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# The Kent News.

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

Vol. 17. CHESTER TOWN, MD., SEPTEMBER 13, 1856. No. 20.



THE KENT NEWS,

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER

*Devoted to Agriculture, Literature, Politics, an 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 rate 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.



ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

A. BARKER'S

*DOUBLE ACTING*

FORCE AND LIFT PUMP

IS acknowledged to be the most simple in construction, efficient in operation, less liable to get out of order, and more durable than any pump yet invented.

The World's Fair, London, gave Mr. Barker the complimentary medal, and the Pennsylvania State fair, on two occasions, awarded the pump the first premium.

In cases of fire, the Barker Fire Engine Pump has proved itself invaluable On several occasions persons, by having this pump on their premises, have saved their property from the devouring flames.

*The Scientific American*, of August 14th 1852, says: "In our humble judgment Barker's Double acting pump is one of the best improvements which has been made in a great many years, and, in saying this, we express the opinion of many who have used the pump and are now using it. The pump was patented last February, and the claims were broad strong and reliable."

References to the following gentlemen: Samuel Baker, Richard S. Thomas, John McDaniel.

You can see these pumps work at any of the places we have a number engaged to put in.

The undersigned have bought the patent right for Kent county; any gentleman wishing a pump put in can drop a note to

BENJAMIN ELLIOTT,
*Chester Town, Kent county, Md.,*
or to THOMAS RASIN,
*Still Pond, Md*

Carriage Making,

*AND CARTWRIGHTING.*

THE subscribers would respectfully announce to the public that they have entered into the above business in Chester Town in the shop formerly occupied by Mr. John Greenwood, where they will make to order, any work that may be offered them, such as New Carriages, Wagons, Carts, Ploughs, *HARNESS MAKING AND REPAIRING*, and all kinds of work in their line.

They solicit and hope by strict attention to their business, to merit and receive a share of public patronage.

JOHN L. RINGGOLD,
ROBERT W. CAULDER.

Dec. 29, 1855.—tf.

The Schooner Mary Rebecca

THE undersigned will run the schooner Mary Rebecca regularly to Baltimore from Travilor's Landing, up Chester River for the purpose of carrying Wood, Grain, &c., &c.

All freight put on board, the subscriber will be personally responsible for. No pains will be spared to please all who may patronize him.

The public's ob't serv't,
LEVI RODGERS

March 8, 1856.

SLAVES WANTED.

Having purchased the well known house formerly occupied by J.S. Donovan, No. 12 Camden Street, we are desirous of purchasing any number of likely servants, for which the highest cash prices will be paid. Bill communications promptly attended to by addressing WILSON & DUKE.

Baltimore, Md., Jan. 6, '55.—tf.

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.

Notice to Tax-Payers.

*Of Second District for* 1856,

YOUR taxes are now due and I am ready to receive them. All taxes not paid by the first January 1857, interest will be charged on from first July, 1856. 5 per cent allowed on State tax before the 1st September.

JOHN N. McDANIEL,
aug. 2, 1856. Col. 2d District.

Sash and Planing Mill.

*PORT DEPOSIT, CECIL COUNTY, MD.*

WE the undersigned have rebuilt our Factory and are now in full operation. Our Buildings are fire proof and our Machinery of the latest and improved patterns.

Owing to our advantages in in improved machinery, situation of our Factory, (being at one of the largest Lumber Markets in the United States,) and our arrangements for purchasing Lumber and Material from first hands, we think we can offer inducements surpassed by no other Factory. We earnestly solicit the attention and extend our invitation to all Builders, Carpenters &c., &c. to give us a call and examine our work and prices before purchasing elsewhere.

We manufacture to order and keep on hand Frames of all kinds and sizes, such as Door Windows, Sidelights &c. &c. Doors, Sash, Shutter, Blinds, Inside Blinds, &c., Washboards, Architraves, Mantles, Wing Mouldings, of all patterns in use. Brackets and all kinds of scrol Sawing and Turning to order.

Our work is of the very best material, well seasoned, as we make no second class work. We have for sale dressed seasoned Flooring of all kind such as Yellow Pine, Norway, white Pine and Hemlock, Weatherboarding faced jointed and ribbeted.

We have on hand and for sale, a large stock of Hardware for houses, Carpenters Tools, Paints Oil and Window Glass of all kinds purchased from the Manufactures, and sold at city prices. We furnish Sash, Prime and Glaze in the best style and at moderate prices; work primed if ordered.

