

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, Sept 13, 1856.

MR. BUCHANAN HAS HABITUALLY INDICATED ON THE DANGEROUS QUESTION OF SLAVERY, CORRECT FEELINGS.—John C. Calhoun.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT, JAMES BUCHANAN, OF PENNSYLVANIA. FOR VICE PRESIDENT, JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic Electors.

- FIRST DISTRICT. Elector—C. J. VILLERE, of Plaquemine. Substitute—L. ST. MARTIN, of Orleans. SECOND DISTRICT. Elector—W. A. ELMORE, of Orleans. Substitute—T. J. SEMMES, of Orleans. THIRD DISTRICT. Elector—T. LANDRY, of Ascension. Substitute—A. W. JOURDAN, of Orleans. FOURTH DISTRICT. Elector—JOHN McVEA, of East Feliciana. Substitute—W. E. WALKER, of Livingston. FIFTH DISTRICT. Elector—T. O. MOORE, of Rapides. Substitute—A. GARRIQUES, of St. Landry. SIXTH DISTRICT. Elector—H. GRAY, of Bienville. Substitute—WM. BEARD, of Catahoula.

AGENTS.

The following named persons are our authorized agents to collect monies due to, and receive subscriptions to, the "DEMOCRAT." ARTHUR MCKENNA, Jackson, La. Dr. H. H. HAYNES, P. M., Port Hudson.

DEMOCRAT FOR THE CAMPAIGN.

We will furnish the "DEMOCRAT" from date to the first of December, for one dollar; six copies for five dollars, and thirteen copies for ten dollars—payable in advance.

Hon. Thos. Green Davidson will address the Democratic Central Club this evening. The public are invited to attend.

Isaac N. Lemon will address the Democratic Central Club on Saturday evening, the 4th day of October, next, instead of this evening, as previously announced.

CHAPMAN'S SCHOOL HOUSE.—On Saturday next, the 20th inst., the Democratic 6th Ward Committee will meet at this place. The public are invited to attend as there will be a political address delivered on the occasion.

D. C. Morgan, Esq., desires us to correct our allusion to his remarks in the discussion between him and Mr. Vaughan, so far as respects the personal character of Mr. Buchanan. He disclaims any design of attacking the personal character of Mr. Buchanan, and we cheerfully comply with his request.

Hon. Thos. G. Davidson.

Our worthy and able representative has returned from Washington City. He reached his home, in this place, on Thursday night about 9 o'clock, his arrival was soon made known and in less than thirty minutes a democratic procession was formed numbering some hundred and fifty voters, with music and banners, and marched up to his house and gave him a most hearty and cheering welcome. Col. D. responded in a few most appropriate remarks returning his thanks and stating that at an early day he hoped to have an opportunity of rendering an account of his stewardship and of developing to his fellow citizens the scenes that have been passing before him and the accused plots and designs of the Know Nothings and fanatics against the South and the Union.

Col. Davidson is, we are pleased to see, looking in good health and will doubtless do able and effective service, in the great cause, during the present canvass.

The Democratic Barbecue.

The day of the Democratic Barbecue is now but a little over three weeks off and it is time to commence the necessary preparations. The Ward committees have already been notified to commence operations in the way of subscriptions &c., they will no doubt discharge their duties vigorously and we feel satisfied our democratic friends will respond to their calls liberally.

The Committee of Arrangements will have many duties devolving upon them; the whole programme and order of the day will have to be planned and arranged by this committee, the ground selected and the speakers stands and seats arranged, the barbecue superintended and arranged—the speakers and the order of speaking; the reception of delegates &c., in short all the arrangements and orders of the day will be under their direction. It is now time that this committee was commencing its operations and we doubt not that its energetic chairman will soon begin to move vigorously in the matter.

We learn that outside the political features of the day a Grand Ball will come off at night, where all, however opposite in their political feelings, may harmonise in a sincere devotion at the foot of the same shrine and pass the evening in a happy re-union in honor of lovely woman.

THAT K. N. POLE.—At length this much talked of Pole has been raised. Contrary, however, to their declarations, that "none but Americans" should aid in its erection, the "d-d furriners" were brought into requisition, and the pure Samboes. Is it a fact that the flag when first received had only sixteen stars upon it?

