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BY DAVID OVER.

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Old Line Fillmore Whig Song.

AIR—Home Again.
BY CRESCENT.
Up once more, up once more,
Whites come gather high,
And echo loud from shore to shore,
Your once victorious cry.
Although our ship was wrecked and lost,
By Faction's fatal blast,
Her hull is staunch and fast,
Her hull is staunch and fast.
Up once more, up once more,
Sons of Freedom's sires,
Come, in countless numbers pour,
And light your beacons fire.
Come, let neither man be last,
Come as whirlwinds come,
And rise about the jury-mast,
And steer her safely home.
Up once more, up once more,
Come with joyful zeal,
And bravely light your battle's fire,
Fight for your country's weal.
Work, to work, with right good will,
The timbers quickly saw,
Let every man his part fulfill,
To rig the ship anew.
Up once more, up once more,
Come with might and main,
Till our good ship be restored,
All taint for ever slain.
Then on high your banner raise,
Unfold by Faction's hand,
Send up to Heaven the heart-felt prayer,
The cry, "We hope in God."

The Wheatland Gag Question.

Some three weeks ago the Lancaster Express published some extracts from the Lancasterian of 1852, a democratic paper of that place, reflecting severely upon Mr. Buchanan for his free use of liquor in corrupting the politics of the county. The Lancasterian was then a Cass paper, and was edited by H. S. Myers; it has since been bought up by Mr. Buchanan's friends. Mr. Myers, in a late letter, acknowledges himself the author of the articles published by the Express, and insists that the facts alleged were true. We therefore append these extracts as from democratic authority. They were written by a democrat and published in a democratic paper right under Mr. Buchanan's nose, and it is fair to infer that they were true.
In 1852 there was a warm contest in Lancaster county between the Cass democracy and the Buchanan party. The Lancasterian was then a Cass organ, and opposed Mr. Buchanan. The week before the delegate election, this organ of democracy—then recognized as such and since bought by Mr. Buchanan's friends and consolidated with the Intelligencer as a democratic organ—published an editorial article from which we quote the following:
From the Lancasterian, Jan. 7, 1852.
"Not content with keeping open house during the last year, and with ministering to the mere appetites of those whose influence was to be courted; not content with riding the county and condescending to be 'chaff fellow well met' with hundreds, who on other occasions he would not notice; he (Mr. Buchanan) and his agents are out among you to enjoy, to treat, to bargain and to influence by any and every means. In one place ten dollars are left on the tavern bar to treat all who will condescend to suck this bounty. This man is promised an office, and so on through a catalogue of meanness which would be incredible in the case of any one else."
Mr. Buchanan carried a majority of the delegates of the county—how he did so is graphically described in the next issue of the Lancasterian, from which we quote freely.
From the Lancasterian, Jan. 14, 1852.
"To the stranger, residing beyond the bounds of Lancaster county, it may appear in possible, it will at least appear incredible, that efforts so degrading should be made, and means so debasing resorted to by any man who had once occupied any public position of the least character, particularly so when it is borne in mind that such efforts were made to increase his desperate chances for a nomination for the highest position in the world. For months past, it is notoriously known, that Mr. Buchanan converted his residence into an unlicensed tavern stand, where all were invited to call and partake of his liquors, the qualities of which he was by no means modest in extolling, free from any other charge save 'the health of Buchanan,' with probably some extra additional to tickle his vanity, such as 'the future President,' and so forth.
"We will say, however, without fear of honest denial or contradiction, that men and boys in our midst, who on former occasions were never recognized by the Sage, have been caught by the bait, courted and caressed, and repeatedly invited to

