Meigs County Telegraph.

$2 per annum. A WEEKLY JOURNAL--DEVOTED TO POLITICS, LITERATURE, AGRICULTURE, COMMERCE, AND NEWS. $1.50 in advance

A. THOMSON, "Independent in all things--Neutral in nothing." Editor and Proprietor.

WHOLE NO. 395. POMEROY, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 3, 1856. NEW SERIES, VOL. 1, NO. 4.

THE TELEGRAPH.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY, BY

A. THOMSON.

Office in Third Story of Branch's Brick Building, near the Court-House.

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$1.50, in advance; $2.00, if paid within the year; or $2.50 if not paid until the year has expired.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publisher.

☞ TO CLUBS of ten or more, the paper will be furnished at a liberal discount in price.

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JOB PRINTING.

Having purchased a large and beautiful assortment of New Job Type, we are prepared to execute work of all kinds, on short notice, and reasonable terms.

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Representative in Congress (11th District)—Hon. V. Robbins, of Meigs county.

Senator—State Legislature—Chauncey G. Hawley, of Gallia county.

Representative—Alfred Thomson.

COURT AND COUNTY OFFICERS.

Judge of the Court of Common Pleas—Hon. Simeon Nash, of Gallipolis.

Judge of Probate Court—A. Merrill.

Clerk of Common Pleas Court—Rodney Downing.

Prosecuting Attorney—Joseph V. Smith.

Assistant Attorney—N. Simpson.

County Auditor—H. H. Swallow.

County Treasurer—O. Branch.

County Recorder—S. S. Paine.

County Surveyor—John C. Golden.

County Commissioners—Wm. Ledlie, Milo Guthrie, Joseph Barthe.

Clerk of the Board—H. F. Miller.

TOWNSHIP OFFICERS—SALISBURY.

Trustees—Amos Dunham, Thos. Radford, A. Barlow.

Clerk—Homer Branch.

Treasurer—O. Branch.

Justices of the Peace—S. S. Paine, A. M. Barlow, Elijah Jones.

Constables—Randal Sivers, Oren Jones, O. J. Foster.

Assessor—S. Bradbury.

CORPORATION OFFICERS—POMEROY.

Mayor—Randel Sivers.

Recorder—L. S. Nye.

Trustees—H. S. Horton, A. Murdock, H. B. Smith, Wm. H. Remington, J. C. Cartwright.

Treasurer—O. Branch, ex officio.

Marshal—Gaylord Lyman.

CHURCHES.

Presbyterian—Rev. ———, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning at 10½ o'clock. Every Sabbath afternoon, at 3 o'clock, at the new Brick School-house in Middleport.

Methodist Episcopal—Rev. ———, Pastor. Services at Wesley Chapel, Pomeroy, and Heath Chapel Shefield, on alternate Sabbaths, at 10½ o'clock, A. M., and 7 P. M—and at the lower Church, Pomeroy, at 3 o'clock, P. M. every Sabbath.

Protestant Episcopal—No services at present.

New Jerusalem—No services.

German Methodist—Rev. J. Poetzing, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.

German Lutheran—Rev. P. Heid, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning.

German Evangelical Presbyterian (on Linn street.)—Rev. L. Theis, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.

German Presbyterian (on Plum street.)—Rev. ———, Pastor. Services every Sabbath morning, at 10 o'clock.

Roman Catholic—Rev. John Albrinck, Priest. Services every Sabbath morning.

Welsh Baptist—Peter Lloyd, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M.

Welsh Presbyterian (New School.)—Rev. John H. Jones, Pastor. Services every Sabbath at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M.

Welsh Presbyterian (Old School)—John T. Williams, Pastor. Services every Sabbath, at 10 o'clock, A. M. and 6 P. M.

PROFESSIONAL—LAWYERS.

THOS. IRVIN. Y. A. PLANTS. IRVIN & PLANTS, Attorneys at Law Pomeroy, O. nov 2017

PHYSICIANS.

DR. S. G. MENZIES, Office, Third-Street, between Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati, O. Pays special attention to Diseases of Women.

BANKERS.

