

FELICIANA DEMOCRAT.

CLINTON, LA.

Saturday Morning, October 18, 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.

GRAND TORCH LIGHT PROCESSION.

The Democracy of the Parish of East Feliciana will have a Grand Torch Light Procession at the town of Clinton, on the night of SATURDAY, November 1, 1856.

Come one, come all! Democratic orators will deliver addresses. Let the people assemble.

Democratic Barbecue at Liberty, Miss.

On SATURDAY, the 25th of October, a Democratic Barbecue will be given at Liberty, Miss., to which the citizens of this and the adjoining parishes are cordially invited.

Addresses will be made by the Hon's. Thomas Green Davidson, and A. G. Brown.

Rev. Dr. WINANS will preach on Christian Missions at the Methodist Church in this place, the third Sunday of October.

THE LAST CHANCE.—To-day and Monday are the last days that G. MOSES will remain in Clinton, as he leaves on Tuesday for Woodville. The superior Ambrotypes that this gentleman has taken here, fully justifies us in recommending him to the citizens of that place. He will there have the assistance of his brother, also a skillful operator.

CHAS. McVEA, Esq., is appointed to address the Central Democratic Club this evening.

Among the list of successful candidates who were examined at Annapolis for admission into the Naval Academy we notice the names of Geo. P. Harris and J. H. Comstock of this place.

FALL ELECTIONS, THE SUMMING UP.

The Fall elections are now all over and the question as to our next President, is settled beyond the possibility of a doubt. It now remains for us to exert ourselves to carry out this decision by the largest possible majorities in order to put a final quietus to the factious combinations and their machinations to destroy the Union and the Constitution of this fair and glorious republic, both in the North and in the South.

It is hardly necessary to refer to the elections in the South. They indicate a solid and united front of all the Southern States for Mr. Buchanan. Maryland, the only questionable State heretofore, in her late election for Mayor of Baltimore by so small a majority, satisfies us that she has also reënt assunder her Know Nothing shackles and wheeled into line, completing the solid front of the South.

In the free States, the battle has been fought gloriously and manfully by the national and constitutional men of the Democracy and old line Whigs. In Connecticut, the victory over the Black Republicans and Fillmore Know Nothings united, is of a decisive indication for Mr. Buchanan in November next. In Pennsylvania and Indiana, where the shameful union of Fremont and Fillmore men was complete and they jointly exerted all their powers of falsehoods, frauds and money to defeat the Democracy, single handed, we have overcome all opposition, most triumphantly and most gloriously. These States will secure the election of James Buchanan to the next Presidency. But in addition to these we will certainly get the States of Illinois, New Jersey, California and Michigan—in all probability, New York, New Hampshire, Wisconsin, Maine, and we should not be surprised if Ohio should wheel into line by the 4th of November next.

Thus stands the state of the contest at this time. Fillmore will not get an electoral vote in the Union and the whole contest rests between Buchanan and Fremont. May we not hope that Southern men will lay aside their prejudices, think calmly and no longer blind their eyes to these important truths and thereby give their aid to Fremont, by obstinately persisting in their support of Fillmore.

KANSAS.—Late accounts from Kansas inform us that Gen. Whitfield, the pro-slavery candidate, has been re-elected to Congress by a large majority. Kansas is now beyond question a slave territory and will come in as a slave State, and this in spite of the opposition of Black Republicanism and Know Nothingism, both North and South, this shows what the Democracy are doing to strengthen the South and her institutions.

DEMOCRACY TRIUMPHANT.

Telegraphic dispatches received here yesterday, give the following results of the late State elections. PENNSYLVANIA, Democratic, between five and seven thousand majority; sixteen democratic members of Congress elected, as far as heard from.

INDIANA, Democratic, from five to ten thousand majority. Eight Congressmen, and the Legislature democratic, on joint ballot.

OHIO, Black Republican.

FLORIDA, Democrat.

