"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & Co.

Office.—Corner of Texas and Edwards streets,
OPPOSITE HITCHCOCK'S LIVERY STABLE.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 8, 1856.

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

ELECTORAL TICKET:

1st District—J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemines.
GEORGE EUSTIS, Substitute.
2d District—GLENDY BURKE, of Orleans.
H. M. SUMMERS, Substitute.
3d District—DUNCAN F. KENNER, of Ascension.
B. G. THIBODAUX, Substitute.
4th District—PRESTON POND, Jr., of E. Feliciana.
N. S. EDWARDS, Substitute.
5th District—JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.
A. D. COCO, Substitute.
6th District—PETER ALEXANDER, of Tensas.
M. WATSON, of Caddo, substitute.

☞ "Keachie," will appear next week.

Red River is rising slowly opposite this place. The last accounts from above report that there had been another rise (the third) of twelve feet, which will fill up the lakes, and give us good navigation during the entire fall and winter. Since our last, the Fanny Fern, Marion and White Cliffs have arrived. The Marion proceeded to Hurricane bluffs, took on board a full load of cotton, and left on Monday direct for New Orleans. There is sufficient water on the falls to allow ordinary sized boats to pass over without difficulty. The only impediment to through navigation is the bar at the mouth of the river, and we presume before this the water has cut a channel three or four feet deep through the sand.

Barbecues—The Americans will give a barbecue at Minden, (Claiborne parish,) on Wednesday, 22d inst. Professor Slack and other distinguished speakers will be present. The citizens of the neighboring parishes are invited to attend.

The Americans of Harrison county, Texas, will hold grand mass meetings and give a barbecue, at Marshall, on Wednesday and Thursday, 15th and 16th inst. It is expected to be the largest assembly of people ever seen or known in the country. Delegations will be in attendance from every county in eastern Texas, and the citizens of the parishes of Caddo and DeSoto are particularly invited. Sam Houston will be among the orators who will address the people. Keep the ball in motion.

Democratic Barbecue.—The democrats of this place intend to give a barbecue on Friday, 17th inst., on which occasion the hon. J. P. Benjamin will be present.

Steamboat Sunk.—The White Cliffs reports that the steamer R. M. Jones, captain McWilliams, bound from Fulton to New Orleans, with a cargo of cotton, struck a snag, eight miles above Camptè, heeled over and sunk. The boat will prove a total loss.

"Up Cotton."—Thursday, 25th ult., was a brisk day in the New Orleans cotton market—10,000 bales were sold, and the evening closed with an advance of ¼@½c. ℔ lb. The advance was confined to the qualities ranging from low middling to middling fair.

The Savery House—The friends of Mr. and Mrs. Savery "stormed" their premises Thursday evening, and having taken possession of the spacious dining saloon and parlors, passed the night amid music and dancing. The hospitable host regaled the gallant "stormers" and their beautiful partners with a sumptuous supper, comprising every delicacy. It is was one of the most delightful reünions of the season.

Removals.—Col. John Walters has removed to the spacious new brick building, recently erected on Texas street, (second store from the corner of Spring street,) and has fitted it up in handsome style, where he is prepared to furnish his old customers with every description of seasonable goods.

Mr. Wm. C. Trabue, has removed into the building opposite the City hotel, recently occupied by colonel Walters, which he has fitted up for the purpose of conducting the auction and general commission business.

The "Grand Cane Baptist Association," will meet with the Union church, DeSoto parish, on Saturday next.

We are indebted to Messrs. Perroncel and McCullough, of the White Cliffs, for late New Orleans papers.

On Wednesday last we were favored with a visit from colonel Marshall, late editor of the Marshall Meridian, and who has done more than any other man in eastern Texas in behalf of the old whig and the American cause.

We were also visited by W. Jasper Blackburn, esq., editor of the Minden Herald, who was in fine health and spirits.

A. B. Norton, Esq.—A number of our citizens were addressed on Monday evening, by Mr. Norton, one of the American electors for the State of Ohio. We have seldom listened to so eloquent a speaker, or one so thoroughly conversant with the politics of the day. He exposed in a most lucid style the fallacy of the doctrines advocated by the anti-Americans and utterly demolished the democracy. We do not know when the democrats looked so chapfallen. N. E. Wright, esq., whom the democracy consider to be their ablest debater and whom that party on every occasion put forward as their champion-orator, replied to Mr. Norton, and acquitted himself most creditably, and during the discussion displayed much tact and logic. Mr. Norton responded and completely annihilated Mr. Wright and his arguments in less than no time. The democratic champion was never so completely vanquished.

One of the most pleasant incidents of the evening, was the mutual good humor displayed by both gentlemen.

Frost.—We have been informed that there was a slight frost in this neighborhood on the morning of the 30th ult., but can no find no one who actually beheld it. The Natchitoches Chronicle notices the appearance of frost in that place; and the Washington (Ark.) Telegraph reports several frosts in Hempstead county, heavy enough to injure the pea vines.