Wheatland, from whence they never returned with the same exalted natures and physical vigor that constituted but so many of their estimable qualities. On the contrary, they were persuaded, by solicitations and entreaties, not only to visit the residence of Mr. Buchanan, but when there to join in Buchananian carousals, and continue to indulge in them, until it became absolutely necessary to take them to their residences in conveyances. In this manner was shaped the conduct of our Lancaster county aspirant to the Presidency, and in this manner, night after night, for months past, has he sought, by making men drunk, to secure from them, in their drunken moments, pledges to support him.
"Not only was almost every day and night during entire weeks thus desecrated, but even the sacredness of the Sabbath was violated, to the utter disgust of every member of our community. That he has a right to invite persons to his residence even on the Sabbath, and that they have a right to go, we will readily grant; but common decency, we should suppose, would prevent any man, of the least moral character, from getting his demijohns filled, whilst the last words of an impressive sermon are yet fresh upon his mind, from displaying his glasses and his liquors before his invited guests, who towards the close of the day or at late hours of the night, were but to fill a vehicle with drunken men, to be conveyed to their home. That these things have been repeatedly transacted Sabbath after Sabbath, we deliberately assert and defy honest denial. They are not known to us alone, but they are common topics of conversation among our people. What must have been the condition of the host, we cannot say.
"That means were furnished for purposes of a like character, not one of our citizens has the least doubt. Within our city money has been spent freely, and day after day we have been greeted with the boast that at such a tavern or by such a house, where persons had assembled to drink, votes were taken for Mr. Buchanan and others, which generally resulted in unanimous declarations in favor of the former. It is not fitting that we should here designate and put upon record all the revolting particulars connected with these transactions. We leave them to be portrayed by the imagination of the readers, well knowing that they cannot be exaggerated. Thus was framed in our midst, a band known as the 'Whisky Committee,' whose only business was to dance attendance on the Sage, and, by links which must eventually bring nothing but ruin with them, those who felt into the snare to the interest of Mr. Buchanan."
So it would appear, by the Democratic authority above quoted, that the modern debauched democracy, which has now gained the ascendancy over the genuine Jeffersonian Democracy, commenced operations at Mr. Buchanan's home in 1852, and the orgies at Cincinnati, so graphically described by Mr. Bouton, and which resulted in Mr. Buchanan's nomination, were merely finishing touches to the original programme.
From the Lancaster Examiner.
Buchanan's Slavery Record.
An examination into the facts of the case will show that Mr. Buchanan has at some period of his life occupied the opposite of his present position on every existing political issue. But on no question has the change of position been more extreme or more striking than on that of slavery. We have already shown that in 1854 he took his stand on 36 deg. 30 min., and solemnly pledged himself to make that the boundary line between freedom and slavery forever. His lamented fall from that proud position is seen by every one. Here is another change not less remarkable.
The Cincinnati platform, in which Mr. Buchanan has sunk his identity, proclaims as its fundamental principle the non-interference by Congress with slavery in the territories or in the District of Columbia. How is Mr. Buchanan's record on that doctrine? As to the territories, we have already seen by his support of the Compromise line. Now for the District of Columbia. On the 6th of January, 1829, Mr. Charles Miner, then representing Chester county, introduced a preamble and resolutions, in the House of Representatives setting forth in detail the evils of slavery and the slave trade in the District of Columbia—in the following words:
Whereas, the Constitution has given to Congress, within the District of Columbia, the power of exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever,
And whereas, the laws in respect to slavery in the District of Columbia have been wholly neglected,
From which neglect, for nearly thirty years, have grown numerous and gross corruptions,
Slave dealers, gaining confidence from impunity, have made the seat of the federal government their headquarters for carrying on the domestic slave trade;
The public prisons have been extensively used (perverted from the purposes for which they were erected) for carrying on the domestic slave trade;
Officers of the Federal Government have been employed and derive emolument from carrying on the domestic slave trade;
Private and secret prisons exist in the District for carrying on this traffic in human beings;
The trade is not confined to those who are slaves for life, but persons having a limited time to serve, are bought by the slave dealers, and sent where redress is hopeless;
Others are kidnapped and carried away before they can be rescued;
Instances of death, from anguish and despair, exhibited in the District, mark the cruelty of this traffic;
Instances of maiming and suicide, executed or attempted, have been exhibited growing out of this traffic within the District;
Free persons of color coming into the District, are liable to arrest, imprisonment, and sale into slavery for life for jail fees, if unable, from ignorance, misfortune, or fraud, to prove their freedom;
Advertisements beginning, "We will give cash for one hundred likely young negroes, of both sexes, from eight to twenty-five years old," contained in the public prints of the city, under the notice of Congress, indicate the openness and extent of the traffic;
Scenes of human beings exposed at public vendues are exhibited here, permitted by the laws of the general government; a woman having been advertised "to be sold at Lloyd's tavern, near the central market house," during the month of December;
A grand jury of the District has presented the slave trade as a grievance;
A writer in a public print in the District has set forth "that to those who never have seen a spectacle of the kind, (exhibited by the slave trade), no description can give an adequate idea of its horrors;
To such extent had this been carried in 1816, that a member of Congress from Virginia, introduced a resolution in the House, "That a committee be appointed to examine into the existence of an inhuman and illegal traffic in slaves, carried on, in and through the district of Columbia, and report whether any, and what measures are necessary for the putting a stop to the same;"
The House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, at their last session, by an almost unanimous vote, expressed the opinion that slavery, within the District of Columbia, ought to be abolished;
Numerous petitions, from various parts of the Union, have been presented to Congress, praying for the revision of the laws in respect to slavery, and the gradual abolition of slavery therein;
And whereas, the ten miles square, confined to the exclusive legislation of Congress, ought, for the honor of Republican Government, and the interest of the District, to exhibit a specimen of pure and just laws;
Be it Resolved, That the Committee for the District of Columbia be instructed to take into consideration the laws within the District, in respect to slavery; that they inquire into the slave trade as it exists in, and is carried on through the District; and that they report to the House such amendments to the existing laws as shall seem to them to be just;
Resolved, That the Committee be further instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law, for the gradual abolition of slavery within the District, in such manner that the interest of no individual shall be injured thereby.
Mr. Weems, of Maryland, moved the question of consideration, on which question Mr. Miner demanded the yeas and nays and they were ordered by the House.
So the question being, "Will the House now consider this resolution?" it was decided as follows:
YEAS—Messrs. Allen (Massachusetts), Anderson (Maine), Anderson (Penn.), Armstrong, Bailey, Baldwin, Barker, Barlow, Barney, Bartlett, Barley, Bates, (Mass.) Bates (Mo.), Beecher, Blair, Blake, Brown, Buchanan, Buck, Cambreling, Chilton, Clark (N. Y.), Condit, Coulter, Crowninshield, Culpeper, Davenport (Ohio), Davis (Mass.), De Graff, Dickinson, Earle, Everett, Finlay, Fry, Gurnsey, Garrow, Green, Hall, Hall, Hooley, Hobbie, Hodges, Hoffman, Hunt, Ingels, Jennings, Johns, Keese, King, Lawrence, Lefler,

