INSURANCE.

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New Orleans Daily Crescent.

NEW ORLEANS ELECTION LAW.

AN ACT Relative to Elections in the Parish of Orleans. [No. 283.]

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Louisiana, in General Assembly convened*, That the election precincts in the city of New Orleans, as now established, shall be lawful election precincts, and shall remain unchanged until the Legislature shall otherwise determine.

SEC. 2. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That in each and every election precinct in the city of New Orleans, as now established, there shall be two places for holding the polls, except in the Seventh Precinct, in which there shall be three places for holding the polls.

SEC. 3. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That one of the polls in each precinct aforesaid, except the Seventh, shall be known and designated as number "one," and the other as number "two," and all the voters residing in each precinct aforesaid, whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from A. to K., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "one," and all the said voters whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from L. to Z., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "two."

SEC. 4. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That one of the three polls in the Seventh Precinct shall be known and designated as poll number "one," another as poll number "two," and the third as poll number "three," and all the voters residing in said precinct whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from A. to G., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "one," and all the said voters whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from H. to N., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "two," and all the said voters whose surnames begin with any initial letter ranging from O. to Z., both inclusive, shall only be entitled to vote at poll number "three."

SEC. 5. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the certified list of voters which the Register of voters in the city of New Orleans is now required by law to furnish to the Commissioners of Election in each precinct shall be subdivided by the said Register into as many lists as there are polls in each precinct, and the said Register shall furnish to the commissioners of election presiding at each poll in each precinct, a certified list in the manner now required by law, of all the voters entitled to vote at each poll respectively.

SEC. 6. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That a Board of Commissioners is hereby created in and for the parish of Orleans, to be styled "The Central Board of Commissioners," to be composed of the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, the Register of Voters of said city, the Attorney General of the State, and two citizens of New Orleans, who have resided in the State at least five years, to be appointed by the Governor; and the term of office of said citizens so appointed shall be two years, unless sooner removed; and it shall be the duty of said Central Board of Commissioners to appoint all the commissioners of election in the parish of Orleans, to preside at any and every election, held in said parish, for all State, parochial or municipal officers, or judges, members of Congress, or any officer of the United States Government, or any other officer whose election devolves upon the people.

SEC. 7. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Attorney General shall be *ex-officio* President of the said Board, and one of its members shall be Secretary thereof, to be appointed by the said Board, and a majority of the members of said Board shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business; and they are hereby authorized to adopt such by-laws and rules as to them may seem fit; *Provided*, the same be consistent with the Constitution and laws of this State, and of the United States.

SEC. 8. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the exclusive duty of the said Board of Commissioners, at least five days previous to any election to be held in the parish of Orleans or the city of New Orleans, to appoint three commissioners of election to preside at each poll in each precinct in the city of New Orleans, and three commissioners of election to preside at each precinct in that part of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the Mississippi river.

SEC. 9. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the two citizens to be appointed by the Governor, members of said Central Board of Commissioners, shall receive a yearly salary of five hundred dollars each, payable proportionately by the city of New Orleans and the Police Jury of the parish of Orleans, on the right bank of the river, and they shall, before entering upon the discharge of their duties, take the oath prescribed by the Ninetieth Article of the Constitution.

SEC. 10. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of said Central Board of Commissioners to designate the places of holding the polls in the several precincts in the parish and city of New Orleans, and assign to each poll, in each precinct, the number by which it shall be designated and known, and to make, or cause to be made, the necessary arrangements at each poll, for convenient approach to the ballot-box and easy egress therefrom, and so to provide that the ballot-box during the election may be seen by the public, and so that the voter may see his ballot deposited therein.

