



The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.
Office corner of Texas and Edwards streets,
OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S EVERY STORE.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 13, 1856.

AGENTS FOR THE SOUTH-WESTERN:
C. J. W. DILLARD, Publisher, Boston, Pa.
Messrs. J. M. L. C. MERRILL, Jefferson, Texas.
Mr. W. A. BROWN, Bolivar, Pennsylvania, Texas.
Mr. JAMES B. LAKES, Henderson, Rank Co., Texas.
W. H. McDONALD, 102 Nassau street, New York.

MILLARD FILLMORE,
FOR VICE PRESIDENT
ANDREW JACKSON DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELLECTORAL TICKET.
1st DISTRICT—B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.
2d DISTRICT—GLENNY BURKE, of Orleans.
3d DISTRICT—H. M. SUMMERS, Substituted.
4th DISTRICT—DUCOLN F. KENNEDY, of Ascension.
5th DISTRICT—P. THIBODAUX, Substituted.
6th DISTRICT—PRESTON POND, Jr., of E. Feliciana.
7th DISTRICT—S. S. EDWARDS, Substituted.
8th DISTRICT—JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
9th DISTRICT—D. C. COO, Substituted.
10th DISTRICT—PETER ALEXANDER, of Tensas.
11th DISTRICT—M. WATSON, of Caddo, substituted.

At the urgent request of a number of our citizens we republish the patriotic speech delivered by Mr. Fillmore, in Albany, New York. It will be found on the first page, and should be carefully perused and memorized by every American.

No steamer has arrived at this port since our last. The M. L. Daugherty met with a great deal of trouble on her down trip, and had to be lightened ever of her furniture before she could cross Grand Ecore bar. A few days ago the Dede was loading at Alexandria for this port. At the latest advices there were only fifteen inches water on the bar at the mouth of Red River.

New Cottons.—Messrs. J. N. Howell & Co., on the 9th inst., received a bale of new cotton from the plantation of Mr. T. J. Herne. This is the first bale of this year's crop received at Shreveport.

More Beheaded.—Coroner Bauman, on the 9th inst., held an inquest, at Bethany, on the body of Seaborn W. Johnson. The jury rendered a verdict that the deceased came to his death by a pistol ball fired by F. M. Flynn.—Flynn is now in jail at this place.

The Mails.—Mr. Hunsicker has received a letter from the mail-agent in New Orleans, in which he states that, in the absence of instructions from the postmaster-general, he has assumed the responsibility of forwarding the letter mail made up at New Orleans for Shreveport, by the Mississippi steamers as far as the mouth of Red River, and from thence by stages. The paper mail will be despatched, as heretofore, by the Red River packets, and the agent expects that it will reach this place in the course of human events—but at what time he cannot say, and we presume, does not care.

Barbecue.—The Americans of Alexandria will give a grand barbecue on Saturday next, 16th inst., to which the citizens of the vicinity and the neighboring parishes, and the democracy in particular, are respectfully invited.—Free discussion will be the order of the day.—The following gentlemen will, it is expected, address the meeting: Randall Hunt, J. E. King, Preston Pond, Jr., E. North Cullum, doctor Harmon, colonel A. P. Field, colonel Sparks, (of Monroe), captain H. W. Allen, and others. It is to be hoped that some of the ablest democratic orators will be present.

Religious.—The third quarterly meeting for the Methodist church of this place, will begin Friday evening next, 16th inst. The reverend Messrs. Burrus, Randle, Penick and Alexander are expected.

Planters desirous of obtaining bagging and rope are referred to the notice of Messrs. Ruggley, Blair & Co.

Thanks to the hon. J. P. Benjamin and the hon. John Slidell for public documents.

We are indebted to captain McWilliams for New Orleans papers to the 2d inst.

We are under obligations to Mr. F. D. Taber for some of the finest peaches and nectarines we have seen this year.

Texas.—From the tone of the Texas papers, it appears that the late election was not conducted strictly speaking on party grounds.—In Harrison county, the vote for state treasurer was: Raymond, democratic nominee, 210; Tarlton, American, 579. For attorney-general—Willie, democratic nominee, 294; Stedman, American, 478. In Jefferson, the vote for Willie, dem., was 107; Stedman, Amer., 56. In Rusk, Cherokee county, Willie, dem., received 194 votes; Stedman, Amer., 132. The Enquirer (an American paper) speaking of the result in Cherokee, says, "we have elected our clerk, sheriff, county commissioners, assessors, surveyor, county treasurer, one justice of the peace, and constable." There can be but little doubt of the success of the democratic ticket for state officers.

