

**Address of the American State Councils.**  
New York, Oct. 20.—The Fillmore State Councils of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Kentucky, have issued an address to the American people, asking a union of the conservative element throughout the United States in opposition to the sectionalism of Buchanan and Fremont, and in favor of Millard Fillmore.

The address states, "we seek no wider privileges or favoritism, contentment no rabid denunciations, but maintain the justice and right, combined with the equal privilege due to every neighbor of America."  
The meeting was presided over by Henry D. Moore, of Philadelphia, and Horace H. Day, of New York, as a national finance committee.

**The Arrested Kansas Emigrants.**  
Chicago, Oct. 20.—We have some additional particulars in relation to the recent seizure of the 2000 Kansas emigrants, already reported. Their conductor, procured permission from Governor Geary to enter the territory with the ordinary arms of emigrants on the assumption that their intentions were peaceful, but on arriving at Plymouth, Kansas, they were stopped and made prisoners by Marshal Pillsbury with a posse of 700 troops. The baggage of the emigrants was searched and found to contain a quantity of arms and ammunition. Everything was thereupon seized, and the whole party placed under guard, with orders to shoot any who might attempt to escape.

**HOW THE PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT ARE ELECTED.**  
The following is a summary of the constitutional requirements and the acts of Congress upon the election of President and Vice President of the United States:

1. The Electors are chosen by the votes of the people on the first Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. Electors meet on the first Wednesday in December, and cast their votes. They then sign three certificates, and the messenger with one copy to the President of the Senate at Washington before the first Wednesday in January—another by mail to the same person, and the third deliver to the United States District Judge where electors meet.

3. Each State provides by law for filling any vacancy in the Board of Electors, occasioned by absence, death, or resignation. Such of the electors as are present are generally authorized to fill any vacancy.

4. The Governors give notice to electors of their election before the first Wednesday in December.

5. On the second Wednesday in February, Congress shall be in session and open the returns. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the House of Representatives, open the certificate of returns, and the greatest number of votes for President shall be the President if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed. And if no person have such majority, then from the persons having the highest number, not exceeding three, on the list returned, the President shall be chosen by ballot, the President shall choose immediately, by ballot, the Vice President; and in choosing the President the votes shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member of members from two thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice.

6. If the choice devolve upon the House of Representatives, and they fail to make a choice before the 4th of March next following, the Vice President is to act as President.

7. A Vice President may be elected, or chosen by the Senate, as above provided, before an election or choice of President.

8. The day fixed by act of Congress for opening and counting the votes of the electors, and in case of being necessary, for the election of President by the House of Representatives, and of Vice President by the Senate of the United States, is the second Wednesday in February, after the appointment of electors.

9. There is no constitutional provision for the case where there is neither a President or Vice President elected, and in such a manner directed by the Constitution. The act of Congress of 1792 provides that, under such circumstances, there shall be a new election.

**BANK OF FRANCE.**  
We understand that private advices were received at Boston by the Persia, to the effect that the Bank of France has suspended specie payments. This event has been for some time anticipated, and it is expected that the heavy amount of bonds of the "Credit Mobilier" thrown on the market beyond the means of the holders to carry. The following is the language of an eminent Paris banking house to one of the largest banking houses at Boston, connected with the Continent.

"I should close our letter, we learn the suspension of specie payments by the Bank of France, announced a few hours since. The effect was to create a rise of about 2 per cent on our fund."

If this fact shall prove correct, and be confirmed by the next news, will behoove our banks to observe the greatest circumspection to save their coin. Gold and silver are alike every other marketable commodity, and always tend to those points where they are most in demand. When our own banks suspended some years ago, the tendency of coin in all directions was to this country. The existence of a like demand in France, from a similar cause, will no doubt be attended with like results. France has now more demand for gold and silver than she has for our cotton, tobacco or flour, and if we continue to buy her silks and other fancy fixings improvidently, our stock of coin will suffer for it—*Phila. Ledger.*

**THE RINGS OF SATURN.**—In the recently issued work entitled "The New Theory of Creation and Deluge," it is stated that it is probable the rings which surround Saturn are composed of water, snow or ice, which at some future time may descend and deluge that planet, as ours was deluged in the days of Noah. It would now appear that such an event is likely to take place sooner than was anticipated; for Sir David Brewster says that Mr. Otto Stave and Mr. Bond have lately studied with the great Munich telescopes at the Observatory of Pulkowa, the third ring of Saturn, which Mr. Lasselle and Mr. Bond discovered to be fluid; and that these astronomers are of opinion that this fluid ring is not of very recent formation; that it is not subject to rapid change, and they have come to the extraordinary conclusion that the inner border of the ring has since the time of its origin, been gradually approaching to the body of Saturn, and that we may expect, sooner or later, perhaps in some dozen of years, to see the rings united with the body of the planet.