DANIEL & RATHBURN, Bankers, Front-street, Pomeroy, O. jy26tm*

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY, of Hartford, Connecticut, O. Branch, Agent, Court-street, Pomeroy. jan 30

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING.

JAMES RALSTON, Dealer in Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Boots and Shoes, &c. Front street, three doors below Court, Pomeroy, O.

O. BRANCH & CO., Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c., East side of Front street, three doors above the corner of Front, Pomeroy, O.

PLANING MACHINES, &C.

D. & MORTON, on Sugar Run, Pomeroy, have Planing Machine in good order and constant Flooring, weather boarding, &c., kept on hand, to fill orders.

COPPERSMITHING.

J. HUTCH, Coppersmith, below Pomeroy House, Pomeroy, O. All kinds of Copper Kettles, Steamboats, etc., executed to order. dec18.

BLACKSMITHING.

J. WEBER, Blacksmith, Mulberry-street, near Court-house, Pomeroy, O. Job Horseshoeing, &c., executed with despatch. jan 30.

J. RIVERS, Blacksmith, Mulberry-street, near Court-house. Keeps constantly on hand one, two, three and four-horse wagons of all kinds executed to order.

PAINTERS AND GLAZIERS.

J. PAINE, Painter and Glazier, west side Court street, fourth door above Court, Pomeroy, O.

SADDLERY.

J. ROBINSON & CO. Saddle and Harness Manufacturers, Front street, five doors below Court, Pomeroy, O.

J. WRIGHT, Saddle and Harness Maker, Shop, over Black and Rathburn's store, in Rutland, O.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

J. WHITESIDES, Manufacturer of Boots and Shoes, Front Street, three doors above Stone bridge. Best of work, for Ladies and Gentlemen, made to order.

TANNERS & CURRIERS.

GEORGE McQUIGG & Co. Tanners and Curriers, Butternut street, (on Sugar Run,) Pomeroy, O.

CONFECTIONERS.

M. SIDEBOTTOM'S Grocery and Confectionery, West side of Court street, Pomeroy, O. sept19

WAGON MAKING.

JOHN W. HARWOOD, Carriage Maker, lower part of Middleport, O. Carriages, and Wagons of all kinds made to order or repaired on the shortest notice. House painting, glazing, paper hanging, &c., executed in the best style. je 19

H. & P. CROSBIE, wagon makers, Mulberry street, Pomeroy, O., over F. E Humphrey's shop. Having had long experience in this business, they are enabled to execute, in a neat and substantial manner, all orders for wagons, buggies, carriages, &c., on short notice, and at reasonable terms.

MANUFACTURES.

POMEROY ROLLING MILL COMPANY, Front street, Pomeroy, O. Have constantly on hand and made to order, merchant's iron of all sizes. Orders solicited, and promptly executed.

WM. JENNINGS, Superintendent.
L. F. Potter, Agent, Cincinnati, O.

COALPORT SALT COMPANY. Office in Cooper's Building Coalport, O. Salt for Country trade, Retail, Thirty-Five cents per bushel.

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY. Pomeroy. Salt Thirty-five cents per bushel. Office near the Furnace. C. GRANT, Agent.

POMEROY SALT COMPANY, Pomeroy, O. Salt for sale at Thirty-five cents per bushel, for Country Trade.

DARNEY SALT COMPANY, Coalport. Salt for sale at 35 cents per bushel for country trade.

HOTELS.

U. S. HOTEL, AND STAGE OFFICE, four doors below the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, Meigs county, O. M. A. Webster, Proprietor. n37 1855.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

W. J. PRALL, Manufacturer of Tinware, and Dealer in every variety of Stoves, etc., opposite the Court-house, Pomeroy.

MILLS.

STEAM SAW MILL, Front street, Pomeroy, near Karr's Run. Nial R. Nye, Proprietor. Lumber sawed to order on short notice. Plastering lath constantly on hand for sale. June 3, 1856.

COALRIDGE FLOURING MILL. Pomeroy, and Crystal Flouring Mill, Coalpoart. Murdock & Nye, Proprietors. Cash paid for Wheat at all times.

Republican Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

JOHN C. FREMONT,

Of California.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

WILLIAM L. DAYTON,

Of New Jersey.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS.

CALEB B. SMITH, of Hamilton county.
JACOB PERKINS, of Trumbull county.