Arkansas.—The few returns received from this State, indicate that as heretofore it has gone for the democracy. We presume that there is no doubt of the reelection of governor Conway, and of Warren to congress.

We find the name of the hon. John M. Sandage among those members of the house of representatives who voted in favor of persisting in the passage of the bills making appropriations to improve the navigation of the Mississippi and other streams, notwithstanding the vetoes of president Pierce.

Telegraphic reports announce that the jury in the case of Herbert, member of congress, from California, who killed the waiter at Willard's hotel, Washington, returned a verdict of acquittal, on the 25th ult.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Herald says: "There seems to be a belief that North Carolina, Delaware and Maryland will go for Fillmore. This opinion is founded upon information received from leading Buchanan men of those States."

The democratic organs throughout the south are vainly endeavoring to clear the skirts of Mr. Buchanan of the charge of squatter sovereignty. The Washington Sentinel gives us a leader, of near four columns in length, on the subject, going into an elaborate analysis of the democratic platform to show that it recognizes no such doctrine, and, as a consequence, Mr. Buchanan does not recognize it. In the course of its argument the Sentinel says:

"Mr. Buchanan could not fail to know that, in passing a law organizing a territory, congress could not delegate either to the people of that territory, or to the legislature to be elected by them, powers which itself did not possess; and when he is told that it was one of the fundamental doctrines of the democratic party that the constitution ought to be strictly construed by all the departments and agents of the government, he could not but perceive that the people and the legislature of a territory were but the agents of congress to execute the rules and regulations it adopted respecting the territories, and that therefore they (these agents) could not possess powers not granted to those who agents they were.

He could not fail to see, 'if every citizen and every section of the country has a right to demand and insist upon an equality of rights and privileges,' that the citizens of the south have the same right to take their property to one of the territories that a citizen of the north has to take his property there, and if congress cannot exclude them from the territory, its agents (the people and territorial legislature) cannot, and if they have a right to demand and insist upon their right and privilege, they have the correlative right to be protected and defended in its maintenance."

This is the very doctrine that the south has ever advocated, and which we presumed the democratic national convention fully endorsed, but the hon. James Buchanan, in his letter accepting the nomination for the presidency, assumed a position diametrically opposed to this principle, and declared in his most plain and emphatic language that, "the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall, or shall not, exist in their limits." The Sentinel, and all the minor organs of democracy, may employ all their logic and sophistry and exhaust the language in attempts to explain away and smooth over Mr. Buchanan's letter, but they cannot make it appear that he has not officially pronounced himself to be in favor of squatter sovereignty. In the plainest language he states the fact, and no one has a right to doubt or question his sincerity.

Mr. Buchanan's partiality for squatter sovereignty can be proven by "Old Buck" himself, by his own words, quoted above, written and signed by himself not two months ago—and the only way the democratic organs can get over this testimony, is to impugn the credibility of the witness, and this they will hardly do just at this time.

To show beyond a doubt that Mr. Buchanan has taken the anti-southern side of the slavery question, we will offer another witness whose intimate knowledge of the subject, and great love for free-soilers and free-soilism, makes him a competent judge on all free-soil questions.—The witness we allude to is an old friend and once upon a time great favorite of the democracy. He is no less a personage than Martin Van Buren, the original "northern man with southern principles." In the letter published by ex-president Van Buren announcing his intention to support Mr. Buchanan, after expressing his admiration of that gentleman, he says:

"Not having a copy of the Nebraska-Kansas act, I take its provisions in regard to the authority it professes to confer from Buchanan's admirable letter of acceptance, where the subject is, I doubt not, fairly presented. He thus describes it:—'This legislation is founded upon principles as ancient as the government itself, and in accordance with them, has simply declared that the people of a territory, like those of a State, shall decide for themselves whether slavery shall, or shall not, exist within their limits; * * * declaring it to be the true intent and meaning of this act not to legislate slavery into any territory, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the constitution of the United States.'"

"From these terms it is too clear to admit of dispute or cavil that it was the intention of congress to clothe the people of the territories with ample power to EXCLUDE SLAVERY from within their respective limits, as well while they continued territories as in making provision for its exclusion from the State when that transition shall take place."