WILEY, NOLAND & Co.

W. WILEY,
N. W. NOLAND,
E. J. RINEHEART. Apr. 12, 1856.

Eliza Thomas, & others, vs. Enoch E. Bacon, and others. } On the Equity side of the Circuit Court for Kent County.

ORDERED that the sale made and reported by Alfred T. Thomas, Trustee for the sale of the real estate in the said cause, be ratified and confirmed unless cause to the contrary thereof, be shown before the said Circuit Court in Equity on or before the thirty-first day of October next: Provided a copy of this order be inserted in some newspaper printed on the Eastern Shore of Maryland once in each of three successive weeks before the 30th day of September next.

The Report states the amount of sales to be $2055,—done by the subscriber as clerk of said Court this 28th day of August, 1856.

J. F. GORDON, Cl'k.

True Copy—Test:
J. F. Gordon, Cl'k.

Aug, 30, 1856.

$10 *REWARD!*

BETWEEN Mr J. P. D. BROOKS' residence and Chester Town, on the 24th inst., a POCKET BOOK, containing between SEVENTY and EIGHTY DOLLARS in money, and an Order drawn on Mr. J. Highly in favor of Mr M. Bannon and Isaac Perkins by Mr. F. Malin The above reward will be given upon the delivery of the pocket book at this office.

july 26, 1856.

*NEW GOODS.*

BARGE Delanes, Lawns, Challi, Ginghams dotted and plain Swiss Muslin, plaid and plain Cambric, Brilliants, Black mitts, Hosiery, Ladies Gaiters, morocco ties and slippers—and a variety of other goods for the season for sale by

jy.12, 1856. THOMAS W. ELIASON,

*NOTICE.*

A MASTER WHEEL belonging to McCormick's Reaper was left at the granary of the undersigned in the fall of 1853, brought there by the steamer Lady Wilmer. The owner is hereby notified to take it away.

WM. TOMLINSON.

Turners Creek, July 19, 1856.

Farm for Sale.

The undersigned will sell at private sale that Farm or Plantation, in the 2nd Election District of Kent county, adjoining the lands of John Dwyer, Thomas Hynson, and others, called "Oregon," and containing

185 *ACRES, More or Less.*

The soil is kind and susceptible of the highest improvement. The BUILDINGS are new. There is plenty of wood for the use of the farm.

The terms will be made easy.

Apply to Editor Kent News or
JOHN F. YEARLEY.

Dec. 22, 1855—tf.

SUPERPHOSPHATE OF LIME.

1,000 TONS Mape's nitrogenised super phosphate of Lime, an article which has been fully tested by farmer, and is believed to be the cheapest and strongest fertilizer in the market. 1,000 barrels superior Pondrette, especially adapted for the corn crop, also Tafew, a new and powerful fertilizer; all of the above for sale wholesale and retail by

PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
*Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store, Cor. 7th and Market Sts.* Philadelphia.

Mar. 8, 1856.

*NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.*

THE undersigned hereby notifies the tax payers of the *first Election District of Kent county*, that his books are now ready, and in justice to his sureties and himself, he shall close his books at the earliest possible moment. After the first of September next, he will commence to close his books, without respect to persons—5 per cent will be taken off State Tax, if paid by that time if not, interest will be charged from the 1st July.

WM. PARKER, Col.
aug 2, 1856. 1st Election District.

*NEW GOODS*

A CHOICE LOT OF SUMMER GOODS, just received by

c.7.'56. W. N. E. WICKES

To Travellers and Others.

THE undersigned has now sufficient *STABLING*, and can accommodate the public. Strict attention will be paid to Horses.

J. L. POSTON.

Chestertown, aug. 2, 1856.

LeFevre, Black & Co.,

*COMMISSION MERCHANTS*

FOR THE SALE OF

GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

*Nos. 71 & 72 South Wharves, Philadelphia.*

July 12, 1856.


## POETRY.

THE WORKING MAN'S SONG.

Air—"*A Little More Cider, do.*"

We hate the way "old Buck" does talk,
And so does all the rest,
Who earn their bread by daily toil,
And feel equal to the best:
We well remember, Jimmy,
Your glorious "ten cent" speech,
How wages were to be reduced,
How our pockets you tried to reach.
*Chorus*—Your low wages will never do,
Low wages will never do,
Your low wages will never do Jeems,
Low wages will never do.