REPRESENTATIVE ELECTORS.

Dist.
1st—JOHN B. STALLO, of Hamilton.
2d—RICHARD M. CORWINE, of Hamilton.
3d—PETER ODLIN, of Montgomery.
4th—JACOB S. CONKLIN, of Shelby
5th—WILLIAM TAYLOR, of Hancock.
6th—E. P. EVANS, of Adams.
7th—WILLIAM H. P. DENNY, of Warren.
8th—JAMES R. H. HUBBELL, of Delaware.
9th—ROBERT G. PENNINGTON, of Seneca.
10th—FRANCIS CLEVELAND, of Scioto.
11th—JOHN WELCH, of Athens.
12th—DANIEL HUMPHREY, of Licking.
13th—HENRY D. COOKE, of Erie.
15th—JOHN M. HODGE, of Tuscarawas.
16th—DAVIS GREEN, of Washington.
17th—MILLER PENNINGTON, of Belmont.
18th—JOHN S. HEDRICK, of Portage.
19th—AARON WILCOX, of Lake.
20th—JAMES DUMARS, of Mahoning.
21st—AMOS E. BUSS, of Carroll.

Republican State Nominations.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE—SHORT TERM.
OZIAS BOWEN of Marion county.

FOR SUPREME JUDGE—FULL TERM,
JOSIAH SCOTT, of Butler.

FOR ATTORNEY GENERAL
CHRISTOPHER P. WOLCOTT.

FOR COMMISSIONER OF COMMON SCHOOLS,
ANSON SMYTH, of Franklin.

FOR MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS,
JOHN WADDLE, of Ross.

COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS,
VALENTINE B. HORTON, of Meigs.

FOR JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
3D SUBDIVISION, 7TH DIST.
JOHN WELCH, of Athens.

FOR COUNTY AUDITOR,
HIRAM H. SWALLOW.

FOR TREASURER,
OREN BRANCH.

FOR COMMISSIONER,
JEREMIAH F. BROWN.

FOR SURVEYOR,
LEVI REEVES.

FOR CORONER,
JOEL P. HIGLEY.

FOR DIRECTOR OF COUNTY INFIRMARY,
J. C. QUINN.

TICKETS.—We are prepared to print election tickets with dispatch. Terms, $4 per thousand. Pay required before the tickets are printed.

A Letter from Gov. Reeder on the Approaching Election of President and the Candidates.

NEW YORK CITY, Sept. 18, 1856.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

Gents:—The letter of your correspondent H., and your editorial comments upon it of the 16th inst., seem in common courtesy to demand a reply. Your correspondent does not err in stating that I desire the success of the Republican party and the election of their candidate, and that I am ready to contribute any honorable effort to bring it about. This is not the result of any preference as to men, but in spite of it. With Colonel Fremont I am unacquainted. I have never seen, nor had any communication with him, direct or indirect, verbal or written. On the other hand, my feelings of friendship and admiration for Mr. Buchanan, as a man, are of no ordinary character, and are strengthened by years of friendly intimacy and reciprocal acts of kindness, uninterrupted to this time by a single misunderstanding or unpleasant feeling: and I would at any time defend him promptly and indignantly against personal attacks upon his reputation. I believe him to be a man of distinguished ability, of high integrity and valuable experience. He is surrounded, too, in Pennsylvania, by many political friends, whom personally I love and esteem, and to whom I am united by ties of long cherished political and social intimacy, and the loss of whose friendship I should regard as a great calamity. For more than a quarter of a century I have steadily labored with the Democratic party, and never doubted that I should do so during my life. For years I have exerted myself to bring about Mr. Buchanan's nomination. In 1848 and 1852 I was one of those who carried for him the delegates of our district, and was his zealous and ardent supporter. On each occasion I was in the National Convention as one of his delegates.

These ties are exceedingly strong and hard to sever, especially with one who is naturally of a conservative cast, and slow to change old habits of thought and action; and I have resisted for months the convictions that were urging me to my present declaration. I have diligently sought reasons and arguments to save myself the pain of breaking up old associations, alienating myself from old friends, but all in vain. My love of country and hatred of oppression would not allow my feelings and inclinations either to delude my judgment or still my conscience, and I am compelled to forfeit my self-respect by committing what I believe to be palpably wrong, or else enroll myself in opposition to the Democratic party.

