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brave and valorous, but it is so worded as to make a compliance on the part of Brooks unsafe, if not impossible. Brooks takes a right view of the case, and fully appreciates the detestation in which he is held throughout the Northern States, and in the present exasperated feeling of parties, the chances are he would never reach Washington alive, whether Burlingame fell or not. Had Brooks been the challenged party, and designated Charleston as the place of meeting, Northern men would have met the proposition as a cold-blooded attempt to entrap his antagonist where he could not escape with life. Yet Charleston is as safe for Burlingame as Canada is for Brooks.

Burlingame's friends will not admit for a moment that he never intended to fight, if called out. On the contrary, they claim that he is the best rifle shot in Washington, is a skillful swordsman, and is well up in the pugilistic art We did not know that he was such a fire-eater, and such a terrible fellow. Brooks gives him yet a chance to fight if he earnestly desires it, and invites a challenge from him. But there need be no apprehension that a fight will take place. The business appears to be settled. The whole affair is supremely ridiculous, Mr. Burlingame is in a bad position. No further explanation from him will be worth the paper upon which it is written. He has lost the respect in which he was formerly held, and is not even sustained by the sympathies of his constituents.

A PATRIOTIC WHIG.

The Boston *Post* publishes an eminently patriotic letter from the Hon. Wm. A. Crocker, of Taunton, Mass., a gentleman who has been, as he states, all his life a thorough and steadfast Whig, and a warm personal and political friend of the great statesman of Massachusetts, Daniel Webster. He is well known to the public as an extensive manufacturer of locomotives. After reviewing, at some length the present political condition of the country, he proceeds as follows:

In this condition of affairs, and amid the gloom which overshadows the land, I discover but one hope of safety. That hope is in the Democratic party. Whatever differences may have hitherto seperated this party and the party with which we have been accustomed to act, however heated the contests through which they have passed, one thing must be admitted, the Democratic party has at all times and on all occasions been a national party.—It was the Democratic party which met and crushed the spirit of disunion when the standard of nullification was raised in South Carolina. It was the Democratic party which stood by and sustained Henry Clay and our own Webster in the great struggle with sectionalism, in 1850, and it is the democratic party which is now without distinction of locality, at the North and at the South, the East and the West, doing battle manfully for the constitution and the Union, against a combination of factions. In truth the Democratic party is the only conservative party remaining, and the only organization to which conservatism may look for restoration of peace and harmony and obedience to law. It is quite true that on some minor points—minor is compared with the all-absorbing issues of the times—I may differ with the party refered to; but shall I allow such considerations to interpose to restrain my action when the Union is in danger and the common weal at stake?—For myself, I answer no In this contest my vote and whatever influence I possess must be given in support of the Democratic party. I should, perhaps, have been impelled by a sense of duty to this conclusion, whoever might have been the candidate of that party for the Presidency. But the prudence, firmness and wisdom displayed by the late Convention at Cincinnati, has removed all doubts. In presenting a platform of principles as comprehensive as the Union, and consequently broad enough for every friend of the Union to stand upon, that convention also presented a candidate whose name is not only known at home, but abroad, and who in every position he has occupied—and they have been many and distinguished—has not only the admiration of his friends, but the esteem and respect and confidence of his opponents. I regard Mr. Buchanan as the man of all others for the times and I hail his nomination as the first step taken towards a return to the old, but not less wise, policy of placeing the conduct of the government in the hands of *statesmen*.

Possesing a strong and well-balanced mind, comprehensive and yet conservative in his views, intimately acquainted with the necessities of the country, and familiar with all questions of domestic and foreign concernment; firm but conciliatory in his character, and entering upon the high trust with the avowed purpose of surrendering it at the expiration of a single term, thus haviag no other ambition than to promote the welfare of the Republic and secure to him an honorable niche in the temple of national history, I am deeply impressed with the conviction that the election of Mr. Buchanan would be in all respects an auspicious event. His whole life is a guaranty, that under an administration directed by him, we should have repose. The announcement of his success, in my judgement, would dispel the clouds that hover over our relations with foreign countries, and restore that sense of security which is so essential to a commercial people, while at the same time it would with equal certainty calm down the angry waves of internal strife which now threaten to devastate the land. I may de disappointed in these anticipations, but in Mr. Buchanan there is assuredly *hope* of safety. Elsewhere I see only continued agitations, violence and final shipwreck.