Little, Locke, Long, Magee, Mallory, Marcell, Martindale, Marvin, Maynard, McIntire, McKean, McLean, Mercer, Miner, Muhlenberg, Orr, Pierce, Pierson, Plant, Ramsey, Randolph, (N. J.), Reed, Richardson, Russell, Sergeant, Sigsbee, Sloan, Smith, (Ind.), Sprague, Stevenson (Pa.), Stewart, Storey, Strong, Swann, Swift, Sutherland, Taber, Taylor, Tracy, Tucker, (N. J.), Vance, Vorpleck, Vittori, Wale, Whittlesey, Wilson (Penn.), J. J. Wood, Silas Woods, Woods (Ohio), Woodcock, Wolf, Wright (N. Y.), Wright (Ohio),—104.
NAYS—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Archer, John S. Barbour, Philip P. Barbour, Barringer, Bell, Bryan, Buckner, Carson, Carter, Chambers, Chaser, Claiborne, Conner, Crockett, Daniel, Davenport (Va.), Floyd (Georgia), Fort, Gilmer, Gurley, Hall, Hamilton, Harvey, Haynes, Hinds, Holmes, Isaacs, Kremer, Leconte, Lea, Letcher, Lumpkin, Lyon, Macale, Martin, McCoy, M'Duffie, M'Hutton, McKee, Miller, Mitchell (Penn.), Mitchell (S. C.), Moore (Ala.), Newton, Nuckolls, Owen, Polk, Kipley, Keane, Sawyer, Smythe (Va.), Sprigg, Stanberry, Talliaferro, Thompson, Trezvant, Tucker, (S. C.), Turner, Washington, Weems, Wickliffe, Wilde, Williams, Yancy,—70.
So the House agreed to consider the resolution.
[See Niles' Register of January 10, 1829.]
Among the yeas will be observed the name of James Buchanan and almost the entire Pennsylvania delegation, including Henry A. Muhlenberg, George Wolf, and all the Democrats with the exception of George Kremer.
In 1828, the Legislature of Pennsylvania having a large Democratic majority, passed a resolution almost unanimously in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, and the delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania were found sustaining with equal unanimity, the project for abolition. Then Mr. Buchanan and those who voted for him were abolitionists—they wanted to abolish slavery where it existed, under sanction of law. On this occasion, too, Mr. Buchanan gave a sectional vote—as the proposition was sustained by the Northern and opposed by the Southern members.
When Col. Fremont was in the Senate a similar proposition was introduced, in almost the identical terms, to abolish slavery in the District, which he voted against—as did Mr. Dayton. Yet these are called abolition candidates by the Buchanan press—although neither of them ever gave an abolition or sectional vote in their lives; whereas we have proved from the record that Mr. Buchanan did give an abolition vote on the 9th of January, 1829.
We do not say that Mr. Buchanan was right in 1819, when he was in favor of excluding a State from the Union because its constitution tolerated slavery, nor yet in 1829, when he voted (in effect) for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia; but he was right in 1845, when he stood on the Missouri Compromise line, and declared that north of that line slavery should never go.
Why has he fled from that position? Has freedom in the territories proved a failure? Have those territories in which slavery has been restricted been less prosperous than those where slavery was allowed to enter? Has Illinois been surpassed in prosperity by Arkansas, or Ohio by Kentucky?
If he is not willing to barter his principles for office, the alternative is that he fears the South, and that owing to his timidity he backed up from 36 deg. 30 min. now, as he from the same cause backed down from 54 deg. 30 min. before the roar of the British Lion. Whichever horn of the dilemma be taken, it matters not, whether the desertion of principles be owing to selfish motives or fear, what right thinking man will say that he deserves the vote of a solitary Free State?
It is but proper to add that on the final passage of the resolutions, after considerable feeling had been aroused by debate, Mr. Buchanan, with characteristic timidity, dodged the vote while Muhlenberg, Wolf, Sutherland, Stierger, and others, of the delegation stood their ground like men. Even at that early day Mr. Buchanan seems to have been troubled with a weak spine, which has grown weaker with each succeeding year.
A BASE FORGERY.
The Lancaster Intelligencer, the home organ of Mr. Buchanan, publishes what purports to be an extract from a letter of the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, in which he declares himself in favor of Mr. Buchanan. It is a base forgery, and we so pronounce it to be. We published, yesterday, a genuine letter of Mr. Winthrop's, written in reply to an invitation to address a meeting in

