New Orleans Daily Crescent.

DOUBLE SHEET.

NEW ORLEANS:

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 3, 1857.

Recent Publications.

We have received from Mr. J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, copies of the following:

"The Attelings, or the Three Gifts," by Margaret Oliphant. An absorbing story of domestic life, from Blackwood's Magazine.

"Leonora D'Orco," a novel, by G. P. R. James. A romance of Italy—said to be one of the best of the numerous productions of the author.

"Blackwood's Magazine," for July. Containing the continuation of Bulwer's new novel, and a variety of interesting articles.

Mr. Norman, of No. 14 Camp street, has also placed us under obligations for a copy of James' "Leonora D'Orco."

EXCITEMENT AGAINST A RAILROAD COMPANY.—On the 24th ult., the citizens of Rock Island, Ill., held a mass meeting, and passed resolutions condemning the Rock Island Railroad Company for neglecting to erect granaries, freight-houses, and a brick passenger-depot on the grounds granted by the city four years ago for that purpose. Considerable excitement prevailed, and the railroad company, fearing their present wooden building would be destroyed, armed the guard in attendance.

APPROPRIATE.—A monument is to be erected on Black Mountain, to the memory of Prof. Mitchell, who met with his death there. The citizens of Asheville have the matter in charge and have appointed a committee to procure subscriptions.

CHANCE FOR ANOTHER COMET EXCITEMENT.—M. Yernet has calculated the orbit of the comet recently discovered by a Berlin astronomer. It appears to be approaching the earth so rapidly that it will soon present a fine object to the naked eye. At present it is believed that it is not Charles the Fifth's comet, of which there has been so much talk, and which was to come into collision with the earth on the 13th of last month. Its position is in the constellation Perseus.

GREAT BARGAINS AT MUNROE'S.—The summer is hardly half gone as yet, and a great many of our citizens will have occasion to replenish their wardrobes with light clothing. To such, the great emporium of Messrs. Allred Munroe & Co., at the corner of Magazine and Gravier streets, offers great inducements. The stock of summer clothing yet on hand—which includes everything suited to the merchant and mechanic, and to youths, boys and children—is going off at a great reduction in price—at a very small advance on first cost. The travelling goods department is also superbly stocked, and the "challenge shirts" are pronounced worth inspecting and purchasing without regard to the coming changes of the seasons. Take a glance every body, at the advertisement in another column.

THE GROVER & BAKER SEWING MACHINES.—The popularity of the Grover & Baker sewing machine is widespread and growing. It is not surpassed in dress-making and the family sewing, and stitches, with unvarying excellence, anything, from the finest Swiss muslin to the coarsest jeans. It is to be had at the offices of the Eagle Cotton Gin Company, No 15 Camp street, and at No. 57 St Charles street. Each machine is sold under a guarantee, and kept in running order, gratis, for one year. We refer housekeepers, planters and others, to the advertisement on the subject, in another column.

BEAUTIFUL JOB PRINTING.—We would urge it upon the community, as a fact not to be forgotten, that Messrs. Clark & Brabin, of the Crescent Job office, No. 70 Camp street third story, execute all kinds of plain and fancy job printing in a style that is not to be surpassed in the Southern country; many of their jobs, in fact, being the very perfection of typographical neatness, taste, and beauty; whilst with their superior facilities they are enabled to fill their orders with a promptness and a cheapness which cannot fail to satisfy their patrons. Books, pamphlets, and every description of commercial, legal, and mercantile printing—blanks, circulars, policies, checks, briefs, cards, etc.—form one branch of their business. Fancy printing—such as ball tickets and invitations, wedding and funeral invitations, fancy business cards for framing, printed in colors, or with gold and silver, etc.—constitute the other branch of their business. They have secured a large share of the public patronage, by showing their worthiness of it, but have all the facilities for an indefinite extension of their business. Whoever may want any printing done—beautifully done, quickly done, and cheaply done—should not fail to call upon Messrs. Clark & Brabin and inspect their specimens. We would call attention to their card in another column.

THE GEM GROCERY.—Large numbers of families being aware of the uniform excellence and freshness of the supplies kept by Mr. E. L. Bercier, at No. 23 Baronne street, honor him with their patronage, and need no hint from us to the good cause they display in so doing. To those however, who have not yet opened an account at the Gem, we can recommend it as well worth their while to do so; that is, if they wish to buy in groceries which are invariably sold at the first quality, wines and liquors which are old and pure, and preserves, sweetmeats, etc., which are put up in the perfection of the gastronomic art. We refer to Mr. Bercier's advertisement in another part of our paper.

SOUTHERN FURNITURE WARE-ROOMS.—We would advise those who may be fitting up or refitting their houses not to forget our friend Charles A. Stewart, whose capacious warerooms, at Nos. 171 and 173 Canal street, are always stocked with the richest and most beautiful furniture—not the same furniture, but a constantly changing stream of furniture—for Mr. Stewart's liberal dealing with his customers keeps him always in a whirl of business. See his card in another column.

