EASTON GAZETTE.

EASTON, Md.

SATURDAY MORNING, OCT'R 25, 1856

FOR PRESIDENT.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT.

Andrew Jackson Donelson,

OF TENNESSEE.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

EASTERN SHORE—JAMES WALLACE, Dorchester; WESTERN SHORE—J. DIXON ROMAN, Washington.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.

1. Dr. ROBT. GOLDSBOROUGH, Queen Ann's.
2. EDWIN H. WEBSTER, Harford.
3. CORNELIUS L. L. LEARY, Baltimore city.
4. THOMAS SWANN, Baltimore city.
5. FREDERICK A. SCHLEY, Frederick.
6. AUGUSTUS R. SOLLERS, Calvert.

AMERICAN POLICY.

PLACE NONE BUT AMERICANS ON GUARD."

"*Against the insidious wiles of Foreign influence, I conjure you to believe me, Fellow-citizens, the jealousy of a free people ought to be constantly awake; since history and experience prove, that foreign influence is one of the most baneful foes of Republican Government.*—WASHINGTON'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.

"*My opinion with respect to immigration is that except of useful mechanics and some particular descriptions of men and professions, there is no need of encouragement.*"—WASHINGTON.

"*It does not accord with the policy of this government to bestow offices, civil or military, upon foreigners, to the exclusion our of own citizens.*"—WASHINGTON.

"*The foundation of my preference is that* MR. FILLMORE *has administered the Executive Government with signal success and ability. He has been tried and found true, faithful, honest and conscientious.*"—HENRY CLAY.

"*I hope we may find some means in future of shielding ourselves from Foreign Influence—political, commercial or in whatever form it may be attempted. I can scarcely withhold myself from joining in the wish with Silas Deane, that there were an ocean of fire between this and the old world.*"—JEFFERSON.

"*Foreign influence to America, is like the Grecian Horse to Troy: it conceals an enemy in its bowel. We cannot be too careful to exclude its entrance.*"—MADISON.

"*Lord preserve our country from all foreign influence.*"—THE LAST PRAYER OF GEN. JACKSON.

"*If there be those, North or South, who desire an administration for the North as against the South, or for the South as against the North, they are not the men who should agire their suffrages to me. For my own part, I know only my country, my whole country, and nothing but my country*"—MILLARD FILLMORE'S ADDRESS ON HIS LANDING AT NEW YORK.

READ attentively the article on our first page from the Baltimore American. Reflect upon the aims of the disunion Democracy and act accordingly.

THE MASS MEETING OF SATURDAY.—We had an auspicious day for the occasion and everything passed off most delightfully. The speaking was such as caused the hearts of all present to vibrate to the music of the Union. Had we many more meetings of the kind, Talbot would be finally and triumphantly redeemed. The proceedings will be found in another column, to which we invite the attention of the reader.

GOV. WISE.—This notorious disunionist who is held in utter disgust by the people of his own State, is advertised to speak here on Tuesday next. For the peace and happiness of the loyal people of Talbot we would rather see him remain at home.—The plans of treason he and other Governors of like stamp have concocted in the South, can be of no avail here, as Marylanders are true to the Constitution and laws. But we withhold further comment until we hear him.

SIGNIFICANT.—In every county in Pennsylvania where Fillmoreism had vitality the Democratic majority is large, while in those counties where it never had a foothold, the Union ticket succeeded. This fact proves that the most of the Fillmore men voted the Democratic ticket.—*U. S. Gazette.*

Had we no other evidence, the above would be sufficient to rebut or completely annihilate the base slander the Star of last Tuesday perpetrates upon the American party with respect to a *fusion*. But we can expect nothing better from a sheet so long steeped in the poisonous pools of calumny which sickens the heart of man and makes him turn from it, as he would from the gasp or sting of a viper.

DESPERATION!—It is amusing to see how busy the Democrats and *quasi* politicians have been all the week to get up a decent and respectable show for their meeting on Tuesday.