**THE NEW CENT PIERCE** recently finished at the United States Mint, Philadelphia, is the size of the old half-cent, and is composed of fifty-seven parts of nickel, and one of zinc. It has a light appearance, with a faint red American eagle and gold pieces, and will, as the old cent did, tarnish them by contact. The weight of the new cent piece is only seven-tenths of a grain, that of the present one being one and six-tenths.



**THE AMERICAN.**  
SUNBURY.

SATURDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1856.  
H. B. MASSER, Editor and Proprietor.

**Democratic National Nominations.**  
FOR PRESIDENT, **JAMES BUCHANAN,** OF PENNSYLVANIA.  
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT, **JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,** OF KENTUCKY.

**EDITORIAL.**  
Charles R. Bucklester, Editor. Wilson M'Connell, District.

**DISTRICT.**  
1. George W. Slinger, 13. Abraham Edinger, 14.  
2. Pierce Butler, 15. Robert White, 16.  
3. Edward Warriner, 17. George A. Crawford, 18.  
4. William H. White, 19. James Black, 20.  
5. John McNeil, 21. H. J. Stables, 22.  
6. John N. Bruton, 23. John D. Roddy, 24.  
7. David Leary, 25. Joseph Pater, 26.  
8. Charles Kessler, 27. J. A. J. Buchanan, 28.  
9. James Patterson, 29. William Wilkins, 30.  
10. Isaac Shooker, 31. James G. Campbell, 32.  
11. F. W. Hughes, 33. T. Cunningham, 34.  
12. Thomas Osterhout, 35. John Kealty, 36.  
13. Vincent Phelps, 37.

**EDITOR'S TABLE.**  
Business Notices.  
We refer our readers to the advertisement of Dr. Pursel who has located at Shamokin.

Joseph Kessler, of Sunbury advertises a new assortment of Jewelry &c.  
David Maul 298 market St. Philadelphia advertises clothing &c.  
Teachers wanted in Barry township Schuylkill county.

**THE COUNTY AGRICULTURAL FAIR** was held at Milton on Tuesday and Wednesday last. Engagements from home prevented us being present, but we learn that the exhibition was well attended, and a creditable display was made. We think too little interest is manifested in this matter, when its importance is considered. A well digested system should be adopted for the management of these Fairs, something similar to those in the lower counties, whose exhibitions are sometimes not much behind the State Fair itself.

**THE NEXT LEGISLATURE.**—It has been somewhat difficult to decide how the next Legislature will stand. The vote being in some counties very close. It is supposed the House will be nearly a tie. In the Senate the opposition have a majority of three.

On Friday last, an attempt was made in Philadelphia to get up a fusion electoral ticket in this State between the Americans and Republicans. The Fillmore or American Committee, however, by a vote of 11 to 7 refused—and subsequently, by a vote of 20 to 2, resolved that it was inexpedient to make any alteration in the Fillmore and Donelson ticket in this State.

The entire county ticket was elected. Our able Representative, J. H. Zimmerman, was triumphantly re-elected by an increased majority of the votes of the people. Although his opponent, H. B. Masser, humiliated himself by swearing that he was no Know Nothing, an act which he has denounced for the last two years, he sustained a defeat such as few candidates have ever received in this county.

The above stupid and bungling paragraph is from the last Sunbury Gazette, and in misrepresentation and impudent assurance, is perfectly characteristic of the organ of the swearing faction in this place. The returns in the Gazette itself, show that we ran nearly one hundred votes higher than any of the opposition candidates on the State ticket, notwithstanding we lost about one hundred and fifty votes in Trevorton and Northumberland, from local causes, not personal to ourselves. At any other time, without the aid of Mr. Buchanan, there would have been but a poor show for the swearing faction. Under all these disadvantages we reduced Zimmerman's majority 139 votes below that of the Canal Commissioner. The Gazette must have forgotten the vote of the late editor of that paper, when he was beaten over one hundred in this place, for Treasurer. In regard to the affidavit in relation to Know Nothingism, we have only to say that the unscrupulous conduct of the Gazette and other minions of their faction, who falsely and maliciously asserted that we dare not make such an affidavit, left us scarcely any other alternative. But surely the "swearing faction" don't consider an oath as humiliating, after adopting it as one their new-fangled principles.

**THE COMING ELECTION.**—There is much less excitement in regard to the coming election for President than existed previous to the State elections. This, perhaps, was to be expected, as the local candidates, who were loud and boisterous, in their efforts to save the country, hinged their own elections on the Presidential contest. Having rode into office on the back of Buchanan and Breckinridge, they feel much less interest than formerly. The vote in this county was the largest ever polled, and we do not think it will be equalled for some years to come, unless by a decrease of population.