BOOKS AT MORGAN'S.—Mr. J. C. Morgan, of Exchange Place, is as well provided with books as a man need be, in those book-loving days. Whilst the standard works of present and past days, in all departments of literature, crowd the shelves, the counters are piled up with all the fresh miscellany of the day—books, cheap publications, magazines, illustrated and literary papers—everything, in fact, that can tempt and solace the literary taste. No one leaving town for a summer jaunt should do so without first going and selecting from Morgan's shelves and counters. See his card.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, NO. 106 CANAL STREET.—At this College there is a special apartment for each of the following branches, viz: English, French, Spanish, German, penmanship, book-keeping, mathematics, etc. See advertisement.

THE EAGLE COTTON GIN.—A full assortment of the famous improved eagle cotton gins has just been received from the factory by the proprietors, Messrs. Bates, Hyde & Co., No. 57 St. Charles street. The demand for this machine is now so great that supplies of them are received by every steamer. Each gin now made has the patent improved brush attached to it. Those cotton planters who have not yet seen or tested the eagle gin, owe it to themselves to do so without loss of time. The cotton of its ginning has brought higher prices than that of any other. A liberal discount is made on all cash orders. See advertisement.

TO SMOKERS AND CHEWERS.—Remember Mr. T. De la Cruz, of the "Morning Star Cigar Store," No. 10 Camp street. He is always supplied with the best cigars and tobacco imported. See his card.

LAKE HOUSE.—Messrs. Hickok & Peters, the popular hosts of the Lake House, it should be borne in mind, are prepared to come to the rescue of all who, in their anxiety about the regatta to-day, may expose themselves to the terrors of thirst and starvation. Their larder and liquor rooms are crammed for the occasion, and an extra battalion of waiters has been secured from the city. The command of Sardanapalus—"eat, drink, and be merry"—may be obeyed to the full at the Lake House.

REMOVAL.—Mr. George H. Vinten has removed his Printers' Warehouse from No. 105 Poydras street, to No. 68 Camp street, adjoining the Crescent office.

MOODY AT HIS NEW CORNER.—Moody's customers have followed him en masse to his new establishment at the corner of Canal and Royal streets. That is not to be wondered at, however, when we consider the variety, excellence and cheapness of his shirts and furnishing goods, which might well draw the patronage of the public up to Carrollton, or down to the Barracks, or out to the Bridge; much less to his present stand in the heart of the city, and only half a square from his famous old stand. Moody's motto is a regular clincher: "Small profits and quick returns—cash down—one price—polite attention—and money refunded if the goods don't suit." See his card in another column.

LANDRETH'S TURNIP SEEDS.—Mr. R. Collie, at No. 21 Gravier street, has just received from Landreth & Son, Philadelphia, an assortment of their celebrated turnip seeds, warranted this year's growth. There are six varieties, for sale in lots to suit purchasers. See the advertisement, in another column.

GUANO.—Mr. Alfred Kearny, No. 72 Magazine street, has received a cargo of this great fertilizer, which he offers in lots to suit from the levee. See advertisement.

CARPETINGS AND MATTINGS.—A very large and well-assorted stock of these articles is always to be found at Messrs. A. Brossman & Co's, No. 19 Chartres street. Housekeepers can find no better stock to select from, or a cheaper stock anywhere in the South. See advertisement.

BUILDING MATERIALS AND FUEL.—Mr. V. Demorselle, at the corner of Toulouse and Franklin streets, (in the Old Basin,) is well supplied at all times with most of the materials that contractors want for building, and that housekeepers want for burning—lime, sand, cement, plaster, shingles, laths, staves and fire-brick for the builders, and all kinds of fire-wood for the burners. His terms are liberal, and he attends to all city and country orders carefully and promptly. See his card.

NOW'S YOUR CHANCE, LADIES!—You know that Messrs. Scanlan & Co., at Nos. 12 and 14 Chartres street, have for some time past been closing out their gigantic stock of dry goods and millinery, at a great reduction in prices. Know now that in order to close out the stock more rapidly, so as to free shelf-room for his fall supplies, they have made a still lower discount in the scale of cheapness, and are offering the residue of their goods at prices which are actually sacrificial. Glance at the card in another column, ladies, and then go and see.

BUCHANAN-WALKER TREACHERY IN KANSAS.

OPINIONS OF LEADING SOUTHERN DEMOCRATIC JOURNALS.

Let the Masses of the People Hear, Think and Act.

