THE COURIER.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING BY
JOEL H. SANDOZ & ANDREW MEYNIER.

Opelousas :

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 19th, 1857.

DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

For Auditor:
E. W. ROBERTSON,
For Treasurer.
ROBERT A. HUNTER,
For Superintendent of Public Education:
W. I. HAMILTON.
For the Fourth Congressional District.
HON. JOHN M. SANDIDGE.
For the State Senate :
BENJAMIN R. GANTT, of St. Landry.
AMEDEE PUJO, of Calcasieu.
For the House of Representatives:
JOHN J. MORGAN, of Atchafalaya.
OLIVIER D. GUIDRY, of Carancro.
For Sheriff:
L. V. CHACHERE.
For Recorder:
ANDREW J. THOMPSON.
For Assessor:
JOSEPH B. RICHARD.

☞ For the list of candidates, see our first side.

☞ The correspondence signed "Frenchman" has been received, but too late for publication.

☞ It is sometimes amusing and interesting to read old newspapers. Thus, in perusing over the *Attakapas Gazette* of the 8th of November 1828, we find the vote of the counties of Opelousas and Attakapas, at the presidential election between Jackson and Adams. The total vote of these two counties was then of 1583 votes; that is to say about 400 less than the actual vote of St. Landry alone. Adams beat Jackson 597 votes. The Parish of St. Landry gave 682 votes, that is 545 for Adams and 137 for Jackson.

The *Attakapas Gazette* was the only paper printed in the two counties; now there are ten.

The reader will at once see the change of nearly 30 years.

☞ Those who may be in need of dry goods, hardware, crokeryware, shoes, &c. will do well to attend the auction sale which will take place at the store of Mr. B. Ney, in our town, on Wednesday next and the following days. Good bargains can be had, there.

PUBLIC SPEAKING.

I will address my fellow-citizens, if no unforeseen accident occurs, at the following places, on the days specified. The candidates of the opposition are invited to meet me in debate.

Parish of St. Landry— Bayou Chicot, Friday, October 2nd. Opelousas, Saturday, October 3d.
Parish of St. Martin—Breaux Bridge, Monday, 5th.
Parish of Lafayette—Vermillonville, Tuesday, 6th.
Parish of St. Martin—St. Martinsville, Wednesday, the 7th. New-Iberia, Thursday 8th.
Parish of St. Mary—Franklin, Friday, 9th.
Parish of Vermillion— Perry's Bridge, Monday, 12th.
Parish of Calcasieu— Lake Charles, Wednesday, 14th. Big Woods, Thursday, 15th. Isle Precinct, Saturday, 17th. R. A. HUNTER.

☞ The following is the first of a series of papers from our friend in the Parish of Terrebonne, upon the "anarchical tendencies of Know Nothingism," to be published weekly in the Register until completed. The subject is one of great scope, and replete with strong points and illustrative facts, which under the hand of our friend we may expect to be so elaborated, that the revolutionary objects and designs of the order will be lucidly, logically and candidly presented. We commend these letters to the unprejudiced and careful perusal of our readers, assuring them that they will be amply paid for their attention, as writings of this kind, if conducted with candor, have a tendency to promote the good of the country. We shall *always* be happy to make room for Terrebonne in our columns, and give him a *carte blanche* to draw upon us whenever and for as much room as he may desire:

THE ANARCHICAL TENDENCIES OF KNOW NOTHINGISM.

PARISH OF TERREBONNE, Aug. 26th, 1857.

Editor of Attakapas Register:

In taking a historical retrospect of the know nothing order, now nearly if not quite defunct throughout the United States, one of the most striking features it will be found to have developed, is its strong tendency to substitute anarchy in the place of law and the established order of things. In truth, the very character of its organization would seem to indicate that *revolution* was one of its primary objects. For a long time its machinations were wholly hidden from the world, and its schemes and movements were shrouded in the profoundest mystery. Until dragged into the light by the prying curiosity of out-siders, the very existence of such an organization was denied, and its members were permitted if not instructed by artful prevarication under mental reservations of most questionable morality, boldly and stoutly to deny their connection with the secret order. When questioned by the uninitiated they were to *know nothing*—and hence the origin of the name of the conclave before the world.

The secrecy of the order, profound and impenetrable, was of itself sufficient to create distrust of the loyalty of its purposes. The oaths and penalties as it soon transpired, by which the order was to be held together and its objects were to be achieved, were not well calculated to free it of the suspicions in the thinking mind engendered by its secrecy. But as in universal philosophy, causes will always produce their legitimate results, these suspicions so well grounded in theory, were but verified and confirmed by the bold attempts of the secret organization to subvert the principles of the Constitution, and to destroy the spirit of American institutions, cherished in the hearts of our people. Whether *revolution* in our civil government was indeed one of the prime objects of the society, can only be gathered inferentially from the nature and operations of its machinery. This society seems to have been a confluence of all the anarchical elements of the times—

"The scum
That rises upmost, when the nation boils"—

a combination of malcontents who had become weary of obedience to law, either human or divine—who, like Milton's revolted angels, preferring "to rule as hell than serve in heaven," were willing to turn everything upside down, and prostrate all the barriers erected in our republican system for the protection of political and religious liberty, if by any means they might obtain the power and emoluments of office.