BATON ROUGE, Oct. 17th.—Democracy triumphant. Thank God!

CONNECTICUT.—The most cheering election news comes from this old State, says the N. Y. News of the 8th. We have a special dispatch which states that eighty-five towns have been heard from, of which the Democrats have carried forty-nine and the Wholles thirty-six, being a gain of eleven for the Democrats.

Col. Pond's Charge.

In his letter to the Baton Rouge Gazette dated the 6th inst., Col. Pond makes the following unjustifiable and outrageous charge against the democracy. Let every democrat and southern man who supports Mr. Buchanan read and remember it through all future time of his life.

"In conclusion, I regard any Southern man, or any Southern organ, who connives at, or contributes directly or indirectly to the maintenance of the Kansas act as interpreted by the Northern Democracy and as endorsed by Mr. Buchanan, as an enemy to his own interests, and as a traitor to the rights and honor of the South."

This is delectable language indeed to be used by one who belongs to a secret order that is occupying the same grounds of opposition to the national democracy that is occupied and contended for by the Black Republicans, and who are fusing and co-operating with that odious party to achieve a common triumph over "the rights and honor of the South."

But we will forbear further comment. We are not disposed to irritate the insane or disturb the dead, as we consider that Col. Pond has more completely committed self destruction than any man we have ever known of, not even excepting the Rev. Col. Stewart.

The Advocate, however, is not disposed so to regard Col. Pond's visionary eccentricities. It makes the following comments upon his insane declaration about traitors &c.

"There is not a Democrat, we venture to assert, South of Masons and Dixon's line who does not fully endorse the interpretation given the Kansas act by the Cincinnati Convention; that interpretation is concurred in by Mr. Buchanan; he accepts and adopts it as the true meaning of the act; so interpreting it, he has received the cordial approval of the entire Southern Democracy, in whose name and in whose behalf we hurl back the calumnious aspersion of this ranting haranguer, this immaculate politician, who dares accuse us of being traitors to the rights and honor of our Southern homes.

We deeply regret being forced to this retaliatory language, but our nature will not meekly submit to the unwarranted insinuations contained in this letter; insinuations against the masses of the South, ungenerous as they are unjust and false."

This charge of the Col. against the Democracy, as traitors, will stick by him to the day of his death. Year after year, it will rise as a Ghost before his appalled and frightened visage.

Design and effect of Know Nothingism.

"The Northern Know Nothings have caught from their Abolition allies the aggressive spirit of fanaticism, and hope to infect their Southern brethren with it and conquer by it. The same fanatical, aggressive spirit, sent from Massachusetts to Kansas, to drive pro-slavery settlers out of that Territory with Sharpe's rifles, has found its way into several localities in the South, seized upon some of the more intolerant and bigotted portion of the Know-Nothings—inciting them to commit treason on Republican institutions, by driving Democratic voters, as much entitled to vote as themselves, from the polls. Already has that aggressive spirit defiled with innocent blood the sacred palladium of liberty—the ballot-box—in Louisville, New Orleans and Baltimore, greatly to the shame and mortification of all good men of every party in the South, whether Democratic Whig or Know Nothing, but rejoiced over by the Black Republicans and their British allies, not because Know Nothing victories have been won in those unfortunate cities, but because the means used to win them, the violence and the bloodshed, are well calculated to bring shame and disgrace upon the whole Southern people and their institutions.

The Black Republican and British pensioned press, not satisfied with inflaming the Northern mind with all manner of incentives, open and disguised, to commit aggressions against Southern institutions, would gladly bring those institutions into disrepute by inciting Southern voters to commit aggressions upon one another at the polls, for differences in religious belief, and then, with trumpet blast, proclaim all such acts of lawless violence, committed on Southern soil, on indubitable proofs to the whole civilized world, of the rottenness and instability of Southern institutions, and the incompatibility of republicanism and negro slavery.—Correspondent of La Courier.