Brooklyn and in that letter as those of our readers who read it and remember, he clearly and unequivocally declares himself in favor of Mr. Fillmore. The Loco Foco party must indeed be reduced very low, and the home organ of Mr. Buchanan must feel that his prospects are very desperate, when a resort of such base means are deemed necessary to bolster up a sinking and hopeless cause.—Daily News.
For the Inquirer and Chronicle.
MR. OVER—Agreeably to the bills of advertisement, Gen. G. W. Bowman's menagerie arrived in Woodbury to-day, and the performance was commenced at 1 o'clock, P. M. by selecting Wm. McDonald for President, who at our celebration of the last fourth of July, distinguished himself in the following manner, while the people there assembled, were partaking of refreshments, Mr. McDonald having his patriotism considerably aroused and seeing the speakers' stand vacant embraced the opportunity of getting upon it and delivering a speech, a small cannon was fired off to arrest the speaker, but he continued in an elevated tone of voice that bid defiance to the cannon's roar; a wag then procured some safety-fuzes, and attached it to his coat tail, and set it on fire, a column of smoke soon rose above the speaker's head, a bright flame shot up, and a cry of fire was raised in the audience, but amid fire and smoke the speaker continued until he had exhausted his eloquence after a few introductory remarks of this distinguished performer, the performance commenced by the introduction of the Rev. Mr. Hall, who took his text from the Bible, and delivered a short and quite entertaining sermon. No wonder that he did so for—"In old times it came to pass, You recollect that Babylon's ass, A right straight forward guide and creature, Was changed to mule of a preacher."
Distinguished as Babylon's friend undoubtedly was, I do not say my money on the little Loco Foco donkey; the most animal was Mr. Tate, who as his name implies, proved himself small Taters. The next animal introduced was the great gun from Texas, Mr. Hartley who labored hard for near an hour to make a speech, dropping from one subject to another, he finally resorted to a map, and tried to teach geography, but failing in all his efforts he at last succeeded in driving his audience from the ground. The last animal introduced was little "Saannon," whose eagerness to get upon the stand led the audience to expect a great display, he distinguished himself by relating dirty stories, he made great efforts to display his oratory, and like the Toad in the fable that attempted to imitate the ox, he grew larger and larger until he finally bursted. The only interesting part of the performance was the elegant music discoursed by the Woodbury Band. Entirely the richest thing that occurred was the attempt of the President to raise funds to pay the band. So little interest was manifested in the performance by his own party, that he was obliged to run around through the town, and call on the Americans and Republicans for aid. Notwithstanding the efforts of the most prominent men of their party of this and the adjoining County Blair, only Ninety persons were present, including Americans, Republicans, and boys, and I speak within bounds when I say there was at least 25 boys, and enough Americans and Republicans to give three hearty cheers for their candidates at their meeting. AN OLD LINE WHIG.

