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BY
ALFRED P. JUMP,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.
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TERMS.

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The Easton Gazette.

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ADVERTISEMENTS,

Not exceeding one square, (12lines) inserted THREE TIMES for ONE DOLLAR and TWENTY-FIVE cents for each subsequent insertion. Longer ones in proportion. A liberal deduction to yearly advertisers. Advertisements not marked the number of insertions desired, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

Merchants and others who advertise by the year, will in no case be allowed to insert any advertisement not connected with their regular business, without an additional charge.

All orders addressed to the editor, post-paid, will receive prompt attention.

ALFRED P. JUMP,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Easton, Md.,

WILL practice in Talbot and adjoining counties, and attend punctually to all business entrusted to his care. CLAIMS of all kinds collected and payments promptly made over

☞ He may be found at the "Gazette" Office. sep 27-tf

A. B. PRITCHETT.
CABINET MAKER,

HAS his shop on Dover street, a few steps from Washington street, where he is prepared to make up Cabinet Work of the various kinds. All orders for COFFINS promptly attended to, and Coffins sent to any part of the County required. Orders for any work in his line of business left with Mr. Saml Patchett will receive prompt attention.

may 12-y A. B. P.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.

HAS this day been formed between the undersigned for the purpose of *Grave Bricking, Street Paving, Repairing and putting up Chimneys*. They will keep constantly on hand Bricks of the best material for Graves, which they will furnish at moderate prices when called on so to do. They will execute with dispatch all work in their line of business at short notice and in the best manner. When not engaged in the country they can be found at their residence in Easton.

JOS. NEAVNAM.
JAS. R. WRIGHT.

August 18, 1856. [aug 23-tf

GEO. W. MORLING & SON,
MERCHANT TAILORS
259 Baltimore St., corner of Hanover,
BALTIMORE.

WE would respectfully inform our friends and customers that having closed out our last year's stock, we are now opening an entire new stock of *FALL & WINTER GOODS*, which we are determined shall not be surpassed by any House in the country. Having secured the services of the best cutters, we can guarantee satisfaction. We will have our stock complete on or about the first of September, when we shall be pleased to see all who are in want of good clothing.

GEO. W. MORLING & SON,
aug 30-tf Merchant Tailors.

JOHN SATTERFIELD

Has just returned from the city with a handsome stock of Goods in his line, of the latest styles, such as

FRENCH CLOTHS and CASSIMERES,

(of all kinds and colors) which he would be pleased to show any that will give him a call, as he feels confident that they would be pleased. He will make them up in the most FASHIONABLE MANNER, and warrant to fit and be trimmed in the best style.

He also has a large stock of

DRILLS, DUCKS, MARSEILLES, AND LINENS,

of all kinds and styles, which he will make up on good terms. Give him a call, as he is determined to sell on terms that will suit the times. ap 19

DISSOLUTION.

THE co-partnership heretofore existing between David & Charles Keilholtz has this day (June 31) been dissolved by mutual consent. Charles Keilholtz is authorized to settle the business of the late firm, and all persons indebted for castings, plows, &c., are requested to make immediate payment to him. Those who do not pay up or settle their accounts by note before the 1st day of September next, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection according to law.

DAVID & CHARLES KEILHOLTZ.
Easton, June 31, 1856.

N. B—The subscriber having purchased the interest of his brother in the foundry, will carry on the business as heretofore. He has on hand a large stock of castings and plows which he is selling at the usual rates. Farmers are respectfully requested to continue their custom. Strict attention will be paid to business.

ay 12 CHARLES KEILHOLTZ.

WHEELWRIGHTING
—AND—
BLACKSMITHING.

THE subscriber begs leave to inform his customers and the public generally that he still continues to carry on the above business near Stripes. He has now on hand a lot of the best materials, and is prepared to put up new work in a manner that cannot fail to give entire satisfaction, and on terms as accommodating as the times will admit of. He will warrant all new work made by him.