If there is one principle of the American Constitution more sacred than another, it is the principle of religious tolerance, consecrated in that article which forbids any religious test for office. That principle was the star of promise which guided the pilgrim fathers from the dominion of tyrannical bigots, to seek homes in the wilderness of the new world, where they might "worship under their own vine and fig tree, with none to molest or make them afraid." A kindred principle, scarcely less sacred, and constituting the main pillar in the temple of our liberties, is the principle of self-government which is embodied in the elective franchise. That was the great principle sanctified by the blood of the Revolution. Destroy the freedom of conscience and the elective franchise, and the Constitution becomes a dead carcass; and though we may still hug the delusive phantom of liberty to our bosoms, we are but slaves.

It is strange, aye, "tis passing strange," that men who had tasted the sweets of liberty, could ever raise an impious hand to strike down these two principles which constitute the very life of the Constitution. But so it is. We have seen the whole machinery of the secret order put in motion to destroy these principles—Catholics were denied the right to hold office, and in some locations where these political sections gave fuller scope to their tenets, the husbands of Catholic wives, though protestants themselves, were deemed unworthy to hold any public trust under the government. Naturalized citizens, though subject to taxation and all the burthens of the civil system, were never to be eligible to office, whatever might be their merits and bright qualifications; and acting up to the spirit of this idea, it was soon seen that not only were they not to be permitted to hold office, but they were to be denied the kindred right to vote—and hence the frightful scenes of violence and bloodshed in driving foreign born citizens from the polls, which have given that society such inglorious distinction throughout the land. Thus it is shown how both the principles and the action of the order concurred to overthrow our republican system, and to inaugurate anarchy in its stead.

In a future number Mr. Editor, I shall pursue the subject further, if you have place for it in your spirited and ably conducted Democratic journal. It is well to gather wisdom from experience.

TERREBONNE.

THE ADMINISTRATION AND KANSAS.

To his Excellency James Buchanan, President of the United States:—The undersigned, citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut, respectfully offer to your Excellency this their memorial:

The fundamental principle of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is, that the *people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers.*

We see with grief, if not with astonishment, that Governor Walker, of Kansas, openly represents and proclaims that the President of the United States is employing through him an army, one purpose of which is *to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected!

We represent, therefore, that by the foregoing your excellency is openly held up and proclaimed, to the derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn *oath* which the President has taken *to support the Constitution of this Union.*

We call attention further to the fact that your excellency is, in like manner, held up to the nation, to all mankind, and to all posterity, in the attitude of "*levying war against* [a portion of] *the United States*" by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men, and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the election, nor sanction, nor consent of the people of the Territory.

We earnestly represent to your excellency that we also have taken the oath to obey the Constitution; and your *excellency* may be assured that we shall not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make your administration an example of justice and beneficience, and with His terrible majesty *protect our people and our Constitution.*

Nath'l W. Taylor,	David Smith,
Theodore D. Woolsey,	J. Hawes,
Henry Dutton,	James F. Babcock,
Charles L. English,	G. A. Calhoun,
J. H. Brochway,	E. R. Gilbart,
Eli W. Blake,	Leonard Bacon,
Eli Ives,	H. C. Kingsley,
B. Silliman, Jr.,	B. Silliman,
Noah Porter,	Edward C. Herrick,
Thomas A. Thacher,	Charles Ives,
J. A. Davenport,	Wm. P. Eustis, Jr.,
Worthington Hooker,	Alex. C. Twining,
Philos Blake,	Josiah W. Gibbs,
E. K. Foster,	Alfred Walker,
C. S. Lyman,	James Brewster,
John A. Blake,	Stephen G. Hubbard,
Wm. H. Russell,	Hawley Olmstead,
A. N. Skinner,	S. Wm. Magill,
Horace Bushnell,	Amos Townsend,
John Boyd,	Timothy Dwight,
Charles Robinson,	David M. Smith,
Henry Peck.	

WASHINGTON CITY, August 15, 1857.

GENTLEMEN; On my recent return to this city, after a fortnight's absence, your memorial, without date, was placed in my hands, through the agency of Mr. Horatio King, of the Post-office Department, to whom it had been intrusted. From the distinguished source whence it proceeds, as well as its peculiar character, I have deemed it proper to depart from my general rule in such cases, and to give it an answer.