THE MAINE ELECTION.—Telegraphic despatches to the 9th inst., state that the Legislature is largely republican—108 towns gives 12,000 majority. This election is another eloquent appeal for every Southerner to rally on Buchanan and Breckinridge. The race was between the Black Republicans and the Democracy, the Fillmore party going in a body with the former. The result was expected. We can place no reliance on any New England State save Connecticut, where the Democrats are making a Spartan stand.

For Proceedings of the Police Jury see the third page.

The Great State Ratification Meeting. 5000 PERSONS PRESENT.

The State Ratification Meeting that was held in Baton Rouge, on Saturday last, was fully beyond our expectations. The number present has been variously estimated, the lowest placing it at five, while others put it up as high as eight thousand. Had the weather been more favorable and the opportunities for getting to the capitol more convenient, the numbers would have been much larger. It was a noble and glorious demonstration, one that has added new vigor to the already high toned enthusiasm which pervades the Democracy of the state, and a certain prognostic of the triumphant and overwhelming victory which they will obtain in November next. The city democracy were exhilarated by the interchange of opinions with their country brethren and we doubt not beneficial results will proceed therefrom.

The Hon. Trasmond Landry presided, assisted by numerous vice presidents and secretaries. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Parham, of Madison; Mr. Villere, of Plaquemine; Col. F. Leigh Claiborne of Point Coupee; and Henry St. Paul of New Orleans. Letters were read from the Hon's. John Slidell, and Miles Taylor.

In the evening, Alfred Tucker, Esq., of the Parish of St. Mary's, addressed the Buchanan and Breckenridge Club of Baton Rouge.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted on the occasion. They will be read with pride and pleasure by every honest and true southern man.

Resolved, That the Democracy of Louisiana place their trust for the perpetuity of the Union in the intelligence, the patriotism and the discriminating justice of the American people.

Resolved, That the popular will is the sovereign power, forming the basis of all free representative governments, conferring authority for special purposes in the promotion of the common benefit, and through its agents, whether as State or Federal governments, administering their common interests.

Resolved, That when, for purposes of common defense and general welfare, the States formed and entered into a Federal league, they parted with no portion of their sovereignty—except for certain purposes—to the common agents of the confederacy; and that to recall the authority so delegated for good and sufficient cause, and to judge of the sufficiency of that cause, and to withdraw from said confederacy, when the benefits of Union are exceeded by evils, was a reserved right—Union being the means of securing liberty and happiness, and not the end to which they should be sacrificed.

Resolved, That the prohibition of slavery, by the ordinance of the 13th of July, 1787, in the Territory ceded by the Commonwealth of Virginia and other States, was a dangerous violation of that obligation solemnly assumed by the Congress of the Confederation in their resolution of October the 10th, 1780, whereby, the unappropriated lands, ceded and relinquished to the United States, pursuant to the recommendation of Congress of the 6th of September, 1780, were to be disposed of for the common benefit of the people of the United States, and be settled and formed into States, to become members of the Federal Union, with the same rights of sovereignty, freedom and independence as the other States.

Resolved, That the convention between the Governments of France and the United States, ratified by the treaty of the 30th of April, 1803, secured, in the most solemn manner, and according to the principles of the Federal Constitution, to the inhabitants of the Province of Louisiana, embracing the present Territories of Kansas and Nebraska, the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages and immunities of citizens of the United States; the admission of said Territory into the Union at the earliest possible period consistently with the principles of the Federal Constitution; and protection and maintenance in the free enjoyment of their liberty, property and the religion which they professed.

Resolved, That the Territory of the United States, whether acquired by treaty, purchased by the common treasure, or conquered by the common valor of the country, is the common property of all; That any act of Congress modifying, restricting or compromising the right to there settle and inhabit with slave or other property, is in violation of the reserved rights and privileges of the aggrieved party; and, an usurpation and exercise of treasonable power, which must ultimately in a calm and resolute withdrawal from a compact, all the obligations of which the South is expected scrupulously to fulfill, from all the benefits of which she is sought to be ignominiously excluded.

