Thos. Jones

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The Kent News.

DEVOTED TO AGRICULTURE, POLITICS, GENERAL NEWS, &C.

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., AUGUST 16, 1856. No. 16.

ATTENTION FARMERS!

Guano excelled by 'De Burg.

The great advantage De Burgs Super Phosphate has over Guano, is attributed to the large amont of fertilizing matter, Phosphates and Ammonia, which it contains.

It is a settled point with all chemist and scientific farmers that Peruvian Guano only supplies about one half of the phosphates that is required to grow wheat, rye, oats, corn, vegetables, &c., and that is the reason that land becomes exhausted and impoverished by its continued application. Whereas De Burgs Super Phosphate supplies more than is required, by the crops, and is quite as effective in its action of inducing early maturity as guano, much more durable and fertilizing to the soil and less volatile.

It is adopted for all crops and all soils, as a proof, we have testimonials from Maland to Georgia, and from *every county in this State*, from every variety of soil, and from gentlemen well known as intelligent farmers—some of whom have tried it for two years on fall and spring crops with pleasing results, in every instance. We name Hon. J. A. Pearce, G. W. T. Perkins, L. M. Strong, J. Urie, W. W. Stephens, Wm. Emery, T. D. C. Ruth, Esqs., and many others.

Francis Cann, Esq. says: "I never had so fine a field of corn as I have at present. The corn and potatoes grown by "De Burg" were much superior in quality and quantity to those grown by No. 1, Peruvian Guano, at the same rate per acre. I think it the best fertilizer I ever tried and cheaper than guano."

Josiah Ringgold, Kent co. says: "I applied De Burg and Peruvian Guano separately, each at the rate of 200 lbs. per acre, on same quality of land in corn, oats and vegetables, and I think where DeBurg was used that my crops were much the best."

Wm. T. Skirven, Esq., Kent co., says: "There was a manifest difference in the growth of the corn where I applied "De Burg" over that which was guanoed.—My wheat sown with "De Burg" looks better than my guanoed wheat."

☞ Every lot we receive is inspected and analyzed by the Chemist to the Md Agricultural Society, who draws samples himself from entire cargo, and rejects all that does not come up to the fixed standard, thereby guaranteeing to the farmer a uniformity not to be found in any guanoor other manure.

The best proof of the value of this fertilizer as entertained by the agricultural community is the greatly increased demand for it, which is beyond precedent in any other manure. In consequence of which many imitations have been put upon the market. Farmers should be particular and buy none but "De Burgs Supher Phosphate" and to secure the genuine article, order it direct from us.

Price $43 per 2000 pounds, in 8 bbls.

J. J. & F. TURNER.
42 Pratt st. Balt.

☞ Send and get analysis and testimonials.

Feb. 23, 1856—tf

"Young America."

CORN AND COB MILL.

THE undersigned has been appointed agent for the sale of this superior mill which he will sell at the city price. Advantages of the Young American or Excelsior mill over all others,—1st. great strength and durability, 2nd, simplicity—having only one set screw to graduate the quality of grinding, which renders it so simple that it may be managed by any ordinary farm hand; 3rd, it will grind more corn or corn and cob in the same time, and of the same quality, than any other mill in use of the same size; 4th economy, that part of the mill which is most liable to wear being made separate from the main body of the machine, can be renewed when worn out at the small cost of $3. Thus, in the Young America or Excelsior mill, we present the best, cheapest, and most durable mill ever offered to the farmer. This mill is of larger size and greater capacity than any other mill sold at the same price.

Price $50, with a discount of 5 pr. ct off for cash, including an extra set grinding plates, which renders it equal to two entire mills, for $50 and new plates can be furnished at the small cost of $3 per set, which can be attached in the same manner that new points or shares are put to a plough, when the old ones are worn out; delivered in any part of the county.

B. B. PERKINS.

April 5, 1856.

EATING HOUSE!

OYSTERS, TERRAPINS, &c.

IT has been reported that the undersigned, has *"shut up shop,"* such is not a fact—he is prepared at his old stand Cape May, to furnish his customers with the best Oysters the market will afford, and cooked in all the various ways: fried, stewed, broiled, roasted, or scalled.

Also, Terrapins in season. Beef steak and Coffee furnished at all times He will prepare suppers for gentlemen to order.