SEC. 11. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the designation of the places of holding the polls, and the numbers by which the respective polls in each precinct shall be known, shall be published by the said Board, in two daily newspapers, printed in the city of New Orleans; and said publication shall be made in English and French, for ten days previous to any election, and all the expenses incurred for advertisements, and for making the necessary arrangements at the polls, shall be paid by the city of New Orleans, except that part incurred for the polls on the right bank of the Mississippi river, which shall be paid by the Police Jury of said right bank, and an account of said expenses signed by the President, and countersigned by the Secretary of said Central Board of Commissioners, shall be sufficient warrant to the proper officers of the city of New Orleans, and the said Police Jury, to pay the same; and it shall be the duty of the Comptroller and Treasurer of the said city to pay the said account, and also of the said Police Jury to pay the said account for the said right bank.

SEC. 12. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That in case any commissioner of election, appointed by said Board, shall fail to attend on the day of election, or shall refuse to act at any time after his appointment, then, and in that event, the President of the Board, or in case of his absence, the Register of voters, may appoint substitutes to act in the places of those so failing to attend, or refusing to act.

SEC. 13. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That any member of the said Central Board, or Judge or Justice of the Peace, or the Sheriff or any of his deputies, is hereby authorized to administer, to any commissioner of election, the oath required by existing laws.

SEC. 14. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That no grog-shop, or place where liquor is sold, shall be used as an election poll in the parish of Orleans, but the said Board is hereby authorized to use for that purpose any building belonging to the city of New Orleans or parish of Orleans, or if necessary, to rent proper buildings for the occasion.

SEC. 15. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the polls shall be opened at 8 o'clock, A. M., and closed at 4 o'clock, P. M.

SEC. 16. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Governor shall, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, appoint a discreet citizen, who has resided in the State at least four years, whose duty it shall be to superintend all elections held in the city of New Orleans, and who shall be styled the "Superintendent of Elections," who shall hold his office for the term of two years, unless sooner removed, and who shall receive an annual salary of three thousand dollars, payable quarterly out of the Treasury, upon the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, and one-half of said salary shall constitute a debt against and be paid by the city of New Orleans in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 17. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That if any person in the parish of Orleans shall prevent, or attempt to prevent any voter from exercising his right of suffrage, by threat, intimidation, violence, or any other unlawful means, whether before or during election time, such person shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to not less than six months' nor more than three years' imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, and shall be forever deprived of his right of suffrage. And if any persons in the parish of Orleans shall, during an election, assemble or combine together for the purpose of driving voters from the polls, or preventing or obstructing voters in coming to or returning from the polls, said persons shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to not less than one nor more than five years' imprisonment at hard labor in the State Penitentiary, and be forever deprived of their right of suffrage. And any person or persons in the parish of Orleans who may wilfully destroy or mutilate any votes that may have been deposited in the ballot box, or any election returns, tally list or lists of voters, or certificates of election, or who may steal or destroy the boxes and sales containing the same, or who shall offer or commit violence against any person or persons having lawful charge of the same shall, on conviction thereof, be sentenced to imprisonment at hard labor for not less than five nor more than twenty years, in the Penitentiary, and be forever deprived the right of suffrage.

SEC. 18. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Superintendent shall keep his office in the city of New Orleans, and shall be entitled to four Chief Deputies, to be appointed by himself, and removable at his pleasure—and each of said deputies shall receive an annual salary of one thousand dollars, payable quarterly out of the Treasury, on the warrant of the Auditor of Public Accounts, one-half of which salary shall constitute a debt against and be paid by the city of New Orleans, in the manner hereinafter mentioned.

SEC. 19. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That it shall be the duty of the said Superintendent of Elections to take charge of and superintend, under the control of the Central Board of Commissioners, and to the exclusion of all other persons, all elections held in the parish of Orleans and city of New Orleans, for officers of the General Government, members of Congress, Judges, members of the General Assembly, parish or municipal officers, and for any other officers, Federal, State, parochial or municipal, whose election devolves upon the people; to prescribe and arrange the ingress to and egress from the polls; to preserve tranquility and order during elections; to prevent and suppress riots, tumult, violence, disorder, and any other improper practice tending to the intimidation of voters, or the disturbance of elections, and in general, to take care that all elections are so conducted that the privilege of free suffrage may be supported, and the constitutional rights of the citizens shall not be impaired or defeated by violence, tumult, intimidation, or other improper practices.