You first assert that "the fundamental principles of the Constitution of the United States and of our political institutions is that the people shall make their own laws and elect their own rulers." You then express your grief and astonishment that I should have violated this principle, and, through Gov. Walker, have employed an army, "one purpose of which is *to force the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States*, but laws which it is notorious, and established upon evidence, they never made, and rulers they never elected." And, as a corollary from the foregoing, you represent that I am "openly held up and proclaimed, to the great derogation of our national character, as violating in its most essential particular the solemn *oath* which the President has taken *to support the Constitution of this Union.*"

These are heavy charges proceeding from gentlemen of your high character, and, if well founded, ought to consign my name to infamy. But in proportion to their gravity, common justice, to say nothing of Christian charity, required that before making them you should have clearly ascertained that they were well founded. If not, they will rebound with withering condemnation upon their authors. Have you performed this preliminary duty towards the man who, however unworthy, is the Chief Magistrate of your country? If so, either you or I are labouring under a strange delusion. Should this prove to be your case, it will present a memorable example of the truth that political prejudice is blind even to the existence of the plainest and most palpable historical facts. To these facts let us refer.

When I entered upon the duties of the Presidential office, on the 4th of March last, what was the condition of Kansas? This Territory had been organized under the act of Congress of 30th May, 1854, and the government in all its branches was in full operation. A Governor, Secretary of the Territory, Chief Justice, two Associate Justices, a Marshal, and District Attorney had been appointed by my predecessor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and were all engaged in discharging their respective duties. A code of laws had been enacted by the Territorial Legislature; and the judiciary were employed in expounding and carrying these into effect. It is quite true that a controversy had previously arisen respecting the validity of the election of members of the Territorial Legislature and of the laws passed by them; but at the time I entered upon my official duties Congress had recognized this legislature in different forms and by different enactments. The delegate elected to the House of Representatives, under a territorial law, had just completed his term of service on the day previous to my inauguration. In fact, I found the government of Kansas as well established as that of any other Territory. Under these circumstances, what was my duty? Was it not to sustain this government? to protect it from the violence of lawless men, who were determined either to rule or ruin? to prevent it from being overturned by force?—in the language of the Constitution, to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed?" It was for this purpose, and this alone, that I ordered a military force to Kansas, to act as a *posse comitatus* in aiding the civil magistrate to carry the laws into execution.

The condition of the Territory at the time, which I need not portray, rendered this precaution absolutely necessary. In this state of affairs, would I not have been justly condemned had I left the marshal and other officers of a like character impotent to execute the process and judgments of courts of justice established by Congress, or by the Territorial Legislature under its express authority, and thus have suffered the Government itself to become an object of contempt in the eyes of the people? And yet this is what you designate as forcing "the people of Kansas to obey laws not their own, nor of the United States;" and for doing which you have denounced me as having violated my solemn oath. I ask, what else could I have done, or ought I to have done? Would you have desired that I should abandon the Territorial Government, sanctioned as it had been by Congress, to illegal violence, and thus renew the scenes of civil war and bloodshed which every patriot in the country had deplored? This would, indeed, have been to violate my oath of office, and to fix a damning blot on the character of my administration.

I most cheerfully admit that the necessity for sending a military force to Kansas to aid in the execution of the civil law reflects no credit upon the character of our country. But let the blame fall upon the guilty. Whence did this necessity arise? A portion of the people of Kansas, unwilling to trust to the ballot-box—the certain American remedy for the redress of all grievances—undertook to create an independent government for themselves. Had this attempt proved successful, it would, of course, have subverted the existing government prescribed and recognized by Congress, and substituted a revolutionary government in its stead. This was a usurpation of the people of Connecticut to undertake to establish a separate government within its chartered limits for the purpose of redressing any grievances, real or imaginary, of which they might have complained against the legitimate State government. Such a principle, if carried into execution, would destroy all lawful authority, and produce universal anarchy.

I ought to specify more particularly a condition of affairs, which I have embraced only in general terms, requiring the presence of a military force in Kansas. The Congress of the United States had most wisely declared it to be "the true intent and meaning of this act (the act organizing the Territory) not to legislate slavery into any Territory or State, nor to exclude it therefrom, but to leave the people thereof perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, subject only to the Constitution of the United States." As a natural consequence, Congress has also prescribed by the same act that when the Territory of Kansas shall be admitted as a State it "shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as their Constitution may prescribe at the time of their admission."

Slavery existed at that period, and still exists in Kansas, under the Constitution of the United States. This point has at last been finally decided by the highest tribunal known to our laws. How it could ever have been seriously doubted is a mystery. If a confederation of sovereign States acquire a new Territory at the expense of their common blood and treasure, surely one set of the partners can have no right to exclude the other from its enjoyment by prohibiting them from taking into it whatsoever is recognized to be property by the common Constitution. But when the people—the bona fide residents of such Territory—proceed to frame a State Constitution, then it is their right to decide the important question for themselves whether they will continue, modify, or abolish slavery. To them, and to them alone, does this question belong, free from all foreign interference.