Thankful for past favors, he solicits continuance.

The public's humble servant,

LEVI RODGERS.

March 8, 1856.

THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, and General News.

EDWARD MANSFIELD
PROPRIETOR.

TERMS:

$1.50 payable in advance—$2 at the expiration of the first six months, or $2.50 at the end of the year. To Clubs—5 copies for $6—10 copies for $10. No subscription received for shorter period than six months, and no paper will be discontinued until all arrears are paid.

Single papers 5 cents.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements not exceeding ten lines will be inserted three times for $1 and 25 cts. for every insertion thereafter—larger ones in proportion. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers. Advertisements must have the number of times marked, or they will be published till forbid and charged accordingly.

Special Notices.—All Communications of a personal nature will be charged for at the rates of fifty cents a square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents for every subsequent insertion.

Obituary notices, when they exceed six lines will be charged at the rate of fifty cents a square.

Proceedings of public meetings, except those of a religious or charitable nature, will be charged for at the usual rates, those handing them in will be held responsible.

The American Platform,

Adopted at the Session of the National Council, February 21, 1856.

1st. An humble acknowledgement to the Supreme Being for His protecting care vouchsafed to our fathers in their successful Revolutionary struggle, and hitherto manifested to us, their descendants, in the preservation of the liberties, the independence, and the union.

2d. The perpetuation of the Federal Union as the palladium of our civil and religious liberties, and the only sure bulkwark of American Independence.

3d. *Americans shall rule America*, and to this end, *native* born citizen should be selected for all State, Federal and Municipal offices or government employment, in preference to all others; nevertheless,

4th. Persons born of American parents residing temporarily abroad, should be entitled to all the rights of native born citizens; but

5th. No person should be selected for political station, (whether of native or foreign birth) who recognises any allegiance or obligation of any description, to any foreign prince, potentate or power, or who refuses to recognise the Federal and State constitutions, (each within its sphere) as paramount to all other laws, as rules of political action.

6th. The unqualified recognition and maintainance of the reserved rights of the several States, and to this end, non-interference by Congress with questions appertaining solely to the individual States, and non intervention by each State with the affairs of any other State.

7th. The recognition of the right of the native born and natualized citizens of the United States, permanently residing in any Territory thereof, to frame their constitution and laws, to regulate their domestic and sovial affairs in their own mode, subject only to the provisions of the Federal Constitution, with the privilege of admission into the Union whenever they have the requisite population for one Representative in Congress. *Provided always*, that none but those who are citizens of the United State, under the constitution and laws thereof, and who have a fixed residence in any such Territory, ought to participate in the formation of the constitution, or in the enactment of laws for said Territory or State.

8th. An enforcement of the principle that no State or Territory ought to admit others than citizens of the United States to the right of suffrage, or of holding political office.

9th. A change in the laws of natualization, making a continued residence of twenty-one years of all not hereinbefore provided for, an indispensible requisite for citizenship hereafter, and excluding all paupers and persons convicted of crime from landing on our shores; but no interference with the vested rights of foreigners.

10th. Opposition to any union between Church and State; no interference with religious faith, or worship, and no test oaths for office.

11th. Free and thorough investigation into any and all alleged abuses of public functionaries, and a strict economy in public expenditures.

12th. The maintainance and enforcement of all laws constitutionally enacted, until said laws shall be repealed, or shall be declared null and void by competent judicial authority.

13th. Opposition to the reckless and unwise policy of the present administration in the management of our national affairs, and more especially as shown in removing "Americans" (by designation) and conservatives in principle from office, and placing foreigners and ultraists in their places; as shown in a truckling subserviency to the stronger, and an insolent and cowardly bravado towards the weaker powers; as shown in reopening sectional agitation, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise; as shown in granting to unnatualized foreigners the right of suffrage in Kansas and Nebraska; as shown in its vascillating course on the Kansas and Nebraska question; as shown in the corruptness which pervades some of the departments of the government; as shown in disgracing meritorious naval officers through prejudice or caprice; and as shown in the blundering mismanagement of our foreign relations.

14th. Therefore to remedy, and prevent the disastrous consequences otherwise resulting therefrom, we would build up the "American party" upon the principles hereinbefore stated.