We have given, heretofore, numerous denunciations of the Buchanan-Walker Treachery in Kansas, by means of which the South has been sold and betrayed, and cheated out of all chance of ever participating in the advantages which would enure from the admission of Territories into the Union as States—as slave States. Most of these denunciations have been from Democratic sources. As Americans, and as Southern men—Southern from the crowns of our heads to the soles of our feet—we have sought to place the question fairly and candidly before our constituents, without distinction of party, and to do this have quoted mostly from political opponents instead of political friends.

We now proceed to give numerous other extracts from influential Democratic sources, to which we invite the attention of the Southern public:

The following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted "at a large and enthusiastic meeting of the Democracy of Lafayette county," Mississippi, held in the town of Oxford on the 26th ultimo:

Resolved, That we view with astonishment and alarm the doctrines contained in the inaugural address of Gov. Walker to the people of Kansas; and we avail ourselves of this occasion to enter our solemn protest against the policy therein foreshadowed.

Resolved, That we therefore regard the recommendation of Gov. Walker, that the Constitution about to be ordained by the people of Kansas under all the forms and conditions necessary to give it entire validity, be submitted for ratification or rejection to the then actual settlers, accompanied with the threat that if this be not done Congress "will and ought in no contingency to admit Kansas as a slave or free State into the Union," *merits universal reprobation*, as novel in design, arrogant in pretension, uncalled for in time and place, dangerous in precedent, insulting to the sovereignty of Kansas, encouraging to the lawless fanatics of that territory, depressing to its law-abiding citizens, violative of the pledge of neutrality in his letter of acceptance to the President, *fraught with the rankest injustice to the South generally.*

Resolved, That our position is not one of hostility to the present administration, but of fearless hostility to flagrant wrong, whether it emanates from friend or foe, and ending where the wrong ceases.

Resolved, That we bestow our highest commendation upon the "Mississippian," and those other Democratic papers of the South which have taken firm and manly ground against the course pursued by Gov. Walker and his *locum tenens ad interim*, F. P. Stanton.

The Jackson Mississippian is the central organ of the Democratic party of Mississippi, is edited with much ability, and exercises an immense influence over its party. In a recent number, speaking of Gov. Walker's infamous policy in Kansas (in which he is fully sustained by the administration of President Buchanan) the Mississippian indignantly says:

He (Gov. Walker) finds no warrant for his course in the law creating the territory, and if he searches for precedent, upon which to base his vindication, he will find that his conduct has no parallel. *His course is attended with no palliating fact.* It is unprecedented. It is unwarranted by law. It is becoming a tyrant possessed of unlimited powers, and not the mere executor of plain, simple written law. *He now stands unveiled before an outraged South, a self-convicted traitor to her constitutional rights, and in the detestable attitude of a man who has degraded himself from a high eminence in American statesmanship to the position of a Sumner or a Hale.* Nay—the comparison is unjust to these distinguished Freesoilers. They are true to their original liege; they are guiltless of bad faith or tergiversation. *Even to rank with the apostate Fremont, he is unworthy.* Let him stand alone, in the enormity of his disgrace, a byword on every Southern lip, *and the contempt and hate of that national patriotism which he has betrayed.*

The Jackson Mississippian, of the 25th ult., thus significantly alludes to Buchanan and Walker:

In a word, the President clearly designed a faithful execution of the non-intervention law of 1854, establishing the Territories of Kansas and Nebraska. Walker's high-handed and infamous proceedings thwarts this intention and disappoints the entire plan of wise and beneficent policy contemplated by the law. *Why, then, does not the President come up boldly to the requirements of the case, and at once discharge his ambitious and refractory appointee?*

Senator Brown, of Mississippi, in a speech delivered at Holly Springs on the 20th inst., said, according to the report of the Holly Springs Herald, of the 25th ultimo:

Gov. B. disapproved of the voluntary and arbitrary dictation of Gov. Walker. He sketched briefly the difficulties that had been occasioned in that Territory, and commented severely upon those who had been fanning the flames of civil war, and who would still keep the question open till 1860 to advance their own selfish and traitorous ends. He read and commented upon the language of the President in his instructions to Gov. Walker, and stated that while he could not entirely approve, he would not censure it. He showed from Walker's own language that he had transcended his authority, and he most emphatically condemned his conduct. The President had said that the constitution was to be submitted to the people. The term people was rather objectionable, but he (Brown) meant by it the regular qualified voters, he was prepared to go with him thus far. But Walker had substituted the word *settlers*. By settlers the speaker understood every body, free negroes, unnaturalized persons, men of all creeds and colors, people from every country and every clime.

To the interference of such, in the formation of our constitutions, preparatory to admission into the Union as States, he should ever be opposed. If Kansas should present her constitution, and apply for admission into the Union, and it expressed the sentiments of and emanated from the people acting in a constitutional capacity, whether it recognized slavery or not, he should readily vote for her admission; but if she came with one adopted by "settlers," coming from every quarter of the globe, with no legitimate power or rights, he should most decidedly oppose it, and use all of his energy and influence to have it rejected. This he considered the true ground upon which the South should stand, and thought that these sentiments would meet with a hearty response throughout her borders.