SEC. 20. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Superintendent is hereby authorized and empowered to employ any number of persons the Governor may think necessary as his deputies, for such time previous to any election as the Governor may direct; and the said deputies shall be organized by said Superintendent in such manner as he may think proper and adequate for the occasion; and the said deputies, on the day of election and during their term of service, shall be subject to the order and direction of said Superintendent, and obey all lawful commands issued by him.

SEC. 21. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That said Chief Deputies shall be citizens of the State, and that said Superintendent, Chief Deputies and Deputies, before entering upon their duties, shall take the oath prescribed by the 90th article of the Constitution.

SEC. 22. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Deputies shall be commissioned by the said Superintendent, who is hereby authorized to administer the oath of office to them; and he is further authorized and empowered, with the consent of the Governor, to adopt such rules for the government and organization of said Deputies as to him may seem proper; *Provided*, the same be consistent with the constitution and laws of the United States and of this State; and the said Deputies are hereby required to obey said rules and regulations; *Provided*, the same may at any time be altered or abolished, at the pleasure of the Governor.

SEC. 23. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Superintendent of Elections shall have the power to appoint any number of extraordinary deputies from amongst the citizens of the parish of Orleans, to protect the approaches to the polls, keep order thereat, and secure free access to and egress from said polls; and any citizen between the age of twenty-one and fifty years refusing to perform such duty, whenever thereunto summoned, shall be subject to a fine of not less than one hundred nor more than five hundred dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, in the name and for the benefit of the State of Louisiana; and in default of payment thereof said citizen shall stand committed in the parish jail for a term not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 24. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That if any person in the parish of Orleans shall, in breach of the peace, disturb any Commissioner or Clerk of Elections in the discharge of his duty, or any voter in exercise of his right of suffrage, or shall prevent any voter from exercising his right of suffrage, whether before or during election time, such person shall be forthwith arrested by the said Superintendent, or any of his deputies, or extraordinary deputies, and instantly confined in the police or parish jail, and shall, upon conviction thereof, be sentenced to not less than six months nor more than three years imprisonment at hard labor in the penitentiary, and shall be forever deprived of his right of suffrage; *Provided, however*, That any person so arrested, if a lawful voter, shall be permitted to vote before being confined.

SEC. 25. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That any person wilfully resisting, or in any manner interfering with the authority of said Superintendent or his deputies, or extraordinary deputies, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, and imprisoned at hard labor for one year in the Penitentiary, and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General, in person, to conduct all prosecutions under this section, and said prosecutions shall be tried in preference to all other cases.

SEC. 26. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That when any person shall be arrested on the day of the election by the said Superintendent or his deputies, or extraordinary deputies, said person shall not be released from imprisonment, by bail or otherwise, until the following morning, unless it be by order of the Superintendent or any of his chief deputies, or by writ of habeas corpus.

SEC. 27. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That said Superintendent shall commission his chief deputies, and their commissions shall specify their seniority of rank, and it is hereby declared that in the event of the death, resignation, absence, sickness or inability to act, from any cause whatever, the said chief deputies shall succeed to the duties and powers of the said Superintendent, according to the seniority of rank expressed in their respective commissions, so that the senior chief deputy shall first succeed, and in case of his death, resignation, absence, sickness, or inability to act, the second chief deputy shall next succeed, and so on to the last; and each chief deputy thus succeeding in his turn, is hereby authorized and empowered to assume and perform all the duties of Superintendent, and exercise all the powers vested in him by virtue of this Act, until the vacancy of Superintendent is filled or the Superintendent presents himself and resumes the duties of his office.

SEC. 28. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That each deputy employed by the said Superintendent, except the chief and extraordinary deputies, shall be entitled to receive during the time he is in actual service under the command and direction of the Superintendent, ten dollars for each day of actual service.