15th. That each State Council shall have authority to amend their several constitutions, so as to abolish the several degrees, and institute a pledge of honor, instead of other obligations for fellowship and admission into the party.

16th. A free and open discussion of all political principles embraced in our platform.

COLLECTOR'S NOTICE.

HAVING been appointed *Collector for 1st District* for the year 1856, I would inform the Tax payers thereof, that I am now ready to receive their taxes. All taxes not paid by January 1st, 1857, will be charged from 1st July, 1856; 5 per cent will be allowed on State tax before 1st Sept. WM. PARKER,

Jy. 12, 1856. tf Col. 1st Dis't.

Dr. A. S. Sappington,

OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the public. Will furnish his own medicines and practice at reasonable rates.

OFFICE at Bacchus Mills, near Bellair.

June 14, 1856.—6m.

CIGARS.—a choice lot of Cigars and Tobacco for sale by C. H. KENTON.

POETRY.

HAPPY THEN WE'LL BE.

Tune—Vive la Campagnie.

O, boys for the happy old times of yore,
Happy then were we,
We'll have them again with honest Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be.
Happy then we all will be,
We'll live together in harmony;
The North and South will then agree,
And all will happy be.

May the States of the Union forever agree,
Happy then we'll be.
And all live together in harmony,
Happy then we'll be.
Happy then, &c., &c.

Come, now let us unite, the nation o'er,
Happy then we'll be;
And join in the cause for gallant Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be.
Happy then, &c., &c.

We should never let angry feeling rise,
Happy then we'll be;
But ever maintain our National ties,
Happy then we'll be.
Happy then, &c., &c.

The man for the times is Millard Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be;
He, National Peace again again will restore;
Happy then we'll be;
Happy then, &c., &c.

The good of the Union should be our name,
Happy then we'll be;
Her glory and happiness—honor and fame,
Happy then we'll be.
Happy then, &c., &c.

Then rally from mountain, valley and shore,
Happy then we'll be;
For Donelson and for gallant Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be.
Happy then, &c., &c.

Let's pledge ourselves that we'll ever be true,
Happy then we'll be;
To our Union's flag, the *red, white, and blue*,
Happy then we'll be.
Happy then, &c., &c.

Three cheers now my boys for noble Fillmore,
Happy then we'll be;
For Donelson, too, we'll give three more,
Happy then we'll be.
Happy then we all will be,
We'll live together in harmony;
The North and South will then agree.
And all will happy be.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Buchanan's Ten Cent Speech.

In our article on Thursday, in regard to Mr. Buchanan's TEN CENT speech, we had no room for the extracts from the Congressional records, from which our readers can see for themselves the position of James Buchanan in regard to the reduction of the wages of the mechanics and laborers in this country.

During the debate in the Senate on the independent treasury bill on the 22d January, 1840, (*see Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st session, 26th Congress, pp.* 135-136) Mr. Buchanan said:

"In Germany, where the currency is *purely metalic* and the cost of every thing is REDUCED TO HARD MONEY STANDARD, a piece of broadcloth can be manufactured for *fifty dollars*, the manufacture of which in our country, from the expansion of paper currency, would cost *one hundred dollars*. * * * No tariff of protection, unless it amounted to prohibition, could counteract this advantage in favor of foreign manufacture. I would to heaven that *I could arouse the attention of every manufacturer of the nation to this important subject.*

* * * * * * *

What is the reason that with all these advantages and with the protective duties which our laws afford to the domestic manufacture of cotton, we cannot obtain exclusive possession of the home market, and successfully contend for the markets of the world? It is simply because we manufacture at the nominal prices of our own inflated currency, and are compelled to sell at the real prices of other nations. REDUCE OUR NOMINAL TO THE REAL STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD, and you cover our country with blessings and benefits.

* * * * * * *

The comparative LOW PRICES of France and Germany have offered such a stimulus to their manufactures that they are now rapidly extending themselves and would obtain possession, in no small degree, even of the English home market, *if it were not for their protecting duties.* While British manufactures are now languishing, those of the continent are now springing into a vigorous and healthy existence."

Mr. Buchanan represented a State largely engaged in manufacturing. The owners of the extensive manufacturing establishments there were men of great influence; and, in his speech, he was advocating their cause. He was seeking to promote the interests of all this small class of wealthy nabobs at the expense of the great mass of the population. The immediate effect of his low wages doctrine would be to make the rich richer, and the poor poorer, to place the mechanics and laborers of every description completely at the mercy of their wealthy employers, to make them serfs and boudsmen and reduce them to the squalid wretchedness of similar classes in European countries.