In the last number of Roy's (Yazoo, Miss.,) Sun, we find the following:

Won't Win.—The fraud attempted to be palmed off on the Southern people by that delectable sheet, the Washington Union, that in order to be a National Democrat, the course of that miserable, contemptible rascal, R. J. Walker must be sustained. If this is the necessary requisite to be a *National* Democrat, we frankly admit that we are not of them or with them, but even yourself openly, manfully and candidly a Southern Democrat.

The Yazoo Sun is an influential Democratic organ of Mississippi. Some Louisiana editors, we wot of, of the same political stripe, would do well to follow the bold and manly example set them by Mr. Roy.

The following is an extract from the Vicksburg Sentinel—a strong Democratic journal—of the 28th ult.:

It is these Black Republican papers (New York Times and others) that are and have been planting the seeds of treason to the Union, whose harvest, if suffered to be grown and reaped, will be inevitable dissolution! Lying, robbery and treason, a triad of *virtues*, the sole property of these Black Republicans. It is these enemies of the South, these enemies of true republicanism, these enemies of the Union, that are defending and lauding Robert J. Walker, who, they say, "has the courage and the patriotism to act according to the dictates of a patriotic judgment." We have condemned Walker's inaugural and his Topeka speech. His position should have been that of neutrality, of non-intervention, at least; not of encouragement to Freesoilism and its consequences, for which all Black Republicanism throw up their hats and with one voice shout for him, crying "well done thou good and faithful servant!" We and they have no accordant voice, no joint sympathies, cannot harmonize in jubilant *laudatum* to Walker, of whom we have said, in language used by the gifted Prentiss, whose genius thrilled this continent, and in the language of another distinguished gentleman at a later day, *"he is our dog, and we should be the first to kick him."*

On another occasion, that powerful Democratic journal—the Jackson Mississippian—said:

We have charged that Gov. Walker has violated the whole tenor, spirit and intention of the Kansas-Nebraska bill.

The object of that law was to invest in the lawful voters of the Territory their rightful prerogative of determining their own institutions, uncontrolled by Federal influence. But his first act upon assuming the duties of his office, which merely required the execution of the laws, was to address an argument to the people of Kansas designed to convince them that their previous policy on the subject of slavery was wrong, and that they should apply for admission into the Union with a constitution excluding slavery. Coupled with this, he arrogantly presumed to dictate the conditions upon which they should apply, and threatened, that unless the conditions were complied with, their application would be rejected by Congress and the Executive.

What was this but a palpable infringement of the principles of the law repealing the Missouri restriction and establishing the Territorial government?

In assuming to say that not the lawful voters of the Territory only, but the squatters, interlopers, and floating inhabitants generally, shall pass judgment upon the constitution, he proposes a scheme which is a palpable violation of the plain provisions of the law of Congress.

The Hon. Joseph E. Brown, Democratic candidate for Governor of Georgia, made a speech at Canton, Cherokee county, on the 7th of July. From the report of the Atlanta Examiner we quote the following paragraphs:

He went at some length into the history of the Missouri compromise, and of the course taken by the Northern States in refusing to extend the line to the Pacific ocean, and to carry out the compromise in good faith. He said the restriction contained in that act had been repealed by the Kansas-Nebraska act, and had also been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court of the United States in the Dred Scott case. The people had sanctioned the principles of non-intervention contained in the Kansas-Nebraska act. *They were the true principles, and upon them Mr. Buchanan had been elevated to the Presidency;* and that he believed that the President would still adhere to them and carry them out. *Justice, to say nothing of gratitude to the South, required this at his hands.* He regretted to see that Gov. Walker, of Kansas, by his late inaugural address and his Topeka speech, *had disregarded those principles, and had attempted by the exercise of his official influence to turn the scale against the South.* The Governor, in his opinion, should not have uttered a word in Kansas for or against slavery; nor should he have done anything to influence votes one way or the other, but should have left the people as the Kansas bill left them, perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way.

Mr. B. did not believe that the President, by his instructions, had authorized Gov. Walker to adopt any such course, *or that he approbated or would sanction the doctrines of Gov. Walker's inaugural address, as expounded in his Topeka speech.* Mr. Buchanan had been elected on the platform of non-intervention, and he believed the country had sufficient guarantees in his past course that he had the wisdom to know and the nerve to do his duty.

As the noonday sun that now shines upon us is not clearer than that President Buchanan has unqualifiedly sanctioned the infamous course pursued by Gov. Walker, Judge Brown, should be elected Governor, will have no other alternative than to array himself against a false and ungrateful Administration in manly and determined Southern opposition.