In the opinion of the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, the time had arrived for entering the Union, and they accordingly passed a law to elect delegates for the purpose of framing a State Constitution. This law was fair and just in its provisions. It conferred the right of suffrage on "every *bona fide* inhabitant of the Territory;" and, for the purpose of preventing fraud, and the intrusion of citizens of near or distant States, most properly confined this right to those who had resided therein three months previous to the election. Here a fair opportunity was presented for all the qualified resident citizens of the Territory, to whatever organization they might have previously belonged, to participate in the election, and to express their opinions at the ballot-box on the question of slavery. But numbers of lawless men still continued to resist the regular Territorial Government. They refused either to be registered or to vote; and the members of the convention were elected, legally and properly, without their intervention. The convention will soon assemble to perform the solemn duty of framing a constitution for themselves, and their posterity; and in the state of incipient rebellion which still exists in Kansas it is my imperative duty to employ the troops of the United States, should this become necessary, in defending the convention against violence whilst framing the constitution, and in protecting the "*bona fide* inhabitants" qualified to vote under the provisions of this instrument in the free exercise of the right of suffrage when it shall be submitted to them for their approbation or rejection.

I have entire confidence in Governor Walker that the troops will not be employed except to resist actual aggression or in the execution of the laws; and this not until the power of the civil magistrate shall prove unavailing. Following the wise example of Mr. Madison towards the Hartford Convention, illegal and dangerous combinations, such as that of the Topeka Convention, will not be disturbed unless they shall attempt to perform some act which will bring them into actual collision with the Constitution and the laws. In that event they shall be resisted and put down by the whole power of the government. In performing this duty I shall have the approbation of my own conscience, and, as I humbly trust, of my God.

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could succeed in attaining its object, would ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be a work of genuine philanthropy. Every day of my life I feel how inadequate I am to perform the duties of my high station without the continued support of Divine Providence; yet, placing my trust in Him, and in Him alone, I entertain a good hope that He will enable me to do equal justice to all portions of the Union, and thus render me an humble instrument in restoring peace and harmony among the people of the several States.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN.

Rev. Nathaniel W. Taylor, D. D.; Rev. Theodore D. Woolsey, D. D., L. L. D.; Hon. Henry Dutton; Rev. David Smith, D. D.; Rev. J. Hawes, D. D., and others.

WHY DO NOT NEGROES MAKE THEIR HOMES AMONG THE ABOLITIONISTS?—The following extract, which we take from an article in the Cincinnati *Enquirer*, contains an idea worth looking after.

"There is a remarkable and very suggestive fact in regard to the negro emigration into this State. It is this: Of the twenty-five thousand free negroes in the State the vast majority reside in counties where there are very few Abolitionists, and which have been chiefly settled by emigrants from Southern States. These negroes appear to have a great dread of the Abolition counties; they give them a wide berth. Thus, for example, Ashtabula has a negro population of forty-three, Geuga, seven, Trumbull sixty-five. The other counties on the lake have a proportionate number of negroes. These counties are settled almost exclusively by New England emigrants. On the other hand, Ross county, a Virginia settlement, has one thousand and six negroes; Callia has one thousand one hundred and ninety-eight, and Hamilton county has over four thousand.

"In these counties the negro is regarded as inferior, socially and polititically, and the Abolitionist has but a slight hold. What is the cause of this striking discrepancy? Is it that the negro feels and knows his inferiority, and naturally attaches himself to the population which is disposed to regard him as an inferior? or is it that the whites in the lake shore counties are Abolitionists from an ignorance of the real character of the negro? Certainly there is no better mode of curing a neighborhood of Abolitionism than by inflicting on them a collection of free negroes. The only way in which Giddings can be defeated will be by a few more such philanthropic efforts as those of Col. Mendenhall, in settling a few hundred North Carolina or Kentucky negroes in Ashtabula. If our Southern friends will send us their surplus negro population, let them provide that they may be located among their kind and generous friends in the Western Reserve. Such earnest phylanthropy as they profess ought not to be wasted on the desert.

VERMONT ELECTION.—The recent gubernational election in Vermont has resulted in the defeat of Keys, the Democratic candidate for Governor, in consequence of a combination between the Republicans and Know-Nothings.

ELECTED.—Stewart, the Democratic candidate for Governor of Missouri, has been elected by a majority of 334.