On the 23d Jan. 1840, Mr. Merrick, of Maryland, replied to this singular and shameful low-wages speech of Mr. Buchanan (*see Appendix to the Congressional Globe, 1st session, 26th Congress, pp.* 791-792.) In reference to Mr. Buchanan's scheme for the reduction of wages in this country, Mr. M. said:

"I have often, in thinking of the consequences of the adoption of the policy proposed by this bill, of its many evil and pernicious consequences to the people of this country, contemplated the miserable, servile, and wretched condition of the working classes, in those countries where a similar policy prevailed, and have shuddered to think a like distress, misery, and dependence might be brought upon that most numerous and valuable portion of my own fellow citizens, if it became the law of this land. * * * *

Mr. President, as it has been argued in support of this bill that one of the good effects will be to reduce the wages of labor in this country—mechanical, manufacturing, agricultural, and others, of course—I have considered it material and important to inquire to what extent this reduction was to take place. These wages we are told must come down to the *specie standard*; and we have been referred to Germany and Holland, and other European countries, as examples of hard money currencies, and the cheapening effects of such currencies upon wages.

Here are tables of the rates of wages in those countries, which I will read, taken from Porter's Progress of the Nation:"

In November, 1833, instructions were sent by the British Secretary of State, Lord Palmerston, to cert in British consuls residing abroad, requiring answers to certain questions having reference to the State of agriculture, and to the condition of the agricultural peasantry within the districts of their consulates. Answers received from the consels in various parts of France, Germany, the Netherlands, and Italy, have lately been presented to Parliament, and from these documents the abstract is taken:

RATES OF WAGES.

France.

Calais, Ploughmen, 100 to 160 shillings, yearly wages, with board. Shepherds, 250 shillings, yearly wages, with board. Laborers, 7½ pence, daily wages, with board.

Boulogne, Ploughmen, 144 shillings, yearly, with board. Laborers, 5 pence, daily, without board.

Havre, Farm servants, 160 to 240, yearly, without board; Laborers, 48 to 120, yearly, with board.

Brest, Laborers 8½ pence, daily, without board.

Bordeaux, Laborers, 12 to 15 pence, daily, without board.

Bayonne, Laborer, 9 to 12 pence daily, without board.

Marseilles, Shepherds: 200 to 240, yearly, with board. Laborers, 4½ to 7 pence, daily, with board.

Corsica, Laborers, 11 pence, without board.

Germany, Dantzig, Farm servants, 52 to 64 shillings, yearly, with board. Laborers, 4½ to 7 pence, without board.

Mecklenburg, Farm servants, 100 shillings, yearly, with board. Laborers, 7 pence, daily, without board.

Holstein, Farm servants, 73 to 100 shilling, yearly, with board. Laborers, 7 shillings, daily, without board.

Netherlands.

S. Holland, Farm servants, 200 to 250 shillings, yearly, with board. Laborers, 3 to 4 pence, daily, with board.

N. Holland, Laborers, 20 pence, daily, without board.

Friesland, 50 to 166 shillings, yearly, with board, for Farm servants. Laborers, 6 to 16 pence, daily, without board.

Antwerp, Farm servants, 78 shillings, yearly, with board. Laborers, 5 pence, daily, without board.

West Flanders, Farm servants, 66 to 104 shillings, yearly, with board.

Italy.

Trieste, Laborers, 12 pence, daily, without board; Do. with board, 6 pence, daily.

Lombardy, Laborers, 4 to 8 pence, daily, with board.

Genoa, Farm servants, 60 to 100 shilling, yearly, with board. Laborers, 5 to 8 pence, daily, with board.

Tuscany, farm servants, 40 shillings, yearly, with board. Laborers, 6 pence, daily, without board.