On Monday last, at 3½ o'clock, P. M., the thermometer in our office stood at 88°.

The Barbecue.—There was a grand rally of Americans on Wednesday, drawn together by the barbecue given by the Fillmore American club of this place. Early in the morning the streets were lined with ladies and gentlemen from the surrounding country, as well as the parishes of Bossier and DeSoto, from Marshall, Minden, &c. A national salute, fired by the gun belonging to the Red River boatmen, announced the time of meeting, and called the masses together in a spacious arbor, erected near the bayou, on the spot used a few weeks since, for a similar purpose by the democracy.

Colonel M. Watson presided over the meeting, assisted by Messrs. Reuben White, S. D. Parker, W. H. Hackett, T. M. Gatlin, James Pegram, J. A. McRady and general E. Beall, as vice presidents, and Messrs. L. M. Nutt and J. W. Jones, secretaries. After the organisation, Fountain P. Austin, esq., in behalf of the American ladies of Shreveport, presented to the Fillmore club a beautiful national flag, made of silk, and surmounted with two white satin streamers, one emplazoned with the motto "Fillmore and Donelson," and the other "The Union Forever." Mr. Austin, in discharging the task assigned to him by the peerless daughters of our land, acquitted himself in his usual felicitous strain, and while expressing the sympathy felt by the ladies for their countrymen in the approaching contest, and portraying their attachment to the American Union, he described most fervantly the present momentous condition of the country. Captain W. A. Lacy, responded on behalf of the club, and it is useless to state that his reply reflected honor upon the fair workers and donors of the "star spangled banner," and his own brilliant talents. His address was eloquent, chaste and beautiful. A number of our citizens have addressed a note to captain Lacy and Mr. Austin, soliciting a copy of their remarks for publication. We hope they will comply with the request, and that we will be able to publish the addresses in our next.

Colonel Watson then introduced to the audience professor S. L. Slack, of Minden, whose fervid eloquence, sarcasm, and sparkling wit held his hearers spell bound for near two hours. We have never known so young a politician make such a deep and favorable impression.—Although his fame had preceded him, we had no idea he was such a thorough orator, and were surprised when informed that we were then listening to the fifth political speech ever delivered by him. Mr. Slack, is decidedly a rising man, and destined to be a shining light among the politicians of Louisiana.

Mr. Sparks, of Ouachita, followed, and gave a concise history of the political parties of the day, of the intrigues and corruption of the present democratic administration, and the efforts now being made by the wire-workers of that party to impose upon the south Mr. Buchanan and his squatter sovereignism. He also alluded to the apostacy of the hon. J. P. Benjamin, and animadverted in no gentle terms to the fact of his not only having deserted his old party but that he has mounted the stump and is traducing his old friends—the men who elevated him to power. Mr. Sparks is a veteran politician, and is well known throughout the State for his talent and eloquence. He was loudly applauded by the audience.

At the close of Mr. Sparks' remarks dinner was announced. It was really a sumptuous one, the viands cooked to perfection, and sufficient to feed five thousand persons. Four long tables were loaded with 'the good things of life,' and thronged with the most beautiful women and gallant men to be found in all the country round. Too much credit cannot be awarded to Mr. Savery, captain Claflin, Messrs. Cutliff, Woodruff, Marr, Moore and other gentlemen composing the committee of arrangements, for the able manner in which they acquitted themselves of the ardhous duties assigned to them.

After dinner, the company were regaled with a short speech by colonel B. L. Hodge—our own orator—delivered in his usual eloquent, terse and telling style, during which he was repeatedly interrupted with rounds of cheers and applause. His words found an echo in the bosom of every American on the ground. He is the ablest orator in all northern Louisiana, and we heard many regrets expressed by his hearers that he did not extend his remarks to a greater length.

Want of space precludes our giving a synop- of the speeches delivered. The entire day was clear and delightful, and not an incident occurred to mar the pleasure and harmony of the fête. The assemble was the largest and most enthusiastic we have ever witnessed in this parish.

Previous to the adjournment of the whig national convention, the president announced the following gentlemen as composing the Whig Executive Committee of the United States:—Louisiana, Christian Roselius, New Orleans; New York, Francis Granger, Canandaigua; Mississippi, George L. Porter, Jackson; Massachusetts, Nathaniel Silsbee, Salem; Connecticut, Dennis Kimberly, New Haven; Alabama, E. A. Hall, Montgomery; Ohio, Lary Anderson, Cincinnati; Virginia, Wyndham Robertson, Richmond; Pennsylvania, Moncure Robinson, Philadelphia; Georgia, James W. Jones, Augusta; Maryland, J. Hanson Thomas, Baltimore; Illinois, John T. Stewart, Vevay; Florida, B. D. Wright, Pensacola; Arkansas, M. A. Holbrook, Hillsborough; Indiana, James C. Blythe, Evansville; North Carolina, John H. Bryan, Raleigh; New Jersey, Chs. G. McChesney, Trenton; Delaware, W. H. Barr, Middletown; Tennessee, Edmund Cooper, Shelbyville; Missouri, Thornton Grimsley, St. Louis; Kentucky, Joshua F. Bell, Danville.