They have taken the pains to strike off *cards* of *invitation* to send out as a means of drawing them together, not satisfied with the large and conspicuous bills and notices otherwise given. But ye honest Democrats, ye, who receive these *cards* or *notes*, do you think that they *suspect* your *fidelity* and *principles?* Do you know that you are regarded by them as a *doubtful voter?* Think that your own party distrusts you, and that your scorn and contempt should be visited upon them for such deliberate and overt acts of a lack of that confidence which should exist between all membeas of your party.—Can you act with them under such circumstances of suspicion and doubt?

THE PLEA OF AVAILABILITY GONE.—The recent elections have swept away entirely the hopes of Col Fremont to the Presidency. The plea of availability is gone. The *excuse* the old line Whigs furnish for the support of their maligner and traducer has likewise fallen. Now what does this respect for the memory of Henry Clay teach them? What does their duty and hope for the salvation of the country, suggest? We would speak to them and urge them not to assist in the downfall of this glorious and beloved Union. Can they longer doubt that the contest for the Presidency is narrowed down to the claims and hopes of Fillmore and Buchanan? The one a truly national and conservative candidate; the other a sectional one, with all the stains of the Ostend Conference upon his back; all the iniquities of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise upon his brow; all the yells of disunion in his ear; all the evils of the present administration to father and carry out, and all the vices, monsters and sea-serpents of sectionalism staring him in the face. Again we say their clear and manifest duty is to vote for Millard Fillmore, in whose election alone, we can look for security and tranquility at home, peace, respect and honor abroad.

THE DISUNION DEMOCRACY.—Preston S. Brooks, the notorious and avowed disunionist of the South and the representative in Congress of South Carolina, openly declares that he has been a disunionist ever since he could discern between right and wrong. He says further, that he is opposed to the election of Millard Fillmore, because he is too national and would prevent the dissolution of the Union: that he votes for Buchanan because he honestly believes his election would be the death knell of the Union. Here is the testimony of a leading Democrat of the South. Here is the evidence of one, who supports the nominee of the foreign Democratic party, because he verily believes that his election would cause such a feud and war in the country as would inevitably lead to the dissolution of this glorious Union. Is then the election of Buchanan not to be dreaded? Is it not the duty of every lover of the country to use all possible means to avert so terrible a calamity as the election of him, would bring upon the land? These are questions we want the conservative masses of the community to answer, and if they be not blind to everything savoring of the good and perpetuity of the Union, we hesitate not to say, that they will instinctively turn to the support of him, who in the opinion of Preston S. Brooks himself, would perpetuate the institutions of the country and prevent the distruction of that proud heritage bequeathed to us by the wisdom of our forefathers.

For the Easton Gazette.

MR. EDITOR:—The charge has been made and continues to be unblushingly asserted that Millard Fillmore is an abolitionist. To the intelligent and liberal mind that investigates for itself, and then decides—keeping always in view the suggestion of fairness and truth—there is no necessity to make an appeal in a case where the interests of an individual or a community are concerned It is to the unenlightened and those who are too easily betrayed by confiding trust in designing men, that a suggestion is offered, seeking to warn them against the insiduous attempts of submissive party dependants or the more daring efforts of interested aspirants to control public opinion by a perversion of the truth.

It was in the agony of despair for a crumbling party that the Democracy first conceived the idea of publishing this unfounded imputation. In vain had they asserted a claim to Nationality and conservatism of southern rights, calculating thereby to swell up their numbers and improve their hopes: all the aid which artifice, blandishments and flattery could lend to the same purpose, was barren and useless. Even the proffered hope of a participation in the spoils of the conqueror was as unavailing as it was undefined; and as the only alternative in a sinking cause they resolved to use the weapons of defamation to overthrow an adversary who boasts a spirit too elevated in its tone for their comprehension, and holds a position too stable and unwavering for them to appreciate.

If the Democartic party could ever, at any time, have claimed the merit of consistency in its policy for the public good, surprise and astonishment might be created in the mind of one uninitiated in the misteries of party management, by the fact that while they presume to make this odious attack upon the fair fame of Mr. Fillmore, their own candidate, Mr. Buchanan, is equally exposed to a similar reproach. All Mr. Fillmore's acts from the period of his entrance into public life up to the moment of his becoming the chief magistrate of the nation have been investigated—all his votes and speeches as a member of Congress have been searched out and exposed to the severest comment—the whole history of Congressional legislation during the time of his participation in it has been explored, for the purpose of attaching to his name the foul crime of abolition. And what has been the result of this laborious effort?—The whole amount of it is, that he has been proved at one period of his life to advocate free soil doctrine.