The Columbus Times and Sentinel is the leading Democratic journal in Georgia. In its issue of the 18th inst., it thus rebukes the Washington Union—the organ of the Administration of President Buchanan. We commend the rebuke to the attention of all loyal and independent Southerners, without regard to party distinctions:

"THE EXTREMISTS OF THE SOUTH."—Such is the designation covertly applied to the Democracy of Georgia and Mississippi, by the ill-informed, and, as we suspect, the inexperienced editor of the Washington Union, for the course they have seen fit to take on Kansas affairs. Now, the Democracy of Georgia are not extremists, are not secessionists, are not disturbers of the public peace, but true and loyal national Democrats, anxious for the success of the administration, and devoted to the principle of non-intervention by the Federal Government, in all its branches, with slavery in the territories. It is false, therefore, as charged by the Washington Union, that they will oppose the admission of Kansas into the Union, "if slavery is not recognized by her constitution as one of her domestic institutions." That is a question for the people of Kansas, and the Georgia Democracy will not tolerate any interference with it from any quarter, and have confidently expressed the opinion that the President of their choice will see to it that they will be protected in that right, free and undisturbed enjoyment of this great right, and will rebuke the impertinent intermeddling of Gov. Walker with questions over which he has nothing to do.

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 apprise him of his nomination, dated "Jackson, Butts county, Ga., July 6, 1857," after accepting the nomination, he said:

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 to 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 my political views he may entertain, to the future citizens of Kansas upon the constitution of that contemplated State, subjects him to the censure of all discreet and prudent men.

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?*"

At the Democratic Convention of the Second Congressional District of Georgia, at which the Hon. Martin J. Crawford was nominated, held in the town of Albany on the 13th inst., the subjoined resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the inaugural address of Governor Walker, in prescribing the terms on which Congress should admit Kansas into the Union, and in attempting to dictate the submission of their Constitution for ratification, and to what class of persons, constitutes a presumptuous interference in matters over which he has no legitimate control; and that the same difference, in expressing his official opinion that Kansas would become a Free State, and in presenting arguments to support that side of the question, is *a gross departure* from the principles of non-intervention and neutrality which were established by the Kansas bill; and this Convention has full confidence that Mr. Buchanan will *manifest his disapprobation to the principles which carried him into office, by recalling Governor Walker.*

The Columbus (Ga.) Times and Sentinel—a rigid Democratic journal—of the 18th ult., thus speaks of the acceptance of a Democratic candidate for Congress in that State:

ACCEPTANCE OF AUGUSTUS R. WRIGHT.—Judge Wright has accepted the Democratic nomination for Congress in the Fifth District. We are gratified to see that he "adopts the platform of principles laid down by the Convention," in which is included the famous third resolution of the Milledgeville Convention. The Judge, we are sorry to see, still grieves over the defeat of his favorite candidate for Governor, but is consoled for his disappointment by the nomination of Joseph E. Brown, whom he represents as "faithful, gallant and skillful," and anticipates a triumphant result under the lead of a man who has never been defeated. As a popular orator, Judge Wright has no superior in the State.

[It will be recollected that the Milledgeville Democratic Convention denounced Walker unqualifiedly, and demanded his recall at the hands of President Buchanan.]

The Savannah Georgian—a Democratic paper—of 29th ult., speaking of the Washington Union's defences and apologies of Walker says:

As the Democracy of Georgia were the first to condemn the sentiments and language of the inaugural address and Topeka speech of Gov. Walker, we may be safely classed among those who are termed by the Washington Union, his assailants, and such being the case, we feel bound to protest against the continued misrepresentations made by that paper in regard to our position.

We admit the right of the Legislature of the Territory of Kansas to submit the constitution she shall be framed, to the people of Kansas, and also the right to prescribe the qualification of the voters for whose ratification that constitution may be submitted, but we do not admit the right of Gov. Walker to say to the people of Kansas, that that constitution *shall* be submitted or who *shall* vote upon it. We do not admit his right, to say that if the constitution is not submitted, Congress should reject the application by Kansas for admission as a State and that Mr. Buchanan and himself, would use their official weight and influence in an endeavor to bring about such a result.

Whilst there may be a difference of opinion as to the expediency of submitting the constitution to the ratification of the people of the territory, and as to who shall or shall not be entitled to vote for or against its ratification, all agree that it is the Legislature of the Territory—the proper representatives of the people here and should have the control of both questions, and we are and always have been willing to abide by its decision.

The Democracy of the South have not made any issue with the Administration. They claim no advantage over their Northern brethren in the territories. All they require is even-handed justice in the administration of the Government. They have denounced a clear and palpable departure from the Democratic platform by an Executive appointee. They know they are right, and confidently appeal to the National Democracy to sustain their cherished principles. *Bluster and epithets will not deter them from pursuing the path of duty. They stand on the Cincinnati Platform—Walker is off of it, and all who sustain Walker are off of it.* And yet the Georgia and Mississippi Democracy are held up before the country as extremists—as secessionists—as enemies of the administration—by the Washington Union. What is their offence?