**EXTRA SESSION AT THE COFFISH WIG-WAM.**

There was a grand gathering of the coffeeish in the Major's Restaurant a few nights since to rejoice in their success over the people, and the democracy of the county—

Present.—The Major, Doctor, Charley, the General, Martin, John, Captain and others.  
Major in the chair, somewhat fatigued on account of having carried a brick in his hat during the day.

Major.—Come to order boys, and I want you to understand that I am an Honorable now and an chairman by virtue of *ex-officio* or *multum in parvo*, or what you call it Captain, in Latin, I almost forget?

Captain.—I would call it *Parvum in Multo*, or "little in much" as very appropriate.  
Major.—That will do,—now recollect that I am the speaker of the House of Representatives, Martin get some fresh water and have the tumblers right.

Charley.—They are always right. They haven't been washed, or wrong end up for two months.  
Major.—Order, order, that's a reflection on a member of this body. Where is Jesse.

Jesse.—Let us proceed to business. We will all soon be in a devil of a bad box about our promises of office. We ought to have a hundred to satisfy all.

Major.—Never, mind only wait till I get to Washington, I will get office for all of you.—I'll have a post office called to Johns, in every township. More than that, I shall have a law passed to elect Tavern keepers and Ministers, by the people. I'll show them what democracy is when I get there.

General.—To change the subject, Major—how did you arrange that business in Delaware.  
Major.—Ha! Ha! It takes this old man (putting his hand to his breast) to fix up things. Billy left his mark, didn't he, when he went to Delaware?

Charley.—How was it, Martin, about Zimmerman of Luzerne, whose vote you showed in the Journal to our Mahanoy friends.  
Jesse (laughing).—That was a devilish cool trick of ours, wasn't it, to make them believe that there were two Zimmermans in the Legislature.

Martin.—Yes, but if it is found out I shall be in as bad credit as you are.  
Major.—Well, we snubbed Harry Masser and the Judges this time, hard enough, didn't we?

A Member.—Yes, and we may thank the broad back of James Buchanan, who carried us through. Without him and plenty of money there would have been a terrible scattering of our forces. Two weeks ago we were panic stricken and things looked awfully squally for the legislative ticket.

Jesse.—Didn't we corner Judge Jordan, and the way we will make his Court Crier travel, is a caution. We'll have the Court appointments in our own hands, hereafter.  
Captain.—You had better be careful you don't get into the hands of the Judge your self. We have not much to brag of in this matter.

Doctor.—How is it about the story of having promised the Sheriff's office next fall, to eight different persons.  
Major.—That is another of the lies got up to injure my reputation for strict veracity. I don't remember more than five—Martin examine the list, I am too much fatigued.

Martin (looking over the list of candidates promised).—"I'll be dees darned if there ain't eight on this paper, for Sheriff," reading over the names.  
Jesse.—There are only six promises for certain. One of the others is only a half promise, and Mr. — we eased off by telling him there was only one person in the way, and we would fool or buy him off in the course.

Major.—Well, that's all satisfactorily to me. Jesse is a cute man on promises.  
Martin (aside).—Yes, and in breaking them too.  
John.—Major, where did you get that scap in your face?

Major.—That I got on the night of the lady's Jubilee, coming home over the rail road, in that "stanch" Democratic street, as you classically call it in the Gazette. I think I called it some other name.  
John.—How did that happen?  
Major.—Well, I either stumbled over the rail road or the road stumbled on me. I don't know which. When I got to Congress I'll have a law passed to build all rail roads in the air, out of the way of decent people.

**HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.**

It is impossible to state accurately how the House will stand, but from the various reports that have reached us, we make the following statement:

	Dem.	Union.
Adams,	1	1
Allegany,	1	1
Armstrong, &c,	1	2
Beaver, &c,	2	3
Bedford, &c,	2	2
Berks,	4	—
Blair, &c,	—	2
Bradford,	2	2
Bucks,	2	—
Carbon, &c,	2	—
Centre,	1	—
Chester,	—	3
Cleintield &c,	1	—
Columbia, &c,	1	—
Crawford,	—	2
Dauphin,	—	2
Delaware,	—	1
Erie,	—	2
Franklin,	—	2
Fayette & West,	—	4
Greene,	—	1
Indiana,	—	1
Lancaster,	—	5
Lebanon,	—	1
Luzerne,	2	—
Mercer, &c,	—	3
Mifflin,	1	—
Monroe,	1	—
Montgomery,	3	—
Northampton,	2	—
Northumberland,	1	—
Perry	1	—
Phila. city	1	3
Phila. county,	11	—
Schuylkill,	2	—
Somerset,	—	1
Susquehanna &c,	—	2
Tioga,	—	1
Union, &c,	—	2
Washington,	—	2
Wayne,	—	2
York,	3	—
49	49	51