There is but little doubt entertained by any one now, that the spirit which has actuated the and incited the mob to violence, crime and

bloodshed, which has been enacted at New Orleans elections, since the advent of Know Nothingism, is purely of an abolition character. We have but little doubt ourselves of this fact and we have heard many of our most intelligent citizens express the same opinion. This same abolition spirit has manifested itself also in Louisville, in Baltimore, in Richmond, and it was that which created and actuated the "Vigilance Committee" of St. Francisco.

As the writer justly says, it is the same that has created all the difficulties in Kansas, and charged on the southern emigrants by southern men. The same that has created an anti-southern faction in the south. The same that has caused southern men to rejoice over northern abolition victories. The same that approves and sanctions the union of Fillmore's and Fremont's friends in a common cause. The same that is giving aid and encouragement to Fremont's election throughout the South. Will the people of the State of Louisiana suffer their rights to be overthrown, and their voice to be crushed out by the mob violence of these Know Nothing, Abolitionaries, conspirators and assassins in New Orleans? Let them look to it. Know Nothingism is the masked battery of Abolitionism. Let the whole South look to it.

Emblem of Consolidation.

The Know Nothing flag which we see flying in the public square every day, is the old blue light federal emblem of a consolidated government of central sovereign power.

The stars upon it which should represent the sovereign States are so arranged as to form one great star, thereby indicating a subordination of the States to the central government, when the reverse is the true character of their relation to the federal government. This Know Nothing flag repudiates state sovereignty and state rights; merges them in one and constitutes them as tributary to a central consolidated power.

The Closing Struggle.

In one month from this day, says the Union of the 4th inst., the people of the United States will be called upon to take part in by far the most important election which has ever been held in the republic. By their unbought suffrages they will have to decide between freedom and fanaticism, patriots and traitors; whether they desire to preserve and perpetuate the republic as it is, with its glorious confederacy of free, equal, and sovereign States, and its model constitution, the matchless working of which have secured to us entire civil and religious freedom, and a larger share of national happiness, prosperity, and greatness than was ever before vouchsafed to any people.

The issue before the people is not as to choice of men—whether Mr. Buchanan or Mr. Fremont is to be elected President of the United States; but whether the only true, national, conservative party—whose history is a history of faithful, fearless, and unremitting struggles in defence of the Union, the constitution, the equal rights of the States and the sovereign power of the people—is to be defeated, and the country left to the tender mercies of fanatics, demagogues, and traitors. The time for argument and appeal has passed by, and it is gratifying to know that it matters not how the election may result, the action of the people cannot be ignorant or unadvised action. In the present canvass the measures and principles of the democratic party have been discussed to an extent heretofore unknown in this country—not before thin audiences in obscure places, but throughout the length and breadth of the land, and before assemblages of the people that were numbered by tens of thousands. The democratic press has discharged its whole duty. Documents and papers by hundreds of thousands have been scattered broadcast over the land, until the truths has finally found its way alike into the dwellings of the rich and the poor—the abode of wealth and ease, the works op, the farm house, and the log-cabin.

In recurring to the past of the exciting campaign now rapidly drawing to a close, one fact may be mentioned to show the deep and all-absorbing interest which is felt in every section of the Union in regard to the fearfully important struggle in which the democratic party is now engaged. Every true patriot and every eminent statesman, it matters not what their political affinities may have been heretofore, is now found fighting on the side of the democracy in behalf of the country. The most prominent, distinguished, and trusted of the old political organizations, whig and democratic, many of whom, from age, physical infirmities, or inclination, have long retired from public life, are now enrolled under the Buchanan flag, and are doing active and efficient service to rescue the Union from the dangers which are before the foe within. Side by side with the veteran Cass, the indomitable Douglas, the

