"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office....Corner of Texas and Market Streets,
IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP-STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 19, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
RIVIERE GARDERE, of St. Bernard.
G. DeFERRIET, of Orleans, Alternate.
SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
RANDELL HUNT, of Orleans.
JULES LAVERGNE, of New Orleans, Alternate.
THIRD ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, Jefferson,
DUNCAN S. GAGE, of Terrebonne, Alternate.
FOURTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
J. O. FUQUA, of East Feliciana,
H. M. FAVROT, of West Baton Rouge, Alternate.
FIFTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Opelousas,
VALSIN FOURNET, of St. Martin, Alternate.
SIXTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
JOHN RAY, of Ouachita,
B. L. HODGE, of Caddo, Alternate.

The river opposite our landing is on a stand. The steamer Reub White, from New Orleans, arrived last Monday; she left the city sometime in June and on account of low water was unable to get higher up than Grand Ecore, where she laid up to await a rise.

The constitutional Union club meeting at the Gaiety theatre, last Saturday, was well attended. John W. Jones, Esq., addressed the meeting in an able manner.

The club adjourned to meet on Saturday next, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

BELL AND EVERETT IN BOSSIER.—On last Saturday the constitutional Union party in the vicinity of Fillmore met there and organised a club for the campaign. It is composed of the substantial, reliable and most influential citizens of the parish. Many of them are gentlemen who have heretofore taken no part in politics, but who have now come forward and assumed a bold and patriotic position for John Bell and Edward Everett, the constitution and the Union. Hinton Smith and F. P. Austin, of our city, and J. M. A. Scanland, of Texas, addressed the club. A sumptuous barbecue was prepared, to which justice was done, and the best feeling prevailed among all. Rarely have we known of a more dignified and manly, a more attentive or appreciative audience. We look confidently to see a large falling off of the democratic party in Bossier in the next election, and those who know the people best, predict a majority for Bell and Everett.

RED RIVER PACKET COMPANY.—This recent organization, gotten up for the purpose of conveying with regularity and despatch passenger and freight, between New Orleans and all points on Red River, will be under the guidance of the Messrs. Kouns. The line is composed of the following boats: Grand Era, Eras, No. 4, 5, 6 and 7. They are all new, well arranged in every department, and of the lightest draught. The Era No. 7 was advertised to leave New Orleans last Saturday for Alexdria, and it is anticipated that all the boats composing the line will arrive in the city by the 20th inst. and immediately commence operations.

The Louisville Democrat of the 6th inst., says: captain Sleade's new Red River boat, Gen. Hodges, was launched from Dan Richard's yard yesterday evening. The boat glided into the water in fine style, amid the shouts and cheers of a number of ladies and gentlemen who were on board. Champagne corks flew freely, and many good things of the land were in abundance. Success to captain Sleade and his new packet.

Constitutional Union Club.

The members of this club will meet on next Saturday, (22d inst.) in the Gaiety theatre, at 3 o'clock, P. M. Several speakers will be attendance.

By reference to the advertisement it will be seen that judge D. Creswell offers his plantation, in DeSoto parish, for sale. Persons wishing to purchase land in DeSoto, conveniently situated to the Mansfield schools, will find it to their interest to examine this place.

TO BE HUNG.—The negro man Daniel was tried last Thursday for the murder of the negro woman Vina, found guilty and sentenced to be hung on Friday, next.

GAIETY THEATRE.—We learn that Mr. J. S. Charles has leased the Gaiety for the ensuing season, and will leave in a few days for New Orleans for the purpose of completing his company. The theatre will be opened early in November.

The Vicksburg Whig contains a letter from Hon. E. M. Yerger, a distinguished citizen of Mississippi, in which that gentleman declares himself for Bell and Everett. It is well known that last December, Mr. Yerger publicly allied himself with the democratic party. Believing from the unerring signs of the times, that Bell and Everett are the only national candidates in the field, and the only ticket which stands a ghost of a chance of success over the black republicans, he gives his support in this contest to Bell and Everett.—We copy the concluding portion of Mr. Yerger's letter.

"In this contest I am for crushing the republican party, rather than the elevation of any other, and shall therefore cast my vote for Bell and Everett, in my judgment, the strongest national candidates in the field.
EDWARD M. YERGER."

MR. BRECKINRIDGE NOT A SLAVEHOLDER!—Dear reader, be not startled at this assertion, for it is a fact!—The Louisville Journal of the 29th ult., says:

"We have received a great many letters from the south, requesting us to state whether John C. Breckinridge, who we believe is a man of wealth, does or does not own any slaves. We do not know whether an answer to this oft-repeated question is important, but we will give one. Mr. Breckinridge and his family live in Lexington, and board at the Phœnix hotel, and he votes in that city. For the past three years he has not listed any property for taxation, either real or personal, as appears from the tax books. He has a free colored woman as a nurse. We understand that he has a good deal of real estate in the north."