Resolved, That the attempt to deliberately exercise said power, by a majority in the House of Representatives of the Congress of the United States, in their efforts to arrest the action of the general government in the maintenance of the law, imposes the imperative duty upon the people of the Southern States, of causing to be convened their respective State Legislatures, and through them to sustain, by all constitutional means, the integrity of the general government, and the rights of the people in their persons and property.

Resolved, That this Convention most cordially ratifies the nomination of James Buchanan for President and of John C. Breckinridge for Vice President of the United States, and recognize in them, that capacity, firmness

and integrity, which will secure to the people of the United States honor abroad, and happiness and prosperity at home.

Resolved, That we, the Democracy of the State of Louisiana, without reservation, unanimously and proudly recognize in the platform of principles enunciated by the Cincinnati Convention, declarations, which the people of the whole Union can cordially endorse as the expression of sentiments of loyalty to the Union, and embodying the true feelings of the National Democracy upon all questions therein embraced.

While we write, the Know Nothing delegations from St. Helena and this parish are passing round the Square on their way to the barbecue at Jackson today. We counted them by two and two in a few seconds. We learned, however, as the cause of this slim attendance from St. Helena, that there are many of the Know Nothings in that parish, sick, and unable to turn out. From the appearances, we fear the great meeting of to-day will turn out a sad disappointment.

"Strike the cymbal, sound the Drum, Huzza, Huzza, the people come."

K. N. HANDBILL.

No man can number the people that are now rushing out of the anti-southern Know Nothing clans and into the ranks of the great National Democracy. They come daily and hourly, and still they are coming. The ablest and truest and brightest ornaments of the old opposition, in this State are, in all directions, ranging themselves in the ranks of the only national party, and the only party who now upholds and defends the constitutional rights and equity of the southern States.

We publish the following gratifying intelligence with pleasure.

Judge O. N. OGDEN, of the Rapides parish, has written a long letter to Hon. Thos. O. Moore, Democratic Elector for the Fifth District, in which he declares his intention of supporting the Democratic nominees. The letter is published in the Alexandria Democrat, of the 2d inst. After reviewing the field and the different candidates, Judge Ogden says:

I shall cast my vote for you and your co-electors, in the conscientious belief that upon the success of your party in the coming election depends in a great degree the peace of the country if not the preservation of the Union.

We heard it hinted that Judge Ogden had been invited and was expected to address the Know Nothings at their barbecue near Jackson. Will their committee please to publish his reply?

We also learn that Mr. Simral of Woodville was also invited and expected to address the same meeting. We should be pleased also to see his reply in print. Can we be gratified?

Interesting Letter from California.

CAMPO SECO POST OFFICE, July 18th, 1856.

The vigilance committee are still in power. I am still down on them, I consider them anti-southern in their feelings. The news of the Cincinnati nominations was received here with delight; only one thing in their platform having a tendency to mar our enthusiasm; that was the rejection of the great Pacific Railroad. But notwithstanding, we will roll up a majority of 10,000 for old Buck and Black. I know of over twenty Know Nothings in this town who were always Whigs—some of them died in the wool, bigoted Whigs—who have told me that from this time henceforth they will vote with the Democratic party. All national Know Nothings and southern men will go for Buchanan. This will leave but two parties, the Black Republican and Democratic. A Northern man, from the State of Maine, a man of intelligence and Clay Whig—though lately a Know Nothing—asked me how the south would go. I told him in mass for the Democratic candidates. He said he would vote for old Buck, and would hereafter work in Democratic harness. He remarked that to him it was most singular that there should be any other party south but the Democratic party. That to him the movements of the Black Republicans were transparent. Their sole object is to defeat an election at all by the people, and in that case throw the election into the House, play the Banks game upon us, and thus secure an abolition President. That he had no objection to Fillmore and Donelson, but every vote given to them would have a tendency to defeat an election as above stated, and he would thus be guilty, though indirectly, of voting for a fanatical abolitionist—for a man who is a traitor to his country—for a man whose political creed is in open war with the sacred provisions of the Constitution—for a man who would not scruple to battle down the time-honored bulwarks of our republican liberties. And as an American, who loves his country, he thinks it his duty to do all in his power to defeat so great a calamity; and knows no better way than that of cooperating with the Democratic party—a party that has ever regarded the Constitution as the great palladium of American liberty, a party that is at

ways found battling for the entire Union; and finally, a party, the very essence of which is to know no north, no south, no east, nor no west.