SEC. 29. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the Superintendent shall keep in his office a register of the names of the persons employed by him as deputies, and of the length of time each has served, and shall furnish each deputy when discharged with a certificate of his employment and the length of time he may have remained in his service, which shall be received by the Auditor of Public Accounts as sufficient evidence upon which to audit and allow the claim of said deputy for his pay.

SEC. 30. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That one-half of the expense incurred for the purpose of carrying into effect the provisions of this Act, except that otherwise provided for, shall be charged to and be paid by the city of New Orleans, and the Treasurer of the State is hereby authorized and required, on the 1st day of January of each and every year, to demand of the city of New Orleans the payment of one-half of whatever appropriation may be expended for the salaries of the deputies and officers aforesaid.

SEC. 31. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That the said Superintendent, for the purpose of preserving order and preventing riots and tumults, is hereby authorized to cause to be closed on election days all grog-shops and bar-rooms in the city of New Orleans; and any keeper or owner of a bar-room or grog-shop in said city refusing or failing to comply with the proclamation of said Superintendent, published in two newspapers in the city of New Orleans, requiring grog-shops and bar-rooms to be closed on the day of election, shall forfeit and pay a fine of two hundred dollars, recoverable before any court of competent jurisdiction, the payment of which fine shall, after judgment, be enforced by imprisonment, not exceeding sixty days.

SEC. 32. *Be it further enacted &c.*, That the other expenses of the Central Board of Commissioners, not exceeding one thousand dollars, shall be paid proportionately by the city of New Orleans and the Police Jury of the parish of Orleans on the right bank of the river Mississippi, upon the warrant of the President of said Board, as expressed in the eleventh section.

SEC. 33. *Be it further enacted, &c.*, That this Act shall take effect from and after its passage, and all laws and parts of laws inconsistent herewith are repealed.

(Signed) W. W. PUGH,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.
(Signed) C. H. MOUTON,
Lieutenant-Governor and President of the Senate.
Approved March 19, 1857.
(Signed) ROBERT C. WICKLIFFE,
Governor of the State of Louisiana.

A true copy:
ANDREW S. HERRON, Secretary of State.

The Kansas Treachery.

The Mobile Register is the leading Democratic paper of Alabama. Years of faithful service have made it influential, and it has always been respectable. In its issue of the 23d instant, the annexed article appears. It will be seen that the conduct of Gov. Walker is strongly condemned, while there is a perceptible effort to screen the administration of President Buchanan from the responsibility and consequences of Walker's treachery.

This will hardly do for a strict State Rights' journal, such as the Register has been for years. The alarming times that are upon the South will not admit of holding the agent guilty, and his principal who sustains and endorses him, guiltless. There is neither consistency nor safety in any such procedure.

But, to the Mobile Register's article:

REBELLION IN KANSAS.—"The path of duty is the path of safety," and whenever from motives of policy or considerations of prudence we step aside, there is no longer any pledge of protection or assurance of success. The attempts of Gov. Walker to conciliate the Freesoilers in Kansas by surrendering his independent position and exhibiting a sympathy for them, has been rewarded as such weak devices always are, with miserable failure. Previous to his arrival the insurrectionary movement had been crushed, its active agents scattered, and the prominent disorganizers driven by prosecutions from the Territory. There was scarcely left a nucleus for rallying again. But with the advent of the new Governor, their hopes revived, his words afforded encouragement, he told them that he was not responsible for the Legislature, that he deplored the past, although he could not change it, and the whole tone and tenor of his speeches was apologetic for the existing organization of the Territorial Government. He did say, he was bound to carry out the laws which had been passed, but he flattered and consoled the traitors at Topeka with an acknowledgment of their strength, which has ripened into the present open rebellion. To him, and to him alone, we attribute this outbreak. We do not mean that he has desired, or intentionally produced revolt, but his temporizing, partial, blundering course has legitimately led to this result. What cared the people of Lawrence and Topeka for his proclamations or his threats, when he had paid tribute to their power by public compliments, and weakened the moral of his position by whining excuses for the existence and action of a Legislature pronounced lawful by Congress and endorsed by the President of the United States. Gov. Walker's appointment has been a misfortune from the beginning. His political duplicity, however intended, has produced its legitimate fruits. He has aggravated the disorders in Kansas, widened the breach between North and South, lessened confidence in the Administration, and dangerously embarrassed its action. We have indulged no crimination toward Mr. Buchanan, we have uttered no threats, have stipulated no irrevocable condition upon which we would continue our support of his measures; but in a tone of mild, yet firm remonstrance, express our honest convictions. We believe that he intends and desires to do right. If he errs, it will be through the influence of evil counsellors, and a misapprehension of the position of the South, growing out of seeming division among us. He must know, if a considerable portion of the South should refuse to support his administration, it will become almost powerless.