Here then, is a wealthy gentleman, born in Kentucky, (a slave State) not owning one dollar's worth of property in the commonwealth of his nativity—merely boarding there to secure the right of suffrage—and has all his wealth invested in real estate in the north—in free States! Does it, we ask every candid democrat or reader, look well?

A NOBLE EXAMPLE.—We perceive that at a fashionable ball recently held near Mobile, the richest ladies appeared dressed in calico and other cheap apparel. If our young ladies would put more in their heads and less on it and their backs, many more of them would succeed in getting good husbands. It is the extravagance of dress and "can't do nothing," that deters our young men from marrying.

Waylaying and assaulting persons is becoming far too popular a practice in Memphis. Nearly every day the papers record some such exhibition of violence.

Mr. Douglas, in his Norfolk speech, uttered the following notorious truth:

"The only ostensible and true object sought in making a Breckinridge ticket in the northern States was to divide the democratic party, so as to give Lincoln every one of these States; so that, I tell you, if Lincoln be elected president, it will be the secessionists whom you will have to blame for it." [A loud voice in the crowd, "that's so," which was reiterated.]

The Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, a democratic paper, says, that the man who says that Georgia will go for Mr. Breckinridge is fit for a lunatic asylum.

Hon. L T. Wigfall.

This distinguished gentleman and senator in congress from Texas, addressed the Breckinridge and Lane club at the Gaiety theatre on Saturday night. The first portion of his speech was foreign to his usual abusive style, being a dignified argument to show that ours is not a national but a State rights government. He labored for an hour or more by an abstruse, metaphysical, fine spun, hair-splitting process of reason to establish this point. While we concede to him the credit of presenting facts in a plausible manner, and being at times perspicuous and forcible, he was not always sustained in his assumptions by candor and truth; was frequently incomprehensible in extreme nice distinctions which he attempted to make; was often illogical in his conclusions, and more than once refuted himself by glaring inconsistencies and incongruities. We think he selected the wrong time and place and vastly mistook his audience in commenting upon the principles and genius of government, and delivering a homily upon political philosophy. He wandered too far into the labyrinths of metaphysics; was entirely too rarified in his discriminations, and too sublimated generically in his ratiocination to prevent the Simon-pure, unwashed democracy from being mystified and lost in a political fog.

But, if the distinguished senator plunged his auditors into mental perplexities, and bewildered them by a seemingly learned but pedantic discussion upon government, he made ample atonement and was freely forgiven, if we are to judge from the hideous shouts, and stick and heel applause that greeted the rampant, blood and thunder declamation that followed.

The subject of protection to property in the territories next commanded his attention. He rung the changes upon the violated rights of the south, yet he told us in no instance how the south had lost a right, or suffered an injury. The special advocate of this new plank in the Breckinridge platform, which demands that it is the duty of the federal government in all of its departments to protect the rights of persons and property in the territories when necessary—he failed to tell the people that at the last session of congress when senator Brown, of Mississippi, introduced a bill to protect slavery in the territories, that the committee upon territories crushed the bill in the committee-room and never made any report to the senate upon it. The Texas senator, likewise failed to tell the people, that when Jeff. Davis introduced his notorious resolutions and Mr. Brown offered an amendment, declaring that it was *then necessary* to protect slavery in the territories, that the democratic senate voted it down. Why did not Col. Wigfall, while he dwelt with such peculiar emphasis upon this new plank, and held it up as the palladium of southern rights; while he so cordially endorsed it as the only security and salvation to the south, why did he not tell his audience the reason of entering his protest in the U. S. senate against the amendment of Mr. Brown? If protection was of such absolute and vital necessity when the Breckinridge platform was adopted—a time be it remembered when no one demanded it—why was it not necessary a few months before when it was demanded by Brown's amendment. The speaker knew full well that he could not reconcile this patent inconsistency of his party. Hence, he ignored it and dared not meet it with his characteristic boldness. He may now shriek into the ears of the southern people the discordant cry of wolf! wolf! till he is hoarse. They know it is a false alarm, and it will die away with the echo it creates.

The redoubtable Colonel then wiped away the perspiration that freely followed his tempestuous, blustering rant and fustian, rolled up his sleeves and took a fresh start by pitching headlong into John Bell. It was his endeavor to make him appear as a sort of negative character; if anything a semi-black republican, wholly unworthy of the trust and confidence of the south. All who have read the record of John Bell and marked his wise bold, independent, patriotic course as a public man, can easily see how superbly ridiculous Col. Wigfall made himself in the wholesale denunciations against his character. To doubt that Mr. Bell is sound to the core upon the slavery question, that he is a profound and reliable statesman, eminently qualified by his experience and capacity to administer this government with honor to himself, credit to the country and justice to both sections—to doubt these things we say, argues an ignorance or prejudice that ill becomes one who occupies the distinguished position of U. S. senator. But Col. Wigfall is an impulsive man. He permits his passions to master his judgment, his prejudices to overcome his reason and his zeal to runaway with his discretion. Besides this, he has the common desire to please and be applauded, the ambition to be considered a bold, daring man upon the stump. Hence, he deals largely in vituperation and abuse, and is frequently guilty of descending to vulgarity and slang, in order make a telling hit or to produce a laugh. Could he see in print one of his speeches, similar to the latter part of the one delivered in our city on Saturday night, we think even he would blush, if he has any sense of decency left.