**LETTER FROM MR. FILLMORE.**

We find in our exchange a letter from Mr. Fillmore to Mr. Berrien of South Carolina. As everything emanating from a Presidential candidate is looked for with interest by men of all parties, we append an extract from the letter above referred to:

BUFFALO, N. Y., September 29, 1856.  
Your two favors of the 25th inst., have just come to hand, and furnish additional evidence that I am constantly misrepresented both North and South. In the North I am charged with being a Pro-Slavery man, seeking to extend Slavery over free territory, and in the South I am accused of being an Abolitionist. But in neither, and as I have invariably refused to give any pledges, other than such as might be inferred from my known character and previous official conduct, I have not answered to the public any of these charges. If, after all I have done, and the sacrifice I have made to maintain the Constitutional rights of the South, she still distrusts me, then I can only say that I hope she may find one more just and more fearless and self-sacrificing than I have been, and that when found, she may show her gratitude by her confidence. And so of the North—if after all I have done to maintain her Constitutional rights and advance her interest, she distrusts me, I hope she may find one more worthy of her confidence, and bestow it accordingly. I shall have no regrets for myself in either case. I am only anxious that the country should be wisely governed, and that this unfortunate sectional controversy, between the North and the South should be settled, and a fraternal feeling restored. But I apprehend that the difficulty is, that the extremes on each side are too far removed from each other, and I am for the whole Union, North and South, East and West, and if my countrymen will not accept me on those conditions I shall not complain.

With sentiments of respect,  
I am truly and sincerely yours,  
MILLARD FILLMORE.

**COOL IMPEDENCE.**

Mr. Wallace of the Pottsville *Miners Journal*, while on a visit to Philadelphia, recently was robbed of a gold watch and \$18 in money. The editor says:

The act was perpetrated so noiselessly, that the robber escaped with his booty, and still remains undetected. The fellow certainly possesses to his inexpressible coolness some heart, for he enclosed in his letter to us a packet containing the prized gem—the likeness of a deceased relative. "Chevaliers" communication runs as follows:

New York City, Oct. 14, 1856.  
MR. FRANCIS B. WALLACE,  
Pottsville, Penn. (I reckon its in Penn.)  
Dear Sir.—During our mutual visit in Philadelphia last week it chanced that we stopped at the same Hotel (the Washington) and that you were unfortunate enough to lose your watch and 17 or 18 dollars in money. I am what you probably think and call a rascal, (thank you,) but sir, I beg to assure you that I am nothing of the kind; it is not I who stole your watch and 17 or 18 dollars, but a professional thief, had once a good character, but I was robbed of it; and that gone what could I do? I determined to deserve the name I got in place, though up to that time, I was pure. But—what am I telling you about my early troubles for I merely set down to you the locked packet which was attached to your watch chain, thinking it might probably be valued on account of associations, and far be it from my will to deprive a man of probably some deceased relative's picture, probably a wife, sister or child, but I would send you the watch (for I hate to steal a watch) but you had such a small amount of capital in your purse that it would not pay me for the trouble I took, so the watch had to be sold to pay expenses. I wonder who—the other fellow was who got robbed I saw no account of him in the paper; but he was so mean he didn't have but two or three dollars so I took his watch for him. I like editors, so if I make any money soon I will buy your watch back and send it to you, for I only got 40 dollars for it at those—thieving Jew Pawnbrokers. I think that would be full of them and their—

Well, my friend Mr. Wallace excuse the familiarity of this letter, for I am a jovial, good natured, devil-may-care sort of a fellow; and if I do wrong its my—head makes me and not my heart. My heart is in the right place, and ever ready to assist as far as in my power a poor devil who has nothing—always to encourage the risk of failure, and therefore of greater suffering, is so great, and human judgment is so apt to overestimate its own rights while under-rating the rights of others, that it is only in the extreme cases of oppression—only when every other method has been tried and failed—only when the rights of others are at stake, and incontestable, that a resort to this "last necessity" is even excusable. In point of fact, it is not probable that a majority of the people of these States will ever adopt, as a fixed policy, any course of conduct towards the minority which would warrant revolution. Where there is no discussion of revolution, it is justifiable in withdrawing from the Union. No statesman, or ethical writer either, denies the right of revolution. But the difficulty is in practically applying this abstract proposition. For the horrors of a revolution are always so enormous, the risk of failure, and therefore of greater suffering, is so great, and human judgment is so apt to overestimate its own rights while under-rating the rights of others, that it is only in the extreme cases of oppression—only when every other method has been tried and failed—only when the rights of others are at stake, and incontestable, that a resort to this "last necessity" is even excusable. In point of fact, it is not probable that a majority of the people of these States will ever adopt, as a fixed policy, any course of conduct towards the minority which would warrant revolution. Where there is no discussion of revolution, it is justifiable in withdrawing from the Union. 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