I see no reasonable hope of justice and sympathy for the people of Kansas in the success of the Democracy. In its ranks, and with the power to control its action, are found the Border Ruffians of Missouri and their accomplices of the South, who have trampled upon the Constiiution and all the essential principles of our Government, robbed Kansas of its civil liberty and right of suffrage, laid waste its territory with fire and sword, and even repudiated civilization itself.

In its platform I find the enunciation of principles which would put the rope around the necks of men for exercising the constitutional right of petitioning Congress for a State Government, or a redress of grievances far worse than those which led to the war of the Revolution, and a declaration stigmatizing as "armed resistance to law," the moderate and justifiable self defense of men shamefully and infamously oppressed by ruffian violence and outrage, beyond all human endurance.

I find the whole party of the nation assembled in National Convention, with but one individual dissent, expressing its "unqualified admiration" of an Administration which has lent itself as the tool and accomplice of all the wrongs inflicted upon Kansas, and by its venality and imbecility brought the country to an intestine war.

I find all the Representatives in Congress, with three individual exceptions, laboring in earnest zeal, by speech and vote, to cover up the iniquities of this administration and the Border Ruffians of Missouri, and to suppress a fair investigation of outrages which shock both humanity and republicanism, and defy the Constitution and the laws.

I find these same representatives, after the truth was elicited in spite of their efforts, still refusing to relieve the people from a code of laws imposed upon them by a foreign army, and still refusing to admit them into the Union, only for reasons which, in the cases of nine existing States, had been declared untenable and of no account.

I find them disregarding a Free Constitution adopted in a legal, constitutional, and time sanctioned manner, (and which no man can doubt to have reflected the will of the people,) and supporting a law to produce a substitute, which it is easy to show would have perpetuated in the State Government, the usurpation which had by force already seized upon the Government of the Territory.

I find them refusing to make appropriations for the army, unless that army is to be used to enforce a code of laws violative on their face, of the Constitution, enacted by a Legislature in violation of the laws of the United States, and imposed by foreign force upon conquered and subjugated American citizens.

I find them, in a word, steadily aiding by all their Congressional action to make a Slave State in northern latitudes, and that, too, against the will of its inhabitants.

I find that one member, who more than any other stood out against the enslavement of his white fellow citizens, is refused a re-nomination by the Democratic party of his district.

I find in the canvass now going on that the whole tone of their party press is in the same direction. When the first startling intelligence of the outrages in Kansas reached the States, their editors denounced the foul wrong in terms of fitting indignation. It was but a spasmodic effort, however, and in deference to the South and the prevailing sentiment of the party, they have dropped off, one after the other, until now, so far as I have been able to ascertain, there is not a Democratic paper which dares boldly to justify and defend the Free State party, and denounce their invaders. In place of encouragement and sympathy for their outraged fellow citizens from the North, there is little else than jeers and ridicule for their opppressed and suffering condition,—misrepresentation of their motives and conduct, and a pretended incredulity of the statements and appeals which they send their brethern of the States.

I find their speakers exhibiting the same spirit—some of them ignoring the question entirely, others of them treating it with perversions, misrepresentations, and false issues; and others taking openly the side of the oppressors; but no one of them advocating the cause of Kansas, or favoring her admission under the Free State Constitution adopted by her people.

In the public demonstrations and processions of the party, I find banners and devices containing brutal insults, in response to the appeals of that people for protection against unparalleled wrongs, calculated, as no doubt they must be intended, to prepare the masses for a continued refusal of justice and protection, and a relentless persistence in outrage and oppression.

I find all the Democrats South, and a portion of the Democracy North, boldly [illegible] Nebraska bill, by which [illegible] has a right to go into the Territories, in spite of Congress or the people; and that the inhabitants of the Territory have no right to pass Territorial laws to forbid it or exclude R. Democratic Representatives from Pennsylvania even, in the Senate and House, hold and proclaim these opinions, while other Representatives from Pennsylvania, with other Democratic leaders from other States, declare themselves publicly to be non-committal upon this heresy; the inevitable tendency of which, it is easy to show, will be to prevent almost entirely the formation of any more Free States.