The most curious thing in the world is a woman that is not curious.

THE "ARMY BILL" ENJOINED!

THE RIGHTS OF THE PEOPLE SAFE FOR THE PRESENT.

[The following is the petition of Mayor Waterman, on behalf of the corporation of New Orleans, through Messrs. Hunt and Michel, Attorneys-at-Law, praying for an injunction against the Central Board of Commissioners, Superintendent of Elections, etc. The prayer of the petitioners was granted yesterday, and writs of injunction ordered to issue.]

Fifth District Court—the City of New Orleans and Charles M. Waterman, Mayor, vs. E. W. Moise, L. St. Martin, J. Ad. Rozier, J. B. Cotton, et als.

To the Honorable H. B. Eggleston,
Judge of the Fifth District Court of New Orleans:

The petition of the City of New Orleans, a Municipal Corporation established by the State of Louisiana, and of Charles M. Waterman, Mayor of said City.

Your petitioners respectfully show that the Constitution of the State vests in the citizens of New Orleans the exclusive right of appointing the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of the city, pursuant to the mode of elections to be prescribed by the Legislature, and provides further, that the Mayor, Recorders, Aldermen and Assistant Aldermen, shall be commissioned by the Governor, as Justices of the Peace, and may be vested with such jurisdiction as may be necessary for the punishment of minor crimes and offences, and as the police and good order of the city may require.

That the Supreme Court of the State has repeatedly declared "These political franchises stand upon the same ground as any other constitutional power, and the city of New Orleans and its officers are, for purposes of police and good order, permanent functionaries of government," and consequently that the several public officers necessary for the administration of the police of the city, in preserving the peace, preventing crime, protecting the rights of persons and property, preserving order at elections, etc., must hold their appointments from the citizens of New Orleans, pursuant to the mode of elections prescribed by the Legislature, and cannot be superseded and deprived of their authority by an act of the Legislature authorizing the Governor to appoint other persons officers and substituting them in their stead.

That the Mayor of the city of New Orleans, being a commissioned Justice of the Peace under the Constitution, is a conservator of the peace. He has power to arrest, examine and commit for all breaches of the peace, crimes and misdemeanors; and it is especially his duty to preserve tranquility and good order in the city. That by the acts of the Legislature it is expressly declared to be his duty to "see that the laws and ordinances within the limits of the city of New Orleans be properly executed;" to appoint police officers, policemen and watchmen under the ordinances of the Common Council organizing the same, and to discharge the same at pleasure; and to control alone and make regulations for the police officers, policemen and watchmen.

J. J. MICHEL,
RANDELL HUNT, } for Petitioners.

WHAT DOES IT MEAN.—*Southern Land Buyers in Free States.*—The Chicago (Illinois) Times of the 26th ult., has the following:

When the agent of Mr. Slidell (U. S. Senator from Louisiana) wrote him the other day that he could buy lands in Missouri of equal fertility with those of Illinois for about one-fourth the price of the latter, and advised that Missouri lands be taken, Mr. Slidell replied, "Buy in Illinois." Mr. Toombs (U. S. Senator) comes all the way from Georgia to buy lands in Minnesota and Wisconsin; Col. Orr (member of Congress) from South Carolina to purchase lands in Iowa and Nebraska; Mr. Breckenridge (Vice President) from Kentucky to Superior City and the beautiful cluster of islands in the Lake of the same name, known as the Apostle Islands. Mr. Douglas' (U. S. Senator) gigantic speculations are confined mainly to Chicago. It was only a day or two ago that we chronicled a purchase of his in this city amounting to $180,000.