The Hon. Robert Toombs—United States Senator from Georgia—is one of the most remarkable men of the age, and is now acknowledged to be a Democrat of the purest water. He probably accomplished more for the election of Mr. Buchanan, in that State, than any ten men in it.

At a recent meeting of the Democratic party at Washington, Wilkes county, Georgia, Senator Toombs gave utterance to the following sentiments, which we strongly commend to the consideration of the public:

He was not disposed to censure Mr. Buchanan for the conduct of Walker *at present*. He knew caution and circumspection were often necessary in the complicated affairs of this government; and he was inclined to await further developments. Walker had threatened to join the Abolitionists of Kansas in opposition to the Convention, unless it should submit the constitution for ratification to all the inhabitants of the Territory. Mr. T. thought that if Walker should remain in office till his appointment came up to be ratified by the Senate, he would then be deprived of the power of effectual opposition. *Walker has acted in bad faith*, but the Convention of Kansas would have the right to decide the difficulties for themselves, independent of Walker and of the President alone. And Mr. T. pledged himself that if that Convention should frame a constitution recognizing slavery, and present it to Congress, whether submitted to the people for ratification or not, Kansas would come into the Union, *or we would go out of it.* The issue would then be made, and we would join her as a sovereign State, or as an independent republic.

The Senator then spoke of himself. He had nothing to conceal. His views were open to all persons on all subjects. His record was upon the journals of Congress. It spoke for itself. He had no wish to change it.

In conclusion, he exhorted the people to stand firmly by the Democratic principles. That was our only reliance. There was hope for the South in no other party. *He did not know that it could save us from disaster.* He sometimes had fears. The future threatened. He thought the decisive contest would be fought in the Presidential election of 1860. It behooved us to act wisely in view of that contest. *We could not submit to defeat.* If our enemies should triumph, our rights would be at an end. We could no longer expect anything in the Union, and he for one was for making the election of a Black Republican to the Presidency the time for quitting it. He took his seat amid a din of applause.

At a meeting of the Democratic party of Houston county, Ga., on the 6th ult., it was

Resolved, That the Democratic party of Houston county take this opportunity to express their opinion in regard to the recent action of the District and State Conventions. Disgusted at the treachery of Robert J. Walker, the present Governor of Kansas, not only to Southern interests, but also to the great principles of non-intervention which forms the basis of the Democratic party generally, we most cordially approve of the resolutions in both Conventions denouncing this scheming and unfaithful officer. It has ever been the pride and boast of Democracy that it preserves a manly, straight-forward course; and we therefore highly approve the action of our conventions upon this subject.

The Charleston News, in commenting on the endorsement by the New York Post and other Freesoil Democratic papers, of the Buchanan and Walker policy in Kansas, says:

That the "national" Democracy are seeking through the Federal authorities to make capital at the North, is now beyond question; and it is only are there indications that those of the South who do not submit to the wrong and insult are to be ostracised in the party. But neither the South nor the Southern Democracy are helpless. The balance of power in the Democratic party—yes, and in Congress—is in the hands of the South; and at the South, the balance of power is in the State Rights men. As it is dared and threatened, let the game of emasculation commence. The day of timidity, distraction and corruptibility at the South has passed, and her States and people are determined to be no longer hoodwinked by politicians, or terrified by presidents and national conventions. They hold a bullet-box strong enough to check the juggernaut wheels of the government, and if that fails them, they have numbers and resources enough to break it. The President may succeed, by the aid of the Black Republicans in Congress, in making Kansas an anti-slavery State, but such victory will be a death-knell to his administration and party. It is all very well to urge that Walker's course is essential to the success and maintenance of the Democracy in Kansas, by rallying the Northern elements, and that even the Pro-Slavery party is fighting under his banner. The cloven foot of Freesoilism and of party-spoilism will not thus be hidden from the eyes of the Southern people. The triumph of the party there will neither make the pill acceptable, the dollection from the platform and inaugural palatable, nor the political treachery tolerable.

This position is entirely in conformity with the principle of "non-intervention" in the Kansas bill, and that assumed by Gov. Walker in direct opposition to it. The issue thus divested of all the sophistry and argument on collateral subjects with which the Union has been plied to clothe it, is, whether or not Gov. Walker by the language of his inaugural address and Topeka speech and his attempt to dictate to and threaten the people of Kansas, violated the principle of "non-intervention." We think the affirmative conclusion irresistible, so think the Democracy of Georgia and the South, and as was their privilege and duty, they have denounced him for it.