Having originated a movement myself, to aid our people by sending them men and money, and having prosecuted it with the strictest avoidance of party character and a studied neutrality as to the political canvass, and having earnestly asked the co-operation of men of all parties, I have failed to enlist in it, to my knowledge, a single Democrat. In the Conventions of Cleveland and Buffalo, called without distinction of party, in furtherance of this enterprise, there was no Democrat present but myself. This cannot have been for any want of generosity, or of means, but only in deference to the prevailing tone and sentiment of the party which is enlisted upon the other side of the question. And not only have they abstained from aiding the movement, but in their presses and by their private influence they have endeavored to retard and cripple it by sneering at it, warning the community against it as treasonable, and declaring that the money would be misapplied, thus endeavoring to prevent contributions even from the friends of the measure.

I might go on with this catalogue and enumerate other indications, if necessary, showing that the prevaling tone of the party is hostile to Kansas; but I consider it only necessary to add that what I have said relates but to the North. The South, where the great mass of the party is to be found, making no pretension, as a whole, to the advocacy of anything but pure Border Ruffianism.

What, then, have the Free State men of Kansas to expect from a Democratic Administration, even if presided over by Mr. Buchanan? If he could be left to act upon his own impulses, unaffected by external influences and free from all pledges and obligations, express and implied, the case would be very different. But, unfortunately, this is not so. His election would rightfully be considered a decision against us, whatever may be his own private feelings. His offices at Washington, in Kansas and elsewhere, would necessarily, to a large extent, be filled with our enemies. His information would come through a distorted medium; and lastly, he could not aid us without having first made up his mind to be abandoned and warred upon by his own party. The South would charge him with violating his pledges, and turn upon him with the bitterest hostility, and at least a portion of the Northern Democracy would follow the same example. He would thus be left without a party to support his administration, unless he should cast himself into the arms of the Republicans. We cannot, it seems to me, either ask or expect him to do this upon a question where party lines are so plainly drawn before his election. Like all other men in the same situation, he must obey the party sentiment on which he is elected. That there are Democrats in Pennsylvania who are full of indignation against the conduct of the South in regard to Kansas, I am well aware, and that they will use their influence to redress her wrongs, I am well satisfied; but they are too few in proportion to the whole party of the Union to sustain his administration in a war with his party. They have as yet been unable to make their opinions appear and be felt in the party, and of course, cannot do so hereafter. I honor their good intentions but cannot believe in their power.

I repeat that I have been forced to these conclusions after no slight struggle with my feelings and inclinations. Should Mr. Buchanan be elected, and his administration be different from what my judgment compels me to believe, I shall give it my cordial approbation, and my feeble though willing support. As I believe now, I must regard the Democratic party as fully committed to Southern Sectionalism, toward which, for some time past, it has been rapidly tending, and I quit it, well assured that my duty to my country demands at my hands this sacrifice of personal feeling.

Very truly yours, A. H. REEDER.

Naboth's Vineyard or the Robber's Plea---The Famous Ostend Circular.

Below we publish the Famous Ostend Circular, which was originally drawn up in the handwritng of James Buchanan, was signed by him and his fillibustering compeers Messrs. Mason & Soule.

Its origin was in this wise. The administration directed our Ministers at the Courts of Great Britain, France, and Spain, to meet together at Ostend, to consult on the relations of this country with Spain and Cuba. These Ministers met as directed, and after deliberation, drew up the Circular which has rendered their names as immortal as that of many other individuals who are only remembered for their evil deeds. The following is the Ostend Circular:

AIX LA CHAPELLE, Oct. 10, 1854.

SIR:—The undersigned, in compliance with the wish expressed by the President in the several confidential dispatches you have addressed to us, respectively, to that effect, have met in conference, first at Ostend in Belgium, on the 9th, 10th, and 11th instant, and then at Aix la Chapelle, in Prussia, on the days next following, up to the date hereof.

There has been a full and unreserved exchange of views and sentiments between us, which, we are most happy to inform you, has resulted in a cordial coincidence of opinion on the grave and important subjects submitted to our consideration.