Here then we have the chief-leader and father of free-soilism endorsing and fully explaining the squatter sovereignty dogma advanced by Mr. Buchanan. The principles advanced by Mr. Buchanan, in relation to the territories, so completely coincide with the anti-slavery predilections and tenets of Martin Van Buren, that he pronounces them to be "admirable," and proclaims that he intends to vote for them and aid Mr. Buchanan to carry out his new method of excluding slavery from the territories. Can any southerner, any true southerner, conscientiously support any man for office whose sentiments on the slavery question meet with the hearty approbation of Martin Van Buren, the most notorious and unprincipled free-soil agitator in the Union?

THE DEMOCRATIC BARBECUE.—The long talked of barbecue and ratification meeting to be given by the democracy of Caddo parish, came off on Saturday last. Judge Roland Jones, was appointed president; doctor A. Flournoy, doctor J. Wilder, doctor J. Gilpin, W. A. Pegram, W. B. Cooke, B. R. Bickham, R. L. Gilmer, S. P. Pitts, John N. Howell, colonel John Walters and colonel Harrison, vice presidents; doctor M. Estes, colonel H. J. G. Battle and J. D. Ashton, secretaries. The usual resolutions were adopted, and speeches were made by colonel Landrum, colonel John L. Lewis, (of Minden), colonel Henry Gray, (democratic elector for this district,) colonel Wigfall, (of Texas), and Mr. Duncanson. Neither of the expected great guns—Messrs. Soule and Bowden—were present. The barbecue was handsomely gotten up, the viands well cooked, and sufficient to appease the appetites of twice the number of persons present. The committee of arrangements deserve great credit for the manner in which they discharged their duties. The day was clear and pleasant, and every thing passed off most happily. There were between 700 and 800 persons present, and we trust that the demonstration, as an evidence of party strength, afforded to the democracy as much satisfaction as it did to the Americans.

We neglected to mention the superb brass band, from Marshall, which was by no means the least attractive feature in the demonstration, and whose music afforded delight to all hearts. We were under many obligations to the reverend Mr. West for many obligations for the proceeds of the game to satisfy Sunday night.

A PRESSING JOURNAL IN NEW ORLEANS.—The New York Herald a few weeks since compiled and published a list of German newspapers, numbering over sixty, which have come out in support of Frémont for the presidency. Among the number was placed "Der Staats Zeitung" of New Orleans. The Creole copied the Herald's article, and its publication in New Orleans elicited the following letter:

"NEW ORLEANS, July 17, 1856.—Editors of the Creole—Gentlemen: You state in your to-day's issue, under the authority of the New York Herald, that the 'Staats Zeitung' of this city is devoted to the cause of Frémont.

"There must be an error in the information. The 'Louisiana Staats Zeitung,' of which you receive a daily exchange, is devoted to the cause of Buchanan, and has hoisted the democratic flag.

"The 'Deutsche Zeitung,' (German Gazette,) which is printed at No. 20 Poydras street, is the German newspaper, which strongly advocates the cause of Frémont, but of course cannot hoist that flag.

"In correcting your to-day's statement in your next issue you will oblige the undersigned. Respectfully yours, E. L. BOELTZ, Editor of the Louisiana Staats Zeitung."

So we have the authority of Mr. Boelitz, editor of the "Louisiana Staats Zeitung," for saying that there is published in the city of New Orleans a German newspaper, which "strongly advocates the cause of Frémont," and, of course, cannot exclude them from the territory, its agents (the people and territorial legislature) cannot, and if they have a right to demand and insist upon their right and privilege, they have the correlative right to be protected and defended in its maintenance."

Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, of the American Celt—one of the most influential Irish papers published in New York—in his indignation at the democratic members of the U. S. house of representation, for having declined to investigate the Herbert affair, goes so far as to say of the black republican platform compared with that of "the bogus democracy," that: "It is far nobler and more winning in principle than any proffered by the democrats!" Who would have thought of an Irish democratic journal using such language. Thomas Meagher, editor of the Irish News, has also taken the Herbert case in hand, and speaks in the following thering strain:

"Let the officials of the district of Columbia take heed. Even at a distance of ten thousand miles we shudder at the perils which besedge that beautiful city of San Francisco. It were better that the earthquakes should come, and the Capitol and the White-house be swamped in the Pacific, than for such perils to visit the city founded by the father of the republic. Justice done in time wards off revolution."

This is bold and plain language, and we advise the office-holders in and around the Capitol and White-house to keep a bright look out, else they may wake up some morning, and find Washington in the hands of Mr. Meagher, and at the head of a "vigilance committee."