Now, sir, I am greatly in hopes our people will read and ponder over this table; they will there see that in France, *yearly wages* for an able-bodied man range from 48 to 250 shillings, and day laborers get in that country from 4½ to 15 pence per day, and whenever they get as much as 5 pence they have to find themselves. In Germany wages are still lower, and range by the year between 52 and 100 shillings, and day laborers receive from 4½ to 7 pence per day, and find themselves in food. In South Holland farm hands get by the year from 200 to 250 shillings, and day laborers from 3 to 4 pence per day and are found. And so on, sir. Whoever will take the trouble to examine the table, which is *official* and *authentic*, will see that, in all these countries, which are held up to us as such bright examples of *hard money countries*—France, Germany, Neatherlands, Italy—wages by the year for sound, healthy, able-bodied men, no where exceed 250 shillings; and, in many instances, fall as low as 40 shillings; and the daily wages range from 3 to 9 and 12 pence—rising in one place, and only one, to 20 pence and the laborer finding himself! What a commentary upon the hard money policy. What hope is there for a man born the son of poor parents ever to better his condition? What ray of hope is there to stimulate him to exertion? None, none! He who is there born a peasant dies a peasant. Those born to the plow die at the plow-tail, and all that the longest life of laborious toil can procure for them is coarse and scanty means of subsistence. Think you, sir, these people are made happy because theirs are *hard-money* countries? Is this the prosperity boasted of when we are triumphantly told of the immense amounts of gold and silver held by their great capitalists? Is this an example worthy of our imitation. Think you, sir, the high blood of American freemen will submit to this? NEVER!

It is useless for the present supporters of Mr. Buchanan to seek to place any other construction upon the argument of Mr. Buchanan than that he advocated a reduction of the wages of the working classes of the people of the United States His remarks were distinctly so understood by the whole Senate. Henry Clay commented as follows on this proposition to reduce the wages of American laborers. (*See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st session, 25th Congress, pp.* 726 *and* 727:)

"The gentleman from Pennsylvania [Mr. Buchanan] has put the case of two nations, in one of which the amount of its currency shall be double what it is in the other, and, as he contends, the prices of all property will be double in the former nation of what they are in the latter. If this be true of two nations, it must be equally true of one, whose circulating medium is at one period double what it is at another. Now, as the friends of the bill argue, we have been and yet are in this inflated state; our country has been double, or in something like that proportion of what was necessary, and we must come down to the lowest standard. Do they not perceive that *the inevitable ruin of thousands must be the necessary consequence?* A man, for example, owning property to the value of five thousand dollars, contracts a debt for five thousand dollars. By the reduction of one half the currency of the country, his property in effect becomes reduced to the value of two thousand five hundred dollars. But his debt undergoes no corresponding reduction. He gives up all his property and remains still in debt two thousand five hundred dollars. Thus this measure will operate on the debtor class of the nation, always the weaker class, and that which for that reason, most needs the protection of Government. * * *

"Heretofore it has been one of the pretensions and boasts of the dominant party, that they sought to elevate the poor by depriving the rich of undue advantages. Now their policy is TO REDUCE THE WAGES OF LABOR, AND THIS IS OPENLY AVOWED; and it is urged by them that it is necessary to reduce the wages of American labor to the low standard of European labor, in order to enable the American manufacturer to enter into successful competition with the European manufacturer in the sale of their respective fabrics. * * *

Mr. President, of all the subjects of national policy, not one ought to be touched with so much delicacy as that of the WAGES, in other words, THE BREAD OF THE POOR MAN. In dwelling as I have often done, with inexpressible satisfaction upon the many advantages of our country, there is not one that has given me more delight than the high price of manual labor."

Mr. Davis, of Massachusetts, also represented a State largely engaged in manufacturing, but, while Mr. Buchanan took the side of the capitalists and urged the adoption of a doctrine by which they were to be benefitted at the expense of the poor hard-working, toil-worn operatives, Mr. Davis took the part of the latter. (*See Appendix to Congressional Globe, 1st Session, 26th Congress, pp.* 158—159.) He demonstrated that the policy advocated by Mr. Buchanan would be ruinous to the largest and most important class of our citizens—to those engaged in industrial occupations of every description.—He vindicated the rights of the great mass of the people who depend upon their labor for their support, the maintenance of their families, and the education of their children. He cited statistics from authentic sources, showing the insufficiency of wages in various European countries, showing that in many instances where the wages of laborers are less than ten cents per day, exclusive of board or dwelling, the laborers' food consists of rye-bread, soup made of millet, *now and then* some salt provisions and vegetables, and a little grease or lard twice a day, but not very seldom; and that in Saxony, whence comes a large portion of the *broadcloth* alluded to by Mr. Buchanan in his speech, a man employed in his own home working diligently from Monday morning to Saturday night, from five o'clock in the morning until dusk, and even at times with a lamp, his wife assisting him in finishing and taking him the work, could not possibly earn more than twenty grochen (about 60 cents) per week. Nor could one who had three children aged twelve years and upwards, all working at the loom as well as himself, with his wife employed doing up the work, earn in the whole more than $1 weekly."