We have arrived at the conclusion, and are thoroughly convinced, that an immediate and earnest effort ought to be made by the Government of the United Staies to purchase Cuba from Spain at any price for which it can be obtained, not exceeding the sum of $

[The price here left in blank, as appears from the argument which follows, was 120,000,000. The Circular then goes into an argument to show that Spain would be benefitted by the purchase at that price, and then concludes as follows:]

But if Spain, dead to the voice of her own interest, and actuated by stubborn pride and a false sense of honor, should refuse to sell Cuba to the United States, then the question will arise. What ought to be the course of the American government under such circumstances?

Self-preservation is the first law of nature, with States as well as with individuals. All Nations have, at different periods acted upon this maxim. Although it has been made the pretext for committing flagrant injustice, as in the partition of Poland and other similar cases which history records, yet the principle itself, though often abused, has always been recognized.

The United States have never acquired a foot of territory except by fair purchase, or, as in the case of Texas, upon the free and voluntary application of the people of that independent State, who desired to blend their destinies with our own.

Even our acquisitions from Mexico are no exception to this rule, because, although we might have claimed them by the right of conquest in a just war, yet we purchased them for what was then considered by both parties to be a just equivalent.

Our past history forbids that we should acquire the Island of Cuba without the consent of Spain, unless justified by the great law of self-preservation. We must, in any event, preserve our own conscious rectitude and our own self-respect.

While pursuing this course, we can afford to disregard the censures of the world to which we have been so often and so unjustly exposed.

After we shall have offered Spain a price for Cuba far beyond its present value, and this shall have been refused, it will then be time to consider the question, Does Cuba in the possession of Spain, seriously endanger our internal peace and the existence of our cherished Union?

Should this question be answered in the affirmative, then, by every law, human and divine; we shall be justified in wresting it from Spain if we possess the power; and this upon the very same principle that would justify an individual in tearing down the burning house of his neighbor, if there were no other means of preventing the flames from destroying his own home."

Under such circumstances, we ought neither to count the cost nor regard the odds which Spain might enlist against us. We forbear to enter into the question, whether the present condition of the island would justify such a measure. We should, however, be recreant to our duty, be unworthy of our gallant forefathers and commit base treason against our posterity should we permit Cuba to be Africanized and become a second Domingo, with all its attendant horrors to the white race, and suffer the flames to extend to our neighboring shores, seriously to endanger or actually to consume the fair fabric of our Union.

We fear that the course and current of events are rapidly tending towards such a catastrophe. We, however, hope for the best, though we ought certainly to be prepared for the worst.

We also forbear to investigate the present condition of the questions at issue between the United States and Spain. A long series of injuries to our people have been committed in Cuba by Spanish officials, and are unredressed. But recently a most flagrant outrage on the rights of American citizens and on the flag of the United States was perpetrated in the harbor of Havana under circumstances which, without immediate redress, would have justified a resort to measures of war in vindication of national honor. That outrage is not only unatoned, but the Spanish government has deliberately sanctioned the acts of its subordinates, and assumed the responsibility attaching to them.

Nothing could more impressively teach us the danger to which those peaceful relations it has ever been the policy of the United States, to cherish with foreign nations, are constantly exposed than the circumstance of that case. Situated as Spain and the United States are, the latter have forborne to resort to extreme measures.

But this course cannot, with due regard to their own dignity as an independent nation continue; and our recommendations, now submitted, are dictated by the firm belief that the cession of Cuba to the United States, with stipulations as beneficial to Spain as those suggested, is the only effectual mode of settling all past differences, and of securing the two countries against future collisions.

We have already witnessed the happy results for both countries which followed a similar arrangement in regard to Florida.

Yours, very respectfully,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
J. Y. MASON,
PIERRE SOULE.

Hon Wm. L. Marcy, Secretary of State.