The Hon. John McQueen, of South Carolina, a leading Democrat, in a lengthy letter upon politics generally, and Kansas affairs in particular, says:

I know that the preservation of the power of the National Democratic party is held closely at heart, by many in the South and North, and I confess that if their acts came up to their professions, I would sympathize most strongly with them as the only party calculated at all to protect our rights in the Federal Union; but if we are to have but professions from the lips, and robbery and fraud in practice, why should we feel an interest in the predominancy of the party? Better, much better, our people should understand the truth, and not rely upon those who seek national honors under the banner of party, while the South may be degraded and our country ruined.

The Hon. L. M. Keitt, of South Carolina, a State Rights' Democrat of the strictest school, in a letter to the Richmond Examiner, said:

I contributed my support to Mr. Buchanan in the last election, and am not ill-disposed to his administration. I hope that it will be as constitutional and successful as its most enthusiastic friend could wish. In furtherance of this, it shall have no grudging support from me. If, however, Mr. Buchanan's administration should prove false, I shall promptly and earnestly oppose it. I will not prejudge it, or decide against it for small cause, but will scan its acts with a friendly though impartial eye.

Further along, he said:

Gov. Walker can only urge the right of the intermediate settlers in Kansas, in order to make Kansas a Freesoil State. I will not believe Mr. Buchanan an accomplice in this policy, without sufficient proof. If there be any complicity, however, my denunciations will be none the less earnest. The resolutions of the Democratic party of Georgia, in convention at Milledgeville, a few days ago, on the Kansas policy of Gov. Walker express my own views clearly enough. The administration should absolve itself from Walker's treachery. It will do so, I am sure, unless it means to be responsible for it.

In conclusion, he said:

I believe, from all the signs, that the Democracy will be defeated in 1860, and while I entertain this belief, I shall not conceal it. I believe that the safety of the South is only in herself. The road to federal honors should not be over her rights, nor should betrayal and treachery be the passport to federal favor. My advice then, to the South is, to have some, not absolute confidence, in the National Democratic party, and keep her powder dry. The latter is much more likely to save her than the former.

The Charleston Courier of the 18th July says:

Although neutral, in party politics, we hailed the election of Mr. Buchanan, his inaugural, the composition of his cabinet and his incipient measures, as auspicious to the South and to the Union, and we freely and honestly tendered him an independent support. But we see, in Gov. Walker's course, and in that of the administration, in indorsing and sustaining him, and especially in denouncing those who arraign the propriety of his course, infidelity and treachery to the South, of the most signal character, combining ingratitude with bad faith. That Executive interference, *winatory* of Congressional intervention, should cause the politicians of Kansas, assembled in convention, to "bend the pregnant hinges of the knee, that thrift may follow fawning," we hold to be as violative of the principle of the Kansas-Nebraska act, as would be direct Congressional interference, and to be more offensive in itself than direct Congressional action; and we warn Gov. Walker that, whether he obtains or not submission to his dictation by the Kansas Convention, either so far as to ignore the subject of slavery in the Kansas constitution or to yield the final ratification of that instrument to other hands, he will find that the confidence of the South is clean gone from him, and from his Cabinet jackets, irrecoverably and forever.

Mr. F. H. Shepard has been nominated by the Democracy of Mobile county, as a candidate for the lower branch of the Legislature of Alabama. A committee was appointed to inform him of his nomination, and in their letter to him stated that he was selected with "a just appreciation of his political views and Southern Rights' sentiments," etc. Mr. S. accepted the honor conferred upon him and here are some extracts from his letter of acceptance:

The policy of our State and the whole South in reference to Federal politics is difficult to define, simply because the *powers that be can not be trusted with the interests of slavery.* Platforms and expounders—Presidents and their agents—non-intervention and its advocates—*are equally contemptible and fallacious.*

Before a month had elapsed after the election, Mr. Buchanan avowed his desire that Kansas should be free, but modestly that he could not interfere. So I am informed by a Democrat in Philadelphia. A tool and land speculator, however, was at hand in the person of Bob Walker, who, of course, looked at non-intervention, Cincinnati platforms and the South as very idle nonsense, not to be regarded for a moment. *Mr. Buchanan relented and more on Walker's adamantine energy and pliancibility, than on the suitability of the Southern wing of the Democracy.*

The President is guilty with Walker. He sent him to Kansas knowing his sentiments. He keeps him there and intends to hold on to him until their schemes are accomplished, thus proving two departments of the Government, its executive and its legislative, in their dealing with the South and slavery, to be the most irresponsible and meanest autocracy that ever disfigured a page in history.