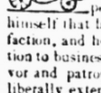
He has in his employ an experienced BLACKSMITH, who is prepared to execute work in the various branches of that business in the best manner and with the utmost promptness. Particular attention paid to *Horse Shoeing*, for which Cash will be required. In this line of his business he can't be beat—try him.

All orders promptly attended to in person, and a discount of 6 per cent. will be made on all cash payments. He solicits the business of farmers, and hopes by strict attention, by dispatch in the execution of all orders, and by the use of none but the best materials, to retain the public confidence and a continuance of the patronage heretofore extended to him.

jan 19-1y JAMES AUSTIN.

COACH MAKING.

THE subscriber (surviving partner of Anderson & Hopkins) takes this method of informing his friends and the public generally that he has taken the shop, stock, &c., of the late firm, and will hereafter carry on the



COACH-MAKING BUSINESS

in his own name. From his long experience in the business he flatters himself that he will be able to give general satisfaction, and hopes by a prompt and faithful attention to business, to merit a continuance of that favor and patronage which have heretofore been liberally extended toward him.

He is prepared to manufacture Carriages of all kinds to order, in a very superior manner, at short notice, and on reasonable terms. Repairing also executed with neatness and despatch.

He has now on hand and ready for sale a fine assortment of Carriages, Harness, &c., both new and second hand, of various patterns and finish, which he would respectfully invite the public to call and examine.

Orders from a distance punctually attended to, and all new work warranted for 12 months.

mar 29-y SAM'L B. HOPKINS.

INSTANT & permanent relief to the TOOTH ACHE can be had by using *Hall's Tooth Ache Drops*—prepared only at the Drug and Chemical store of

ap 29 LEVIN H. COMPBELL.

[From the Baltimore Dispatch.]

LINES TO MOTHER.

BY WM. J. M.

When I behold those silvery hairs,
Upon thy drooping head,
And see the pall of wasting grief
Where roseate hues were shed,
The joys that mingled in my mirth
Was but a feeble art
I had assumed to make you glad,
And came not from the heart.

For, oh! I marked with deep distress
The burden of each care
That bowed thee like the drooping reed,
In the winter time of year:
And though I sought to smooth your path
By every jovial art,
I hid my sorrows from your eyes,
No joy was in my heart.

Yes, mother, thou art older now,
And feebler, too, by far:
'Twas care that furrowed o'er your brow,
And made you what you are;
Nor could the heavy frost of time
So deep a trace impart,
'Twas care that bowed you in your prime,
And weighs upon your heart.

Full well I know it, and I strive
To gild the coming morrow
With hopes that would your heart revive,
And banish every sorrow;
Yet, oft when mirth was in my eye,
The tears themselves would start,
And I have turned away to weep—
No joy was in my heart.

Cheer up, be glad—oh, why cast down?
It won't be always so:
This chastening cup of bitterness
Will surely cease to flow;
Then bear it, bear it patiently;
The more that we have striven
And suffered in this vale of tears,
The more our joy in heaven.

To the People of the State of Maryland.

The undersigned deputed by the State Central Committee of the American party, beg leave to present the following Address to the independent voters of the State of Maryland. They sincerely trust that it may command the attention to which it is entitled, in view of the distracted condition of the country at the present moment.

The American party, is well known, from the period of its origin, has been the object of the grossest misrepresentation and abuse. The failure to overthrow its early organization has been followed by the most uncompromising bitterness; and a settled purpose has existed to arrest its further development by the most unworthy efforts on the part of our adversaries. We have been charged with corrupt combinations—shrinking from the disgrace of public exposure, and shielding ourselves under the veil of secrecy, in order the more readily to set at defiance the Constitution and laws. Our principles have been characterized as without nationality, and in direct violation of the established rights of the citizens, and the sound guarantees of the government under which we live.