Yours, very truly,
WILLIAM A. CROCKER.

Hon. Hiram Ketchum, New York.

ERRATUM.—An error occurred last week in stating that the County Tax for this county is "50 cents on the $100"—it should read 52 cents on the $100.

"POLITICAL PRIESTCRAFT EXPOSED."—This is the title of a new Buchanan campaign weekly paper, which has just been started in Philadelphia, by Theophilus Fisk, Esq. It is a large, handsome paper, and edited with consummate ability and tact, and is destined to do effective service in exposing "political priestcraft" and promoting the election of Buchanan & Breckinridge. Take it if you want an able and spicy paper. Price 50 cents for the campaign, or 11 copies for $5, or 50 copies for $20. We shall most heartily welcome it on our exchange list. Address the editor.

THE STAR.

By Thomas H. Robson.
EASTON, MD.
TUESDAY MORNING, AUG 5, 1856.

Democratic Nominations.



FOR PRESIDENT,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
JOHN C, BRECKINRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
WALTER MITCHEL, of Charles county.
JOHN M. ROBINSON, of Queen Anne's county.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. HENRY H. GOLDSBOROUGH, of Talbot co.
2. RICHARD W. RINGGOLD, of Kent county.
3. LEVI K. BOWEN, of Baltimore county.
4. FRANCIS GALLAGHER, of Baltimore city.
5. JOSHUA A. GORDON, of Allegany county.
6. GEORGE W. HUGHES, of Anne Arundel co.

DEMOCRATIC MEETING.

All citizens who are interested in the triumph of National principles over Black Republicanism and all other violations of the spirit of the American Constitution are requested to meet at the Court House, in Easton, on Tuesday the 5th day of August next, at 2 o'clock, P. M. to organize and adopt measures for an efficient campaign. It is important that every friend of Buchanan & Breckinridge should be punctual in attendance.

THE MEETING TO-DAY.—But little need be said to impress our friends in Talbot of the great importance of the present struggle between Democracy and America—Black Republicanism, and to urge upon them the necessity of an effective organization of the party, to roll back the abolition tide which threatens to subvert the Union. Let every friend of Buchanan and Breckinridge in the county, whether they have heretofore been whigs or democrats, meet together to-day, at the Court House, for consultation, and if possible agree upon an effective plan of compaign, to meet and defeat the opposition host, who seem bent "to rule or ruin" this happy country. The plans of the enemy are laid at dead of night, where traitors delight to congregate, by the *dark lanterns* of their *midnight lodges*, and nothing but the most ceaseless vigilance and untiring exertions, can unmask them and defeat their plans of self-aggrandisement at the expense of the happiness of the people. The people need light—let the documents be provided and circulated freely. The people need arousing to the importance of the fearful crisis that is coming—let mass meetings be called, and able and distinguished speakers be engaged to address the people, and present to them the dangers which menace the constitution. Many are impressed with the strange hallucination that Mr. Fillmore will be elected, and the wish being father to the thought, they are blindly disposed to throw away their votes on him, regardless of the warnings of the best and ablest whigs in the land—such should be convinced that there is no earthly chance of the election of Mr. Fillmore, and that every vote cast for him at the South, will be a vote for Fremont, and a blow at the constitution and the Union. We have faith to believe that if the true issues of the campaign can be fairly and fully placed before the people, and they can be made plainly to understand them, they will come like an avalanche to the standard of Buchanan and Breckinridge, and know-nothingism and abolitionism will be crushed beneath their tread, as they rush in solid masses to the safety of the constitution. It will be the business of the meeting to-day to provide the facilities for conducting an enlightened, and an *enlightening* canvass, and we hope to see a large attendance of those whose whole souls are in the cause. In the present canvass, when the South has so much at stake and where defeat would be ruinous, every man is expected to do his duty.