The motion having been made to adjourn sine die, the president, Mr. Bates, rose and returned thanks for the honor conferred upon himself, and in concluding, reminded the delegates that they had only marked out their task—they had not begun to do it; and when they went home they must actively and energetically go to work. They had chosen Millard Fillmore because he was a whig, and nothing but a whig. Let them go home and deserve success—that was what they could do. When he concluded, three loud cheers arose from the delegates for the American Union and Fillmore. The convention then adjourned. In every section of the Union, in the south and north, in the east and west, on the hills and in the valleys, wherever an old line whig or a true American can be found, the cheers given in Baltimore will meet a hearty reëcho.

We regret to learn the death of Mr. Frank Clark, ex-editor of the Jefferson Herald. He was a talented, chivalrous gentleman, highly esteemed by all who knew him.

What Buchanan Said.—On the 7th day of October, 1852, the hon. James Buchanan made a speech at Greensburg, Pennsylvania, (and published it in his organ at Harrisburg,) in behalf of general Pierce, as the democratic candidate for the presidency, from which the following extracts are taken:

"To secure the vote of Pennsylvania was one of the main inducements for the nomination of general Scott over the head of Millard Fillmore. Is there one unprejudiced citizen of any party in the United States, who can lay his hand upon his heart and declare that he believed general Scott would make *as good and as safe a president as Millard Fillmore?* No, fellow-citizens, all of us must concur in opinion with Mr. Clay, that Fillmore had superior claims and qualifications to those of Scott for the highest civil station. Availability, and availability alone, produced the nomination of Scott." * * *

"He was anxious to secure the votes of the freesoil whigs of the Seward school in the national convention. Mr. Fillmore, his competitor, had spoken out like a man in favor of the compromise, and had thus done his duty to his country. He was, for this very reason, rejected by the whig national convention, and general Scott was nominated by the votes and influence of the northern freesoil whigs." * *

The Columbus Enquirer thinks that Buchanan's own case presents a parallel to Scott's, as cited above. President Pierce, with whom the southern democracy pretended to be highly satisfied, was set aside through the influence of northern votes, and Mr. Buchanan was nominated simply because he could obtain the support of Martin Van Buren, John Van Buren, Dix, Hallett, Benton, and other freesoilers, who would not support Pierce. It will be seen by the above extracts from Mr. Buchanan's speech that he praised Fillmore for favoring the compromise measures and thus doing *his duty* to his country; but, strange to tell, it appears that Mr. Buchanan himself was opposed to the compromise measures, urging the Missouri restriction instead; and he was only an eleventh hour acquiescent, when he found that the country unmistakably ratified them. If then, according to Mr. Buchanan himself, Fillmore was doing his *duty* in supporting those measures, *what* was "Old Buck" doing in opposing them? As evidence of the fact that Mr. Buchanan opposed the compromise measures of 1850, we extract the following from the Louisville Journal:

"In 1851 a squad of democrats met together in Mississippi, and nominated James Buchanan for president and Jefferson Davis for vice president. Thereupon A. J. Donelson, as editor of the Washington Union, wrote and published an article, headed "Too Fast," in which he made mention of the Mississippi nomination and stated that Mr. Buchanan was in *favor* of the compromise of 1850, while Mr. Davis was bitterly *opposed* to it! As soon as this article appeared in the Union Mr. Buchanan feverishly anxious that the Mississippi nomination should not fall through, wrote a letter to major Donelson, saying that he was *opposed* to the compromise measures of 1850. The letter is now in major Donelson's possession, who says that he stands ready to publish it, if any of the democratic organs shall republish his article from the Union that Buchanan was in favor of those measures. The issue is thus tendered. Let Buchanan accept it, or any friend of his that dares; and then if Mr. Donelson fail to establish his position by the production of Buchanan's letter, the shame will be upon him, and the injury upon his party."

Another Witness.—The Boston Post declares that it "is downright calumny and lying to assert that the democratic party have declared in favor of extending slavery into free territory." The Boston Post being a prominent member of the democratic church and its editor holding a lucrative office under the present administration, certainly must know all about it. The N. O. Bulletin thinks that this telling what the democratic party is, or is not, in favor of, is a very difficult thing. It has not only two faces, one for the north and one for the south, but presents a great number of side views and smaller faces for particular localities. For instance, it enquires, did not Mr. Buchanan prove to the honest Pennsylvania iron-workers that James K. Polk was a better tariff man than Henry Clay? Of course he did. And if such a thing as this could be proved, what might not be proved by democratic testimony and democratic platforms? The fact is, 'tis a part of the "platform of principles" of the party to be "all things to all men."