THE UNION STATE TICKET.
We fear that in the midst of the prevailing agitation upon the subject of the Presidency, our friends are in danger of forgetting the great importance of carrying the State at the October election. Whilst nearly all of the Opposition journals, in every quarter of the Commonwealth, have assigned the Union ticket for State officers a conspicuous place at the head of their columns, the allusions to it in their editorial department are few and far between. This oversight should be at once corrected. In a little less than two months from this day, the first great battle is to be fought in the Old Keystone, upon the result of which will in a great measure depend our success or defeat at the ensuing November election. If, by our supineness, or any other cause, permit the Buchanan State Ticket to carry the State, we may as well throw down our arms and abandon the field. A defeat at the first election would be utterly fatal to our hopes. Even if we really possessed the strength to overthrow the Buchanan electoral ticket, the disheartening effect of the first reverse would paralyze our most determined efforts. This point cannot be too strongly urged upon the attention of all the opponents of the pseudo-Democracy. A cordial union has been effected upon the State Ticket, upon grounds of hostility to the

National Administration, and if carried out in good faith, nothing can prevent us from sweeping the State by a majority which will be counted by tens of thousands.
To the friends and supporters of Mr. Fremont we trust it is unnecessary for us to say anything more to rouse them to a vigorous effort on behalf of the Union ticket. A moment's consideration will show them the disastrous results which will assuredly flow from a failure to carry the State at the October election. In view of the impending consequences they should labor to bring out as full a vote upon that occasion, as they will endeavor to poll in the November contest. Every citizen of Pennsylvania who intends giving his suffrage to Col. Fremont, should cast his vote in favor of Messrs. Cochran, Phelps and Laporte on the second Tuesday of October. The election of the Union State Ticket will not render it certain that the electoral vote of Pennsylvania will be thrown for the people's Candidate for the Presidency; but the success of the opposing ticket will most assuredly give the State to Mr. Buchanan. We trust then that the strong Republican districts of North and Western Pennsylvania will be up to the full measure of their duty on the 14th of October, as well as on the 4th of November.
To those who differ with us upon the question of the Presidency, but are united in hostility to the National Administration, we can only say that in casting their votes for the Union Ticket, which they helped to frame, they are compromising none of their views, and expressing no opinion for or against their chosen candidate. The result of the October election, if it be the success of the Union Ticket, will be nothing more nor less than a verdict against the men and measures of the Pierce Administration and the party which placed it in power, and would continue its reign in the person of James Buchanan. It certainly cannot and will not be regarded as a Fremont victory, for if the friends of Mr. Fillmore should still persist in voting for him, we should probably fail to carry the State for Mr. Fremont, even though the Union Ticket was successful at the October election. And we say now, by way of caution to our friends outside of the State, that no such claim as this must be asserted, in the event of the defeat of the Buchanan ticket for State officers. Nothing will be demonstrated by such a result but the fact that a majority of the people of Pennsylvania are hostile to the policy of the present National Administration.
We have written, thus not because we have seen any evidences of a disposition in the ranks of either section of the Opposition to refuse their support to a ticket which was formed by a Convention in which they were both represented. So far as we have observed, whenever that ticket has been alluded to, it has been commended to the confidence of the anti-Administration voters. But the difficulty is that we are in danger of entirely losing sight of it, in the excitement of the Presidential contest. We need to have our memories refreshed, and we trust that from this time forward every man who desires the defeat of JAMES BUCHANAN will remember that the first blow, and perhaps the decisive one of the campaign, must be struck at the October election.—E.E.

THE OCTOBER ELECTION.
The defeat of the Loco Foco party in Pennsylvania at the October Election, will prove a death blow to all hopes of carrying the State for Mr. Buchanan in November. Defeated and overwhelmed in October, in his native State, on his own chosen battle ground, he would be virtually out of the Presidential contest after such a defeat, and the struggle thenceforth would be between Fillmore and Fremont. Let the Loco Foco party be routed, in October, in the Keystone, and the fact this be made apparent, that Mr. Buchanan cannot get the electoral vote even of his own State, and must, therefore, inevitably be defeated, no matter what support he might receive in the South, and, our word for it, he will thenceforth be considered out of the contest, and not receive the electoral vote of two Southern States. His defeat here, in October, will satisfy all minds. North and South, that the contest is actually between Fillmore and Fremont, and when the public mind becomes once fully satisfied of that fact then the election of Mr. Fillmore is a fixed fact.
The Loco Foco leaders, in this State, well understanding the critical position their party occupies, and well knowing that its defeat, in the State, in October, will put an end to all their hopes of electing Mr. Buchanan, are now turning their whole attention to the October election knowing that they are in a hopeless minority, and that no matter how perfect their organization, and well disciplined their forces, they have not