☞ The Kansas and Nebraska act of 1855 repealed this odious Compromise, and restored to the South what the Supreme Court declared were "her constitutional rights." When the act passed the House of Representatives, one hundred and thirteen members voted for it, and one hundred against it. Forty-four Northern Democrats voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, *and not one Northern Whig.*

Yet the Whigs tell us that the Democracy of the free States are Abolitionists. They have been far more loyal to the South, upon the question of the Missouri Compromise, than were their Southern Whig revilers and enemies in 1855 and 1856.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

HOW TO STORM A BATTERY.—A brave veteran officer, reconnoitering a battery which it was necessary to storm, laconically answered the engineers, who were endeavoring to dissuade him from the attempt: "Gentlemen, you may say and think what you please; all I know is, that the American flag must be hoisted on the ramparts to-morrow morning, for I have the order in my pocket."

As day-light can be seen through the smallest holes, so do the most trifling things show a person's character.

THE PRESIDENT AND THE PROFESSORS.

The correspondance between the two Professors Silliman and the Rev. President Woolsey, of Yale College, together with the Rev. Drs. Bacon and Hawes, Mr. Editor Babcock, and other "citizens of the United States, and electors of the State of Connecticut," on one part, and the President of the United States on the other, with reference to the Executive action in the affairs of Kansas, will be read by members of all politicall parties, with the deepest interest.

The document sent to Mr. Buchanan by these persons is *sui generis*. It is anomalous in its form and character. It purports to be a "Memorial," addressed to his "Excellency," the President of the United States. That officer has no such title under the constitution of the country, which, moreover, in the specific enumeration of the duties of the Executive, makes no provision for his being subject to the dictation or advice of memorialists in the discharge of his official functions. Chosen by the people, he takes an oath "to support the constitution of the Union," and by his fidelity to the obligation so assumed he must stand or fall. If he breaks that oath he is liable to be impeached; but in the discharge of his duties under it he is not otherwise amenable. Thus, in the outset, this address, called by whatever name, is in itself impertinent and superfluous, without precedent or analogy in the past, and without any possible consequence or effect, as its legitimate result. Thus varied, the functionary to whom it is addressed would have been perfectly justified in treating it with the contempt it appears to us to deserve.

For to what, after all, does it amount? Forty-three men, whose character, position, and associations are not such as preëminently to fit them to be counsellors or censors in political affairs, approach the sworn preserver, protecter and defender of the constitution, the sworn executive of the office of President of the United States, and inform him that they have seen "with grief, if not with astonishment," that he is represented as violating his solemn oath of office; with this specification, that he is reported to be "levying war against a portion of the United States, by employing arms in Kansas to uphold a body of men, and a code of enactments purporting to be legislative, but which never had the sanction nor consent of the people of that Territory."

The signers of the memorial make no petition, prayer or request to the President touching the premises; they tell him, merely, that they are grieved, if not astonished, that he is "represented and proclaimed" derelict to his constitutional duties, and that he may be assured that they shall not refrain from praying God that his (Mr. Buchanan's) administration may be made an example of justice and beneficence! They offer no excuse for this irrelevant and superarrogant action of theirs, except what may be implied in the assertion that they are "electors of the State of Connecticut," and that they also "have taken the oath to obey the constitution;" facts, which we humbly submit, give them no warrant to interfere with the administration of the executive departments of the Government.

But not withstanding the perfectly impertinent and inconsequential character of this "memorial," the President has deemed it proper to give it an answer. He defends himself against the imputed charges it contains, (for the memorialists, it will be seen, do not of themselves make them directly, but only on report,) by a calm and circumstantial statement of the facts in the case, which is at the same time a clear and convincing exposition of the fallacy of the assumptions, on which the "memorial" rests. Mr. Buchanan's position on this question is too well known and understood by the country, South and North, to make it necessary for us to recapitulate it here; and, we confess we cannot fully appreciate the considerations upon which he has deemed it expedient to lay them before the public in the shape of a reply to such an address as that we have been reviewing.

After referring to the act of Congress relative to Kansas, which provides that when it shall be admitted as a State, it shall be received into the Union, with or without slavery, as its own constitution may prescribe, and adverting to the facts that at the period of that enactment slavery existed, that it still exists, in Kansas, under the constitution of the United States, and that the people of this Territory have a right to decide whether it shall or shall not continue to exist there, the President avows that he shall defend them, with all the means the laws have placed in his hands, in the free exercise of their rights, in the adoption of such a constitution as they may choose to form; and this in despite of whatever violent opposition may be arrayed against their action.

It forms no part of the object of this article to comment on the policy adopted, and now being pursued, by the Administration, with reference to Kansas affairs. We have already expressed our views on this point; but we cannot allow the opportunity to pass, without an expression of our candid opinion that we do not see how the position of the President on this subject can any longer be mistaken, or doubted. It seems to us that he has spoken clearly and explicitly enough to warrant the belief that, so far as in him lies, the constitution and the laws of the United States will be faithfully administered, in the settlements of the Kansas difficulty.