National Masonic Meeting.—The northern papers contain lengthy accounts of the session of the "National Governing Bodies of Freemasonry," held in Hartford, Ct., a few days ago. In the Grand Chapter the following officers were elected to serve for the ensuing three years: G. G. H. P., Charles Gilman, of Md.; D. G. G. H. P., Philip Tucker, of Vt.; G.G.K., Amos Adams, of Louisiana; G. G. S., John L. Lewis, Jr., of N. Y.: G. G. Jr., Edward Raymond, of Mass.; G. G. Recorder, Benjamin D. French, of D. C.; G. G. C. H., J. R. Hartsock, of Iowa; G. G. R. A. C., Henry C. Deming, of Ct. Previous to the adjournment, two hundred members of the fraternity had a banquet at the United States hotel, mayor Deming presiding. Thos. S. Gourdin, of South Carolina, responded to the following toast:

"The American Union—Who will dare to say that the cement of Freemasonry has not made its walls and bulwarks stronger?"

The Hartford Times commenting upon the reception of this toast, says: "The loud and reiterated cheers, prolonged and echoed from every part of the hall, which followed the reading of this patriotic sentiment, will give little encouragement to those, if any, who deem that through free-masons may be struck a blow against the perpetuity of our Union." There is no treason within the tyled precincts of a masonic lodge.

The Charleston (S. C.) News, which a few weeks since declared its preference for Mr. Buchanan, has opened its eyes to the exigencies of the times, and now says:

"It is already beginning to be realized that Mr. Fillmore is the *only true* national candidate in the field. His election would wound the self-respect of no truly national man, north or south. Those who are content with the equal rule of the country, and do not covet sectional advantage, and are opposed to sectional domination, whether north or south, will be satisfied with the election of Mr. Fillmore."

The "Diamond State," published at Milford, Delaware, has placed the names of Fillmore and Donelson at the head of its columns, and says:

"We think that neutrality is out of place in politics when the Union is in danger, and therefore we leave it by for the present, and shall continue to battle for the Union against all parties "who do not march under the flag and keep step to the music of the Union."

The Georgia papers express fears that the early frost has done great injury to the cotton.

A Thunder Bolt.—We have frequently regaled our readers with political articles from the Delta, the special organ of the southern rights democracy of New Orleans, for the purpose of showing in what estimation that wing of the democratic party hold the nominees of the Cincinnati convention. We now request a careful perusal of the following leader, which appeared in that paper of the 23d September, and is well calculated to startle those southerners who are now so extremely solicitous for the success of Buchanan and Breckenridge, and also those who have so vehemently endorsed their "nationality" and "soundness on the slavery question." It must be recollected that it is altogether democratic testimony.

Mr. Breckenridge Showing his Hand.—*The Opinions of the Spokesman.*—We never pretended to understand why Mr. Breckenridge was chosen by the Cincinnati convention over general Quitman as the vice presidential candidate of the democratic party, and the action of the Louisiana delegation on the question was so mysterious that an Œdipus could scarcely solve the riddle. The first ballot proved conclusively that the representative of Mississippi was preferred by three-fourths of the assembly; that his opinions had vitality and strength with the majority of delegates, and that it was the desire of that majority to make the real issue of the canvass distinct and unmistakable, by selecting him as one of the standard-bearers of the party.

The hocus-pocus of "expediency" commenced, a game of "blind man's buff" was played, and the democracy, warned off from the true southern candidates, groped its way into the Kentucky corner where Mr. Breckenridge was seated, and clapping its brawny hand on his shoulder, declared him to be its choice. Under the circumstances, with a sectional northern party in the field, it appears to a casual observer that the selection was scarcely judicious as far as the vote of the south was concerned, and that the delegates were the victims of a caucus rather than the intelligent representatives of a party. We presume they should be pardoned because they knew not what they did; but when we remember that Mr. Buchanan is a northern man with slightly equivocal notions on squatter sovereignty and other questions of all absorbing interest to the south, and that Kentucky is a highly suspicious State, with a press and a pulpit inclining to freesoil, with no statesmen who are not compromisers, and few editors who are not devoted to Sam with a sneaking affection to Sambo—it becomes a matter of surprise, naturally enough, that a party professing affection for our institutions, should go to such a State and pounce upon such a candidate to hold the second position on its presidential ticket.—The choice of Mr. Breckenridge was a blunder—and a blunder in politics, as Carnot and Napoleon believed, is worse than a crime.