There is the highway robber's plea, in all its naked enormity. Our possessions now extend from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the Gulf of Mexico to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Poor impoverished Spain, has of all her immense American possessions, a little spot left, which she cherishes as a memento of the mighty past. She refuses to sell it, and therefore says Mr. Buchanan, we will wrest it from her. How strikingly this reminds a reader of Scripture of the conduct of Ahab, the King of Israel, who coveted the vineyard of his poor neighbor, who refused to sell the patrimony of his fathers. The King, under the advice of Jezebel, pursued precisely the same policy which Buchanan advises our government to pursue in regard to Spain. The prophet pronounced the judgment of God upon the idolatrous and cruel Queen, and the weak King, and the people of the United States will soon pronounce a sentence of condemnation upon Mr. Buchanan. Even the bad administration of Gen. Pierce, disdained to take the marauder, or rather the Buchaneer advice offered. They offered to buy Cuba, but did not, under the highwaymen's plea, proceed to wrest it from Spain. If Mr. Buchanan shall be elected President, he will, if the statements of his friends can be believed, proceed to carry out his ruffian policy of robbing Spain of Cuba, thus involving us in a war with half the world, and covering our name with ineffable disgrace.

SECESSION AS IT WAS AND IS.—In 1820, when the Missouri question was in debate, Mr. Calhoun said to John Quincy Adams, that he did "not believe that the question then pending in Congress would produce a dissolution of the Union; but if it should the South would be, of necessity, compelled to form an alliance, offensive and defensive, with Great Britain." Mr. Adams asked if that would not be returning to "the colonial state." Mr. Calhoun said: "Yes, pretty much; but it would be forced upon them." Mr. Adams then inquired, "whether he thought that if, by the effect of this alliance, offensive and defensive, the North should be cut off from its natural outlet upon the ocean, it would fall back upon its rocks, bound hand and foot, to starve, or whether it would not retain its power of locomotion to move southward by land." Mr. Calhoun replied. "Then it will be necessary for the South to make her communities all military." Thus this glorious plan of going out of the Union will result, according to Mr. Calhoun's opinion, first in a return to a state of colonial subjection to Great Britain; and secondly, to a hopeful independence under the military prowess of three hundred thousand whites, to keep in subjection three millions of slaves.

The foregoing paragraph, taken from the address of the Hon. Josiah Quincy, and which presents the secession case as it stood in the days of the Missouri Compromise, is an accurate picture of it as shown in the writings of the followers of Mr. Calhoun at the present time. The foremost advocates of secession themselves admit that the South cannot stand alone. The moment she is severed from the North she must make terms with some other power to which she will belong. Full as much as her own negroes, and for the same reason, she requires an ownership—a protectorate strong enough to save her from her own institutions. The Richmond Enquirer—now the leading organ of what is called Southern sentiment, exaggerates to insanity those ideas Mr. Calhoun laid down above. Its editor goes so far as even to claim a difference of race, blood, and origin, between the people of the two sections of the Union, in order to show that the continuance of federal relations between them is unnatural and therefore impossible. He finds an organic incompatibility between the Gothic tribes of the North and West, and the Celtic nations that people the rich lands south of the Potomac and Ohio, and talks of repeating those struggles for empire upon the banks of the Ohio and Missouri, which a thousand years ago were wagad upon those of the Rhine and the Danube. The idea of changing the South into a nation of warriors is also reproduced, until, so vivid is the picture that we can almost see Spartas in every Southern country town, and behold innumerable lines of doughty heroes springing from the loins of those potent militia Majors and Colonels with which that region does so plentifully abound.

When foolish Fillmore and bombastic Breckenridge, therefore, tell us that the South will not *submit* to the Administration of a President elected by Northern votes, we are able to understand precisely what the South prefers to a legitimate government under the Constitution of the United States—a return to a condition of colonial dependence, and a substitution of martial for municipal law. To those who propose, in case of dissolution, to prohibit to the North the use of Southern products, or who seem to think that the natural effect of secession would be non-intercourse, it will not be unwise to present the question: In case the South turns its attention to war, how much is it likely she will have to sell? Peace, especially in a slave country, and the most entire security of person and property, is necessary for the production of a surplus for exportation; and when the whole force of the white population is employed to keep in order the "cement of Southern society," the "great conservative element of Southern institutions," how much more cotton and rice, and corn and tobacco will be produced than is necessary to cover the backs and keep going the jaws of that high-toned Celtic chivalry which can barely be expected to be fully organized and trained before the encroaching Northern Goth shall have cast his shoe over the Carolinas, made the Gulf of Mexico his wash-pot, and seated himself in quiet dominion in the rich valleys of the Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama?—*Cin. Com.*

A BLACK RECORD.