The conclusion of his speech was a bitter tirade on Mr. Douglas. He declared that the Illinois senator never was a democrat, that instead of being treacherous to the democratic party he had acted as a spy in its camp. The idea of stigmatising him as Stephen Arnold Douglas was a paraphrase which the Texas senator repudiated. He branded him as Stephen Andre Douglas, which elicited rounds of applause. Col. Wigfall should be more particular in interpreting the initials of names. Some illiberal minded man fond of this kind of speculation and knowing the Colonel's strong disunion sentiments, might style him Louis Traitor Wigfall.

But we have space to extend this article no further. The friends of judge Douglas may rejoice that Colonel Wigfall is going to Pennsylvania to take the stump, and the Breckinridge followers may be glad that he has left this part of the world. As for ourselves, we would willingly contribute to pay him to canvass our State, if he would pledge himself to make such speeches as he delivered here.

NOBLE SENTIMENTS.—Mr. Douglas, in company with the mayor of Charlestown, visited Bunker hill one 19th ult. At the scene of conflict he was received by several thousand people, and made a speech, in which, after alluding to the revolutionary struggle, and explaining the territorial views which he held, he concluded as follows:

"Remember that when the revolution began, Virginia sent Washington to Boston to take command of the army! Remember that northern and southern men stood side by side in all of those great struggles. Northern men and southern men, the free States and slave States, poured out their blood in a common cause, in order that they might transmit to their posterity a common country in all time to come. Let us cultivate that fraternal feeling which existed in the time of the revolution. Let us practice that forbearance towards the people of other States that they cherished towards each other. Let us manage our own affairs, and let our neighbors alone, and then we will live and die in peace."

What a pity a gentleman giving utterance to such pure patriotic language, should entertain freesoil and foreign squatter sovereignty doctrines.

Chief justice O'Neal, of South Carolina, in a recent letter on the present aspect of political affairs, says:

"Calmly and firmly you must determine that your country shall live. Place the best and purest man within your reach at the head of your government. Purge your congress. Every corrupt, licentious, rowdy, gambling, drinking man should be sent home. Then you may look for a reign of honesty and virtue. Until that be done, how can you expect the blessing of God? Are drunken, corrupt legislators to minister at the altar of our country? If so, what results are you to expect? "Scenes," such as you have witnessed in the past year. I have shuddered at reading the ribaldry and abuse in the house of representatives. It would disgrace a southern grogshop. And yet, representatives of a free people of the United States have unblushingly mingled in it!

O, my country, fearful must be thy fate if these things are to continue? But as these lowering clouds, after blessing the earth with the rain which it so much needs, will dissolve, and the sun will arise to give heat and strength to the vegetable and animal kingdom, so let us hope it will vanish all our political clouds, that the sun of rightousness, peace and safety will arise upon our distracted country. JOHN BELTON O'NEAL."

Better advice was never given, and we most sincerely hope it will have full weight with all good citizens.

"This whole secession movement," said Herschel V. Johnson, the democrat candidate for vice-president, in a recent speech at Macon, Georgia, "this whole secession movement is without justification. It is not dignified by devotion to principle. Its highest attribute is that of sheer, naked and ungenerous warfare against a great and distinguished democrat. Let its authors bear the responsibility and reap the coming retribution. It will come when the popular mind shall be awakened to its legitimate tendencies."

Disunion.

Mr. Breckinridge, in his late speech, denies that disunion is the object of his party. It is truly astonishing with what effrontery now-a-days, men will make assertions which they know full well, can be easily disproved by recorded evidence. It is known to all that W. L. Yancey (the pupil of Dr. Cooper) is the head of the "southern league" party—that he is the man who broke up the Charleston democratic convention. Mr. Breckinridge plays "second fiddle" for Mr. Yancey, and is his mere tool to "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution. But Mr. Yancey "reckons without his host"—Louisiana, one of the cotton growing States, never will consent to secede from the Union—she has now the products of at least sixteen States pouring into her great commercial emporium—by disunion, she possibly might lose this valuable trade, and then retrograde to its former insignificance, whilst under the Spanish government. The citizens of New Orleans should take this matter into serious consideration and vote that ticket which is best calculated to enhance their future prosperity.