THE CONTEST AT THE NORTH.—As the Fillmore papers of the South are studiously laboring to deceive the people by making it appear that the contest at the North is between Mr. Fillmore and Col. Fremont instead of between Mr. Buchanan and Col. Fremont, which is really the fact, we republish an article this morning from *The New York Tribune*, the leading Black Republican paper in the country, surveying the whole Northern field, and wherein it attempts to show that Fremont will carry every anti-slavery State. We do not believe that Mr. Fremont will do any thing like what the Tribune claims for him; on the contrary, we believe that Mr. Buchanan will carry at least ten of the anti-slavery States; but the article in the Tribune demonstrates that Mr. Fillmore has no strength at the North, and if Mr. Fremont is defeated at all, it can only be done by concentrating the whole national vote on Mr. Buchanan The contest is manifestly between Mr. Buchanan and the Union and Fremont and disunion We commend the article to the especial attention of all who are deluded by the idea that Mr. Fillmore will carry a part of the Northern States.

THANKS.—Hon. James L. Orr, M. C. from South Carolina, will accept our thanks for interesting public documents.

Hon. James A. Stewart, M. C, from Maryland, will also accept our thanks for a copy of the Globe, containing his speech delivered July 23d, the House being in committee of the whole on the State of the Union. Judge Stewart's is emphatically *the* speech of the session and he deserves the thanks of the whole country for the masterly argument he has made in defence of the constitution and southern rights, and for the successful manner in which he has exposed the dangers, and ridiculed the pompous pretensions of the motly party now collecting around the disunion standard of the Americo-Republicans. We regret that this speech is too lengthy for insertion in our columns, but we shall endeavor to give our readers such parts of it as shall convey to them an idea of its principal points and extraordinary power.

JUDGE STEWART'S SPEECH.—We invite special attention to the admirable speech delivered by Hon. James A. Stewart, of Md., in the House of Representatives on "the Summer assault," which will be found on our first page. The speech is short, but one of the very best that was delivered in the House on the subject. Judge Stewart not only shows conclusively that the House had no right to punish Mr. Brooks, but that it was manifestly unjust to do so, inasmuch as it had no jurisdiction over Mr. Sumner, the aggressor in the transaction. Judge Stewart's position is in beautiful contrast with that of his craven Americo-Republican colleague, Mr. Hoffman, who supported the odious resolution which was offered in the House to expell Mr. Brooks

HON. JOHN W. CHRISFIELD.—At a meeting held in Princess Anne on the 15th ultimo, this distinguished gentleman defined his position on the Presidential question, in a powerful and convincing speech, which will be found on our first page, and to which we invite the attention of all old line whigs. Mr. Chrisfield has long ranked among the most distinguished Whigs of Maryland, and is unquestionably one of the ablest lawyers in the country, and the reasons he advances for supporting Mr. Buchanan in the present crisis are conclusive and unanswerable. Let none fail to read it, and may its burning truths consume what little yet remains of Know Nothingism in old Talbot.

POLITICAL.—A "Maryland Democratic Club" has been formed at Washington, D. C., having for its object the distribution throughout Maryland of suitable political information, and the promotion of the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge, by all other honorable and practicable means. Col. H. E. Bateman, of this county, is President of the Club, and Robert Geddes, Esq., Secretary. All communications should be addressed to the President of the Club, under cover to the Hon. Thomas F. Bowie, or Hon. James A. Stewart. The Club will take great pleasure in supplying our Democratic friends with documents, at a mere nominal price, and will be glad to hear immediately from those who wish them. Let our friends at once form Clubs in the various towns and neighborhoods in the State, and send on immediately and get five times the worth of their money in documents, for circulation among the people.

N. Y. POLITICS.—Judge A. J. Parker has been nominated by the *united* democracy of New York as their candidate for Governor. We notice that Gen. Orville Clark, of Washington county, N. Y. was a member of the democratic State convention and will support the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. The know-nothings were calculating strongly on the support of this distinguished Hard Democrat for Mr. Fillmore, but in this we are glad they are doomed to disappointment.

RATHER WILD.—The Gazette discourses to its readers on the "dark and damnable antecedents of Mr. Buchanan." We are unable to comprehend exactly what the learned editor means. Does he allude to the charge that Mr. Buchanan in early life belonged to the Federal party, and mean to assert that all Federalists were "dark and damnable?" If so, he pays Mr. Fillmore a poor compliment, for it is well known that he was once a Federalist, and in this respect his antecedents do not differ from Mr. Buchanan. Or, does he allude to the Fuller roorback, implicating Mr. Buchanan with the free soil movement of 1820, a slander which has been triumphantly refuted by Hon. J. Glancy Jones, in the House of Representatives the present session? If this is what allusion is made we think he is equally unfortunate to his own candidate, for the abolition votes, letters and speeches of Mr. Fillmore, if these may be called "antecedents," are as "dark and damnable" as those of the fiercest black republican that can be started up in all New England. "Dark and damnable" charges are very serious things to make against a gentleman of irreproachable chatacter, and when rashly made without qualification are apt to rebound with accelerated momentum against those who make them.