It is surprising to me that the south will allow themselves to be hoodwinked by the political scheming of northern Yaukees. Probably I being in a northern State, can see through their tricks better than if I remained in the south.

I see the New York Tribune has already commenced to show how a President may be elected without receiving a single southern vote.

All the southerners here, with whom I am acquainted have come into the Democratic ranks; and the same thing is true all over the State. Southerner and Democrat are here synonymous terms. The Union-loving men from the north, who have heretofore acted with the Know Nothings, have found out that Germans and Irishmen are more desirable companions than the abolitionists, and they, too, are coming out and enlisting, in the coming fight, under the Democratic banner. J. Y. D.

Fillmore's men North and South.

The organ of Black Republicans, the N. Y. Tribune, of the 25th ult., uses the following language respecting the aid which the Fillmore men in Congress gives to the Black Republican cause whenever they are in a tight pinch in carrying any of their revolutionary measures.

"We fear the bare majority so gallantly presented by the friends of Free Kansas in the House cannot be maintained through the week now opening—that the allies of the Border Ruffians will call back absentees enough to reject the Proviso and pass the bill without it. But even such a defeat will be the next thing to a victory, if the Republicans stand to their guns and go down with colors flying. We have no majority, and never had, in the present House when full; when we have carried any point, it was by help of a small segment of the Fillmoreites, who realize that to vote against Free Kansas is to forfeit the favor of their constituents and renounce all hopes of a re-election."

Thus it will be seen that, if the election should go to the House, but precious little dependence is to be placed in the Fillmoreites, in favor of any other candidate but Fremont.

But what is the use of referring to the character of Fillmore's Northern friends when we find among his most prominent Southern friends, men who even go further than those North and openly declare for Fremont as their second choice. Here are most unworthy examples of their traitorism to the South:

"ASTOUNDING DECLARATION.—Mr. Peter Alexander, of Tensas parish, the Fillmore Elector for the 6th District of Louisiana, declared in his speech in this place on Monday last, says the Natchitoches Chronicle, in a discussion with the Hon. H. Gray, that IF THE PRESIDENTIAL CONTEST WERE CONFINED TO FREMONT AND BUCHANAN, HE WOULD NOT VOTE FOR BUCHANAN. People of Louisiana, ponder well over this declaration made by a prominent leader of the Fillmore party."

We also add other precious Know Nothing sentiment. Read them Louisianians. Read them Fillmoreites and blush for shame. Blush that you are native born Southern men and can tolerate such sentiments as these. Blush that you belong to a party in the South who has forsaken the South and who are Southern submissionists to Northern abolition aggression. Blush that you belong to a southern party who would thus favor and fettle and eringe around the black hearted oppressors and slanders of your homes and hearths.

"The interests of the south would be as effectually promoted by the election of John C. Fremont as by the election of James Buchanan." Speech of W. B. Lewis at the K. N. barbecue at Alexandria, August 16th, 1856. "I would rather support John C. Fremont than James Buchanan for President."—W. B. Lewis, at the same time and place.

Remember, John P. Hale said he intended to abolitionize the South with Know Nothingism.

Senator Pugh of Ohio.

From a late powerful speech of this gentleman, delivered in the City of Baltimore, we take the following extract. It most truly defines the position of Know Nothingism in this great struggle.

Know Nothingism is advancing neither the interest of the South or the security of the Union—in the present contest. It is groveling in the muck and mire of political offals and has no higher aims or aspirations than to demolish political and religious freedom, and can see nothing more dangerous than popery and furriners. It is truly a dark lantern, Know Nothing faction.