We submit, says the Hinds County (Miss.) Gazette, if we may not with reason inquire what all this means—this rush on the part of our prominent Democratic politicians to purchase land in *free States*? But, aside from this, would it not look better, and conform better to profession, for these prominent gentlemen to invest their money in *Southern States*? Capital is everywhere needed throughout the South, to develop our resources and render us independent of the North, but our Democratic leaders—with all their pretended love for the South—prefer investing in the free States! What inducement is there for business men of moderate means to remain in the South, when our capitalists send *their* money abroad for investment?

ANOTHER GREAT RAILROAD EXCURSION.—The Baltimore papers of the 20th are filled with accounts of the reception in that city of about two hundred railroad excursionists from St. Louis, Cincinnati and other places in the West. The affair was a highly interesting one throughout.

Another True Southron.

On the 18th we mentioned the fact that Col. Stallworth, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Mobile (Ala.) District, had denounced Mr. Buchanan for endorsing Walker's treason in Kansas. This is what all Southern men *should* do, and what all true Southern men *will* do, without any regard, whatever, to party antagonisms or associations, and we applauded Col. Stallworth accordingly.

The Hon. David J. Bailey is the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Third Congressional District of Georgia. In a letter to the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, dated "Jackson, Butts co., Ga., July 6, 1857," after accepting the honor conferred upon him, he says:

It is more agreeable to be the candidate of a party that enunciates the principles upon which it proposes to direct and control the government, and is at all times ready to enforce the Democratic lesson, that, *however high the officials may be, they are never beyond the reach of popular rebuke*; and I cheerfully *endorse the resolutions of the Convention in letter and spirit, repudiating the political orthodoxy of Governor Walker*. His silly officiousness in attempting, while a mere government agent, to impress any peculiar views he may entertain as to the future of Kansas upon the constitution of that contemplated State, subjects him to the censure of all discreet and prudent men.

It will be recollected that the Democratic State Convention of Georgia denounced the conduct of Governor Walker in the bitterest terms, and demanded at the hands of the President his recall. Mr. Bailey unqualifiedly endorses the action of that Convention, as all loyal Southerners should.

Further along, speaking of Gov. Walker, Mr. Bailey says:

He went to Kansas with a reputation acquired years ago while representing a Southern constituency, and when his appointment to the office he now holds, was made known, the country felt and acknowledged that Kansas had a Governor whose sympathies were with, and obligations as a man, were first to the South; *but now he exhibits himself as a puny dictator, and whilst this false step eternally damns his fame, I trust it will, at the same time, render him unworthy of Democratic sympathy, association and support.*

But, as this "puny dictator" is sustained, approbated and endorsed by the President and members of his Cabinet, are they not, too, "*unworthy of Democratic sympathy, association and support?*"

Most incontrovertibly they are. Even if Walker had not been formally endorsed by the administration, responsibility for his acts would have rested upon the controlling powers. If a principal permits his agent to do wrong, and fails to correct him by displacement or otherwise, he is to all intents and purposes accountable for his acts, just as much as if he had committed them himself. But, when the conduct of the agent is duly recognized, as has been the case with Walker, any and all attempts to hold the subordinate guilty and the chief guiltless, are simply ridiculous.

From this time out we hope the people will demand of their candidates a categorical answer, whether they are *for* the South and *against* the administration, or *for* the administration and *against* the South. One or the other of these positions they must occupy. There is no other alternative—no intermediate ground. No man or party can serve two masters and be faithful to both. It is impossible to serve God and mammon. And it is equally impossible to support the Buchanan-Walker-Kansas policy, without ignoring the honor, rights and interests of the South.

LETTER FROM POINTE COUPEE.

POINTE COUPEE, July 23, 1857.