Senator Pearce's letter giving his reasons for supporting Mr. Buchanan for the next Presidency, was published in yesterday's Intelligencer, and read with great avidity. The Washington correspondent of yesterday's Baltimore Sun says: "It is a calm statesmanlike, philosophical document, couched in forcible and substantial English; showing throughout that the author has not exhausted his subject, but is armed for a battle should his position be assailed."

We are authorised to state that there will be a Methodist Camp-Meeting on Talbot Circuit, near the Royal Oak, this season, to commence on Friday, the 15th August inst. The Camp will be held on the old camp-ground, Mr. Leonard's woods.

DEMOCRATS OF EASTON DISTRICT, remember the call for a meeting this evening at 8 o'clock, at the Court House, to form a BUCHANAN and BRECKINRIDGE CLUB.—Let the young Democrats especially be present, for to "Young America" do the Democracy look for active service in the present contest.

A writer in the Baltimore Republican from St. Mary's county, Md., says—"that Buchanan and Breckinridge will receive 700 majority in that county in November.

LETTER FROM GOV. PRATT.—Hon. Thos. G. Pratt has addresed an able and patriotic letter to the whigs of Maryland, taking strong ground in favor of the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. We shall publish this important document next week.

DENTISTRY.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Dr. Baird, which will be found in another column. We have had the pleasure of examing specimens of the Doctor's work,—"the continuous gums on platina plate," referred to in his advertisement, and we are frank to admit, we have never seen any thing of the kind to surpass it. Those who need the service of a Dentist should not fail to give him a call.

RAIN.—On Tuesday and Wednesday nights of last week, several severe thunder clouds passed over this county, accompanied with considerable rain, which was much needed, and which has greatly benefitted the corn fields, gardens and pastures. The weather for the last few days has been warm and very favorable to the growing corn crop. Yesterday we had another heavy rain.

A Paper giving an account of Toulouse, says: "It is a large town, containing 60,000 inhabitants *built entirely of brick*."

This is equal to the announcement of the Gazette, which says, "That it has presented its readers with a 'NEW HEAD.'" *

THE PHILADELPHIA SATURDAY POST, a literary paper which professes neutrality in politics, has recently been teeming with the rankest abolitionism—hardly excelled by the N. Y. Tribune. We believe the Post has a large circulation in the South—we know it has the largest circulation of any literary paper that comes to the post-office here. We respectfully ask the subscribers to the Post hereabouts, if they contracted for its *abolitionism* when they subscribed to that paper? And if they did not, we submit if it would not be as well to cut its acquaintance, and take some other paper which is not given to outraging southern sentiment,—some such admirable weekly as the N. Y. Ledger or the Home Journal, which treat their readers weekly to the very cream of the floating literature of the day, without any flavor of abolition sentimentalism and abuse of southern institutions.

Col. John W. Geary, of Penn. has been unanimously confirmed by the Senate as Governor of Kansas, vice Wilson Shannon, removed.

GRAPHIC PICTURE OF BLACK REPUBLICANISM BY HENRY CLAY.

At this moment, when some of our best citizens, who have been Whigs, are denounced because they will not join the Black Republican ranks, or lose their identity in the Know Nothing dens, the following letter from Henry Clay, which we cut out of an old paper, is most apposite. It will be seen that it is nearly sixteen years old. It points out, briefly and clearly, the baneful tendencies of Black Republicanism—its cruelty, its ingratitude, its falsehood, its hostility to the Constitution its hostility to labor, its injurious consequences upon the Irish and German citizens, when the blacks are set free to become their rivals, &c. What national Whig would hesitate a moment, in the face of such an appeal, to take arms against a party so witheringly denounced by this great and immortal leader! And what would be the feelings of Henry Clay, if he were living *now*, and saw Black Republicanism making an open issue against the Union? Indeed, he prophesies the present fearful state of things, when he calls upon Mr. Colton to show that the agitation of the question in the free State "will first destroy all harmony and finally lead to dissolution!" Are we not already on the brink of these fearful consequences? The letter was addressed by Mr, Clay to Rev. Welter Colton;

ASHLAND, Sep 3. 1843.