Now let Mr. Buchanan be tried by the same unerring tests—let his acts and votes be exposed to public view, commencing with his freesoil petition in the year 1819, and continuing up to 1848, where the memorable "Sanford Letter" was prepared, let his declarations and speeches, during all that period, be scanned and illustrated, and he will be found to have been quite as strenuous an advocate of free soil principles as Mr. Fillmore. It is no palliation in his case to say that he has, at any time in his life, repudiated these principles, because the world well knows that he can assume new principles as the camelion does its tints. The only possible defence to be set up for him is, what any other man however humble or however imbecile, would scorn to admit, that he has not only lost all claim to individual identity, but all pretentions even to a resemblance to humanity, since he has become merged into and amalgamated with the Cincinnati platform.

But Mr. Fillmore has changed his free soil principles and assumed those of a National politician; boldly claiming the merit of a matured, well-advised and permanent change, because he has changed but once in the course of a long and tried political life. The seductive charms of power, and place could never overcome the impulses of his conscience—the flattering influences of popular applause could never entice him from the path of duty. He changed but once and that was from conviction.

Mr. Fillmore proclaims to the world that while he presided in the Senate of the United States he heard the question of slavery more forcibly and fully discussed than ever before, and impressed by the light that was thrown upon his mind, he discarded his former prejudices and admitted the influence of reason. Arriving at the Presidential chair he enforced his newly acquired principles on all occasions when Southern institutions and Southern rights demanded his support. And when he afterwards travelled through the Southern States, preparatory to his excursion to Europe, he was received everywhere with the most grateful expressions of regard and admiration, because he had proved himself to be the unshrinking executor of the law, the stern supporter of the Constitution, the firm, consistent and enduring friend of the South.

Here is proof enough to satisfy the most skeptical mind, that this charge of abolition is unfounded and abortive. But still further evidences against it are to be found in the addresses he has been called upon to deliver, and the letters he has had occasion to write since his nomination as a candidate for the Presidency. When he first landed on his native shore, after a twelvemonth's sojourn in a foreign land, his return was greeted by his countrymen with every demonstration of joy and good feeling, for the man who was then presented to them as a candidate for the highest office in their power to bestow, he announced to them in language not to be mistaken, that he desired not the vote of any man who would expect him to be the President of a sectional party—"of the North as against the South, or of the South as against the North."

In his address at Albany, in the State of New York, the very hotbed of fanatical abolition, he boldly rebuked the foul spirit that is madly leading them on to their own destruction, commanding them to look to the Union of the States "as the Paladium of their political safety and prosperity," and "indignantly frowning upon the first dawning of every attempt to alienate any portion of our country from the rest, or to enfeeble the sacred ties which now link together the various parts."

And again, he says that if elected to the exalted position of President of these United States, his preceding administration will be the criterion by which to judge of that which is to come. Surely the country could desire no better or wiser administration than that, from which its guide and director derived, by the universal consent of the nation, the name of the "*Model President.*"

Millard Fillmore was born and bred up in the Northern section of country where free soil impressions and anti-slavery doctrines have been cherished from an early day.—It was natural that he should have embibed the opinions common to all his associations. But when the opportunity presented itself to examine these opinions more maturely and to compare them with those of his Southern brethren: in a moment, auspicious for his country's welfare, he changed the views that had been kept before him from his youthful days, and sacrificing all his prejudices upon the alter of the Union—planting himself upon the Constitution and the laws as the conservator of the one and the determined executor of the other, he resolutely declares in the language of the great Dramatist:

"The mind I sway by, and the heart I bear,
Shall never sag with doubt, or shake with fear."

A WHIG.