BLACK REPUBLICANS IN KENTUCKY.—The Shelby News says that the black republicans of Kentucky recently held a meeting in Madison county, and put forth the following electoral ticket: Senatorial electors: Cassius M. Clay, of Madison, and Geo. D. Blakey, of Logan. District electors: Edgar N. Edham, of Louisville, J. H. Rawlins, of Madison; rev'd J. S. Davis, of Lewis; J. Glazebrook, of Barren; J. R. Whitman, of Campbell; David Morgan, of Floyd; W. Hamilton, of Bracken; James Lashbrook, of Daviess; Green Spiers, of Jessamine; John Wash, of Anderson. The News adds that this movement will take from Buchanan all the supporters of Cassius M. Clay, and that last year Clay and all his friends, including every man on the electoral ticket, supported B. L. Clarke, against the American party, and will now support Frémont. It estimates this vote at not less than 6000, which is equal to 12,000 loss from Clarke's vote to Buchanan, thereby rendering it certain that Fillmore will carry the State by a large majority. The News states that all the individuals named "on the electoral ticket—including C. M. Clay since 1844—are fresh from the ranks of the democracy!" Cannot the democracy find out some method by which they can put a stop to such stampedes.

STOCKTON WITHDRAWN.—Commodore Stockton has withdrawn from the presidential contest and comes out boldly for Fillmore. The commodore has heretofore been an old line democrat, and possesses great personal popularity. His withdrawal makes New Jersey safe for Fillmore by a large majority. Here is the commodore's card:

"To Messrs. Jones, Allen, Robinson, etc., committee.—Gentlemen: Our efforts to prevent the great American party from being sectionalized or abandoned, have been successful. It has been purged of all sectional and abolition men and dogmas. The national camp has endorsed Mr. Fillmore's Americanism, and he is pledged to uphold the integrity of American principles and the perpetuity of our reformed organization. My object has been attained, and I am no longer a candidate for the presidency. Your friend and obedient servant, R. P. STOCKTON."

The Baltimore Clipper states that the hon. Edward Everett, of Massachusetts, hon. Edw. Bates, of Missouri, hon. W. C. Rives, of Virginia, hon. Washington Hunt, of New York—men who have filled some of the highest positions in the councils of our nation, and in the hearts of our people, have within the past week taken their places by the side of Stuart and Miller, and Badger and Graham, and Brooks and Haven and Humphrey Marshall, and a host of others, of the ablest and noblest of our American statesmen, in publicly enrolling themselves active volunteers under the banner of Millard Fillmore. The ball is rolling.

The New York Express remarks that it is a singular and most remarkable fact, that the democratic journals, north and south, are at this time busily engaged in hurrying the lowest abuse and most bitter anathemas at Fillmore and the Americans; but never utter anything harsh against the black republicans and Frémont.—While, on the other hand, the black republicans spit their slime and venom at Fillmore, and treat Buchanan quite courteously. Have the democrats and black republicans coalesced for the purpose of hurrying sland and abuse at Millard Fillmore? 'Tis strange, 'tis passing strange!

We learn from the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph that the hon. Thomas W. Thomas, of Elbert county, democratic elector for the eighth district, has declined the honor.

"Beppo," the closely observing N. Orleans correspondent of the Natchez Free Trader, (the leading democratic journal in Mississippi,) in his last letter to that paper, commenting upon the prospects of the democratic party in the Crescent City, says:

"I am sorry to say that I perceive no efficient steps yet taken by the democratic party of this city to organize for the presidential campaign. On the contrary, there are heart burnings, rivalries and dissensions in our ranks, that should not exist, and are operating injuriously in other quarters. I refer to these matters with regret, but it is better they should be known and remedied, and not suffered to fester until remedy becomes impossible.

"Up to this moment I see no effort to consolidate our strength, or even rally our forces. I see cliques—I see everything but the proper spirit. Some are dissatisfied because Douglas was not nominated—some blame themselves too much on the nomination of Mr. Buchanan, none defend general Pierce and his administration as they should be defended—some say the platform goes too far—others that it is not up to the mark—in short, there is a spirit here, among our leaders, that the democratic masses should rise up and condemn."