The present contest is neither for the supremacy of democratic or whig principles—it is for the salvation of the Union. A Union, under which for eighty-four years, we have prospered and expanded far beyond any other government that was ever established. Our forefathers entered our country a perfect wilderness—by industry, perseverance, and surmounting almost unheard of difficulties, it has been converted into the most luxuriant fields ever witnessed—three States alone producing enough wheat to feed thirty millions of people! We beg our fellow-citizens, not to be led astray by the Syren notes of those who would "fire the southern mind," and "at the proper moment," or time, "precipitate the cotton States into revolution." God forbid. This once done, and our beautiful cotton and other fields, would soon be converted in soldiers camps and flooded with human blood. Every aspiring man would be seeking power, and there would be no end to revolutions. Let us stick to that system of government which has so gloriously carried us safe through eighty-four years.

Mr. Yancey in a letter dated "Montgomery, June 15, 1858," addressed to James Slaughter, Esq., says:

"DEAR SIR:—Your kind letter of the 15th is received. I hardly agree with you that a general movement can be made that will clear out the Augean stable. If the democracy were overthrown it would result in giving place to a greater and hungrier swarm of flies."

"The remedy of the south is not in such a process. It is in a diligent organisation of her true men, for the prompt resistance of the first aggression. It must come in the nature of things. No national party can save us; no sectional party can ever do it. But if we could do as our fathers did—organise "committees of safety" all over the cotton States, (and it is only in them that we can hope for any effective movement,) we shall fire the southern mind, give courage to each other, and, at the proper moment, by one organised, concerted action, we can precipitate the cotton States into a revolution."

"The idea has been shadowed forth in the south by Mr. Ruffin; has been taken up and recommended by the Advertiser, under the name of "league of united southerners," who, keeping up the old party relations on all other questions, will hold the southern issue paramount, and will influence parties, legislatures, and statesmen. I have no time to enlarge, but to suggest merely. In haste, yours, &c. W. L. YANCEY."

"Although written hastily and not for publication, yet it does not contain an idea that I do not now entertain. W. L. YANCEY."

Was ever a more rebellious declaration published to the world? If so, we have never read it. "Fire the southern mind" and then "precipitate the cotton States into a revolution." It was fortunate, indeed, for Mr. Yancey, that Gen. Jackson was not alive and acting as president or commanding the southern divison of our army, for he certainly would have gracefully suspended him from a limb of the tallest tree in the forest.

From our New Orleans Correspondent.

NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 10, 1860.

MESSRS EDITORS: To impart anything like interest other than a purely political nature, is, I fear, out of the question, provided your readers on Red river are as much absorbed in the contest now going on, as the good citizens of this city appear to be. No other topic commands sufficient attention to merit remark, and from morn till midnight nothing is heard but the incessant din of parading clubs and clamorous politicians, wrangling over obsolete and nonsensical abstractions, the merits of which were long since discussed and the measures themselves years ago consigned to the "tombs of the Capulets." By far the largest and most enthusiastic turnout of the canvass, was on Tuesday evening last, when the followers of Bell and Everett were addressed by C. C. Langdon, of Mobile. A city paper was pleased to term the supporters of the American ticket, the "old gentlemen's party." Now whether the term implied a sneer or a compliment is not made manifest by the party applying it; but most assuredly, no one acquainted with the material from which the Bell and Everett clubs have formed their ranks can say other than that they are most essentially a gentlemanly party; and while many of our aged and most respectable citizens with the venerable, bland and gifted Rosolius at the head, are battling manfully for the constitution and the Union, under the leadership of Bell and Everett, the contest is not, by any means, confined to the hands or heads of these veterans; the middle aged, and those who for the first time exercise the franchise, enter warmly into the canvass, and if enthusiastic devotion and untiring exertion could command success, the result in Louisiana would not be doubtful.

The friends and supporters of Breckinridge and Lane are moving heaven and earth for their candidates. So far, the canvass has been conducted with an amount of courtesy and good feelings, as unexpected as it is pleasing to every one who can so far divest themselves of prejudice as to respect the opinions and feelings of political opponents. The speech of Mr. Breckinridge, at Ashland, has just been made public,—what effect it may have, is, of course, yet to be seen. His friends claim a total refutation of all the charges that have been so industriously circulated to his prejudice. It is generally conceded that Mr. Breckinridge is too chivalrous a gentleman to resort to any subterfuge or dodge any issue that may be raised, and any statement,—as to his past, present or future position, upon the issues presented, may be implicitly relied upon.

The disciples of Mr. Douglas have had several displays, in which, I belive, they succeeded in astonishing all parties. The "little giant" has some very warm friends, but they appear sadly deficient in what Col. Benton would have called the "sinews of war;" and every one at all conversant with the management of political demonstrations in a city knows that it takes a liberal supply of the "mint drops" to get the sovereigns out in force. I have not been able to ascertain who the leaders of the Douglas party in this State are; Mr. Soule was last heard of in Mississippi, where he was advocating the claims of his favorite; Major Herron ex-Gov. Wickliffe are undoubtedly doing great service some place, either for Douglas or themselves; while the next great squatter luminary, Dr. Cottman, seems to have disappeared entirely.