EASTON, Oct. 18, 1856.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of Fillmore, Donelson and the Union was convened in the Court House Square, when the following officers were announced: For President Wm. Goldsborough, Esq. Vice Presidents, Wm. H. Groome, James Parrott, M. T. Goldsborough, Esqrs., Dr. W. N. Pindle and Henry P. Hopkins, John Newnam and Jno. H. Harris, Esqrs. Secretaries, Alex. H. Seth, Dr. Thomas B. Chase, Jno. Frazeir and Henry Banning.

At 12 o'clock the President arose and in a very appropriate manner, introduced the Hon. J. Dixon Roman, our State Elector, who in a sound argumentative and forcible manner, treated all the political issues of the day and enchained the attention of all who heard him. At the conclusion of his speech the meeting was adjourned until 3½ o'clock in order that all who were disposed might partake of the sumptuous dinner provided for the occasion.

At 3½ o'clock the meeting was again called to order by the President, who introduced Thomas Swann, Esq., the Mayor elect of Baltimore city, who went into an able discussion of the merits of the three candidates and convinced the free and generous minded of all parties, that Millard Fillmore was the only true national candidate. When Mr. Swann ended the meeting adjournud to meet at the "Town Hall" at 7½ o'clock, to which the public generally and the ladies in particular were respectfully invited from the stand.

At 7½ o'clock the Hall was filled with a large and intelligent audience of Ladies and Gentlemen. And at 8 o'clock the Hon. Anthony Kennedy was introduced, who in an elegant manner vindicated the Platform and principles of the American party. He gave an accurate and detailed account of the doings in Council and read the oaths of the party. Explained the necessity for the secrecy in the outset, and threw more light upon the American cause than had ever been done here before. In a word he won for himself the admiration of those present and proved himself a patriot and an orator. The Hon. Jacob Broome, M. C., was next introduced, and made such a speech as we seldom hear, and one which none could fail to admire. He gave the origin of the American party in Philadelphia, and stated the causes which induced and made it necessary to organize such a party, and in short, he proved the American party to be pure in its purposes and national in its aims.

Dr. C. C. Cox here arose and in a very neat and pleasant way introduced the Hon. J. Dixon Roman. Mr. Roman said that as he had made a speech to the voters in the morning, he would now address himself to the Ladies, which he did in very flattering and complimentary terms, showing the power and influence which *Woman* has exerted in all times, and concluded with the following beautiful sentiment:

"A Union of Lakes and a Union of Lands,
A Union of States none can sever—
A Union of Hearts and a Union of Hands,
The American Union forever."

On motion of Col. Richard Thomas, a vote of thanks was tendered to the Gentlemen who had so ably addressed us. Three cheers were then given for Fillmore, Donelson and the Union. Three for the Ladies and three for the Speakers. When on motion, the meeting then adjourned, amidst the most rapturous applause.

WM. GOLDSBOROUGH, Pres't.

ALEX. H. SETH, THOS. B. CHASE, JOHN FRAZIER, HENRY BANNING, } Secretaries.

WHAT ARE MR. FILLEORE'S CHANCES NOW?