Up to this the independent southern press has been exceedingly lenient towards the Kentuckian candidate; partly, because he had the wisdom not to obtrude himself much on the public, and partly because a timid hope was entertained that he might assume a manly southern attitude before the canvass was brought to a close. Besides, he was a young man; at least the old fogies described him as such; and it was unpleasant to assail an individual who has *only* turned his fortieth or forty-fourth year! Curious notions they have of youth in Kentucky—notions which must have descended directly from Methuselah! Breckenridge has only got into his political pantaloons and shoulder straps, and now that he is done with slobbering-bibs he may grow up a very promising boy, indeed. But whether his youth or his silence was his protection, the fact that he has been treated with extraordinary lenity by the southern press is undeniable. We fear, however, he can be spared no longer. He has not sufficiently respected the toga virilis which the Cincinnati convention required him to assume, and his time is come to be examined on the great issues of the day, as closely and as critically as Mr. Buchanan himself. We have heard so much of his merits, read so much of his intellectual powers, endured so much bad rhetoric in his praise, that we cannot avoid walking up to him, his dignity to the contrary notwithstanding, and asking him plainly whether he is with us or against us—a genuine southern man, in heart and soul, or a poor outcome, in a human shape, from that breeding cage, where expediency is accustomed to embrace the eager charms of federal office.

Mr. Breckenridge has been indulging in some flights of oratory recently, and we regret to say that his wings have been as clumsily fastened on as those of Icarus. Would that mine enemy would make a book, exclaimed a very shrewd observer of men and things; he should have added, however, or make a public speech. Mr. Breckenridge is no enemy of ours, but if he were, he could not gratify the revenge of his foes by any other means so fully and comprehensively as by delivering such orations as are credited to him by the reporters of the late democratic meetings in Pittsburg and Tippecanoe.

We have not a report of the Pittsburg speech before us at present, for we rarely keep the oratorical efforts of very young men in our drawers, but an extract from the Tippecanoe oration has just met our eyes, to which we request the earnest attention of every politician who understands the real question awaiting partial solution in November next. In Pittsburg, we recollect, Mr. Breckenridge endeavored to "save the Union," a feat which he proceeded to achieve by a complete desertion of the south, and by the usual clap-traps which have wearied our people ever since California obtained admission into the Union. * * * *

The business has become legitimate, and every political stock-actor tries his skill on it, though the supernumeraries and call-boys appear to regard it as their peculiar property to some extent. Saving the Union is as innocent though not as profitable an employment as saving bacon. But while we do not object to Mr. Breckenridge's employing his time and energy in such an avocation, we must enter a serious protest against his attempting to destroy the south for the purpose of saving the Union or of saving his own Kentucky bacon. In other words, we protest against the sentiments (hang that word!) of his Tippecanoe speech and demand an explanation of them from him or his fuglemen in Louisiana. This is no time for trifling; our best interests are at stake; our liberties, as a white, Caucasian people, are in danger; the institution of the family, as we understand it, is imperilled by the progress of northern ideas; we are driven to a position of self-defence, where we must either maintain our rights, or march sub furca in presence of our sneering enemies; and now in this hour of trial and of difficulty we assert that whosoever is not with us, is decidedly against us! And further we say, boldly and unhesitatingly, Mr. Breckenridge is not with us; he is against us; he is the worst kind of foe, a pretended friend; and we subjoin the proof of what we say. We subjoin it with reluctance, it is true; we had hoped, in spite of Mr. Buchanan's dangerous views on squatter sovereignty, to avoid any positive opposition to the democratic ticket; but we prize the interests of the south more than those of any set of politicians, good, bad, or indifferent, and when Mr. Breckenridge assumes an attitude obviously hostile to those interests, it becomes our disagreeable duty to expose him, to pluck the artificial feathers from the chattering daw, and exhibit him in all his original and native ugliness.

In the Tippecanoe oration alluded to, Mr. Breckenridge says:

"The speaker had heard it charged that the fifteen slave States were conspiring to obtain entire possession of the general government, with a view of bringing its power to bear, to extend and perpetuate their "peculiar institutions." Gentlemen, there has been no such attempt. I am connected with no party that has for its object the extension of slavery, nor with any to prevent the people of a State or territory from deciding the question of its existence or non-existence with them for themselves."

We call upon the slave-holders of the south to read the foregoing paragraph and "ponder it fittingly." It is an open confession of the principle of squatter sovereignty which John C. Calhoun so vigorously denounced, and which has been set up, as a political will-o'-the-wisp, to mislead the south from quagmire to quagmire, until it sunk irremediably in the "slough of despond." It is a positive declaration that the "squatters" of a territory have a right to legislate slavery into that territory or out of it, *before* the organization of a State government, and as such we hold it up to-day to the scorn and indignation of the slave-holding States.—Words are but the counters of thought, it is true; but such words as Mr. Breckenridge used at Tippecanoe are spurious, ring false, and should be nailed to the counter without hesitation or fear.

Remember, men of the south, he puts himself forward as the spokesman of the democratic party, and not content with promulgating the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, coolly proceeds to commit that party against the extension of slavery. And yet Mr. Breckenridge demands the entire vote of the south in November, and is actually verdant enough to believe he will get it. Why should we vote for him or his? Because he is opposed to the extension of our institutions? Because he is ready to affiliate wich Fillmore to secure his election? Because he is a southern man with northern principles? Sooth, these are sorry reasons, and will scarcely avail with the honorable men of the south.