My Dear Sir; Allow me to suggest a subject for one of your tracts, which treated in your popular and condensed way, I think would be attended with great and good effect. I mean Abolition.

It is manifest that the ultras of that party are extremely mischievous and are hurrying on the country to fearful consequences. They are not to be conciliated by the Whigs. Engrossed with a single idea, they care for nothing else. They would see the administration of the government precipitate the nation into absolute ruin, before they would lend a helping hand a arrest its career. They treat worst, and denounce most those who treat them best, who so far agree with them as to admit to be an evil. Witness their conduct towards Mr. Briggs and Mr. Adamsin Massachusetts, and toward me.

I will give you an outline of the manner in which I would handle it. Show the origin of slavery. Trace its introduction to the British Government. Show how it is disposed of by the Federal Constitution. That it is left exclusively to the States except in regard to fugitives, direct taxes and representation. Show that the agitation of the question in the free States will destroy all harmony, and finally lead to disunion—perpetual war—the extinction of the African race—ultimate military despotism.

But the great aim and object of your tract should be, to arouse the laboring classes in the free States against abolition. The slaves, being free would be dispersed throughout the Union; they would enter into competition with the free laborer; with the American the Irish, the German reduce his wages, be confounded with him, and affect his moral and social standing.—And as the ultras go both for abolition and amalgamation, show that their object is to unite in marriage the laboring white man and the laboring black woman to reduce the white laboring man to the despised and degraded position of the black man,

I would show their opposition to colonization. Show its humane, patriotic and religious aim. That they are to separate those whom God has separated. Why do the Abolitionists oppose colonization? To keep and amalgamate together the two races, in violation of God's will, and to keek the blacks here, that they may interfere with, degrade and debase the laboring whites. Show that the British Government, co-operating with the Abolitionists for the purpose of dissolving the Union, &c. You can make a powerful article, that will be felt in every extremity of the Union. I am perfectly satisfied it will do great good. Let me hear from you on this subject. HENRY CLAY.

From the Washington News.

IMPORTANT TO THE SOUTH.

We copy the following communication from the *Virginia Sentinel* of the 24th instant. It contains most important disclosures as to the exercise of the pardoning power, by President Fillmore in the exciting cases of Sayres and Drayton, convicted in 1848 of kidnapping and abducting slaves from this District and the State of Virginia. We commend it to the especial notice of our Southern readers.

WASHINGTON, July 23, 1856.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th of April, 1848, great excitement prevailed in this District, arising from the fact that a large, number of slaves had been stolen from the neighborhood by certain white men in command of a piratical schooner, which had brought wood to this city.

On Sunday, April 16, the steamboat Salem, Capt. Baker, and about thirty citizens, started in pursuit, and discovered the schooner Pearl, lying in Cornfield harbor, at the mouth of the Potomac, on Monday morning.—The slaves seventy seven in number, were asleep below,, and Edward Sayres, the captain, Chester English, and Daniel Drayton, (white men) were also below.—The Salem ran alongside, borded the Pearl, fastened down the hatches, and secured the fugitives and kidnappers before they could resist and returned with them to Washington on Tuesday, the 18th of April. The fugitives consisted of thirty-eight men, tenty-six women, and thirteen children. Seventy-four were from the District *and three from Virginia*.

The excitement was so great upon the arrival of the parties at the steamboat wharf that it was difficult to prevent the enraged citizens from seizing the culprits and lynching them on the spot.

In the Union of April 18, 1848 you will find a full statement of the above fact with the names of owners of most of the slaves.

The following record shows the action of the Criminal Court in the case.

Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, for the county of Washington.
March Term, 1840.

UNITED STATES vs Daniel Drayton	May 8th. Convicted of transporting slaves in 74 cases and sentenced by the Court in each case to pay a fine $140 and costs, *one half of the fine to the owner of the slaves* according to the Act of Assembly of Md., of 1796, ch. 67.