Col. Stallworth, Democratic candidate for Congress in the Mobile District, denounces both Buchanan and Walker. He delivered a speech lately at Cahawba, in the course of which, according to the report of the Selma Sentinel—a rigid Democratic journal—he said:

Col. Stallworth then said that he believed that Gov. Walker, of Kansas, was guilty of officious intermeddling with affairs strictly belonging to the people of Kansas, and therefore had been guilty of *violating the very first principles and objects* of the territorial bill—this he conceived, but before repudiating the administration, he wanted to see palpably that Mr. Buchanan countenanced this unusual and extraordinary conduct of Governor Walker—he was yet disposed to believe that Mr. Buchanan was true to the Constitution, the principles of the Kansas Nebraska law, but should it prove unfortunately to be true that Mr. Buchanan should endorse the conduct of Walker, thereby violating the great principles promulgated by the Democracy through the Kansas Nebraska law, *he would repudiate Mr. Buchanan, and urge the Southern people to rally as a unit in demanding their rights in the Union if they could, but out of it if they must.*

That influential and patriotic Southern Rights' Democratic journal—the Huntsville Democrat—shows no signs of "backing down" from the true and bold positions it had previously assumed. In its issue of July 22, it says:

GOV. WALKER'S COURSE IN KANSAS—*We Take no Step Backward!*—Our denunciations of Governor Walker's officious intermeddling with the right of the people of Kansas to regulate their affairs in their own way, under the constitution, and of his throwing the influence of his official position against the South, were the offspring of the deliberate convictions of our judgment, and we see no reason to retreat from our position. We call no man master—and fulminations from any quarter against the political orthodoxy or party allegiance of those who disapprove his course, cannot swerve us from a position our judgment approves. We will not sacrifice our independence of thought and expression at the shrine of party.

"'Tis a base abandonment of reason,
To resign the right of thought."

We have always regarded independence in the entertainment of opinions and manliness in expressing them as cardinal features of Democratic principles, and we intend ever to maintain them as such, regardless of the whippers-in of party. We rejoice in being a member of the Democratic party, not because of its strength and popularity, but because of its principles, its maintenance of the States Rights' construction of the Constitution, its defence of popular rights under that instrument. Our relation to that party cannot be altered by editorial construction or the position of particular men; nor does a proper loyalty to party require that our views shall exactly quadrate with the views of those who would read us and those who agree with us out of the party for a difference of opinion with them.

Why should we back down from our position that Gov. Walker violated his neutality between the contending parties in Kansas, and threw his influence against the South? Did he not dictate how the proposed State constitution should be adopted? Did he not say, if the convention should not refer the constitution back to the "*bona fide* actual settlers"—that is, to those who might be there at the time of such reference—that Congress would not and ought not to recognize that constitution, and admit the State organized under it into the Union? Did he not say that the laws of climate were opposed to the establishment of slavery in Kansas, and only favorable to the white race there? Did he not promise in his Topeka speech to be a Free-State and anti-slavery, that he would join them, with all his energies, in resisting a constitution, which should not be referred back as he dictated? Was not that improper interference with the right of the people in convention to decide for themselves the character of their institutions, and the mode of adopting their organic law?

The Constitution of the United States and the Nebraska-Kansas act nowhere provides that the State constitution shall be referred back to the people at all, much less does it prescribe who shall be qualified voters? Yet Gov. Walker undertakes, with autocratic arrogance, to determine for the people what neither the Constitution nor Congress prescribes.

We are told that the Democratic Convention and Freesoilers of Kansas agree in their course in Walker's course. That does not alter the matter. It only shows how successful he has been in badgering the Pro-Slavery party, and making them bend to his views, in order to secure his influence as far as possible in the future. Since his advent into Kansas, we have seen letters from Gen. Atchison and others, expressing the most gloomy forebodings as to the date of the Southern emigration. They were diffident early before. The change in the tone of their letters is the natural result of Walker's policy, and they have, probably, yielded to the force of present circumstances, hoping to mould them, as far as they can, for their own benefit in the future. They acquiesce because they cannot help themselves, and the supporters of Walker can derive thence no argument in his favor. We believe he has betrayed the South in Kansas, and a new state of facts must be furnished to change our belief.

The Little Rock (Ark.) True Democrat, in its issue of the 21st of July, says:

GOV. WALKER AND THE SOUTHERN PRESS.—As far as we have noticed, the press of the South, with but one or two known exceptions, have placed the seal of condemnation on Gov. Walker's course in Kansas. Several of the Southern States too have spoken in positive disapprobation of his course by resolutions adopted in convention. What influence these expressions of dissatisfaction will have on the Administration or upon the conduct of Gov. Walker, we know not, but certainly the South has not lost anything by boldly contending for her rights in the Territory of Kansas. * * * * * * *

It is not the policy of the Administration as indicated by Mr. Buchanan himself that has excited the resentment of the South, but the dictatorial manner in which Gov. Walker proclaims a submission of the constitution to be indispensable to its validity, and his threats to make an implacable opposition to it if the convention shall fail to obey *him*.

Had he remained perfectly neutral between the contending parties and let the will of the majority prevail, the South would have no cause to murmur. The South does not dispute that the convention have a right to submit the constitution, when formed, to the legal voters of the Territory. But when this truism is dictated to the people of Kansas, under the circumstances that exist there, by a mere official of the