The reader must remember that the above is democratic testimony, and that it goes to prove the statements made by the Delta, in regard to the great discontent and dissatisfaction which exists among the democracy of New Orleans, on account of the nomination of Mr. Buchanan. Will the Louisiana Courier, the Baton Rouge Advocate, or some other recognised organ of the party, explain why Mr. Buchanan is so unpopular with the democracy of the Crescent City, that they have taken no "efficient steps" to organize for the presidential campaign; but, on the contrary, are broken up into "cliques," inflamed with "jealousies," and distracted by "heart burnings, rivalries and dissensions"—The democracy of New Orleans have on no previous occasion refused to rally to the support of the candidate nominated for the presidency by the national convention, and there must be grave reasons indeed for their present apathy and luke-warmness. Will the democratic organs explain why Mr. Buchanan and his friends are unable to "organize" or "consolidate" the party in New Orleans?

ALABAMA.—The Americans held an immense mass meeting, on the 18th ult., in Mobile. It was the largest and most enthusiastic assembly seen in that city since 1840. The meeting was called to order by doctor Levert, and resolutions were adopted amid cheers declaring that it was the duty of every American and of every southerner to rally under the standard of Fillmore and Donelson; and pledging themselves that south Alabama would give a handsome majority to the American ticket. A large and enthusiastic American meeting was held at Huntsville, on the 19th ult., which was addressed by the hon. Jere. Clemens, who had just returned from a visit of some months in duration to the cities of New York, Washington and Philadelphia. He gave glowing accounts of the prospects of Fillmore and Donelson, and confidently predicted their triumphant election in November. Mr. Clemens announced that he intended to thoroughly canvass the State, and he will do it well. He invites governor Chapman, general Walker, colonel Acklen and other leading Buchananites to meet him and explain their opinions of the squatter sovereignty principles of "Pennsylvania's favorite son."

AT THEIR OLD TRICKS.—The Philadelphia Ledger, the organ of the federal office-holders in that city, having stated that a rumor was afloat "that it is the intention of the friends of Mr. Fillmore in Pennsylvania, and the friends of Mr. Frémont, each to have an electoral ticket, but that the same names will be upon both tickets, and will be so arranged by transposition that the tickets cast by the respective friends of the two candidates will be known one from the other. Then, whichever ticket has the most votes, the candidate for whom it is cast will receive the electoral vote of the whole," the Philadelphia Sun states that it is "from first to last an unmitigated falsehood—no such rumor was ever heard of until the Ledger set it afloat, and none know better than the editors of that detestable organ that if any such coalition is formed in Pennsylvania, it will be between the friends of Buchanan and Frémont. The democratic organs, in the present hopeless condition of their party, make no scruple whatever at inventing and circulating the grossest untruths. Slander and defamation appear to be the only weapons they can wield against Mr. Fillmore and his friends."

The Washington correspondent of the New York Commercial writes: Democrats from the north-western States have arrived here to-day. They say that the prospects of the democracy are gloomy throughout the north-west. Pennsylvania begins to feel the presence of anti-Buchanan elements, and if the impression be permitted to prevail, as it now does, that Mr. Buchanan's chances are hopeless, he will be deserted with as little ceremony as if he were a Franklin Pierce. There is no doubt that the Fillmore party is stronger in Pennsylvania than the republican party. The writer discussing the presidential chances, thinks "Buchanan is losing ground," and "Fillmore brushing up in the south." The latter gentleman, he says, will be largely aided by the late movement of the old line whigs. He adds that:

The old line whigs of Maryland, in a formal State convention, have declared Fillmore their "old line" candidate. This proceeding in Maryland has been heartily seconded by the old line whigs of Virginia, and will be followed up in similar movements throughout the southern States; and this restoration of Mr. Fillmore to the position of the old line whig candidate will be very apt to give him four or five, if not a full half dozen of the southern States, which have heretofore been counted for Buchanan.... In this restoration and reaction of the old line whigs, therefore, Mr. Fillmore ceases to be an insignificant figure in the perspective, and becomes a prominent object in the foreground of the picture.

The Dispatch, one of the ablest and most popular weekly papers published in New York, having been claimed by the democratic organs as belonging to the Buchananites, repudiates all such brotherhood, and replies:

We can neither support Buchanan nor Frémont, as both are the representatives of sectional interests. Personally, we do not like Millard Fillmore, but the Union plank in the platform on which he stands commands itself to us as the only truly national platform now before the people. Mr. Fillmore's Albany speech, for which the Tribune proposed to hang him on a charge of treason, appeared to us a patriotic tribute to the necessity of a Union of these States, not in name only but in spirit.