With the unexpected combinations that are daily making, there is no predicting the result of the race. My own views would be for the entire south to concentrate upon the strongest man; sinking all local prejudices and prepossessions, unite as one man, and instead of spending thousands of dollars weekly in nonsensical displays here, use that most potent of persuaders, those "almighty dollars," in carrying New York and Pennsylvania against Lincoln, by which his defeat would be certain; and that is about the only means by which he can be beaten. Without some concentrated action by the parties opposed to the republicans, their success is inevitable,—a result to be deplored by all who have any regard for the rights or interests of the States of the south, if, indeed, does not lead to a disruption of the Union.

By the annual statements published on the first of the month, you will see that the year just past was one of great prosperity,—while the indications of the present point to the coming winter as one of continued profit to all who choose to avail themselves of the commercial advantages so abundantly offering to energy and enterprise. I am pleased to see the great interest manifested by business men here in the reopening of Red river navigation. Few, indeed, know the vast extent of country to be brought into the market, and the immense business that must eventually come here from that section; but sagacious men are beginning to look into the matter, and you may depend upon the city doing its part towards developing the resources of that portion of the country.

The health of the city is excellent, and no probability of its being interrupted, nothing of local import worth imparting; so, until something "turns up,"
AU REVOIR.

We find the following correspondence in the Washington, (Ark.) South-Western Democrat:

UPPER RED RIVER NAVIGATION.—MR. EDITOR:—I wish to inform the people of this country through your paper, who are much interested in the navigation of upper Red River, that they will have a good navigable route around the raft by the 15th of September.

From a letter I received from Capt. Thomas Moore, he informs me that by the 15th of September he will finish the work on the bayou navigation.

It is not necessary to enter into a particular description of the route, and I will only give the outline of it. The canal leading out of Red River commences eight miles above the head of the raft. This canal passes into Kelly's bayou, into Black bayou and then into the lakes.

It is the opinion of Capt. Moore that this route will be much better than the old route through Red bayou; that the improvement will be so great that it will have a tendency to lower freights, and also the insurance. F. C. FINDRAN, Agent,
CAPT. THOS. MOORE.

A military company, composed entirely of negroes, has been formed in Chicago. The ranks at present number forty members.

Political.

That noble old State—that stood firm throughout the revolutionary war and poured out her blood freely—North Carolina, is safe for Bell and Everett. This is no bare assertion—we give the best democratic authority for the announcement. It appears that each branch of the democracy united upon Ellis, during the late gubernatorial election, but now they are determined to set up for themselves. The friends of Douglas proposed a reconciliation on the following basis:

"If the vote of the State will elect Douglas, or place him in the house, and that vote will neither elect Mr. Breckinridge nor place him in the house, the Douglas democrats may rest assured that the vote will be cast for Douglas."

Mr. Britton, the editor of the Charlotte Bulletin, an out-and-out Breckinridge paper, proposed at a meeting at Mecklenburg county, that the proposition of the Douglas party be accepted if formally proffered, but his resolution to that effect was scornfully rejected. Mr. Britton, in his paper, announcing this rejection, says:

"The proposition made is one of the most honorable that has ever been offered, and its endorsement or acceptance involved no sacrifice of principle on the part of the friends of Breckinridge and Lane. We have discharged what we conceived to be our duty, and should defeat and bitter partisan hostility result from such hasty and unjust action in Charlotte, the responsibility will rest, not with the friends of Mr. Douglas, for they have acted nobly and generously."

The Bulletin contains the proceedings of the Douglas democracy at which the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, that further concession on the part of the friends of judge Douglas would be humiliating, unmanly and unbecoming the spirit of freemen. We, therefore, pledge to each other and to the country, a persistent and determined opposition to the mischievous heresies and the new party tests that have well nigh disrupted the national organisation of the democratic party, and will, if successful, compass the dissolution of the Union itself."

The Bulletin adds, we regret very much to witness the present state of affairs. They are unfortunate indeed, and unless a fusion does take place we have no doubt but that the State will go for Bell and Everett. In that case the friends of Mr. Breckinrige will be entirely to blame.

Fusion or no fusion, old Rip Van Winkle has got one eye open, and is sure for Bell and Everett if the world lasts till November.

A TELLING FACT.—The gallant and gifted Jere Clemens is in the field in Alabama, meeting the Yanceyites in their stronghold, and combatting, with all the powers of his rare eloquence, the fell purposes of the disunionists. In a discussion the other day, in Huntsville, he fixed the responsibility of the present unhappy state of affairs on the proper shoulders, in a manner as irresistible and overwhelming as it was simple. We quote from the Huntsville Independent:

"Col. Clemens stated one fact in his masterly speech here on Monday last, that should open the eyes of the people; a fact that should be pondered by every one who loves his country. Slaveholders in particular should think of it:

In 1840 the abolition presidential vote was but little over 7,000.