The Buchanan press of the Free States are assiduous in their efforts to induce their readers to believe that their candidate is a good freesoiler, and will, if elected, prove true to the interests of the North. To show what confidence the North could have in him, we give the following record of his acts, which we cut from the Charleston (S. C.) Mercury, a paper that gives Buchanan an earnest support.

After a review of Buchanan's course in reference to the Compromise of 1850, the Mercury says:

This brings down his record on slavery, to his signature of the Ostend letter for the acquisition of Cuba, and his indorsement of the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and of the Kansas Nebraska bill.—To sum up the record:

In 1836, he advocated and voted for a bill to prevent the admission of incendiary publications through the mails.

He advocated and voted for the admission of Arkansas.

He opposed and denounced petitions for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia.

In 1837 he voted for Mr. Calhoun's resolutions, which embraced a complete, conclusive and direct assertion of the constitutional rights of the States, of slavery, *and of the obligations of Congress to* "STRENGTHEN AND UPHOLD" THE INSTITUTIONS OF THE SOUTH.

In 1838, '39 and 40, he voted constantly with Mr. Calhoun, in laying abolition petitions on the table.

In 1845 he advocated and voted for the annexation of Texas.

In 1847, he sustained the Clayton Compromise.

In 1850 he urged the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law upon the people of the north, and openly remonstrated against the State of Pennsylvania denying the Federal authorities the use of her prisons for the detention of fugitive slaves.

In 1854 he advocated the acquisition of Cuba.

In 1856 he sustains the repeal of the Missouri Compromise line, and the Nebraska bill.

On all occasions, and under all circumstances, in the face of opposition in his own State, and among his own people, during a career of thirty-six years in Congress, in the Cabinet, and in retirement, by his speeches and by his votes, Mr. Buchanan has been the same unwavering and consistent defender of the Constitution, the equality of the States, and the rights and honor of the South. We challenge the production of a single act of his life tainted with Freesoilism or hostility to the South.

The New Doctrine--Laboring Men to be Enslaved without Regard to Color.

F. P. Blair remarks in his letter to his neighbors:

A Book has been published entitled "Free Society a Failure," written by Geo. Fitzhugh, which the Richmond Enquirer and Examiner commend as supporting "the change of sentiment" which they urge on in Virginia. This book gives emphasis to the new doctrines in these sentences:

"Make the laboring man the slave of one man, instead of the slave of society, and he would be far better off." "Two hundred years of liberty have made white laborers a pauper banditti. Free society has failed, and that which is not free must be substituted."

"Say the Abolitionists, 'Man ought not to have property in man.' What a dreamy, cold, bleak, inhospitable world this would be, with such doctrine carried into practice!" * * * "Slavery has been too universal fact to be necessary to nature, and man struggles in vain against nature." * * "Free society is a failure. We slaveholders say you must recur to domestic slavery, the oldest, the best, and most common form of socialism."

"Free society is a monstrous abortion, and slavery the healthy, beautiful, and natural being which they are trying unconsciously to adopt." "The slaves are governed far better than the free laborers at the North are governed. Our negroes are not only better off as to physical comfort than free laborers, but their moral condition is better."

"We do not adopt the theory that Ham was the ancestor of the negro race. The Jewish slaves were not negroes; and to confine the justification of slavery to that race, would be to weaken its authority, and to lose the whole weight of its profane authority—for we read of no negro slavery in ancient times * * "Slavery, black or white, is right and necessary."

"Nature has made the weak in mind or body slaves." * * "The wise and virtuous, the brave, the strong in mind or body, are born to command."

"Men are not born entitled to equal rights. It would be far nearer the truth to say that some were born with saddles on their backs, and others booted and spurred to ride them—and the riding does them good.' 'They need the reins, the bit, and the spur. 'Life and Liberty are not inalienable.' The Declaration of Independence is exuberantly false, and aborescently fallacious."

The South now maintains that *Slavery is right, natural, and necessary, and does not depend up n differerence of complexion.* The laws of the Slave States justify the holding of WHITE MEN in bondage.—*Richmond Examiner.*