During the progress of the trial of Herbert, in Washington, Mr. Brooks came into court and paid his \$300 fine and \$85 costs.

The health of New Orleans continues good. Not a case of yellow fever has been reported.

The Delta, criticising the speech made by Judge Dunbar, at the democratic ratification meeting, held in New Orleans a few days ago, says: "The judge in his virtuous enthusiasm for the election of Mr. Buchanan, permitted himself to indulge in some allusions to the friends and supporters of senator Douglas, which must have astonished the assembled wisdom of the party, and wandered from the main subject—his style being erratic at best—to assail some imaginary enemies of the nominee of the Cincinnati convention, supposed to be lurking in the democratic ranks. These enemies he elaborated as vigorously as Falstaff punished his men in buccanor, or as Faulconbridge abused his legitimate brother, talking 'plum fire and bounce and giving them the business with his tongue.'"

"It is notorious to every one, that a certain number of gentlemen, well known in official situations and the fat places of the land, have set up a claim to a peculiar species of property in the presidential nominees of the democracy, and are prepared to 'read out of meeting' every stubborn member of the party who does not agree with every thing which they happen to think, say, or do. They are a cabal in authority—or at least, they assume to be—and are an inquisition in spirit. They despise the policy of conciliation, and undertake to 'whip' the democracy by the use of their own authority for himself. They are like all cowardly overseers, too ready with the lash, and instead of benefiting the cause to which they are attached, injure it, humiliate it, and render it odious to the general community. It is unnecessary to be more explicit, or to lay their names before the public; the clique is very well known to the democracy; its views, objects, policy and principles are thoroughly appreciated, and it would be detested by every rational democrat if it were not utterly despised."

"The grounds on which the members of this junta rest their claims to popularity and power are very extraordinary, very characteristic, and interest in the political history of our age. One of them has held lucrative offices for a long series of years without distinguishing himself by any talent, save a talent for degrading the reputation of his party; consequently he is Sir Oracle, and when he speaks no dog must bark. Another has proven the purity of his democracy by accepting a lucrative job from the State and charging double the honest price of his work; he has experience and must be heard. A third has been recently imported from one of our neighboring States, and undertakes the superintending of the 'whipping in' department on the grounds that he is distantly related to a distinguished favorite of the democracy; his flippant impertinence must be respected.

A fourth has figured in the State legislature, and displayed a character of gutta serena, probably inherited from his father, and has a right to exercise authority. A fifth put his name to the requisition calling upon Wm. H. Garland to accept the office of treasurer, when a democratic nominee was in the field, and therefore is competent to direct the movements of all the members of the party, even those who do not regard Garlandism with greater favor than Galphidism, and who cherish a very weak and sentimental partiality for honest men.

"Such are the principal component elements of the clique which arrogate to itself the management of the campaign, and this fact alone might enable Judge Dunbar to understand the apparent lukewarmness of the majority of the democratic party to which he so indignantly referred. Its members rely on the honesty and long suffering patience of the people, and monopolize the right to be tricky, mercenary and unscrupulous. They make no leading politicians in the spirit of an illegitimate son of Charles the II., who once made a curious response to a statesman who had admonished on his unworthy conduct. 'What right have you, sir,' asked the statesman, 'to speak of politics or religion; you have no conscience.' 'True,' answered the stripling, 'I have no conscience, but the party to which I belong has a great deal.' But they have so outraged the conscience of their party that their error is over, and they must accept the humiliation which they have incurred.

"Will not Judge Dunbar find an explanation of the 'lukewarmness' he deprecates, in the facts to which we have alluded above?

The foregoing may be considered apt brotype pictures of the "great" leaders of Louisiana democracy, 'taken from life,' by a prominent member of the party. The Delta, in a résumé of Judge Dunbar's speech, adds:

"Without being very explicit as to Mr. Buchanan's attitude in this question, without informing us whether his opinions of 'squatter sovereignty' were northern or southern—without quitting for a moment the shelter of loud-sounding generalities—the judge hastened to expostulate with the abolitionists of the north on the suicidal folly of their course. To this branch of his argument we request particular attention, as it is very significant of the easy and pliable patriotism of many southern men with northern principles, who preferred Mr. Buchanan to the vigorous and healthy intellect of Douglas, and the dainty platitudes of Breckenridge to the profound and well-considered faith of general Quitman.