We hope that the reception given by the Executive to the meddlesome and restless interference of those "citizens of the United States and electors of the State of Connecticut," who have undertaken to counsel him in the discharge of duties of his office, will have the effect of repressing, in some degree, if not entirely, such unseemly exhibitions of bigotry and fanaticism, for the future. To this end we cordially commend to the adoption of our Northern brethren the admirable suggestion with which the President closes his reply to his Connecticut memorialists:

I thank you for the assurance that you will "not refrain from the prayer that Almighty God will make my administration an example of justice and beneficence." You can greatly assist me in arriving at this blessed consummation by exerting your influence in allaying the existing sectional excitement on the subject of slavery, which has been productive of much evil and no good, and which, if it could ruin the slave as well as his master. This would be work of genuine philanthropy.

(*Picayune.*

☞ For the first time since 1826 or '28 the legislature of Kentucky contains a "Democratic" majority. The "Democrats" have frequently had the Governor and half the delegation in congress, but never the legislature.

"Oh yes Joe,—my father is an old mariner—a regular salt." Why, I never knew that. What service. He goes a cruising around all night, and in the morning, when he comes home, he goes a whaling the whole family, from the old 'oman down, and boxes the compass about the hired girl's ears.

(*From the Baton Rouge Advocate.*)

ANCIENT KNOW-NOTHINGISM.

The ignorant spirit of the nineteenth century which would drive away from our shores the hardy population of Europe, with its rough sinews for developing the productiveness of our forests, differs little from that which distinguished ante-Christian nations, and which binds modern Eastern empires to savagery and a policy of exclusiveness. The genius of Thesus consolidated the little States of Greece into a substantial, vigorous government, and claimed for its citizens superiority over all existing nations; so much so, indeed, as to render the naturalization of foreigners into Greek subjects a rare occurrence. The policy was a narrow and selfish one, and obtained rigidly until the Democracy under Pericles, the soul and hero of the Peloponnesian war, so modified it as admit all people who had aided the Athenians against their enemies to be citizens of the Republic. By this law, whole cities sometimes were allowed the privileges of citizenship, and received protection from Athenian armies as such. The glory of that people in arts and arms culminated under this beneficient law of her democratic institutions.

The most notable instance of ancient Know-Nothingism, however, is that which was attempting to be engrafted in the Roman polity during the reign of Claudius, forty-eight years before Christ. Vitellius and Vipsanius were consuls for the year, and a discussion arose in public, as well as the prince's cabinet, as to the proper mode of filling vacancies that had occurred in the Senate. Certain noblemen of Gaul, (Gallia Comita,) as we are told by Tacitus,* having long enjoyed the privileges of citizenship, laid claim to the magistracy and all other civil honors. The Roman Know-Nothings immediately set up their opposition to such pretentions, and to sustain themselves before the people, resorted to a line of argument about as sophistical, and quite as rational, as any we ever heard from the K. N.'s of a later age.

It was contended by the proud and would-be proscriptive Romans, "that Italy was not so barren of men but that she could supply the capital with fit and able Senators. Are we to see a deluge of foreigners poured in upon us, as if the city were taken by storm? What honors and what titles of distinction will, in that case, remain for the ancient nobility, the true, genuine stock of the Roman Empire? All posts of honor will be the property of wealthy intruders; a race of men whose ancestors waged war against the very existence of our Republic—who, with fire and sword, destroyed her armies, and, finally, laid seige to Julius Cæsar in the city of Alesia. What shall be said of those barbarians, who, in earlier times, laid the walls of Rome in ashes, and dared to beseige the Capitol and Temple of Jupiter? Let the present claimants, if it must be so, enjoy the titular dignity of Roman citizens, but let the senatorian rank and the honors of the magistracy be preserved unmixed, untainted, and inviolate."

This is excellent K. N. logic, and it probably never occurred to the great historian who has transmitted it to us that the spirit which prompted it would survive and exhibit itself centuries after, when magnificent old Rome and her proud people were short of their glory and known only in song and story.

The Emperor Claudius responded to the K. N. argument in so convincing a style that a decree was immediately issued declaring the Æduans capable of seats in the Senate. "Of all the Gauls," says Tacitus, "they were alone styled the brethern of the Roman people, and by their strict fidelity deserved the honor conferred upon them." In their behalf, and in reply to the bigoted natvists, Claudius remarked in the Senate: "To decide the question now pending, the annals of Rome afford a cogent precedent. Attus Clausus, the Sabine, from whom I derive my pedigree, was admitted on one and the same day to the freedom of Rome and the patrician rank. Can I do better than adopt that rule of ancient wisdom? It is for the interest of the Commonwealth that merit, *wherever found*, should be transplanted to Rome, *and made our own.*"

Claudius, by this assertion, makes the family of the Cæsars of foreign extraction. He was the last but one of the Emperors of that house. Nero was his successor. "Without searching the records of antiquity," continues the Emperor, "we know that the nobles of Etruria, of Lucania, and of all Italy have been incorporated with the Roman Senate. The Alps, in the course of time, were made the boundaries of the city, and by that extension of our privileges, not simple individuals, *but whole nations*, were naturalized at once and blended with the Roman name."