Among the calumnies which have been propagated in reference to the principles upon which we go into the present contest, and upon which it is the purpose of the American party to stand hereafter, we have been charged—

1. With a purpose to war upon the foreign population.

2. To proscribe and disfranchise the members of the Roman Catholic faith.

To both of these charges we give a prompt and unqualified denial.

1. The foreign element of this country has long since attracted the attention of the conservative men of all parties. It has furnished matter for the gravest consideration among those who look to the steady progress of our free institutions. In the origin of this Government, when the total aggregate of emigration to our shores did not exceed 10,000 souls per annum, we find some of our ablest and most experienced statesmen speculating upon the demoralizing effect of the foreign influence. General Washington did not hesitate to express his fears of the ultimate result—and he took occasion to remark upon the effect of "foreigners settling in bodies—retaining their mother tongue, habits and principles;" he thought that in the main no encouragement should be held out to them.

Mr. Jefferson used his best efforts to bring about a change in the naturalization laws, by extending the qualification from five to fourteen years. "I hope," said he, "we may find some means in the future of shielding ourselves from foreign influence, political, commercial, or in whatever form attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish of Silas Dean, that there were an ocean of fire between this and the Old World."

John Randolph, in 1816, expressed similar views. He attributed the downfall of the Roman Republic to their letting in the rabble of the whole world to be their legislators. "You must teach the people of Europe," said he, "if they do come here, all they must hope to receive is protection.—They must have no share in the government."

Mr. Buchanan, in his attack upon the administration of Mr. Madison, in 1815, attributed the errors and corruptions into which it had fallen to the foreign influence which had become predominant: and General Jackson, at a later period, saw enough in the evils to which we were exposed from emigration and the daily increasing power of this foreign element, to express his conviction that we should become more "Americanized."

Examples are to be found in every stage of our history—among the ablest and most conservative men of our country—in support of this feature of the American platform.

There is no government upon the face of the earth where the foreigner is permitted to enjoy the privilege which is claimed for him here. England, the most liberal of the governments of the old world, concedes to her naturalized subjects the right of suffrage upon certain conditions, but they cannot hold a legislative office or a seat in the privy council. Among the Northern powers of Europe, the restrictions upon the naturalized citizen are even more stringent.—Their privileges extend little beyond those of the foreign *resident* in our own country. Nor is there anything unjust in thus confining the legislative functions of a government to its native born citizens. It has been the universal practice of the world in all ages. A sensible Irishman in Frankfort, Kentucky, who was speaking upon this feature of the American platform, took occasion to remark: "In Ireland he had struggled for the right of Irishmen to govern their own country. It was for this that O'Brien and Mitchell, and all other Irish patriots had contended, and he should feel himself an ingrate and a hyprocrite if he should deny in America what he had struggled for in Ireland—the right of the native sons of every country to rule their own land. Ireland for the Irish had been the motto of all the Irish patriots at home—America for Americans ought to be their motto here."

The American party make no war upon the foreign emigrant. They would throw wide open the golden gates of this happy Republic, that the oppressed of all nations may find here a refuge and a home. We have a broad domain—enough for them—and the generations that are to come after them. But they must be content with the protection of our laws—the enjoyment of the unrestricted right of suffrage, and a participation in the results of a glorious nationality It is asking too much to wrest from the hands of the native citizen the right to govern his own country. The foreigner, cannot forget that he comes, in most instances, from the despotism of the old world—from Government which have long since reached the calumniating point of their political progress. He has been left behind in the great march of human development. He finds himself bewildered amidst the astounding evidences of a success which has had no parallel in the history of the past. We should not desire to stand in the way of this great experiment of free government. We are willing to give him a home—we are willing that the flag of our Union should float alike over him and over us, but we cannot invite him to a participation in the governmental functions upon which must depend in the future, either for weal or for woe, the destinies of this great Republic.