"Why should the north, asked Judge Dunbar, endeavor to resist slavery in Kansas, and endanger the safety of the Union, for a territory which she will never afford to spare. In a short time she will have everything her way; the sceptre of irresponsible power will be in her hands; she will command her destiny.—The other territories which will come into the Union are bound to be free; no human power can prevent that consummation; they will give a majority in the senate, and enable her to carry out her ideas to their ultimate result.—Why should not the north, under such circumstances, give us Kansas; having robbed us of our inheritance, why should it refuse a few crumbs from its plentiful table?

"No allusion was made by the speaker to the possibility of counterpoising these free votes in the senate by the extension of southern territory, by the acquisition of Central America, or the inevitable growth of Texas on the farther side of the Rio Grande. Such ideas are only worthy of foolish enthusiasts, of 'trash young men' over forty years of age like Judge Douglas, or dangerous boys with gray heads like general John A. Quitman. The Orion of youth may pursue such idle shadoes, but the Akinetos verging on his seventieth year will not recognise or tolerate them for a moment! The young south! pshaw, it is a dangerous entity, the second childishness of the south alone is available for party purposes in this exhilarating era of our history!"

"And how came this to be? Was it for such a consummation that Jefferson thought and Jackson labored; that Polk became aged and broken before his time; and that John C. Calhoun drew fire from heaven, by which he tongued the whole southern land with flame?"

"Is it to support such a base and craven policy as this that we are expected to go to the polls in November next, and face the bludgeons and slug-shots of election bullies? We repudiate, with our whole strength, such recreancy to the honor and dignity of the nation. We repudiate it, not as partisans, but as southerners, and no 'whipper-in,' whether of the Courier or of the cabal which controls it, can ever force us to accept it, or prevent us from denouncing it as it deserves."

The old line whigs of Fayette assembled in Lexington, (Ky.) last week, and resolved with very great unanimity to vote for Fillmore and Donelson. There were but two votes in the negative, one of whom was James B. Clay, who attended and participated in the proceedings.

(Shelby Ky. News.)

The health of New Orleans continues good. Not a case of yellow fever has been reported.

AMERICAN PROSPECTS.—The able correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer, writing from Washington, has the following remarks upon the presidency: "Buchanan's friends are getting much discouraged at the advices from the south, where he is evidently declining very generally and very fast. What he loses, of course, Fillmore gains; not only because the latter is highly popular in that section, but also because all who leave Buchanan, whigs or democrats, have no one else to go to but Fillmore, for Frémont will probably not run a ticket or nominate electors in any portion of the south.

Mr. Fillmore's prospects are daily and rapidly improving, and if the old line whigs will only come out en masse for him, his election is certain. Those of Maryland have already done so, and so did those of Virginia in their convention at Richmond on the 16th inst. I have a letter from a very distinguished and leading politician of Virginia, which says the whigs generally are moving for him, and he feels confident of Virginia going in his favor. Such action will be promptly followed by the whigs in other States.

The old line whigs hold the balance of power in at least twelve States. With three tickets in the field, is there any doubt that their votes in favor of Fillmore would carry N. York? And I ask you, if they could not, by unity of action, in the manner that Pennsylvania—also could not both Massachusetts and N. Jersey be carried for him in the same way?

THE COMING OVERTHROW.—We assure our readers that we are indulging in no idle assertion, when we tell them that the reaction for the last three weeks in favor of Millard Fillmore, is without parallel in the history of the political struggles of the country. The day that the great patriot landed at New York, it commenced, and from that hour to the present has been going on with accelerated velocity, gathering in power and numbers at an extraordinary speed. The words of truth, wisdom and patriotism which have fallen from his lips since his arrival, have stirred the heart of the nation from its profoundest depths. Wherever he has spoken, he has carried conviction to those who heard him, and to-day, the words uttered by him in the centre of New York, are read with irrepressible enthusiasm on the banks of the great river of the south. Sober, honest and thinking men, are satisfied that Fillmore alone, is the man for the crisis. They are assured that he who guided the ship of state safely through the storms of 1850-'51, crushing secession at the south, and abolition at the north, is the only pilot for the present emergency, and to him, and to him alone, are they willing to confide the helm of the country, in this hour of storm and darkness. The times call for a man—not an antiquated trimmer, a politician and a statesman—not a mere politician, and the people are rapidly coming to the conclusion that such an one is to be found in the person of Millard Fillmore. [Vicksburg Whig.]