This question has been frequently asked since the recent State election in Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana. It naturally suggests itself to those who feel anxious on the subject. Coming directly to the point, we answer, his chances seem to us decidedly better and more encouraging at present than they have been at any time since his nomination. It is now rendering certain—placed beyond all doubt—since Indiana and Pennsylvania have pronounced so emphatically against Mr. Fremont, or the Republican party, that himself and friends cannot indulge over the slightest hope of success. Without the two States in question, admitting all other free States to go for Fremont, he falls short of a majority in the Electoral College, and must, with unerring certainty, anticipate defeat. It may also be safely asserted that other free States, upon which his party have heretofore relied will go against them. An incontrovertible and exceedingly agreeable fact is, therefore, established, namely: that not even the shadow of a hope can now be entertained by his adherents of effecting Mr. Fremont's election by the people. This must be admitted on all hands. Being absolutely sectional depending solely upon the North for support, and finding it has forsaken them, there can no longer exist any apprehensions upon the part of Southerners, national men, and Union-loving, conservative citizens everywhere, of disunion as a result of Fremont's election, because the evidences are now indisputable that he cannot be elected. His warmest friends know this, and being so convinced, will lose their former ardor.—Mr Buchanan, therefore being a positive antipodes, the inference is, Mr. Fillmore will present himself to their consideration as the least of two evils, thus securing a large vote that, with any shade of hope for Mr. Fremont's success, would have been cast for him. Hence the contest, to our mind, is fixed between Mr. Fillmore and Mr. Buchanan. With a certainty that Mr. Fremont cannot secure enough States to elect him, the apprehensions, per consequence, of disunion, are abrogated, and we have a possibility of Mr. Fillmore being chosen by the people. Some of the Northern States that would, under a different complexion of affairs, have given a Republican majority, are now free to aid the Union American party, whilst our heretofore apprehensive friends in the South—old line Whigs and warm admirers of Mr. Fillmore—need no longer contemplate the Union's peril, but freely, cordially express their preference for him who they most admire—the Union American candidate—the "*model President.*" The South, as a body, has repeatedly confessed Mr. Fillmore her first choice, and, if she thought there was any "earthly chance" of his success, would gladly support him.—The barrier here alluded to has been removed, as recent events show Mr. Fremont to be out of the question. We are, consequently, justified in claiming that Southern men—pure, patriotic, chivalric and high-minded as they are acknowledged to be—will come forward, boldy asserting their preference for Mr. Fillmore. The chances, at present, for his success in Pennsylvania are greater than they yet have been, whilst New York is almost sure to cast her electoral vote in his favor. We look upon Maryland as unequivocally certain. Kentucky, Tennessee, Louisiana, Texas, California and Florida may also be confidently calculated upon: whilst Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, and even Virginia, are not without the pale of hope. Neither would it surprise us to see Alabama, perchance North Carolina and Georgia, wheeling into rank. All things considered, viewing the whole subject in its most plausible and comprehensive light we are constrained to believe Mr. Fillmore's chances of success, even by the people, vastly more encouraging now than they were prior to the recent State elections. Thousands who heretofore felt anxious to give him their support, but feared doing so in anticipation of Mr. Fremont's success, and the disastrous probable consequences, are now relieved of these unpleasant forebodings and will come forward unqesitatingly, anxsous to perform a duty which otherwise might have induced them to vote for Mr. Buchanan.—*Balt. Patriot.*

SKULLS IN COPPER KETTLES.—A correspondent informs us, that one day last week, on the Coldwater road in North Simcoe, a pit was discovered by two men who were walking through the woods. Having come to a hollow place in the ground which attracted their attention, and which, upon further examination, turned out to be a bed of human bones, they procured spades and the men went to work in right earnest and exhumed—after digging about five feet deep—fifteen copper kettles or pots, in a good state of preservation. One of the kettles contained twelve skulls, and in another, was found a conch shell. Quantities of haman hair, parts of Indian dresses, wampum and other tracks of the aborigines were also digged out, besides part of a dress which indicated the possessor to have been a Frenchman. The hole was about ten feet in circumferenc and five feet deep.—*Toronto Leader.*

Mr. Giles stated at the Democratic meeting at Townsonton on Thursday last, that they had a clear majority in Baltimore, and that they were bound to have every vote polled, if every street in Baltimore ran with rivers of blood.—*Towsentown County Register.*

FROM PENNSYLVANIA.—The Fillmore Electoral ticket in Pennsylvania satisfies nearly the whole conservative opposition in the State. The Society of Friends (30,000 voters) will come to the support of the Ticket almost as a unit. Our friends feel strong, assured, and more encuraged than ever. The sincere oppenents of Mr. Buchanan support this ticket, as the only one having a chance of success. All statements of fusion between the Fillmore men and Fremonters are simply untrue.

We call attention to the following Circular, addressed

TO THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.—Conscious of the danger which now menaces the institution of our country, and feeling more certain than ever that the safety of the American Union must depend on a full and patriotic support of the whole people, and seeing that the present moment calls loudly for a prompt and decided movement, we appeal to every lover of his country, to come with and sustain us in our action.

Our platform is our whole country—our principles, the people's good, and our action the defence of the Union.