statesman Hunter, the cool and sagacious Cobb, the eloquent Allen, and the unflinching Toucey, we find Toombs, and Stephens, and Benjamin, and Jones, and Choate, and others who, in the zenith of Clay's and Webster's strength and popularity, were regarded as the brightest jewels of the old-line whig party. And the Van Burens—sire and son—their names must not be forgotten, although there may be spots and blemishes in their political record. True to patriotic instincts, and with a heart yearning for the success of the old party which has for more than half a century resisted, and successfully resisted, the schemes, plots, and machinations of the enemies of the republic, they are now giving their names, their influence, and their best exertions to avert the common danger. If all that is eminent in statesmanship, pure and ardent in patriotism, and self-sacrificing in spirit, can beat back the now gathering tide of fanaticism, then, indeed, is the Union safe beyond all peradventure.

Harmony and co-operation of Fillmore and Fremont's friends—Know Nothingism and Black Republicanism, one and the same.

The following extract of a private letter, from a source of the highest credit, dated Washington, October 6th, gives us true and reliable information as to the double handed and shameful game which is being played by the Fillmore Know Nothings and Fremont Black Republicans to defeat the national Democracy. It will disgust every honest, intelligent Southern man.

WASHINGTON, October 6th.

The friends of Fillmore are concentrating all their efforts to carry Maryland in the South and N. York in the North with the view of throwing the election into the House. There is not however the ghost of a chance for his electoral ticket in any other of the free States. The party organization of the Know Nothings in the non-slaveholding States is completely controlled by the negro worshippers, with perhaps the exception of Ohio, where a feud exists between them, and in New York, where the old animosities of Fillmore and Seward prevent a fusion. In all the States North, electing State officers this fall, save New York a fusion of the Black Republicans and Fillmore Know Nothings has been accomplished even to the nomination of Constables. In Indiana a union electoral ticket has been selected, pledged to cast their electoral votes for whichever candidate, Fillmore or Fremont, may prove the stronger before the people in November. The same arrangement will be made in Pennsylvania, where they are now running the same State ticket. After the State election of the 14th inst., as no electoral ticket has yet been named there by either of those parties.

Fillmore has no electoral ticket in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Iowa, Wisconsin and Michigan." Very respectfully,

L. W. N.

Such then is the complete understanding and cordial co-operation between the Fillmore Know Nothings and the Abolitionists of the free States, in the pending election and Know Nothingism South is rejoicing over their joint victories and giving them aid and comfort in their deep laid schemes for the ruin of the South. Such is their hatred to Democracy that as between it and Black Republicanism they would strengthen and sustain the latter though their own ruin might be the inevitable consequence. "Whom the Gods would destroy they first make mad."

The Issue in a Nut-Shell.

The Columbus Ga. Times and Sentinel says:—There are certain great principles involved in the Presidential contest. The Black Republican party have made up an issue with the South particularly, and with conservative men in every section of the Union. They declare that slavery in the Territories is unconstitutional, and that it is the right and duty of Congress to prohibit its existence in all the Territories, particularly in Kansas and Nebraska.

The Fillmore party joins issue by declaring that slavery is constitutional in all the Territories except Nebraska and Kansas; that in those Territories slavery was abolished by Act of Congress, on the 6th March, 1820; and that that act ought to have been held sacred and inviolable; and that its repeal in 1854 was "reckless and unwise," and wantonly done "to aid in personal advancement rather than in any public good."

The Democratic party joins issue with the Black Republicans by declaring that slavery is Constitutional in all the Territories, Nebraska and Kansas included. The Democratic party also takes issue with the Fillmore party by declaring that the Act of Congress of 6th March, 1820, abolishing slavery in Nebraska and Kansas, being inconsistent with the principle of non-intervention by Congress with slavery in the States and Territories, is inoperative and void.