Having established these precedents, Claudius cites the conduct of Romulus, the founder of Rome, who, "with wisdom equal to his valor, made those his fellow citizens at night, who in the morning were his enemies on the field." Then summing up the naturalized nations, the Emperor concludes his anti-Know-Nothing speech to a convinced Senate: "Let them now, intermixed with the Roman people, united by ties of affinity, by arts and congenial manners, be one people with us. Let them bring their wealth to Rome, rather than hoard it up for selfish use. The institutions of our ancestors, which we so justly revere at present, were at one time a novelty in the Constitution. The magistrates were, at first, patricians only; the plebians opened their way to honors, and the Latins in a short time followed their example. In good time we embraced all Italy. The measure which I now defend by examples will, at a future day, be a precedent. It is now a new regulation; in in time it will be history."

Prophetically spoken, and passably said for an Emperor. By it we have established, beyond doubt, the antiquity of Know-Nothingism. Who questions its claims to respectability and veneration, now that its origin has been traced back to the "Niobe of nations." The similitude between that described above and modern Plug Uglyism is too striking not to be seen. The progenitor and progeny stand squarely before us, with this material difference: the former was passive in its bigotry and hatred of foreigners, while the latter is demonstrative and brutal—it is alone its parallel.

*Annals, Book vi.—Murphy's Translation.

THE NURSERIES OF CRIME.—There are thirty-three places known in New York as receptacles of stolen goods. Stolen clothing sold there is soon ripped up and so changed that the former owner could never identify it. Silver spoons or other plate are melted at once. These people are admirably organized among themselves, have a mutual benefit association, and whenever one of their number is so unfortunate as to be arrested, bail is immediately furnished by an agent of the association. When the trial comes on, first rate counsel is engaged, and any number of witnesses are easily provided to testify to everything necessary. Hence convictions seldom occur.

FACETIOUS OLD GENTLEMAN.—There is an old fellow name Ralph Farnham, down in New Hampshire, who is one hundred and one years.—A strong effort was made to induce him to be present at the recent Bunker Hill celebration, in Boston, he having taken a part in the battle.—He declined going on account of the distance, and when his son, *a lad*, of sixty or seventy years, proposed to accompany him, replied, "If he went he didn't want to be bothered with the *care of children!*" He says he doesn't remember of ever being sick, but "believes he had a fever or something, eighty or ninety years ago!"

OUR principles have been emblazoned upon our banners. Every true Democrat knows; they have become flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone. He has learned from Mr. Madison "to hold the Union of the States as the basis of peace and happiness to support the Constitution, which is the cement of the Union as well in its limitations as its authorities reserved to the States and to the people as equally incorporated with, and essential to the success of the general system."

A REMARKABLE WIFE.—One day last week a family living on South Ann street Hartford, Ct., heard a groaning in the attic of the building occupied by them, and rushing up stairs found a man who had been on a spree for several days, hanging by the neck, with a leather strap fastened to a beam overhead. The woman occupying the lower floor, cut him down, threw him down stairs, held his head in a pail of water until life was restored, and then larrupped him soundly with the strap. Afterwards he went into her room and showed fight, when she attacked him with a rolling pin, drove him into the next room, and locked him in. The next day she gave birth to a boy that weighed nine pounds, and is doing very well.

Why is the bridegroom more expensive than the bride? Because the bride is always *given* away, while the bridegroom is usually *sold!*

CHAMPAGNE ROSE.

BY JOHN KENYON.

Lily on liquid roses floating—
So floats yon foam o'er pink champagne—
Fain would I join such pleasant boating,
And prove that ruby main,
And float away on wine!

Those seas are dangerous, so grey-beards swear—
Whose sea-beach is the goblet's brim;
And true it is, they drown old Care;
But what care we for him,
So we but float on wine!

And true it is, they cross in pain
Who sober cross the Stygian ferry;
But only make out Styx champagne,
And we shall cross right merry,
Floating away on wine!

Old Charon's self shall make him mellow,
Then gaily row his boat from shore;
While we and every jovial fellow
Hear, unconcerned, the oar
That dips itself in wine!

A woman of the world was heard to say "the state of widowhood is inconvenient; for one must assume all the modesty of a young girl, without being able to feign her ignorance."

☞ An Irish servant girl was requested by a lady to go to one of our dry good stores and obtain a "bed comforter" for her. About an hour afterwards she returned with one of the clerks.

An old gentleman of eighty-four having taken to the alter a young damsel of sixteen, the clergyman said to him; "You will find the font at the opposite end of the church" "What do I want with the font?" asked the old gentlemen. "I beg your pardon," said the clerical wit, "I thought you had brought the child to be christened."