The time has come to fling away every disguise, while we fling away the scabbard of our swords. We are face to face with a ruthless foe. We must speak and act in the spirit of earnest men. * * * * * *

If the democratic party, therefore, is opposed to the extension of slavery, as Mr. Breckenridge authoritatively asserts, we declare our sincere conviction that it should not receive a southern vote from Richmond to Pensacola, or from Kansas city to Brownsville. A vote given to a party entertaining such opinions would be an act of self-stultification for the south, and could only excite the merriment or exultation of our foes.

Why are you opposed to the extension of slavery, Mr. Breckenridge? Is slavery a moral evil? Then every planter should manumit his negroes to-morrow. Is slavery a political wrong? If so, the memory of John C. Calhoun should be odious on the earth. Is slavery, on the contrary, politically and morally right? In that case, why should it not be extended as far as possible, and why should the democracy take up arms against it? Under which king, Bezonian? You must take one horn of the dilemma or prepare to be tossed sky-high. Will the democratic party accept its candidate's position? Will it endorse the views of the Tippecanoe orator? It can do so if it like, but it has no right, afterwards, to ask the south to vote, as a totality, for gentlemen who entertain such anti-southern views.

The friends of Mr. Buchanan must toe the mark. Are they opposed to the extension of slavery or not? Are they in favor of squatter sovereignty or not? Are they resolved to save the Union at the expense of the south? Let the organs answer. As southern journalists, we demand a reply.

What have the democracy to say to the above expose? The Delta is high authority among southern democrats, it even now advocates the election of Buchanan and Breckenridge, and is certainly a competent exponent of the doctrines they advocate. The democracy of the proprietors of the Delta is unimpeachable. The senior, Mr. Jenkins, during the last canvass (as editor of the Baton Rouge Advocate) did more than any other man in the State to secure the election of governor Wickliffe and the democratic nominees—he also held a lucrative office under governor Hébert. Mr. Corcoran, the junior partner, recently held an office in the custom-house, and was elected to the legislature by the democrats of New Orleans. The reader will, therefore, perceive that the foregoing strictures do not come from an American journal, but are sent forth by prominent democrats.

The hollow truce patched up between the office-holders and the politicians of the New York softs and hards has been broken even before any body supposed it would; that is, before an opportunity could be offered to make an effort to obtain the spoils. The New York correspondent of the National Intelligencer in his last letter says:

"The local troubles of the democracy show no signs of abatement. Their primary elections for the nomination of civic officers, etc., were held on Thursday evening, and generally resulted in the triumph of the party favorable to the reëlection of mayor Wood. It is stated that several custom-house employés, contrary to the desires of the ruling spirits in that establishment, having allied themselves to the Wood section, were yesterday notified that their services would henceforth be dispensed with.

"At a subsequent meeting an open split took place, and one division almost unanimously nominated mayor Wood for reëlection and the other nominated James S. Lilly for the same office. The proceedings have fallen like a bomb shell among the New York democracy, because they show how the pent up fires have been raging silently till now, but at length obtaining vent. This is a most significant occurrence. It shows what has been stated in various quarters and by widely differing parties, that the hards and national men of the party will vote for Fillmore in November, and the softs and freesoilers for Frémont."

Pennsylvania.—A correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat, a very strong Buchanan paper, writing from Philadelphia, and signing himself a "Pennsylvania Democrat," makes the following reluctant acknowledgments: "My confidence that Mr. Buchanan will carry his own State is daily becoming more shaken; and should he fail to get the electoral vote of Pennsylvania, his chances will indeed be slim. With one or two exceptions, every northern and eastern county shows strong indications of giving a republican majority. However unpalatable what has been written above may be to others, it is written with a conviction of its stubborn truth. Had not the writer visited in and talked with the people of many counties which have always been looked upon as the strongholds of democracy, he would not write thus: he is no croaker, but well knows that the price of liberty is eternal vigilance. For the benefit of other States, whose citizens feel secure in the certainty of success, I will here record my prediction—that if the opposition continue their activity and very thorough organisation, and our friends in the old Keystone continue their present indifference, the country must be prepared for four years of the administration of a sectional party, the consequence of which I will not refer to."

"Look on this Picture!"—Ex-president Martin Van Buren and sons support Mr. Buchanan.

Reader, where do you imagine we found the above precious scrap of intelligence? Do not for a moment suppose that we clipped it from some anti-Buchanan paper at the south. Not a bit of it. On the contrary we copy it from the Intelligencer and Lancasterian, Mr. Buchanan's home organ, published in the city of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, the residence of the squatter sovereign candidate! "Look upon the picture," men of the south, and ask yourselves what it means? It was certainly not displayed before the readers of that journal to drive off the freesoil and Buffalo platform men from the support of Buchanan. [Augusta Chron.

[From the Nashville Whig & Banner.