These are the issues of the canvass, fairly and fully stated. It is for the people to decide which party is right in the November election. If a citizen believes that slavery ought to be

prohibited in all the Territories of the United States, he ought to vote for Fremont and Dayton. If a citizen believes, though, slavery is constitutional in the Territories, that the law of 1820 abolishing slavery in the Territories, now embraced in Nebraska and Kansas, ought not to have been repealed, he ought to vote for Fillmore and Donelson. But if a citizen believes that all the Territories of the United States are open to settlement from every section of the country, and that the people of the Territories ought to be left perfectly free to form and regulate their domestic institutions in their own way, under the Constitution of the United States, he ought to vote for Mr. Buchanan.

Will They Answer?

The N. O. Courier puts the following pertinent queries to the Bee of that city. They are alike pertinent to all K. N. orators and presses.

1. If Mr. Fillmore has ever recanted the opinions he expressed in the "musty, worm-eaten Erie letter," or expressed regret at his votes on all slavery issues during his service in Congress, why don't the Bee publish the evidence, and thereby put to shame the assertions of the N. Y. Express, the Brooks, Hiram Ketchum, and the whole host of presses and orators who support him in the free states, and who proclaim that he still abides by those opinions and votes? The Bee says that its files contain the proof; let it go forth then to the world, even though it may take away all the ground upon which the free state Fillmoreites have placed him.

2. The testimony of Gen. W. R. Miles, a Southern man, who heard Maj. Breckinridge's Tippecanoe speech, is, that on that occasion he did not utter a single word with regard to the extension of slavery, which John G. Calhoun might not have spoken with applause in South Carolina. The New York Express, the Brooks brothers and Hiram Ketchum, all solemnly assert that Mr. Fillmore is, and ever has been opposed to the extension of slavery, or the admission of more slave states into the Union. Does the Bee prefer that position to one which in strict accordance with the doctrine of the rights of the states, denies to Congress the power to interfere in the settlement of the question of slavery, and leaves it to the people themselves, when they are forming their constitution?

3. The Bee avoids any allusion to Mr. Fillmore's declaration at Rochester, in condemnation of the repeal of the Missouri Restriction, and the enactment of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. We now again ask it, and earnestly beg a categorical answer: Do you approve of the language and conduct of Mr. Fillmore on that occasion? Do you think the repeal of the Missouri Compromise was a violation of good faith, and that the Kansas-Nebraska bill was a Pandora's box of political evils, as Mr. Fillmore then asserted?

4. Will the Bee be good enough to show the people of this state what principle of "squatter sovereignty," is to be found in the Kansas-Nebraska bill, which is not also present in the provisions of the Compromise acts of 1850, with regard to the Territories of Utah and New Mexico, and the bill for the organization of Washington Territory, all of which were approved by Mr. Fillmore as President?

Now, neighbor, just love the candor to answer the above questions as a Southern man, indifferent to the effect your replies may have in the Northern States.

THE HON. DUNCAN F. KENNER.

We publish the following letter, which Whigs will read with interest:

ASCENSION, Oct. 9, 1856. Messrs. Editors: You have published in the columns of your excellent journal, so properly named, and so popular in all our creole parishes, that the Hon. Duncan F. Kenner, one of the most influential and distinguished of our fellow-citizens of Louisiana, had withdrawn from the Know Nothing Order.

The anti-Democratic journals, such as the Bee and the vigilant (Know Nothing), and others, have denied this, and announced that our Senator was still of their party. If such had been the truth, be assured, gentlemen, that the Hon. D. F. Kenner would himself have disavowed your article by writing to you. His friends would not have authorized you to publish, almost officially, this important fact except after having obtained a formal declaration from our Senator.

I am able to state that the Hon. D. F. Kenner has caused his name to be erased from the Louisiana Fillmore Electoral ticket, and that he has authorized Mr. John Thibaut, of Ascension, to declare publicly that he will vote in November next, for the candidates of the National Democracy, Buchanan and Breckinridge. Your devoted friend,

P. T. LANDRY.

A student of the Theological Department of Yale College, in a political discourse to the Fremonters of Hamden, Connecticut, a few days since, told his audience that "if Buchanan was elected, there was great danger that slavery would be established in Connecticut."