the requisite force, in their own party, to defeat the Union State Ticket, they now exert themselves most desperately to cause a diversion from the support of that Union Ticket. They know full well that in union there is strength, and hence they seek to divide and conquer, by circulating all sort of misrepresentations and falsehoods in relation to the candidates on the Union Ticket. Shall they be successful in this attempt to deceive and mislead? Is there a true friend and supporter of Millard Fillmore who does not understand their object, motives and purposes?
We are sure, no man who honestly and sincerely desires the Election of Mr. Fillmore, will, either directly or indirectly, aid the Loco Foco party to triumph in October, when he knows that its defeat then is the death-knell to all hopes of Mr. Buchanan's success, and the certain harbinger of the triumphant election of Mr. Fillmore. It matters very little to us, or to any friend of Mr. Fillmore's election, who, or what the candidates on the Union State ticket are so that they are honest, competent men, and as that we know, and feel assured, as we do, that their success puts an end to Buchanan, and will contribute immensely to the success of Mr. Fillmore. Satisfied of this, we shall, and so, we are sure, will all good Fillmore men, be they Americans, Whigs, Democrats or Republicans, support with all our might and all our energy, the Union State ticket, without further inquiry as to the particular views, or feelings, or Presidential preferences, or the respective candidates on that ticket. It is, however, a duty we owe to truth, in this connection, to say that the story circulated by the Loco Foco press, that the friends of Fillmore have no representative on the ticket, and that none of the candidates thereon are in favor of Mr. Fillmore, is a Loco Foco falsehood coined out of whole cloth, and without the shadow of truth to sustain it.—Daily News.

DEMOCRATIC ECONOMY.—One of the resolutions of the platform adopted by the Democratic Convention at Baltimore in 1852, solemnly reaffirmed by the delegates of the same party in a National Convention, at Cincinnati in 1856, gravely announces it as one of cardinal principles of the American Democracy, "that it is the duty of every branch of the Federal Government to enforce and practice the most rigid economy."
The present Secretary of the Treasury announces that for the fiscal year ending on the thirtieth of June last, the expenditures of the Government amounted to the sum of seventy-one millions, two hundred and twenty-six thousand, eight hundred and forty-six dollars.
Mr. Pierce's administration cost
in one year, \$71,226,846
Mr. Fillmore's administration cost for one year, 37,121,394
Difference for one year, \$34,105,452
By reference to the report of Mr. Corwin the Secretary of the Treasury under Mr. Fillmore's Administration, we find that the expenditures of the Government during the fiscal year 1856-'57, amounted to the sum of \$48,075,878. Of this sum, \$10,954,481 was paid for expenses incurred by the Administration of Mr. Polk, on account of the Mexican war leaving a balance of \$37,121,394.

POLITICAL SLANDERS.
In 1844, when Mr. CLAY was running for the Presidency, BUCHANAN and BIGLER were both on the stump against him in Pennsylvania. BIGLER repeated again and again the stale and refuted slander which BUCHANAN had started against Mr. CLAY, and BUCHANAN heard it, and was silent.—They both stood under a banner with a bloody hand pointed upon it, which bore the inscription, "HENRY CLAY the murderer of the lamented KELLY," and under that lying flag, they both declared that "JAMES K. POLK was a better Tariff man than HENRY CLAY." The Whigs of the interior of Pennsylvania will remember these incidents when such honorable men testify to the patriotism and virtue of the sage of Ashland.—Phila. Times.

KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Courier, a Democratic paper, says of the late election in that State, that "result affords no criterion of the strength of parties, nor of the popularity of the Presidential candidates and principles." The Louisville Journal (Whig) says the same thing, and that Kentucky will certainly go for Fillmore and Donelson at the Presidential election in November.

Millard Fillmore, is the Union's Candidate for President. The Old Line Whigs of New Orleans, held a mass meeting, in which all went for Millard Fillmore, and offered their support to lead him to the chair of State.