From Pauperdom, the idea came,
And in your head did centre,
That working men were paid too high,
And service you must render;
The moneyed man must be your pet,
His cause you did espouse,
But when you did it, you never thought,
What indignation you'd arouse.
Your low wages will never do, &c.

Now, in November next, Jeemes,
We trust you'll learn a lesson,
And ever after make amends
By going to confession.
The "ten cent" speech, and slandered Clay,
Both show your cruel passion,
And in November next, you'll get,
A sound and glorious "threshing."
Your low wages will never do, &c.

## The American Platform,

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

1st. An humble acknowldgement 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 social 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 & 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.


NOTICE.

I have to put new gates at my Grist Mill—it cannot be done without money. All persons indebted will please call and settle.

aug 2, 1856 WM. BACCHUS.


[*From the Louisville Journal.*]

## Humphrey Marshall's Letter.

The following noble letter from the Representative of this district in Congress in answer to an invitation to attend the late Union celebration at Cincinnati is a most able production and will be read with delight by every true-hearted American citizen. There is no greater man than Col. Marshall in the distinguished body to which he belongs:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25, 1856.

*My Dear Sir:*—I wish I could comply with your urgent request that I should be present at the Union meeting of the citizens of Ohio and Kentucky, at Cincinnati and Covington, on the 27th inst. But my duty as a Representative of the people forbids my absence from a single vote to be taken at this extra session of Congress, and I shall not be absent from one, if my life is preserved, should the session last until next March.

If I were with you, I should say to my countrymen that the safety of the Republic depends upon the election of Millard Fillmore to the Presidency, and that, in my humble opinion, if they are not wise enough to determine that matter in that way, they will not be wise enough to save the Union.

I do not write thus because of mere personal admiration for Mr. Fillmore, nor because I suppose *he* alone has wisdom enough to admiuister the government through a period of difficulty, but because he is the representative of concord and harmony between the great sections of our country, while his competitors aspire to rule, each backed substantially by a sectional party only, and each hoping to succeed by solidifying sectional interests so as to win by it.

Mr. Fremont has no party in any slaveholding State. He may have a ticket in one or more, but every one knows that the most sanguine of his supporters claim but a few thousand votes for him in the whole range of those States. On the contrary, he has become the exponent of an immense body of voters in the free States, and his friends in those States claim his election as a matter which time will render certain, and which they are determined to accomplish. The slave States have 120 votes; the free States 176 votes—149 are necessary to a choice by the people. If Mr. Fremont loses New York he will be defeated, no matter how the vote of the slave States may be split between Buchanan and Fillmore. If he loses Ohio and New Jersey—or if he loses Pennsylvania and California, or Indiana, Illinois, and Connecticut, the same result will follow. It is useless to say to you that Mr. Buchanan cannot, if left to struggle alone, hope to win the desirable result upon any combination of those States, even if the whole slaveholding States vote for him. His best friends here will hardly claim it—his enemies laugh at the supposition in utter scorn.—He could not, if report be true, carry his own State, without the contest were triangular, and unless it be the case in Illinois, he could not *hope* to win in any of the remainder of the combination.

If Mr Buchanan continues a candidate he may impair, or utterly defeat Mr. Fillmore, but if he were withdrawn or abandoned, Mr. Fillmore's election would be triumphant and most easy of accomplishment. He will carry New York in all probability under any circumstances, but were Mr. B. abandoned by the slave States, he would carry it beyond a doubt, and, in my opinion, would attract the votes of all conservative masses throughout the free States. Mr. Buchanan cannot accomplish this result. The reasons for this lie in the fact that he has been ever a vacillating politician—is now committed to ultra schemes of policy which may and will jeopardise the peace of the country, and has taken the shoes of General Pierce upon the unfortunate state of things now existing in Kansas, and touching the slavery agitation that now distracts the country. There are many other reasons—but suffice it, the fact is as I state it, and all candid men must acknowledge it. If the slave States then prefer to enter *upon the sectional contest* with Mr. Buchanan as a leader, they will support him and leave Mr. Fillmore's friends throughout the free States to withdraw altogether from the vote or to take care of themselves in the sectional contest which is to come off; for I say it boldly, that if nothing will do but a sectional contest, the men of each section will adhere to their section, and no human force can prevent it. If such a contest is to occur, it will be because the Southern people, following the advice of the Southern Democrats, choose it, and will not avail themselves of the chance that is offered to them of electing a man of sound national character, whose former administration of the government was preservative of all their rights, yet who was the favorite of all the conservative masses of the free States, and who could again command their suffrages if they saw any corresponding effort on the part of the slave States. Mr. Buchanan does not command their confidence and cannot attract their support. The South then has the choice fully and fairly presented to it of a section contest by making the race between Buchanan and Fremont, or of a national struggle in which men in every section will act by making the contest between Fillmore and Fremont, and as the South makes her bed so she must lie. I speak plainly because I feel deeply.