Fellow-citizens, the claim of the native born citizen to govern his own country, is one of such manifest justice, that, apart from all the considerations to which we have adverted, we have a right to insist upon its recognition as a cardinal principle, in the platform upon which we stand. The American party cannot compromise it.—They cannot give up their birth-right. They would be false to themselves—false to the teachings of a glorious ancestry, if they permitted this dear bought inheritance to pass into the hands of strangers.

2. The American party recognize no principle of religious proscription, as having any connection with the platform on which they stand: on the contrary, they assert the largest liberty in matters of religious faith. The separation of Church and State is a fundamental principle of all well regulated Governments, and to this extent they have claimed to interfere by their votes, whenever the ecclesiastical was believed to encroach upon the jurisdiction of the civil power. In the conflicts which have heretofore marked the progress of the American party, the Romish Church has, in some instances, it was believed, transcended the limits of its prescribed domain, by an interference in the freedom of elections and the domestic institutions of the States, besides by a recognition on the part of its foreign priesthood, and those subject to their control, of a power superior to the Constitution to which they owe allegiance. If in this the American party have been mistaken, they profess their willingness to be governed now and at all times by that principle of non interference, which they have embodied as a feature of their platform, and upon which they have heretofore stood, in their relations to all religious denominations. The predominance of the civil over the ecclesiastical power was believed to be vital to the safety of this Government. The American party disclaim any purpose to war upon the Catholic Church, within the sphere of its legitimate authority. Its protection has been at all times entirely within its own keeping. If in the future they would avoid cause for irritation and complaint, they must avoid also interference in concerns which legitimately belong to the civil power of the Government.

To recapitulate, then, the leading features of this platform:

1. The Union—its protection by all fair and honorable efforts.

2. The right of the native born citizen to govern his own country.

3. The separation of Church and State.

And this comprises the whole ground upon which the American party base their claims to nationality.

Having premised thus much in reference to the leading features of the American platform, and the charges to which they have given rise, the undersigned would now pass to the consideration of the important issues more immediately involved in the contest upon which we are about entering.

At no former period has this country presented a more alarming spectacle than at the present crisis. The administration of Mr. Pierce commenced, as is well known, under the most favorable auspices. This Government had passed from the hands of Millard Fillmore, than whom no man had done more to establish permanency in all our relations, both foreign and domestic.—That great statesman found the country distracted, and he left it in the enjoyment of a repose which had never before marked its progress.

What are the results of the four years of the present Democratic administration?—We have seen the honor of the country abroad entrusted to the hands of foreigners, in preference to native born citizens. We have seen its expenses increased from 30,000,000 to 70,000,000 dollars. We have seen the reckless policy upon which we have been acting leading us to the verge of a war with Great Britain, with our frontiers exposed, and our army and navy wholly inadequate to their protection. We have menaced Spain in our over anxiety to possess Cuba. We have interfered in the affairs of Central America. We have outraged the feelings of the civilized world, by a convention of filibustering representatives at Ostend, and the declaration of a principle of international policy at once demoralizing and disgraceful.

Our domestic relations are even more alarming. The question of slavery treated as a finality, under the Fillmore compromise of 1850, has been re-opened, to give place to the Kansas-Nebraska measure of Mr. Douglas and the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and is now convulsing to its very centre the foundations of this great Republic. Civil war has desecrated the soil of Kansas, for the first time in the history of territorial development in this country.

Licentiousness, unchecked by the power of the Government, is abroad upon the whole land, and has already perpetrated acts of violence from which the order-loving portion of citizens have turned with humiliation and disgust. Such is a true picture of this Democratic administration. It is this condition of our public affairs that has called into existence the party which now makes this appeal to the people of Maryland.

The repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the substitution of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of Mr. Douglas have once more involved this country in the worst perils to which we have been exposed at former periods of our history, when the triumph of sectionalism was only averted by the interposition of our wisest and most conservative statesmen. The existence of slavery as a recognized element in our political system, is now the great issue upon which this country must stand or fall. Would to God that its present complications were less difficult of adjustment. It has been made to assume the threatening garb in which it now appears by the wild and reckless policy of the Democratic administration. The consequence, serious and alarming as must attend the re-opening of a subject so fraught with danger to our Union, must be met by the conservative men of all parties; and the American party have been called upon to indicate the mode in which this can be most effectually done.

