

THE PEOPLES' CANDIDATE FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

Sam Houston has been nominated for the Presidency by the State of Texas, and at various local meetings throughout the county. His platform is the record of his public life, which is rather too long for the columns of the **HERALD**.

SKETCHES OF THE MAN.

Sam Houston was born on the 24 of March, 1793, near Lexington, Roxbridge county, Virginia. He lost his father when quite young, and his mother removed with her family to the banks of the Tennessee river, at that time the limit of civilization. Here he received a limited education, and passed several years among the Cherokee Indians. After having served for a time as clerk to a country trader, and kept a school, in 1813 he enlisted in the army, under General Jackson, in the war with the Creek Indians. He distinguished himself on several occasions, and at the conclusion of the war he had risen to the rank of lieutenant, but soon resigned his commission and commenced the study of law at Nashville. In June, 1818, after a few months of severe study, he was admitted to the bar; in October, 1819, he was elected District Attorney for Davidson county. In 1820 he was elected Judge of the Tennessee, in 1823 he offered himself as a candidate for Congress and was elected without opposition; in 1829 he was returned a second time to Congress, almost by acclamation, so well satisfied were his constituents with his course in the House of Representatives. In 1827 he was elected Governor of Tennessee by an overwhelming majority, resigned his office after serving two years, and removed to Arkansas, 400 miles northwest of Little Rock. In 1832 he repaired to Washington and laid before the President the clearest and most overwhelming evidence of the conduct of the government agents in their dealings with the Indians, and the result was the dismissal of a large number of principals and accessories. During a subsequent visit to Texas, he was requested to allow his name to be used in the canvass for a convention to form a constitution for Texas, prior to its admission into the Mexican Union. He consented, and was unanimously elected. The constitution was submitted to President Santa Anna for approval. It was rejected, with a demand for the Texans to give up their arms. They determined upon resistance; a militia was organized; and Austin, the founder of the colony, was elected Commander-in-Chief, in which office he was shortly after succeeded by General Houston. He conducted the war with vigor, and finally brought it to a successful termination by the battle of San Jacinto, in April, 1836. In May, 1836, he signed a treaty acknowledging the independence of Texas, and in October of the same year he was inaugurated the first President of the republic. At the end of his term of office, as the same person could not be constitutionally elected President twice in succession, he became a member of the Texas Congress. In 1841 he was again elevated to the Presidential chair. During the whole time that he held that office his favorite policy was the annexation of Texas to the United States, but he retired before the consummation of his wishes. In 1844 Texas became one of the States of the Union, and General Houston was elected to the Senate. His whole public career has been that of an old-fashioned JACKSON democrat. He is one of the very few remaining personal friends and supporters of "Old Hickory," his life has been a life of romantic and heroic adventures, more remarkable than those which contributed so much in 1856 to the popularity of Fremont. He has always been an inflexible champion of the Union and the peace of the Union. He is opposed to opening the slave traffic; and he now stands upon the broad Union platform of Mr. Buchanan's administration, with a slight spread southward.