—A shopkeeper in Vienna lately put in his window a notice, declaring that "the proprietor of the establishment wished to enter into the marriage state with a well conducted young woman, or young widow." "Since then," some local journals state, "it is quite inconceivable what a number of women of every age enter the shop to make purchases, but the would-be Benedict has not yet made his choice."

A gentleman of color had a severe attack of the rheumatism, which finally settled in his foot. He doctored it and nursed it, but all to no purpose. Finally tearing away the bandages, he stuck it out, and with a shake of his fists over it, exclaimed, "ache away, den ole fel'er—ache away. I shan't do nuffin for yer; dis chile can stan' it as long as you can, so ache away."

It is beautiful to behold at a wedding, the sorrow-stricken air of the parent as he "gives the bride away," when you know that for the last ten years he has been trying his best to get her off his hands.

Why is a pretty girl like a steamboat? Because she always has a swell after her.

A woman in Mexico recently gave birth to seven live male children.

VACCINATION BY THE TONGUE.—So sensitive, so porous, and so powerfully absorbent is the human tongue, that were not the idea repulsive, the application of a quill of vaccine virus to that organ for one minute, would as *perfectly* vaccinate a person, as if it had followed the lancet into the arm.

So says our medical friend, Dr. Coggswell, of Boston, the discoverer of the Antiphlogistic Salt, which he introduces into the system *through the tongue* thereby subduing inflammation of every form, as he claims it will do.

(*York Pennsylvanian.*)

NEW-ORLEANS MARKET.

(*From the New-Orleans Bee.*)

FRIDAY EVENING, September 11, 1857.

A fair amount of business has been done in our general market during the past week, the supplies of Western produce being liberal, and holders offering better inducements to buyers for export. Cotton, however, arrives slowly, and transactions are moderate. Sugar and Molasses continue without much movement. Flour has been in fair request, but at low prices, while Wheat has been steady, and Corn dull and drooping. Provisions remain very firm, with limited supplies and full prices.

COTTON.—Arrived since the 4th instant, 3,092 bales. Cleared in the same time 152 bales to New York, and 200 to Boston; together, 442 bales, making an addition to stock of 442 bales, and leaving on hand, including all on shipboard and in the various presses and pickeries not cleared, 11,504 bales.

LIVERPOOL CLASSIFICATION—LOUISIANA AND MISSISSIPPI.

Inferior,	5 a10	Middling Fair,	—a—
Ordinary,	11 a12½	Fair,	—a—
Good Ordin'y,	13¼a13¾	Fully Fair,	—a—
Low Middling,	14½a14¾	Good Fair,	—a—
Middling,	15 a15¼	Good and Fine,	—a—
Good Midd'g,	15¾a15½		

SUGAR.—The supply and demand continue of a limited character, and the sales of the week have been confined to some 250 hhds at previous rates.—Small lots of Louisiana selling at about the range of our quotations, as follows:

Inferior to Common,	9¾a10¾
Fair to Fully Fair,	11 a11¾
Prime and Choice,	11¼a12
Clarified and Refined,	11¾a12½c. p. lb.

MOLASSES.—A few lots of Sorgho Molasses have been on the market, but buyers are not disposed to pay the asking rates, and we hear of no sales of any importance.

FLOUR.—Prices further gave way early in the week, and buyers came forward more freely. The sales of the week have embraced 25,000 bbls at $5 25 a $5 50 for Ohio and St. Louis superfine, $5 35 a $6 for fancy to ordinary extra, $4 50 a $5 for fine, and $3 a $4 per bbl for middling and common.

CORN.—The market has been dull generally, with sales of some 18,000 sacks at 75 a 80c for mixed and white, and 78 a 83c per bushel for yellow, and yesterday prices gave way to 65 a 68c for good lots, and 75c for prime white.

OATS.—We have noticed sales of some 9000 sacks St. Louis at 40 a 43c and 45c, and a few hundred sacks, inferior and ordinary Ohio at 30 a 34c per bushel, to 36c for prime.

BRAN.—Some 10,000 sacks have been sold during the week at 75 a 80c per 100 lbs., mostly the former rate.

HAY.—A few hundred bales have been disposed of at $22 a $26, and $27 per ton for Northern, Eastern and Western.

PORK.—Prices have further advanced, with sales of 350 bbls Mess at $27, and 360 at $27 25 retail being $27 a $27 50 per bbl.

BACON.—The market has been very firm, with sales of some 300 casks at 15c for ribbed Sides, and 13½ a 13¾c per lb for Shoulders.

LARD.—Some 400 bbls and tierces and 1700 kegs have been sold at 17c, and some small lots at 17¼ a 17½c per lb.

BEEF.—Our quotations are nominal, at $18 a $19 for Mess, and $12 50 a $13 per bbl for Prime