The institution of slavery is not a subject for discussion at this late day. The Constitution has sanctioned it, and the South has heretofore rested secure under the protection which it holds out. The States of this Union became parties to the federal compact in their character of distinct and independent sovereignties. They gave up no more power than is expressed in the Constitution. It was the purpose and intention of all the States to limit the powers of the General Government, and the South will claim to fall back upon her reserved rights, whenever it is attempted to interfere with her domestic institutions, or to wrest from her the power which attaches to this principle of reserved sovereignty. Both the letter and spirit of the Constitution recognize the power of the States over the institution of slavery within their respective limits. They concede to all the States alike, a free participation in the Territories, whether existing at the time of the adoption of the federal Constitution, or since acquired. The votes of the North cannot deprive them of this privilege, without a direct and palpable violation of the Constitution. It would be an exclusive appropriation on the part of a section of the benefits which were originally intended alike for the whole Union. It would be a disregard of one of the most prominent and leading conditions of our compact of union.

The subject of slavery has engaged the attention of the ablest and most conservative men of all parties, since the origin of our Government. It was believed from the first to be a momentous issue, whenever it should arise. The ordinance of 1787 was a concession on the part of the South to the spirit which was agitating the country even at that early day. The compromise of 1820, commonly called the Missouri Compromise, was a still further concession. It was so viewed by all parties and treated as a finality. But the spirit of abolitionism soon reappeared, under more formidable and threatening combinations. This country was shaken to its very centre. The patriotic efforts of Fillmore, and Clay, and Cass, came to the rescue in 1850—and the results of that great compromise gave peace to the country. Now we find the labors of the past sacrificed to the intrigues of party in the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska bill of the present administration.

And what may we ask, in the value of all these compromises? The South has lost her power in both branches of the Federal Legislature. She has lost her equilibrium in the electoral college. As a section she may be said to be in the hands of the North, and must depend upon Northern votes. These Compromises are ropes of sand. The Congress of to morrow say undo what has been deliberately established by the Congress to-day.

If it is proposed to dissolve the Union by a war upon the reserved rights of the South, the responsibility is entirely with the North—she has the numerical stength to perpetrate injustice—and the decision is with her, whether this sectional agitation is to go on.

When we are urged then to go back to the Missouri Compromise, to divide the sections by an extension of that ancient line to the Pacific, we ask how long it is likely to appease the ultra sectional spirit which now distracts this country, and prefers disunion to a recognition of the guaranteed rights of the Southern States?

Fellow-citizens, the only safe compromise for the South—for the protection of the Union—IS THE CONSTITUTION FAIRLY AND PROPERLY INTERPRETED. That is the rock of our safty. The rights of all the States are secure by it. It is not open to repeal. The spirit of fanaticism cannot overturn its recognized principles. It is the impregnable ground upon which the war of the sections can be boldly and successfully met.

The only point then for the consideration of the voters of our State—every other issue dwidling into insignificance compared with the issue of slavery, whose agitation the policy of the Democratic party has re-opened—is the selection of a man who has the wisdom to interpret, and the courage to do justice to the claims of all the sections, without a violation of the rights of any.—Who is that man?

There are three prominent candidates now before the American people from whom we are to make a selection.