United in action, determined to save the Constitution and build up anew the principles, for which our fathers fought and bled, we cordially invite all national men to unite with us in breaking down the barrier of extremeism on either side. The time for action has arrived, and now, if ever, we must make a bold stand to save the country from the evils of disunion on one hand, and sectional fanaticism on the other. Upon this issue hung our internal strong as a people, and our external power against foreign encroachment. By standing firm, we build up the future prosperity and progress of the true national principles.

We seek no undue privileges or favoritism; we give no countenance to the rabid disunionism of the day, but maintain the justice and right, combined with equal privilege due to every free-born son of America.

Being sure of the certain defeat of these candidates who represent the two extremes of disunion and sectional fanaticism (which is now openly admitted by the leaders of each,) and desirous, while the country's integrity and character can yet be made to the world, through an election by the people, we call upon the national and conservative, who have heretofore been allied to either of these parties, to unite with us upon MILLARD FILLMORE, a candidate who already possesses the confidence of the nation.

His qualifications as a statesman, have been well tried, the soundness of the judgment is admitted by all; his integrity to the Union finds a response in the heart of every American citizen. He has once carried the ship of State safely through the perils of sectional strife, and we look upon him now as the only candidate in whose hands we can fearlessly place the reins of government.

Signed,

J. P. SANDERSON, Chairman Fillmore and Donelson State Committee, Pennsylvania.

JOHN J. CLYDE, President Pennsylvania State Council.

THOS. H CLAY, President Kentucky State Council.

H. D. MOORE, President Fillmore and Donelson Union, Philadelphia.

S. SAMMONS, President New York State Council.

E. R. JEWETT, President New York State Committee.

HORACE H. DAY, New York.

STEPHEN M. ALLEN, Massachusetts.

Philadelphia, Oct. 17, 1856.

THE NATIONAL AMERICAN ELECTORAL TICKET IN PENNSYLVANIA.—It will be seen, by reference to our telegraphic advices, that the Fillmore and Donelson Executive Committee of Pennsylvania have peremptorily refused to make any alteration in the American Electoral ticket already in the field. We regard their determination as eminently appropriate and judicious. The recent election in that State has shown that fusion and confusion are synonymous with each other and our belief is strengthened, by what we have since learned, that a clear Fillmore ticket would have stood a far better chance of success than could be derived from any coalition whatever. It is well known that Mr. Fillmore has declared himself decidedly opposed to any junction of his friends with the Republicans, and in a letter long since written by him, he expressly stated that the American Union party should not entertain any proposition of so insidious and injurious a nature. His own word were, "Let us nail our flag to the mast-head, and if we go down, let us go down with our flag still flying."—*Patriot.*

ELOPING IN HASTE AND REPENTING AT LEISURE.—The Troy Times says that a week ago last Wednesday, the wife of a highly respectable mechanic of that city, eloped with a male friend. The husband was deeply grieved, but summoning to his aid the most commendable philosophy, he resolved that she was not worth reclaiming. On Wednesday, however, he received a letter from her from Buffalo, stating that her paramour, had deserted her, and imploring him to forward her sufficient money to pay her way back to his house'—He refused and annouuced his intention of seeking a divorce,

MAJOR JACK DOWNING OUT FOR FILLMORE.—Below we give an extract from an excellent letter of Jack Downing. With the Major's usual discernment, he sees who is to be the next President, and speaking of Black Republicans, he says:

By the way, Mr. Editors, these Fremonters are the dullest to make understand anything I ever saw. They remind me of a woman I once heard tell of, who when her minister talking to her of how Crist died for her, said she hadn't heard of his death. Oh! says the Preacher, sister I'm afraid you'll always live in darkness. I've no doubt of it, says she, for I've wanted John to cut a window in the back part of the house, for this long time, but he won't do it. And so it is with these Republicans, if you wan't to enlighten them you can't do it, for they don't seem to have brains enough to receive enlightenment.

Among the members of Congress re-nominated and re-lected by the Democrats in Pennsylvania, is the Hon. John Hickman, who, so far as his votes in the present Congress indicate, is a thorough going Republican. He voted with that party persistently on every important test of strength throughout the session.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

National Americanism in Pennsylvania.—The following resolutions passed the Fillmore and Donelson Executive State Committee to-day by a majority of 20 in the Committee composed of 22.