Ordered to be committed to the Jail of Washington county, till fines and costs are paid

Same number of cases vs. Edward Sayers and fined $100 and cost in each and committed as above.

Teste: JOHN A. SMITH. Clk.

Great efforts were made by the Abolitionists to procure the release of the prisoners through the clemency of the President, Mr. Fillmore, but without success, until *after* General Scott was nominated. Then, when Mr. Fillmore had nothing more to expect from the South—the Know-Nothing party not having been originated—you will find the following entry relative to Dayton and Sayers, viz;

12th August, 1852. Discharged from jail by the President of the United States Millard Fillmore.,

Teste: JOHN A. SMITH, Clk.

It becomes of importance next to know who was instrumental in procuring the release of these wholesale robbers and pirates; and it is to this I want to call the particular attention of my Whig friends, who are losing their negroes by the same means.

If you will turn to page 48 of a book published by Ticknor and Fields, Boston, entitled "Recent Speeches and Addresses, by Charles Sumner." you will find the following:

"Argument submitted to the President, *fourteenth May*, 1852, on the application for the pardon of Drayton and Sayers, detained in prison at Washington for helping the escape of slaves."

The argument occupies fourteen pages of the book, and is introduced as follows:

"This case excited particular interest,—Messrs. Drayton and Sayers had already been in prison more than four years, when Mr. Sumner applied to Fillmore for their pardon. To this application, which was sustained by petitions from other quarters, the President interposed doubts of his right to exercise the pardoning power in in their case, but expressed a desire for light on this point. *On his invitation*, Mr. Sumner laid before him the following paper. *Shortly afterwards the pardon was granted.*"

The application was made on the 14th *of May previous* to the Whig Convention but the pardon was not granted until the 12th of *August, which was was after* Mr. Fillmore had been set aside and General Scott nominated.

I wish my whig friends to note another fact in connection with the case viz: There was a requisition in the hands of the proper officer, issued by Gov. Smith in 1848 for Drayton and Sayers; and that the criminals were hurried out of the District to evade the just demands of the outraged laws of Virginia.

Mr. Fillmore not only released the prisoners from the fines and costs due the United States, but also from that portion of the fines due to the owners, *and for which they have a just and righteous claim upon the government.*

QUANTICO.

The following is a certified copy of the indictment, conviction and sentence of Daniel Drayton and Edward Sayers by the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia, referred to above by "Quantico." These parties were pardoned by Mr. Fillmore as will be seen by the certified copies of the pardon. Let the citizens without distinction of parties read these documents and judge for themselves. We have in our possession the copies here published and we will submit them to the inspection of any gentleman who desires their perusal or who denies their authenticity.

COPY OF RECORD.

District of Columbia, County of Washington,—Criminal Court. March Term, 1849.

The United States against Edward Sayers, Indictment for transporting a slave.

"District of Columbia, }
County of Washington, to wit: }

The Jurors of the United States for the County aforesaid, upon their oath present that Edward Sayers, late of the county aforesaid, laborer, on the fifteenth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and forty-eight, with force and arms, at the county aforesaid, unlawfully did assist in the transporting from the District of Columbia, and in the transporting from the county aforesaid, of a certain slave named Mary, of the value of four hundred dollars, the property of one Susanna Armstead, by advice, donation, and loan, and by providing and furnishing a schooner for the purpose of such transporting, and by aiding and assisting in the providing and furnishing of a schooner for the purpose of such transporting; and by the means aforesaid, to wit: in the schooner aforesaid, on the day and year aforesaid, at the county aforesaid, he the said Edward did transport from the county of Washington, and from the District of Columbia, the said slave; and did aid and assist in the transporting from the county and District aforesaid, the said slave; and did then and there, by the means aforesaid and in the manner aforesaid, unlawfully deprive the said Susanna, she the said Susanna being the mistress and owner of the said slave, of the services of the said slave, against the form of the statute in such case made and provided, and against the peace and government of the United States.

P. B. KEY,
U. S. Attorney."

Endorsed
"True Bill,
Peter Force, Foreman,"
Criminal Court—March Term, 1849.

United States, vs. Edward Sayers } Indictment for transporting slave, May 18. Jury sworn. Verdict Guilty.