Of John C. Fremont, the nominee of the Republican party of the North, we need say but little. It is evident, that no man who looks to the preservation of our Union, and would co-operate with the conservative voters of the country in an endeavor to allay sectional agitation and give peace to the country, can entertain for a moment the idea of encouraging, by his vote, a recognized war upon the Constitution and the institutions of the Southern States. How long this Union may be expected to survive the success of such an experiment, it is useless to speculate. Without experience as a statesman—with antecedents at least questionable, if not repugnant, this distinguished literary gentleman has been made the representative of a disorganizing faction—and made to occupy a platform constructed for him by the most dangerous elements of which this country is composed. To show their utter contempt of the South and her institutions, they have disregarded precedent, in selection of a Vice President north of Mason and Dixon's line, in order that they may render the insult more irritating and significant. Mr. Fremont goes into the contest then as the candidate of a section, and as such must be dealt with by the conservative men of all parties.

The nominee of the Democratic party is not less open to public distrust. He is the candidate of a party who have given their unqualified endorsment of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, a compromise which owed its existence to their votes, and the re-opening of the agitation that now distract the country. He has endorsed the odious principle of squatter sovereignty, with its resulting outrage upon the spirit of our government and the rights of the Southern States, and in direct violation of the final settlement of the slavery question in 1850.

To judge of his reliability as a representative of the just rights of all the sections, we are to look to his antecedents. Mr. Buchanan entered life a Federalist. He warred upon the Democratic party in 1815. He characterized slavery as a social and political evil—and was one of a committee to instruct his representative in Congress against its further extension in the Territories. He held the power of Congress to exercise the right of governmental control in the Territories. He has been for and against a Bank of the United States—for the tariff of 1842 and against it—for the distribution of the proceeds of the public lands and against it—for the Maysville and Cumberland roads, and against internal improvements—for squatter sovereignty now, and against it in 1848. He has, in a word, occupied both sides of almost every important issue which has heretofore engaged the attention of this country. But the most alarming phase of his more recent political faith, is his endorsement of the foreign policy of the Cincinnati platform—in connection with his Ostend circular—and filibustering doctrines.

In reference to slavery, Mr. Buchanan has given no sufficient evidence of his power to resist the pleasure of his Northern supporters. He has indeed expressed his adherence to every plank of the Cincinnati platform, but in his relation to the question of slavery, we have only his professions to prove that he dose not stand now where he stood in the early part of his history, when he denounced it as a social and political evil. With the Democratic party he is responsible, for the inconsistencies which have been brought upon them by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the advocacy of the Kansas Nebraska bill on the ground of the unconstitutionality of the former.

With such antecedents, how can the people trust the Government in such hands in a crisis like the present? The South cannot trust him, and the North will treat with disgust his miserable attempts to conciliate a feeling of confidence at home, while he is hugging to his bosom the cold, and, to his own concience, crushing planks of the proslavery platform.

Can high-minded, independent men, excuse the degrading humiliation which he has brought upon himself by his denial of his own *indentity*, in the declaration that he is no longer James Buchanan, but the miserable image that has been fashioned by the bungling sculptors of the Democratic Convention

Fellow-citizens: It is in the face of such facts that the American party have stood proudly before the country, in claiming your support of the only national candidate presented for your suffrages. That man is Millard Fillmore.

Commencing his career a poor mechanic—without friends and without patronage—he soon reached the most exalted public stations—and it has been truly said of him, that in all, from the lowest to the highest, he has taken no step backward. In the discharge of the responsible duties devolving upon him, as the Chief Magistrate of the nation, no man inspired more universal confidence, or carried with him into his retirement more of the laurels of disinterested patriotism and sound statesmanship. He found the country distracted both in its foreign and domestic relations. His advocacy and execution of the compromise act of 1850, showed that he was no sectional man. In the very centre of Abolitionism—among Northern men, and upon Northern soil—he proclaimed his determination, at the cannon's mouth, that in the execution of the laws no part of his duty should be omitted. The whole country felt that the war of the sections was at an end, that the Constitution was once more triumphant, and with Millard Fillmore at the helm, the country was safe.