GEORGIA FOR FILLMORE.—The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle, alluding in joyous terms to the noble rally of the men of Richmond county, which filled the spacious city hall, on the occasion of an American meeting, says: "Every thing tends to convince us that Fillmore will carry Georgia by a sweeping majority, if his friends but do their duty. The enthusiasm with which his name is welcomed on all sides, would be alone a guarantee of success, but we have other proofs of his increasing popularity. Men who have stood aloof from the political organizations of the day, are coming forward on all sides to record their confidence for him. The young who are eager to enter the arena, take pride in becoming the supporters of one whose name is a sound of welcome to their ears. The large body of men who recognize in Mr. Fillmore the great exponent of American sentiment, and who remember with gratitude the patriotism and sound statesmanship he revealed on every occasion during the presidency, are happy in welcoming so many new recruits to his democratic rival, his old northern disposition, and his time serving, unmanly career, are also causes which naturally strengthen Mr. Fillmore in the south. Between the patriotic statesman, and the politician and trickster, what warm-hearted man can hesitate in making a choice?"

FILLMORE'S PROSPECTS.—The Georgia Citizen, a paper that hesitated for a considerable time to extend its support to the American nominee, has come out warmly in favor of Fillmore and is doing noble service in the cause. In the last number of the paper, the editor, in different sections of the country, in favor of Fillmore, the editor remarks: "We see, on all sides, unmistakable indications that the tide has turned and now promises to carry Mr. Fillmore into the White-house, with a rush of waters. No use voting for 'old Buck.' He can't get a single northern State, not even Pennsylvania, and the few States he will get in the south will only take so much from Fillmore and benefit the black republicans. This is the 'sign of the times' to-day. Three weeks ago we saw no sign at all that was favorable to Fillmore. Now the barometer shows that the elements are at work to bring upon such another great flood as occurred in 1840. A like flood occurred in 1848, eight years afterwards, when, elected to power, and Millard Fillmore were elected to power. And if another clean sweep may confidently be expected."

DESERTING HIM.—A New York correspondent of the Macon Telegraph (a democratic organ) confirms our opinion of the defection from the Buchanan ranks, and testifies to the fact that Mr. Fillmore's chances for the presidency are better than those of the former gentleman. The writer says: "When I heard old conservatism democrats speak against Mr. Buchanan's platform, or refuse to commit themselves to him, it looks doubtful as to his carrying a State north of Mason and Dixon's line."

Shall the south waste her vote on such a chance, and thereby give the election to Frémont? Let us unite upon Fillmore, if we would save the country. It is the only chance. (Griffin (Ga.) American.)

Richard Stanford Graves, some fifteen years ago treasurer of the State of Mississippi, and who is accused of being a defaulter to the tune of \$200,000, was arrested at Toronto, Canada, on the 15th ult., and brought before the chief justice of the common pleas, under the Ashburton extradition treaty. After an examination the judge ordered his discharge, holding that the treaty does not provide for the surrender of persons guilty of embezzlement. Graves, or Richard Metcalf House, as he now styles himself, has been a magistrate in Toronto for ten years, and acquired considerable property.

CONGRESS.—There is much, quite too much, truth for the good of the country, in the following remarks of the Richmond (Va.) Dispatch: "Eight months—eight dreary months of verbiage, plunder and per diem. In all that time, not one day of action; but empty froth, abolitionism, president making, strife, malice, hatred, mint-julep guzzling—at the expense of this patient and long suffering country. Of all the evils in the practical operation of our government, there is none to be compared to congress, whose eternal gabble, unlike that of the gangsters of Rome, only injures the republic."

A DEMOCRATIC ELECTOR BACKING OUT.—Charles Irving, esq., the democratic elector for the Lynchburg district, Virginia, has resigned his position. He found it impossible to defend Buchanan before the people against his own letter, in which he showed most conclusively that the south could not rely upon the Pennsylvania squatter-sovereign. Hence his own escape from his unenviable position was to sign the defense into other hands.

The Ohio river is low and falling fast.

General Intelligence.

KENTUCKY ELECTORS.—Louisiana, America, and New York passed off quietly as far as the American election is concerned. In this city a majority of 100, and Franklin, 100, were for the democracy. The democratic ticket for the entire American ticket, with the exception of Massachusetts, was selected by 89 electors. Mason county gave 150 electors to the democracy. New York gave 150 electors to the democracy. Arrived from London, with advices that the cotton market had been very quiet, and that the price of cotton was falling. The price of cotton was falling. The price of cotton was falling. The price of cotton was falling.

WASHINGTON, July 26th