In four years, under Tyler's administration, who was elected as a whig, but turned to a Democrat, it increased to more than 62,000!

In four years under Polk, it increased to more than 286,000!!

In four years under Fillmore, it fell off to less than 158,000!!

In four years under Pierce, it increased to more than 1,340,000!!

Such facts as these need no comment. Sensible men can read and understand. It is a fact plain as daylight that the tendency of democratic administrations is to increase the slavery agitation and to endanger our institutions. Figures show it, and everybody knows it. Democrats cannot deny it. We were told by the fire-eaters and secessionist in 1856 that Millard Fillmore was an abolitionist, and yet the records of the country did more to quell abolitionism than any other president. How long will the people be gulled by these hypocrites and falsifiers, whose every act tends to hasten our country to the brink of ruin! [Richmond Whig.

LISTEN TO A VIRGINIA PATRIOT.—The Hon. Wm. C. Rives, of Virginia, having been invited to attend the Bell and Everett ratification meeting held at Lynchburg in Virginia, addressed to the committee of invitation a letter, regretting his inability to be present on the occasion, but pledging his warm support to the cause of the constitutional Union party. He writes as follows:

"I have long had the pleasure of knowing, in private as well in public life, the eminent and accomplished citizens who have been selected by the constitutional Union party for the two highest official trusts of the republic. When the manifold and comprehensive and enlightened statesmanship, of devoted patriotism, and of high integrity in the discharge of various and difficult public employments are considered, even their political opponents will not question the passport they have earned to the generous and manly confidence of the nation."

"If we do not read amiss the signs of the times, the period is not distant when the great conservative principles they represent, by displacing pestilent and unnatural sectional issues, reinfusing into the public councils the ancient and redeeming spirit of national brotherhood and union, will prove the only human means of averting the downfall of the most glorious system of republican freedom which ever rose upon the hopes of the world. So vital and paramount a cause, with leaders so worthy of it, invokes the coöpertion of loyal and patriotic citizens, however they may have been hitherto divided by transient shades of political opinion, and has my most earnest wishes and prayers for its success
WM. C. RIVES."

Mr. Rives fully endorses Mr. Bell and Everett—he is a true Virginian—a noble southerner—without fear and above reproach. The people of Virginia and the south generally, will pay much attention to his advice.

Messrs. Benj. Crawford and M. G. Harmon addressed the following letter to Gov. John Letcher, of Va.:

"STAUNTON, August 20.—Dear sir. We are anxious to to know the position you will take in the present presidential canvass, now that all hope of uniting the two wings of the democratic party in Virginia is over. We consider the Union in imminent peril, and yet hope the conservative voice of the people will, on the 6th day of November next, save the country from ruin. Hoping to hear from you, we are your friends.
BENJ. CRAWFORD,
M. G. HARMON.
To Hon. John Letcher, Gov. of Virginia.

GOV. LETCHER'S REPLY.

"RICHMOND, VA., August 22.—Gentlemen: Your letter of the 2 th inst., desiring to know the position I intend to take in the presidential contest, has been received, and I avail myself of the earliest moment to reply. I have purposely avoided committing myself to the support of either Breckinridge or Douglas, in the hope that a compromise would be agreed upon by the two conventions recently held in our State that would be honorable and mutually satisfactory to both wings of the democratic party. All hope of an adjustment having now failed, I have no hesitation in declaring that my support will be given to Douglas and Johnson. The division that has occurred in the democratic party could have been, and I think ought to have been avoided. There was no more necessity for a rupture in 1860 than there was in 1856. The division has, however, taken place. The breach is widening daily, and it is useless now to inquire into the causes which have produced these deplorable results. Such a discussion will not restore union and harmony, but will, of necessity, add to the present embarrassment, and will only tend to make certain the election of a sectional candidate to the presidency, whose success all patriots must deplore. I sincerely hope, therefore, that the discussions which seem now unavoidable, between the friends of Breckinridge and Douglas, will be marked by prudence and moderation, and that after this struggle has been ended, a spirit of conciliation and compromise will restore the union and harmony of our party. Respectfully your ob't. servant.
"JOHN LETCHER."

"To Benj. Crawford and M. G. Harmon."

This acquisition to the Douglas party, utterly overthrows Mr. Breckinridge in the Old Dominion. Ex-governor Wise, at the head of the Breckinridge wing—Gov. Letcher commanding the Douglas wing—certainly it will be an easy matter for the great conservative democratic leader, Rives, to carry the entire State for the constitutional Union party. Democrats, remember that Rives was Gen. Jackson's most favored foreign minister.

The secessionists of this parish, met in solemn conclave at Natchitoches on Saturday last to ratify the appointment (nomination?) of the Break-neck, bolting Kentucky colt, to run on the Union course in November next. Probably there has never been a more complete failure in any attempt of the kind in this parish.

To our surprise, on arriving on the grounds we were not able to enumerate more than ninety-six, and a large proportion of those were ladies and boys.

