITORS: I see by this morning's telegraphic dispatch that Col. J. W. Geary has been appointed to succeed Gov. Shannon in the Governorship of Kansas.

A slight sketch of his life from one who has known him intimately for the last twenty years, may not be uninteresting or amiss at this time.

He was born in Salem, Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, and passed the first twenty years of his life there beneath his parents' roof, assisting his father, like a dutiful son, to provide for the wants of the family.

He received nothing more than a common school education, but by severe application he fitted himself for the duties of a teacher, which profession he followed for several winters in his native county, generously devoting his whole earnings to the support of his aged parents.

He never was a civil engineer, as the dispatch states. He has always been a staunch Democrat, and under a former Administration held an office on the Portage Railroad on the Allegheny Mountains.

This office he held when the war with Mexico broke out. He was Captain of a fine military company on the "Summit," and when the call was made for a Second Regiment of Volunteers from Pennsylvania, he and his company immediately offered their services, which were instantly accepted. The rendezvous of the regiment was at Pittsburgh, where Geary immediately repaired with his men. Here an election was held for officers, and he was elected Lieut. Colonel of the regiment. Here appears to have been the commencement of his good fortune, which has never yet deserted him.

I neglected to mention that a year or two before, he had married a beautiful and amiable lady of his native town; but leaving her and sacrificing friends, and the comforts of home, he nobly left his native land to fight the battles of his country.

He landed at Vera Cruz and was engaged in its bombardment. He was detained in this vicinity some time with the regiment, many of whom were ill and dying in the hospital—among these he moved self sacrificingly—ministering to their wants and cheering the poor fellows with words of comfort. He afterwards rejoined General Scott, and participated in several of the brilliant victories which crowned our arms. In one battle he was severely wounded by a grape shot. Envious spirits, however, could not hold their slanderous tongues, and base reports were sent home and circulated regarding his conduct, but coming to his ears were triumphantly disproved, and their author—an officer of his own regiment—castigated and sent home in disgrace.

Upon the death of Col. Roberts, Lieut. Col. Geary was elected to fill the vacancy, and continued at the head of the regiment through the war, and until he landed them safe in Pittsburgh and saw them disbanded. He then returned to his family in Westmoreland, but in a few months President Polk, in reward for his services, appointed him Postmaster of San Francisco. He instantly prepared to go out, and taking his family with him, sailed from New York in 1849.

Upon arriving there he found everything in almost inextricable confusion—no system or arrangement about the Post Office, which was kept in a canvass house of small dimensions, in which he was forced with his family to take up his residence. By superhuman exertions, however, he soon brought matters to rights, and systematized the whole department, to the great convenience of the citizens of San Francisco.

A new administration coming into power, he was displaced, and his successor appointed. He was immediately appointed Alcalde of the city by Gen. Riley, and continued to perform the duties of his office—where those of Judge, jury, counsel, prosecuting attorney and arbitrator, all combined in one—to the great satisfaction of all who had dealings with him.—(And I much question whether justice has ever since been more equally meted to all in that rowdy city)—until the admission of California into the Union, when the citizens appreciating the merit of the Alcalde, elected him their Mayor—certainly a high honor and one to be proud of, first Mayor of one of the first cities of the world!

At the end of his term he refused a reelection, but proceeded to arrange his affairs for the purpose of returning home, where the declining health of his beloved wife, who had returned before him, created fearful anticipations. He returned, full of honor and glory and wealth, having amassed an immense fortune during his residence there, but she survived his arrival but a few months.

He purchased a fine farm in one of the most beautiful portions of Westmoreland county, where he has continued to make his home, though engaged in some of the most extensive railroad operations in the country until now, he is again called into public life to fill one of the most important positions in the Union. He is a self-made man—the man for the times, and will do credit to his party and his State.

It is the hard-handed, firm-fisted men of the country on whom we must rely in the day of danger.—JAMES BUCHANAN.

WE ARE ALL EQUAL BEFORE GOD AND THE CONSTITUTION—and the dark spirit of despotism and bigotry which would create odious distinctions among our fellow-citizens will be speedily rebuked by a free and enlightened public opinion.—JAMES BUCHANAN.

I openly declare, in the face of the Senate and the world, not only that no such doctrines were ever avowed by me, but that these remarks of the Senator, (John Davis, charging Mr. B. of wishing to lower wages) are palpable misrepresentations both of the letter and spirit of my speech.—JAMES BUCHANAN.

My charge against him (Mr. Davis) was, that he had asserted that I was in favor of reducing the wages of labor. I have fixed upon him the charge of having, throughout his whole published speech, misrepresented my arguments. This charge will stick to him as close as the poisoned shaft of Nessus. He will never be able to relieve himself from it.—JAMES BUCHANAN.

From my soul I respect the laboring man. Labor is the foundation of the wealth of every country; and the free laborers of the North deserve respect both for their probity and intelligence.—Heaven forbid that I should do them wrong.—JAMES BUCHANAN.

That country is most prosperous where labor commands the greatest reward.—JAMES BUCHANAN.

I do promise and swear that I will vote for and support for all political offices, third or Union degree members of this order (Know-Nothing) in preference to all others.—MILLARD FILLMORE.

In the presence of Almighty God and these witnesses, I do solemnly promise and swear that I will, in all political matters, so far as this (Know-Nothing) order is concerned, comply with the will of the majority, (not contrary to the Constitution of the United States and the State of New York,) though it may conflict with my personal preference.—MILLARD FILLMORE.

I am opposed to the annexation of Texas so long as slaves are held there.—MILLARD FILLMORE.

I am in favor of Congress exercising all the Constitutional power it possesses to abolish the internal slave trade between the States.—MILLARD FILLMORE.

I am in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.—MILLARD FILLMORE.

A TOUCHING INCIDENT.—The saddest story that we ever read, was that of a little child in Switzerland, a pet boy, just as yours is, reader, whom his mother, one bright morning, rigged out in a beautiful jacket, all slitting with silk and buttons, and gay as a mother's love could make it—and then permitted him to go out to play. He had scarcely stepped from the door of the "Swiss cottage," when an enormous eagle swooped him from the earth, and bore him to its nest, high up among the mountains, and yet within sight of the house of which he had been the joy.—There he was killed and devoured, the eyrie being at a point which was literally inaccessible to man, so that no relief could be afforded. In tearing the child to pieces, the eagle so placed his gay jacket in the nest that it became a fixture there, and whenever the wind blew it would flutter, and the sun would shine upon its lovely trimmings and ornaments. For years it was visible from the low-lands, long after the eagles had abandoned the nest. What a sight it must have been to the parents of the victim.

THE TRUE GENTLEMAN.—Show me the man who can quit the brilliant society of the young to listen to the kindly voice of age—who can hold cheerful conversation with one whom years has deprived of charms—show me the man who is willing to help the deformed, who stands in need of help, as if the blush of Helen mangled on her cheek—show me the man who would look no more rudely at the poor girl in the village, than at the elegant and well-dressed lady in the saloon—show me the man who treats unprotected maidenhood as he would the heifer, surrounded by the powerful protection of rank, riches and family—show me that man who never forgets for an instant the delicacy, the respect that is due to woman as woman in any condition or class—show me such a man, and you will show me a gentleman—nay, you show me a better, you show me a true Christian.

KIT CARSON.—Fremont's old guide and a much greater and better man, says the Colonel is doing business upon borrowed capital. It is worthy of note, as indicating Fremont's tyrannical and despotic character, that none of his old companions are among his supporters.