In the event of Mr. Buchanan's election I foresee a condition of things which will paralyze the energies of this government—protract the sectional disputes—involve the country in civil, and probably a foreign war, and end in the overthrow of the Union, or in a struggle, renewed, between the sections, on a lower platform of radicalism than either of the parties—Republican or Democrat—now occupy.—That is to contemplate only a protracted decline of the Republic instead of its speedy dissolution, which I believe would be the consequence of the sectional contest now. Men may smile at such a conclusion, and doubtless many good men will, but I never was more in earnest than I am now, and never was more thoroughly convinced of the truth of my conclusions than I am now while writing this.

If the Democratic and Republican parties have brought affairs to that pass here that the struggle in the legislative department of the government between them paralyzes the government, and stops the appropriations necessary for the common defence, what hope shall we entertain that when that contest is transferred to the people, and they combined under leaders who ply every effort to deepen the struggle into one purely sectional, it will be less embittered than it now has become? We are at a point where we may save ourselves—pass it, and we shall drift into a stream whose only outlet is a sea of anarchy. Have the people—the American people—the virtue to save their country by saving the Union of these States?—That is *the* question that now presses for their answer, and I trust in God to guide your meeting to such a result as to make that answer propitious of a brighter future than I now picture to my mind's eye.

I am no croaker. Look back on my public life and I think no record can be found where I ever traced a doubt of the perpetuity of the government. But I tell my countrymen plainly I do not doubt it, and I look to the future with a solicitude and anxiety my bosom has heretofore been a stranger to. The people have all in their own hands. If madness rules the hour, the slave States will reject Mr. Fillmore, and will precipitate the catastrophe we shall hereafter so much deplore. If wisdom prevails, the people will rally to his standard, and will, by his election, re-establish confidence between the sections, and place the country again on the high road to a fulfillment of her proper destiny. There is nothing I have or hope for on this earth I would not yield to save my country, and if there ever was a time or will be a time for a patriotic mind to publish its convictions, that time has arrived now.

These sectional controversies must cease or this Union cannot long endure. Already the plains of Kansas are wet with the blood of our countrymen shed in its fratricidal war, and think you it will sink in the ground? Already are bands of armed men rushing to conflict to maintain or overthrow a system of social and domestic policy hereafter to obtain in the State of Kansas when organized! Think you this state of things is to continue and yet the Union is to survive?

Texas has already voted men and money to sustain one side of the cause. Other States my soon imitate her example, and when Massachussetts and South Carolina have done so, and others follow, how long do you suppose it will be before the Union will melt in the hot furnace of excited contests that will supervene here in the halls of the National Legislature. If Mr. Pierce's administration cannot manage the people of Kansas now, when the opposing forces do not number two thousand what are we to hope from Mr. Buchanan's or Mr. Fremont's administration, when States shall have become partizans, and the flags of heavy forces shall have gone down in the contest? Oh, my mind contemplates that future with absolute horror! and yet my judgment bids me look it in the face as a danger which is imminent and approaching. We have one hope. This government was based upon the idea of the intelligence of the people, and the people are now the arbiters of their own fate. If the idea of our forefathers was correct, the people will intervene to save their institutions; if it was erroneous, or we have become too degenerate to practice upon it, the catastrophe will show, instead of a happy and and free people, the "bloodiest picture in the book of Time." If Mr. Fillmore prevails we shall have a prospect of sunny skies and fair weather for our future voyage; if he does not, my humble opinion is, the storm we now dread will prove a gentle breeze to the hurricane that will overwhelm us.

Yours very sincerely,
HUMPHREY MARSHALL.

Hon. E. B. Bartlett.

THE Editor of the Grant County Herald has been writing an "Ode to the Shanghais." The following is the first verse which is as much as our readers will be able to bear at once:

Feathered giraffe! You lent you wings?
Who furnished you those legs?
How could such everlasting things
As these come out of eggs?