Then subtract from the balance, two thirds at least who espoused the cause of Douglas, Bell, and the Union, and there remained about twenty to thirty, of the faithful, who will persist in the folly of running a southern sectional candidate. After we had enumerated the crowd, and during the speaking a few stragglers dropped in, which may have swelled this great ratification anti-enthusiasm meeting to something over one hundred!—We observe in the stand the pick and flower of the secession orators in north Louisiana.

Among them was Hon. B. W. Pierce, State senator from Bienville parish, a high toned gentleman and worthy of a better cause. [Union.

The regular democratic convention which assembled at Springfield, Mass., Sept. 12, was abandoned to the Douglas men by the other wing. Hon. Erasmus D. Beach was nominated governor by acclamation. After the adoption of several resolutions, the convention adjourned sine die.

General Walker's Expedition.

We copy the following interesting correspondence from the Picayune of the 11th inst.:

TRUXILLO, HONDURAS, Aug. 22, 1860.

General Walker and his followers retired last night from the fort and town of Truxillo, after having occupied them since the sixth ult. This sudden movement on Walker's part was in consequence of a correspondence between him and commander Salmon, of her majesty's steam sloop-of-war Icarus, the subject being certain British interests in Honduras said to have been infringed by Walker in the occupation of Truxillo. Commander Salmon informed Mr. Walker that the British government held a mortgate on all duties and port charges received by the collector of customs at the port of Truxillo; and that he demanded of Mr. Walker all moneys received by him from these sources since he took forcible possession of the place. As Gen. Walker had made Truxillo a free port from the day of his entrance therein, and as no collections had been made, of course he could only reply to this effect, and that therefore there was no funds on hand to answer the demand.

Commander Salmon's response to this explanation from the general was that he must lay down his arms and abandon the fort. In the event of his so doing, the British flag would protect him and his men until they could embark on some vessel and leave the coast of Honduras. In case, however, he refused to lay down his arms and accept the terms offered, the guns of the Icarus would be opened upon him, and he would be taken by force. The Icarus arrived in the harbor on the morning of the 20th ult., and the correspondence, of which I have given a brief synopsis, took place during yesterday. The last communication from commander Salmon was received by Gen. Walker at about 5 o'clock P. M., and the officer delivering it arranged to return from the war sloop for a final reply at ten o'clock this morning. It was not long after the receipt of this last and rather peremptory letter before movements were visible inside the fort indicating that something unusual was on the tapis, although no one outside would have noticed the change, so quiet was everything done.

Several of the principal officers were summoned to the presence of the general and orders given as to the various duties to be performed by them with dispatch. Additional rounds of cartridges was carefully put out to the men, and a quantity of powder and balls for the manufacture of more cartridges was carefully put in small bags for the men to pack with them on the uncertain march that was before them. In the ordnance department were 66 of Walker's Minie muskets, which must remain behind; and as these must necessarily fall into the hands of the enemy, the stocks were broken and the barrels bent in such a manner as to render them useless. A large quantity of powder and some cartridges were thrown into the water-closets, and casks of water emptied upon them. Thus in one service or another the officers and men were busily employed until between 10 and 11 o'clock P. M., when the two companies were rapidly formed in order and the march commenced. Everything connected with the evacuation of the fort was conducted so orderly and silently that no one knew of it in the town or on board of any of the several vessels in the harbor. It seemed as if even the dogs of the place, usually so noisy, refused to bark on an occasion of such interest to the parties concerned.

The whole number of men under Walker, and leaving with him, was about 80, including officers. The names of some of them follow:

General William Walker, general-in-chief; col. A. R. Rudler, colonel commanding; major John V. Hooff, acting captain of co. A.; major Thomas Dolan, acting captain of co. B.; capt. J. S. West, chief of commissary department; capt. Small, chief of ordnance department; lieut. John Ryan, chief of quartermaster's department; Noah J. Parsons, first lieutenant co. A.

Gen. Walker left behind him in the fort the entire hospital. This is composed of eight persons, as follows, viz: Dr. E. H. Newton, surgeon in charge; B. Johnson, hospital steward; col. Thomas Henry, wounded by a pistol shot in the face; Charles Allen, secretary to general-in-chief, sick of fever; Walter Stanley, private, wounded in the arm; Henry Cooper, private, wounded in the leg; E. F. Conway, private, fever; and A. Lowe, private, fever. These persons felt rather queer when they found themselves the solitary inmates of this old fort and the solemn hour of midnight upon them. Few, if any, of them closed their eyes in slumber, and every noise, especially the bark of a dog, was imagined to be the announcement of the rapid approach of an armed and blood-thirsty enemy, intent upon our destruction. However, all was well, and after a long watch daylight broke upon us, and not a person, either friend or enemy, had entered the fort during the night.