Sentenced to pay a fine of $100 costs. One half of the fine to the use of Susanna Armstead, the owner of the slave transported, according to the Act of Assembly of Maryland, of 1796, ch. 67.

Prayed in commitment and committed until the fine and cost are paid.

Test, J A. SMITH, Clk,

On the 12th day of August, 1852, the following Pardon was received from the President of the United States, and filed, viz:

MILLARD FILLMORE,

President of the United States of America. To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Whereas, it appears that at the March Term 1849, of the Criminal Court for the County of Washington, D. C., Edward Sayers was convicted of transporting slaves on seventy-four separate Indictments, and sentenced to pay a fine of one hundred dollars and costs in each case:

And whereas, it has been made satisfactorily to appear to me that the imprisonment that the Prisoner is now undergoing should be conditionally remitted.

Now therefore, be it known, that I, Millard Fillmore, President of the United States of America, in consideration of the premises, divers other good and sufficient reasons me thereunto moving, have granted, and do hereby grant, unto him the said Edward Sayers, a pardon and release from so much of said judgment and sentence as declares, that he shall be committed or imprisoned until said fine and costs be paid; and he is hereby liberated from imprisonment, but not from his obligation to pay said fine and costs, out of any property he may now or hereafter possess.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto signed my name, and caused the Seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this eleventh day of August, A D. 1852, and of the United States the 77th.

(SEAL.)

MILLARD FILLMORE.

By the President,
DANIEL WEBSTER,
Secretary of State."

District of Columbia, }
County of Washington, to wit: }

I, John A. Smith, Clerk of the Criminal Court of the District of Columbia for the County of Washington, hereby certify that the foregoing copies, indictment, conviction and sentence of Edward Sayers, are truly and correctly taken from the record of proceedings of the said Court; and that the copy of Pardon of the President of the United States, is truly and correctly taken from the original filed in the said Court.

In testimony whereof, I hereunto subscribe my name and affix the seal of the said Court, at the City of Washington, this 16th day of June, 1856.

(SEAL.)

J. A. SMITH, Clk. [Seal.]

There were 74 cases in the District of Columbia against Daniel Drayton and a like number against Edward Sayers, and a conviction in each case.

There were three cases of slaves abducted from Virginia and a requisition for the delivery of Drayton and Sayers to the authorities of that State for trial. When pardoned by Mr. Fillmore, the act being privately done, the criminals were hurried out of the District beyond the reach of the Virginia requisition.

We have before us a copy of the indictment, conviction and pardon of Daniel Drayton, which is precisely similar to that of Sayers', except the names of the slave and owner, which we are compelled to omit for want of space.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

PRESIDENTIAL PROSPECTS.

The issue of the Presidential Election is awaited with profound and absorbing interest by millions, and this interest will naturally increase up to the close of polls.—We propose to make a hurried but entirely candid survey of the field, and set forh the chances of the rival candidates in the several States according to the lights before us. We shall begin, as usual with.

MAINE.—Here the vote of the three parties at the last State Election stood:

Republican	51,488	Democratic	48,373
whig	10,645		
Republican plurality	2,115		

At a Presidential Election in this State, a plurality elects, and we have not heard of one Republican who is not heartily enthusiactically for Fremont. On the other hand, the Hon. Hannibal Hamil, elected to the United States Senate as a Democrat and as such appointed Chairman of the Committee on Commerce last December, has repudiated the nomination of Buchanan, goes heartily for Fremont, and is the Fremont candidate for next Governor.—The Hon Lot M. Morrill, Democratic President of the present State Senate, has done likewise. F. O. J. Smith, formerly Democratic M. C. from the Portland District, has also declared for Fremont.—*The State of Maine*, the old-line whig organ at Portland, is also for Fremont.—We do not see how the State can go against him especially since *The Express*'s sort of Whigs there will vote for Fillmore.

NEW-HAMPSHIRE—A desperate effort was made last Spring to carry "the Granite State" for her own Gen. Pierce, but it was beaten. The Administration polled 30,000 votes; the Opposition a little over 32,000, carrying the Governor, Council, and both branches of the Legislature. The Liquor question injured our side at least 2,000 votes and will not be felt in a Presidential contest. All shades of the Opposition appear to be thoroughly united on Fremont who was first nominated by a Mass State Convention at Concord in which all were represented. "Americanism" here, as in many other localities, meant union against and victory over Pierce and the Border Ruffians. It means that still.