STILL THEY COME.

1. C. A. Bressler, Esq., of Pennsylvania, an old line Democrat, has declared for Fillmore, and repudiated Buchanan and Fremont.

2. Hon. A. J. Henshaw, of Alabama, an old straight-laced Democrat, addressed a recent Fillmore meeting in Mobile—repudiated the Cincinnati platform, and urged his fellow Democrats to support the American ticket.

3. Jerome B. Daily, Esq., of Plattsburg, N. Y., an old line Democrat, has repudiated Buchanan, and declared for Fillmore.

4. Five of the Hogues, of Western Virginia—one of them among the finest speakers in that District, all Democrats—have repudiated Buchanan, and come out for the national American candidates, Fillmore and Donelson.

5. F. H. Pierpont, of Fairmount, Va., has come out in a telling speech for Fillmore and against Buchanan, and he was an ardent supporter of Wise in the late contest.

6. Hon. Jacob Merchant, an old line Democrat of New York, and several years a State Senator, has come out for Fillmore, and repudiates the Cincinnati platform.

7. Hon. Ephriam Bruster, an old line Democrat of Massachussetts has repudiated the Cincinnati nominees, and declared for Fillmore.

8. Hon. Mr. Belser, an old line Democrat, and an ex-member of Congress, in Alabama, has declared himself in favor of Fillmore.

9. A distinguished supporter of Buchanan in Kentucky, writes a letter which appears in the last Louisville Journal, dated New York, Aug. 9th, saying that he has changed over to Fillmore, and that Buchanan has no strength at the North, while Fillmore is the only man who can defeat Fremont.

10. Lieut. Myers, of Ohio, a Democrat declines to support Buchanan, and has declared for Fillmore.

11. Hon. A. J. Harlan, a Democratic member of Congress from Indiana, has declined to support Buchanan, and he is hesitating between Fillmore and Fremont.

12. Dr. C. M. Johnson, of Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, who, for fifteen years has advocated Buchanan on the stump, has denounced the sham Democracy, and declared for Fillmore.

13. Hon. W. Thomas, Buchanan Elector in Georgia, has thrown up his commission, on the ground that he can't support Buchanan, and must all into the support of Fillmore.

14. Dr. Shackleford, an old line Democrat, of Blair county, Pennsylvania, has taken the stump for Fillmore.

15. A. J. Bacon, the only remaining Democrat in Compton, R. Island, has declared for Fillmore.

16. Hon. John Merrick, formerly a Democratic member of the Legislature of Rockford, Illinois, has come out for Fillmore in a public speech.

17. James Lawrence, a Pierce member of the last Legislature of California, has come out for Fillmore.

18. John Morgan, a Custom House officer at San Francisco, and a leading Democrat, has declared for Fillmore.

19. George Barker, Esq., an old line Democrat of Fredonia, New York, has declared for Fillmore.

20. Edward C. Delevan, of N. York, a distinguished Democrat and a fine speaker, has come out for Fillmore.

21. R. H. Tatum, a prominent old line Jackson Democrat, of Trenton, Ga. is out in favor of Fillmore.

22. The Wetumpka, Alabama, Spectator, states that NINE old line Democrats of Talledega county, have abandoned the squatter sovereignty candidate, and declared for Fillmore.

23. Twenty-five Democrats in Fayette county, Tenn., who voted for Gov. Johnson last August, have declared for Fillmore.

24. In the State of New York, Col. Carroll, of Rensalear county, Hon. Mr. Wadsworth of Greene county, Dr. Welsh of Buffalo, and ex-Senator Davidson, old line Democrats, have abandoned Buchanan, and declared for Fillmore as the safer man, and the only man who can beat Fremont!

OUT FOR FILLMORE.—The San Diego Herald formerly the organ of the Democratic party in the Southern portion of Alta-California, is out for Fillmore and Donelson. Its editor, J. Judson Ames, Esq., says he can't go that party any longer.

The Sonora Herald, one of the ablest papers in the mining regions, also hoists the American flag, and is doing stout battle for Fillmore and Donelson.

☞ The "*Diamond State*," at Milford Del., has placed the names of Millard Fillmore and Andrew Jackson Donelson, at the head of its columns.

☞ Some of the Republican papers have been glorying over the assertion that Gov. Trimble would vote for Buchanan. He pronounced it a base falsehood, and says he is "for *Fillmore first, last and all*."