Such are his antecedents--and where does he stand now? Does he imitate the example of James Buchanan, in repudiating his past history, and giving himself up to be moulded into new shapes to meet the views of political factions, and by a system of truckling and tergiversation, to secure the favor of a strong party, and the support of the South. No, fellow-citizens, Millard Fillmore has never forgotton what was due to his high position. 'I can give no pledges,' said he, "that is not found in my past conduct. If you want a magistrate to administer the Constitution and laws impartially and in every part of the Union, giving to every State and every Territory, and every citizen his just due, without fear or favor, then you may cast your votes for me. I repeat here what I have said elsewhere, that if there be those of the North who want a President to rule the South—if there be those of the South who want a President who will rule the North, I do not want their votes. I can never represent them. I stand upon the broad platform of the Constitution and laws. If I should be called upon to administer the Government, the Constitution and the laws of the country shall be executed at every hazard and at every cost."

Such is the candidate of the American party. In the midst of the war which is now going forward with so much bitterness and acrimony—they have looked to him as their standard bearer—and they mean to press forward in defence of their glorious institutions, trusting to the great principles upon which they have based their claims to nationality, and the native American spirit which must always be appealed to in crises like the present. The plea of non-availability cannot divert them from their purpose. In the discharge of a high and sacred duty, they can make no compromises of principles.

The State of Maryland of all the States in the Union, is in a position to make her voice heard in the present contest. She is the connecting link between the extreme of this Union. She has repudiated ultraism at all times, from whatever quarter it has proceeded. No one has ever impunged her nationality, or doubted her attachment to the Union. The triumph of Millard Fillmore in the coming election will be the inauguration of a new era in the history of this country. The ground upon which he stands—the principles he has avowed—combine all the elements of nationality. The march of nativeism cannot be checked; and the calumnies which have been invoked to paralyze the power of the American organization, must fall harmless before that triumphant march which is destined, now and forever, to go forward in its career of successful development.

The time has come when stereotyped politicians and political jugglers must be taught to understand that the conservative power of the Government is not yet extinct—when the foreign elements shall cease to be courted as the balance of power in the direction of the affairs of this Government, and when the native-born citizen shall feel that his heritage of this free and happy country is not to be wrested from him without a struggle by a power adverse to the great principle upon which it was established.

You have been told by our Democratic adversaries that the support of Millard Fillmore would precipitate the success of the purely sectional candidate, and that the election of John C. Fremont must lead to a speedy dissolution of the Union. As between the candidates of the Democratic and Republican parties, it would be difficult to decide which presents the strongest claim to nationality, if any attaches to either

In the hands of such men, we may justly apprehend a continuance of the sectional agitation which now distracts and divides the country. We turn from both with equal distrust. It however, it be true that the Union is in danger, it is not difficult to see that the only mode in which such a crisis is to be successfully met, is the concentration of the conservative vote of the country upon Millard Fillmore as a compromise candidate. The South cannot elect Mr. Buchanan. The Democratic party has lost its power, and is fast falling into decay. It may soon cease to exist as an organized party. It would be difficult to show that a single free State, not excepting his native State, Pennsylvania, will cast her vote for him in the coming election. On the other hand, the South may elect Mr. Fillmore, almost without an effort. This state of things has become so manifest, that it is unnecessary to point to the developments which are daily going forward throughout the country. Mr Fillmore retains the respect of both sections. Mr. Buchanan has lost it, by his over anxiety to make himself acceptable to the South by declarations of loyalty and attachment in the face of well defined opinions—long since expressed and frequently acted upon.

A general distrust attaches also to his unqualified endorsement of the Pierce Administration and the outrages which it has entailed upon the country. Mr. Fillmore retired from the Presidency with the approval of the whole people. The feeling still exists in many parts of the Union. Whigs and Democrats have done justice to his great merits.

The plea of non-availability is the only ground upon which you are asked to desert him. Many who have announced their purpose to support Mr. Buchanan, including the Maryland Senators, have stood upon this ground. They have not denied the nationality of Millard Fillmore—they have not assailed the high qualification—the tried experience, which commands him to your suffrages; they have not pretended to charge that he would not prove true to all the