Resolved, That we deem it inexpedient to make any alteration in the Fillmore and Donelson Electoral ticket in this State; and we are firmly convinced that any interference with it would be the means of givnig the State to Mr. Buchanan instead of defeating him.

Resolved, That we decline to accept either of the propositions of the North American State Central Committee, satisfied that the Electoral ticket already in the field is the only one on which all opposed to Mr. Buchanan can successfully unite; and pledging it to the uncompromising opposition and defeat, under any and all circumstances, of his election.

This action renders any further union of the Fremont and Fillmore parties in Pennsylvania impossible. The original Electoral ticket will be run.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH].

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 17.

The Presidential Contest in Pennsylvania.—The Fillmore State Central Committee have adjourned after two day's session; and by a nearly unanimous vote have refused absolutely any union, alliance, or connexion with the Fremont party. This action renders Fremont's election impossible in Pennsylvania. The union in the State election failed because the Fillmore Americans did not join in it heartily.

The New York Despatch, a neutral paper of great ability and high character; says in a long, calm, and well considered article:

We speak advisedly when we tell our readers that THE FILLMORE MEN WILL CARRY FREE STATES THAT ARE REGARDED AS SURE FOR FREMONT.

WEATHER PREDICTIONS.—The weather-wise are predicting a mild autumn and an open winter, and up to this time they seem to have it all their own way. That when the sun passes the equinox on the 20th of September the wind set the whole day from southeast, giving us a warm storm, and that during several days the wind stood in the same quarter. This prognosticates a continuance of the same character of weather during the next months.

THE WHIGS FOR FILLMORE.—The Richmond Whig says:—In all portions of the Union the glorious and patriotic old line Whigs are falling beautifully into line, and rallying with indomitable zeal and energy around the standard of Millard Fillmore.—We rejoice that such is the fact. We never had a doubt, however, that every whig in the Union, except such as want to change their party relations for the sake of office, would cordially and earnestly support the man who has heretofore, in the language of the immortal Clay, conducted the administration of the government with signal ability and success."

A Meeting

OF THE FRIENDS OF

FILLMORE AND DONELSON

Will be held at

ST. MICHAELS,

ON

SATURDAY, the 1st November,

commencing at 3 o'clock.

☞ Distinguished Speakers will be present. [oct 25

HELMBOLD'S UNIVERSALLY APPROVED REMEDY.—Compound Extract Buchu cures Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Weakness, &c. Read the advertisment in another column, headed "A Revolution is certain.—Victory is ours."

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS as a remedy for Dyspepsia.—No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that this depressing and dangerous disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite cheerfulness, seem utterly gone to whom life is a burthen: and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful stomachic and mild aperient. Hundreds of instances of this kind are on record.

To Nervous Sufferers.

A RETIRED CLERGYMAN, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct to the Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 55 Fulton street, Brooklyn, N. Y. [sept 4-2m

Prices Current.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, Oct 22, 1856.

WHEAT—About 5,200 bushels offered. Sales as follows:

White, fair to good,	1 55a$1 60
" good to prime,	1 60a$1 65
" choice for family flour,	$1 65
Red, good to prime,	1 50a$1 56

CORN—About 14,000 bushels offered; sales of

White, per bushel,	63a65 cents.
Yellow,	65a67 cents.
OATS, per bushel,	42a45 cents.
RYE—Md and Pa.	75a90 cents.

Married,

On the 27th inst., by the Rev. W. H. Brisbane, JOHN H. HOULTON and Miss SARAH A. DELAHAY, both of this county.

Died,

At Wye Mills, on the 13th, of brain fever, BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, infant son of John R. and Emily B. Hopkins—aged 6 months and one week.

Agricultural Notice.

THE Trustees of the Maryland Agricultural Society for the Eastern Shore, will hold their next meeting at "Ellenboro," the residence of M. T. Goldsborough, Esq., on Thursday next, the 30th prox, By order,

M. T. GOLDSBOROUGH
Secretary.

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