At an early hour this morning Dr. Newton and Mr. Allen went with some haste to the acting British consul, Mr. Wm. Mulhado, and in behalf of the entire party made application for British protection. As there was a man-of-war in port, the commander of which was Mr. Mulhado's official superior, he could not give us a positive answer until a consultation was had. He, however, promised to do all in his power for our welfare. In the meantime the boatmen of the Icarus came into the fort with a few marines and took possession of it, placing sentinels and interdicting all ingress or egress. At about ten o'clock this morning commander Salmon came ashore to the fort, and was received by Dr. Newton and Mr. Allen.

Commander S. called the secretary aside and questioned him closely as to Walker's plans and the direction of his march, but the secretary could give no satisfactry replies. The commander seemed particularly anxious to know whether Walker had gone into the interior or had taken to the coast for the purpose of embarking. He remarked that he regretted very much that Mr. Walker had not accepted his terms, as he feared it would go very hard with him and his men if he attempted to make his way through the enemy's country. The commander then remarked that those that had been left need apprehend no danger, as British protection should be extended to us. We were to be permitted to leave Truxillo whenever opportunity presented, and would be allowed to take our private baggage with us, but all arms or papers relating to Gen. Walker's expedition must be retained in the fort as public property.

The evening edition of the Picayune says:

The British brig Kate which brought us the above interesting correspondence, arrived at this port last evening, from Ruatan island the 24 inst. She reports that the brig Favorita arrived at Port McDonald on the 31st, from Truxillo the same day, whence she brings the very latest intelligence from the mainland. It is to the following effect:

After leaving Truxillo, Walker retireddown the coast in the direction of Cape Gracias. He had at that time (the 21st) 80 men, all well armed and in good spirits. On the 23d the enemy started out in puursuit, and the same day an engagement took place at a locality called "Cotton Tree," on the Roman river.

In this engagement one man (private Pomeroy) was killed and five men wounded, but none of them severely Among them was Maj. Hoff, who was very badly disfigured with buck-shot; and private James J. Hogg, of this city, who received a gun shot in the arm. The wound, however, was not severe.

Gen. Walker was also personally assailed in the conflict, and received a slight wound in the face. The assailant was, however, shot down on the spot.

After this engagement, Walker continued to retire till the 25th, when he arrived at a place called Limas, abandoned mahogany works, where the inhabitants at first took to flight in great alarm, but were induced to return by the favorable representations of one of their number, under the advice of Walker.

From a careful comparison of the date, we are convinced the very latest news of the party is of Sunday, the 26th ult., on which day two of Walker's officers left the main-land for Ruatan island for provisions. They came over in a barge and experienced rough weather, but did not reach the island till the 29th, and then were compelled to land on an uninhabited shore, whence they made their way to fort McDonald next day.

These officers left Walker and his party, Sunday the 26th, at a place called Limas, abandoned mahogany works, on a river of the same name, some thirty or forty miles from Truxillo, in the direction of Cape Gracias. Up to this time the losses had been only two, private Pomeroy, killed, as before stated, in an engagement with the enemy, and private Coleman, who fell a victim to the prevailing fever of the country.

In the engagement above mentioned there were also five wounded, as before stated—Maj. Hooff, of Virginia; private James J. Hogg, of this city, and private Samuel Coffin, of Natchez. The names of the other two have not reached us. The remaining seventy-six were all in excellent health, and amply provided with arms and ammunition. Each man had a Minie musket, a hundred rounds, and many of them the latest improved revolvers Of clothing, they had only one suit each, but that good. Tents, blankets, or other camp equipage, they had none. The nights, however, in that country, at this season of the year, are not uncomfortably cold. They would absolutely stand in need of them only in case of rain.

It being a cattle raising country, they had of course, abundance of good fresh beef. They were only in want of vegetables, for which the party mentioned had been sent to the neighboring island.

Soon after the news reached Port McDonald, a small vessel was chartered by Walker's friends there, to proceed to the main-land with these provisions, additional clothing and other assistance.

As to the report brought by the Oscela, that the party were seeking a return to the islands, we are assured it has no foundation in fact. It is believed by our informant that they would either proceed down the coast to Cape Gracias, to embark for some port in Nicaragua, or strike directly across the country, with the same destination in view. Their next movement would be to a Carib village, about twenty-five miles from Limas, where signals were to be erected as guides for the returning officers.

In addition to the above, we learn that there is no probability of the party being further pursued in that direction by natives. Capt. Salmon openly declared it to be his intention to get possession of Walker, if he could. But it is not probable he would send his marines, with which he was not very abundantly supplied, far inland.

As to the probability of reinforcements, we only know that a party of some thirty-five left this city on the 31st for Truxillo direct. They will there soon find out the actual state of things, and probably attempt to reach their friends on the lower coast. But is doubtful if they will be able to make a landing. Capt. Salmon says he will prevent their landing if possible.

Another party of fifty is now assembled in our city and nearly ready to sail; but we understand that their movements are not yet definitely arranged.

Bell and Everett are the first cho