MASSACHUSETTS.—In this State the vote at the State Election last November was divided as follows:

American	51,674	Democratic	34,920
Republican	36,521	Whig	14,454

Gardner (Am.) over Rockwell (Rep), 15,253.

The Democratic vote avove includes that cast for the Free Liquor ticket. The Democratic candidates not on that ticket polled some 20,000 to 25,000 votes.

Now there are in favor of Fremont:

1. The Republicans	26,421
2. ⅔ths of the Americans	36,756
3. ½ of the Whigs	7,227
2. ⅓th of the Democrts	4,365—85,869

Leaving about half so many to be divided between Fillmore and Buchanan.—We estimate that Buchanan will poll from 15,000 to 20,000 votes. We believe no one acquainted with Massachusetts will deny that these estimates are liberal to our opponents, and that the only question in Massachusetts is as to the vote for Vice President.

CONNECTICUT.—This State was carried last April by the united action of the Americans and Republicans, electing a Legislature and, by means of it, State Officers, by about 1,300 majority in some 65,000 votes. It was a close fit; but Free Liquor carried off at least 3,000 voters who who are to-day for Fremont. The continued majority elected the Hon. James Dixon United States Senator for six years years, with Chas. J. M'Curdy (Republican) as Judge of the Supreme Court. Recently, the Americans have held a State Convention, ratified the North American nomination of Fremont and Johnston, and called a State Convention of*ficers opposed to Buchanan* to meet on the 6th of August and form an Electoral Ticket. We believe Connecticut will be carried for Fremont, but this will require more work than our friends in the State seem to suppose necessary. There is a small but very bitter Silver-Gray cabal who will do their worst to throw away votes enough on Fillmore to give the State to Buchanan. We trust they will fail; but Connecticut will be one of the hardest fought States in the Union.

RHODE ISLAND.—Here there is likewise a small but acrid split-off in favor of Fillmore It will poll quite as large a porportional vote as in Connecticut, but the margin is large in R. Island, so that we do not consider the State in danger. It will require organization and a diffusion of truth to render it sure,

VERMONT.—The vote in this State last Fall was divided:

Republican	26,030	Democrat	12,963
		American	3,631
		Republican Plurality	13,067

There is no use in talking about VERMONT. She will give more majority for Fremont than votes for both of his competitors.

NEW-YORK.—The vote in this State last Fall was divided as follows:

American	*147,875	Soft	*101,863
Republican	*137,748	Hard	*60,957

*We give the highest vote of each party on its ticket, though this counts some ten thousand votes (cast on the Liquor ticket) twice over—as Hard and then as Soft. The actual vote of these two parties was just about 150,000.

We believe Fremont will receive, in addition to the Republican vote, a very large share of that cast for both the "Soft" and the "American" ticket last Fall, with a smaller subsraction from the Hard, and that his entire poll will not fail below 250,000.

At least one third of the American leaders last Fall, including the ablest and most efficient of them all, George Law, with Judge F. H. Ruggles, State Engineer Silas Seymour, and many "old-line Whigs," who went with them for an experiment and have enough of it, are now openly for Fremont. A decided majority of the prominent men of the Radical Democracy of 1848, are now active for Fremont We cannot yet judge how the opposing vote will be divided but we are confident that neither of the opposing tickets can come within 50,000 votes of the Fremont Electors in this State.

NEW-JERTEY.—If the election here were to-morrow, we should apprehend the choice of the Buchanan Electors. The opposition is distracted and disorganized, and could not poll anything like its fair vote; A considerable number are intent on throwing away their votes on the Fillmore Electoral Ticket though it has no shadow of chance.

We believe Fremont and Dayton will gain every day till the Election; but it will require a hard pull to give them the State in view of all the impediments to be surmounted. To-day its vote is doubtful; but those who want Kansas Free can solve the doubt in the right way if they will.

PENNSYLVANIA.—Here is to be a desperate struggle. The vote last Fall stood: Nicolson (Fusion) 149,745: *Williamson (Repub.) 7,226; *Cleaver (Native) 4,056: *Henderson (Whig) 2,293: *Martin (K.