It was a most famous story of Patrick Henry, that at the siege of Yorktown, when the American army on the one side and the French army on the other were drawn up to witness the humiliation of their enemy, there was heard the voice of one Johnny Hook crying from camp to camp, "Beef!" "Beef!" "Beef!" And now, when the Democratic party is

battling in defense of the Constitution and the Union against this organized conspiracy of Black Republicans, we see thousands of men, honest, doubtless, but misguided, going about to mislead people with the cry of "Pope," "Pope," "Pope." Let us meet the enemies in our midst, and when we have secured our Government from domestic violence, and decided whether we will live under the Constitution as it now is or not, it will then be full time for us to see about taking care of the Pope. The burden of this battle is not upon you. It is upon that gallant old Senator who addressed you to-night, (Mr. Cass,) and upon others in the Northern States, who are like him in that which is national, and that which is noble. Will you help us, or will you stab us to the heart? That is the question for you to decide. If you throw your votes away; if in a time like this we hear from the Southern States, whose rights we are endeavoring to maintain, that we care nothing for their rights; that they are all engaged in paltry, trifling questions, things of no practical importance, or at worst of but temporary disadvantage; if you in the State of Maryland, and in other States of the South, cast your votes for Millard Fillmore, never ask the North to stand up in your defense again. You will have betrayed yourselves and you will also have betrayed your friends. That is the warning I have to deliver, and I deliver it to you from my heart of hearts.

For what are you fighting? Do you intend that the Black Republican party shall achieve success in the coming election? What have you to hope from that party? It will either adhere to its professions, in which event you yourselves are the slaves in this Republic; or, if it does not adhere, it will set an example of profligacy as fatal to the Republic as if it should carry out its professions. This is your contest; for in the defense of your peace and quiet, the peace and quiet of the whole country will be maintained. And if in a struggle like this you are led astray by the professions of Know Nothing orators and newspapers, you will resemble nothing so much as the character mentioned in The Pilgrim's Progress, who was raking the ground with his muck-rake while the stars of glory were hung out over his head, for he was so engrossed with the scraps and bits he raked out that he could not lift up his eyes and see the glories above him, yet within his reach.

LETTER OF W. M. BURWELL.

The letter of this distinguished Virginian we insert with much pleasure, and call special attention of all to it, but particularly all National Southern Know Nothings. Mr. Burwell was in the June Convention of 1855, and is the author of the celebrated 12th section.—During the last summer he edited the American Organ, at Washington city, and gave that paper all the character it ever has had, which it has lost since. He is quite a loss to the Know Nothing party in Virginia. At the spring election last year, he was chosen Senator from Bedford county, which position he voluntarily resigns back to his former political associates. Read his startling political letter:

To my Constituents: Having been elected to the Legislature upon the nomination of the American party, it is with much regret that I find it inconsistent with my principle of political action to support either the creed or the candidate of that party at the ensuing Presidential election.

In doing so I mean no disrespect to those who compose the party. I consider the immediate objects of its organization vindicated. The necessity for some reform in the laws of naturalization and alien suffrage is acknowledged; the alleged hostility of the American party to a particular religious persuasion has been resolved into the indisputable principle—no one who avows allegiance to any law higher than the Federal and State Constitutions, each within its proper jurisdiction, is fit for political trust. The obnoxious obligation of secrecy has been abolished.

But another important agency was expected from the American party, to which it has, I regret to say, proved wholly inadequate, and it is this disappointment which has rendered my withdrawal from its councils, in my opinion, a matter of public duty.

Regarding the question of slavery as paramount to all others before the American people; satisfied that the Whig party of the North had fused with the Free Soilers, and that the Democratic party was paralyzed by its own dissensions, I had, with many others, sought in the American party a love of Union, a fraternal affection, and a national pride, which should reconcile and quiet forever the differences existing amongst us.

The first national action of this party encouraged the hope that it would realize this patriotic expectation. It announced in June, 1855, that it would maintain the existing legislation upon the subject of slavery as a settlement of the question. Under this declaration some thirty-three members of Congress were elected by the American party in the Southern States.

In February, 1856, this policy was changed. The pledge to maintain existing legislation was substituted by a creed in which not only the subject but the name of "slavery" is carefully ignored. The guarantee for the admission of new slave States, specifically given by the declaration of 1855, is replaced by an article which recognizes the right of the legal citizens of a Territory "to frame their Constitution and laws, and to regulate their own domestic and social affairs in their own mode, subject only to"—the Wilmot proviso, or to "the provisions of the Federal Constitution," which last phrase, under the interpretation of the dominant majority in Congress, means precisely the same thing. With this restriction the privilege of admission into the Union is granted to the Territorial State when it shall