The Calumny Nailed to the Counter.—The latest and one of the grossest fabrications the anti-Americans have attempted to palm off upon the people of the south, is the story that the friends of Fillmore and Frémont in Indiana, had fused, and were running the same electoral ticket! This was indeed a bold statement, and when the reader reflects that it is false in every particular—that there is not a word of truth in it—he can perhaps imagine what must be the character of the organs of the party, and the desperation of their fortunes, when driven to such resources to sustain their sinking cause. May we not exclaim, in the language of the patriot Calhoun, great are "the cohesive properties of the public plunder." This infamous publication made its first appearance in the south in the Nashville Union and American, from whence it has been most extensively copied and circulated by every obscure Buchanan sheet at the south, and commented on by them and those who, at second hand, retail their slang and slanders on the stump, with the greatest imaginable gusto. It was indeed a sweet, a precious, a life-preserving morsel for them, and they clutched it with all the desperation of a drowning man catching at straws.

The Nashville Patriot, suspecting the fraud, cut the article from the Union and American and enclosed it to the editor of the New Albany (Indiana) Tribune, to which the editor made the following reply in his own paper of the 5th inst.:

From the New Albany Tribune, Sept. 5, 1856.

The editor of the Nashville Patriot encloses us the following article, which he clipped from the Union and American, the leading organ of the democracy in Tennessee, and he desires us to inform him whether the extract attributed to the Tribune is genuine, and whether there is really a coalition between the republicans and Americans upon the presidential ticket, as alleged? We copy below the article enclosed, and append our answer:

From the Nashville Union & American.

"Let Tennesseeans Read.—The great body of the people take no northern papers, and are, therefore, unaware of the fusion constantly going on between abolitionism and know-nothingism to defeat the national democracy. Here is a fact, the simple statement of which is sufficient. Let every body read it, and then tell us what is the difference between black republicanism and know nothingism at the north.

"The Huntington (Indiana) Gazette, a Fremont paper, has the following electoral ticket in its columns:

"For President—John C. Fremont, of New York.—For Vice President—W. L. Dayton, of New Jersey. Electors for the State at large: George G. Dunn, of Lawrence; Andrew L. Osborne, of Laport. District electors: 1. James G. Jones, of Vanderburg. 2. David T. Laird, of Perry. 3. John Baker, of Lawrence. 4. William E. White, of Dearborn. 5. Fred. Johnsonbaugh, of Wayne. 6. Henry H. Bradley, of Johnson. 7. William K. Edwards, of Vigo. 8. James Prather, of Montgomery. 9. Thomas H. Stanfield, of St. Joseph. 10. John B. Howe, of Lagrange. 11. William R. Hale, of Wabash.

"The New Albany Tribune, the leading Fillmore paper, in Indiana, has the following ticket at the head of its columns:

"For President—Millard Fillmore. For Vice President—Andrew Jackson Donelson. Electors for the State at large: George G. Dunn, of Lawrence county; Andrew L. Osborne, of Laporte. District electors: 1. James G. Jones, of Vanderburg. 2. David T. Laird, of Perry. 3. John Baker, of Lawrence. 4. William E. White, of Dearborn. 5. Fred. Johnsonbaugh, of Wayne. 6. Henry H. Bradley, of Johnson. 7. William K. Edwards, of Vigo. 8. James Prather, of Montgomery. 9. Thomas S. Stanfield, of St. Joseph. 10. John B. Howe, of Lagrange. 11. William R. Hale, of Wabash.

"The same paper (the New Albany Tribune) contains the following:

"Coalition between Fillmore and Fremont.—The Fillmore State convention of Indiana have just united with the Fremont or black republican party, by nominating the same electoral ticket for the State. If any of our democratic friends have been feeding themselves up with the hope of a division among the American and republican parties, upon the State ticket, they would do well to give up that hope as utterly futile.

"The friends of Mr. Fillmore should now go to work to secure a majority of the popular vote of the State of Indiana for him; if they succeed, of which we have no doubt, the electoral vote will be cast for him. Let there be no clashing between the friends of Fillmore and Fremont, because their cause is one cause. Let the energies of the friends of each be directed against Buchanan, and we will have no more slave soil to curse our government."

This, reader, is the story as it appeared in the Nashville Union and American, and as it has been copied by all the Buchanan organs and repeated by the stump speakers. Now read the reply of the Tribune. Here it is:

We do not know when we have seen so many *falsehoods* brought into so small a compass, and so evidently manufactured out of whole cloth.

In the first place, *there is no such paper* as the Huntington Gazette, published in Indiana, that we have any knowledge of. There is a paper published in that town under the name of the "Indiana Herald"—and the only paper published there. It has the names of Fremont and Dayton at the head of its columns, but it has not, *nor never had*, the electoral ticket fished up for the occasion, by this Tennessee editor.

In the second place, the New Albany Tribune (either daily or weekly) never has had that or any other electoral ticket at the head of its columns. The ticket, however, is the genuine Fillmore electoral ticket, barring changes since made, and was published in the Tribune among the proceedings of the Fillmore convention, which met at Indianapolis on the 16th of July last. Since then the ticket has not appeared in either the Daily or Weekly Tribune, although it appears regularly in the "American Campaigner, issued from the Tribune office.