Here then is conclusive evidence from the Congressional records that Mr. Buchanan did occupy the position ascribed to him in reference to the wages of the working men of America. He ADVOCATED and URGED a "REDUCTION OF THE PRICES PAID FOR LABOR IN THIS COUNTRY TO THE STANDARD OF PRICES THROUGHOUT THE WORLD." It has been shown that this standard of prices was even LESS THAN TEN CENTS PER DAY. He particularly referred to the wages of working men in Germany and France, and advocated a reduction of prices here to that standard. It has been shown that the standard of wages in France and Germany was *less than ten cents per day.*—That he knowingly and wilfully advocated this reduction of wages, fully understanding its effect upon our laboring classes, is evident for on the 20th of January 1840, two days previous to the delivery of this low wages speech by Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Clay had exposed the ruinous consequences of this doctrine upon those among us who depend upon their labor for their support, and this very low wages speech was made by Mr. Buchanan in reply to Mr. Clay.

We present this record for the consideration of the intelligent working men of our country—of those whose industry is their sole dependence. Can they consent to vote for him who thus shamefully sought to introduce a policy by which the BREAD SHOULD BE SNATCHED FROM THEIR MOUTHS, the hard-earned proceeds of their daily toil depreciated in value, and themselves and their children degraded to the miserable servility and wretchedness of the oppressed and down-trodden laborers of Europe, whose only hope of change from a life of toilsome degredation and abject ignorance is the alms-house, the prison or the grave!—We think, with Mr. Merrick, that the "high blood of American freemen will never submit to this," and we believe that the mechanics and laborers, the workingmen of America, will indignantly reject and repudiate as a candidate for the Presidency the author of this low-wages doctrine.

"SIGNS."

STRAWS SHOW WHICH WAY THE WIND BLOWS.

A vote was taken on one of the morning trains, between Baltimore city and Washington a day or two ago, which resulted as follows:—Fillmore 30, Buchanan 14, and Fremont 4.

The same parties took a vote between Norfolk and Richmond; result as follows:—Fillmore 31, Buchanan 11, and Fremont 1.

As the members of the Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance were returning from Westminster to the city a few days ago a Presidential vote was taken which resulted as follows:—Fremont 00; Buchanan 00; Fillmore 16; Neutral, (but friendly to Fillmore,) 1.

A vote was taken on the steamer William Jenkins, on her last trip from Baltimore to Boston. Result:—Fillmore 35; Buchanan 10; Fremont 1; Douglas 1.

A vote on the steamer William Selden on her return trip from Old Point on the 7th inst., resulted as follows:—Gentlemen—Fillmore 73; Buchanan 25. Ladies—Fillmore 26; Buchanan 25; Fremont, 2.

On Saturday on the cars from Balt. to York, Pa., a vote gave Fillmore 33; Buchan 18; Fremont 2.

Important Vote.—Saturday last was set apart to canvass the city of Hudson, New York; M. Haviland, American; H. C. Miller, Buchanan; Wm. Morris, Fremont, were selected to canvass the city. The following is the result:

Fillmore,	532,
Buchanan,	261,
Fremont,	185.

For Fillmore.—As one of the excursion parties, which, within a week ago, had been spending a day at Fort Washington were returning home, a vote was taken with the following result:

Fillmore,	124,
Buchanan,	3,
Fremont,	6,
Pierce,	4.

An Unquestionable Fact.—The Reading Journal, Pa., truthfully says:—"Disguise it as the politicians may, Mr. Fillmore has a stronger hold upon the masses than any other candidate in the field.—The people know him—trust in him and will vote for him when the time comes, despite the efforts of the agitators and sectionalists either in the North or South.

☞ The German Turner association in Wheeling Virginia, have sworn vengeance against Buchanan, and will go in a man for Fillmore.