In the third place, the American and republican parties in Indiana *have not united* upon the same electoral ticket, or any portion thereof.

In the fourth place, the extracts purporting to be taken from the Tribune, *are altogether bogus*.....We repudiate, as fabricated and false.

In the fifth place, to show that the American and republican parties in Indiana *are not supporting* the same electoral ticket, we give below the republican ticket in full, of which *not a single name will be found on the American ticket:*

For President—John C. Fremont, of California. For Vice President—William L. Dayton, of New Jersey. Electors for the State at large: John A. Hendricks, of Jefferson; Samuel W. Parker, of Fayette. District electors—1st district, James C. Veatch; 2d district, Randall Crawford; 3d district, James Y. Allison; 4th district, John D. Howland; 5th district, David Kilgore; 6th district, Horace Newcomb; 7th, district, William G. Coffin; 8th district, W. G. Wilson; 9th district, D. D. Pratt; 10th district, J. A. Mather; 11th district, Milton S. Robinson.

After such an exposé as this, of a fraud so infamous—so gross that no high-toned democrat can for a moment countenance or excuse it—we feel curious to see how many Buchanan organs and speakers will make the amende, and in what terms they will do it. Perhaps, like the Sanford letter, neither its ghost nor public indignation, will move many of them to tell the truth. [New Albany Tribune.

The governor of South Carolina has concluded to call a special session of the legislature to cast the vote of that State for president. The Charleston News, of the 20th, says:

Gov. Adams will convene the legislature on the first Monday in November to choose electors for the State, that being the day fixed by law for holding the election of electors to elect a president and vice president of the United States in all the States of the Union.

The News is mistaken as to the day. The election will take place in all the States on the first *Tuesday* in November.

The Washington correspondent of the Picayune states in his dispatch of the 23d ult.:

The National Intelligencer to day has an article in which it ably and strongly endorses the nomination of Millard Fillmore by the national whig convention, and avows its determination to give him an earnest support, as the best and most reliable candidate for the presidency.

So they come. All the old whigs are falling into line. What have the democratic organs now to say of the report they put in circulation that the National Intelligencer was coming out in favor of Buchanan?

General Intelligence.

Halifax, Sept. 24.—The Cunard steamship Canada, which left Liverpool on the 13th instant, has arrived at this port. She brings three days later intelligence. The Liverpool cotton market had exhibited no new feature since the departure of the Indian. Cotton was steady at former quotations, and the demand was fair.

The quotations are as follows: fair Orleans, 7¼d., middling Orleans, 6¾d. per pound.

The state of trade in Manchester was satisfactory.

Money was more in demand, and rates were advancing. Consols had declined ½, and were quoted at 94⅛.

There was a fair business doing in the Havre cotton market, and prices were steady.

All accounts represent that the coronation of the czar was a gorgeous affair. It is estimated that this grand pageant has cost altogether some millions of pounds sterling.

The British have stationed two cruisers off the isle of Serpents.

It is stated that the cashier of the North of France railway, who has disappeared, is a defaulter to the amount of £50,000.

It is understood that the Russian government has agreed to arrangements by which a world's fair is to be held in Poland, in the month of June next.

It is currently reported that Prussia was concerned in the recent insurrectionary movements in Neufchatel.

From Madrid we have accounts that reorganisation of the Spanish judiciary is in contemplation by the government.

New York, Sept. 29.—The Collins steamship Baltic, which left Liverpool on Wednesday, the 17th instant, has arrived at this port. She brings four days later intelligence than was received by the steamship Canada.

The Liverpool cotton market was unchanged, but prices were in favor of the buyers.

The sales for the three days subsequent to the departure of the Canada, amounted to 17,000 bales.

Fair Orleans was quoted at 7¼d. and middling Orleans at 6⅝d. per pound.

The political intelligence brought by the Baltic, though interesting, presents no feature of great importance.

The chartists in London had given a triumphant public reception to Frost, one of their leaders, recently pardoned by the queen, and returned to England.

Gonzales Bravo is mentioned as likely to receive the appointment of Spanish minister to Washington.

Late accounts from Spain state that there had been more seizures of public journals.

The French emperor is visiting Spain. [So we interpret the dispatch—Editors Pic.]

A diabolical attempt has been made to destroy the Royal amphitheatre in Liverpool.

New York, Sept. 23.—The citizens of Concord, N. Hampshire, have refused to give a public reception to president Pierce on his approaching visit to that town, the place of his former residence.

We have accounts of another awful steamboat disaster, involving great loss of life. The steamboat Niagara has been burnt on lake Michigan, and it is reported that from fifty to one hundred persons lost their lives. The hon. John May is said to be one of the victims of this terrible calamity.

New York, Sept. 26.—We learn that fifty persons lost their lives by the burning of the steamboat Niagara, near port Washington, on lake Michigan.

George Steers, the famous yacht builder, and also the constructor of the new steam frigate Niagara, was