

GEN. ALEXANDER DECLEUET.

I am much gratified to learn that this sterling Old-Line Whig, at the Benjamin meeting and barbecue at St. Martinsville, on Friday of last week, gave in his entire and hearty adhesion to the Democratic cause, and made an earnest and stirring speech of near an hour in length in support of our gallant standard-bearers, Buchanan and Breckinridge. Thus, we are daily seeing, one after another, the most enlightened and patriotic of the old Whig party wheeling into line, under the Democratic flag, "keeping step to the music of the Union" and the Constitution, and I still expect to see their patriotic example followed throughout Louisiana and the entire South, until, on the election day, there shall be found arrayed against us only those whose party zeal and prejudice are stronger than their love of country. When the Whigs of Louisiana shall have heard from his own lips Mr. Benjamin's clear and convincing exposition of the present attitude of parties touching the slavery question, which has now assumed such a vitality and fearfully interesting shape, and when they hear him give the reasons why he and so many of his brother Whig senators of the South have taken their position in the ranks of the Democracy, in support of our nominees, on the great national principles of the Cincinnati platform, I expect to see the example which those senators have set become contagious and sweep everything before it.

Gen. Declouet, like senator Benjamin, is a man whom the Whigs of Louisiana have ever considered—and justly too—an ornament and a tower of strength to their party. An educated and enlightened planter, a man of exalted moral and personal worth, the representative of an old and highly respectable Creole family, he has ever commanded the undivided confidence of the people of the Attakapas, without respect of party, and has been the recipient of important political honors and public trusts. He has, on a number of occasions, ably represented his district in the State Senate, and he occupied a seat in the Constitutional Convention of 1852. In a late gubernatorial contest he was the standard-bearer of the Whig party against Governor Walker, and he brought out the entire strength of his party, carrying the Attakapas parishes by very large majorities. He was unquestionably one of the most justly popular Whigs in the State.

For some time past, having retired from public life, with a disposition averse to the turmoil of politics, he has stood aloof from present party divisions, not even going to the polls, as I am informed, to vote at the late gubernatorial election, and nothing but a deep sense of his duty to his country, in the present trying crisis, could have caused him to raise his voice in support and encouragement of the Democratic party, which he sees so gallantly battling for the rights of the South under the Constitution. There are times when it is criminal for patriots to be silent. Is it possible for the enlightened remnants of the old Whig party in the South to be idle and indifferent spectators of the contest which is to determine whether the South is to have equal rights with the North under the Constitution—whether every barrier for our protection is to be swept away by the fury of the anti-slavery fanaticism at the North, which meets with no resistance except from the Democratic party? Have they been smitten with judicial blindness that they cannot distinguish friends from foes? If not, let them, like Gen. Declouet, raise their voice like a trumpet to arouse from their lethargy those who are amusing themselves with trifles while such mighty interests are at stake. Let the voice of patriotism be heard above the din of partisan prejudice. Let no patriot dare to sleep at his post. Let no man slum responsibility when his country is in danger.

NEW ORLEANS AND ITS BALLOT.

We would call particular attention to the article below, under the above caption, taken from the Opelousas Courier, of October 11.

Will the mockery of free suffrage, brought about by the unparalleled atrocities which characterized the last three elections in New Orleans, be repeated on the fourth of November, next?

This is a matter of grave import, and much solicitude to us Democrats of the rural districts. It is acknowledged and admitted on all hands that the country parishes will give a large aggregate majority to the Democratic candidates for President and Vice President. Is this majority to be successfully countervailed by the vote of the city, secured as it has heretofore been, by fraud and violence? We say, no! No pure patriot, whatever may be his political attributes, can sanction such wrongs, or will hesitate to approve any rightful or legal remedy that may be resorted to, to repair the abuse.

We fear—and there are evident and strong demonstrations patent in the pretensions and movements of the Know Nothing party—that the scenes of 1855 and 1856 will be re-enacted. We had hoped that the Registry Law of the last session, that favored paucity for election frauds, would, by its provisions, have removed every shadow of pretence or excuse for the repetition of such outrages, and that every citizen whose name was so registered, whether native or naturalized, would have been permitted peaceably to exercise his inestimable privilege of suffrage. But he who believes that men who have acquired and retained place and power by such unworthy means, will not again resort

to them for the purpose of maintaining this local ascendancy, knows but little of the instincts of a portion of the population of that city.

Though the 93 article of the Constitution of the State, recognizes the right and power of the Legislature—aye, commands it—to "support the privilege of free suffrage by adequate laws, and to prohibit, under adequate penalties, all undue influence thereon from power, bribery, tumult, or other improper practice," yet the most stringent legislation which could be desired, could achieve nothing in the moral condition of such a people, the verdicts of whose juries, when the interests of Know Nothingism are involved, has become justly a by-word of reproach and infamy.

There is but one remedy, it seems to us, at all adequate to arrest the evil. It is, to cut off and deprive the constituency who perpetrate such political iniquity, or permit it to be done, the fruits of their ruffian victories. In other words, not to count the vote of New Orleans, when undue influences have been resorted to, to abridge the freedom and security of suffrage.

Under the power rightfully and needfully conferred upon the Governor of the State, by the seventh section of the act of 1855, relative to Presidential electors, "to examine the returns and ascertain therefrom the persons who have been duly elected electors," it is his duty, we think, and from which we vouch he will not shrink, to discard the returns of a vote tainted either with corruption or violence. We commend to the Democracy of the State, and to its entire press, the consideration of our view of this question.

GOV FLOYD AT NEW YORK.

We extract the following passages from the report of the speech delivered by Gov. Floyd, to the merchants of New York, on the 2nd inst.:

Mr. Floyd, on being introduced, was greeted with three cheers for himself, and three more for Old Virginia. He commenced by saying that he felt here the power which had produced the unparalleled commerce and prosperity of New York. There was an especial propriety in their assembling to consider the momentous state of affairs now existing. Confidence was sure to be always felt in the conservatism of New York. Never had the political affairs of the country been in such an alarming condition. He conceded that the Republican party was formidable by its numbers, its talent, and pre-eminently so from the remarkable combinations of the influential press of the North enlisted in its support. To disturb the equality of the two sections would as indubitably subvert the present form of government as disunion itself could possibly do. There was a deep repugnance in every American bosom to arraying one section of the Union against another. To so array them was the blackest crime that could be fastened on the brow of a traitor. There never had been such feelings of hostility between the Americans and the British, as there are now among large portions of the citizens of the North against those of the South, fanned into existence by the spirit of sectionalism. Washington had warned his countrymen of the fatal consequences of a sectional party. Jefferson, Madison and Harrison all saw and warned their country against this evil of sectionalism; and yet when these warnings are repeated by Messrs. Buchanan and Breckinridge, they are denounced and stigmatized as ravings of Southern fanatics and bullies. The sectional array and the election by it of a President of the United States is, he said, a direct and positive violation of the spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and leaves nothing of outrage to be added by any infraction of the letter itself. There is no essential difference between an election of a President by sectional combinations, which exclude one half of the Union from all participation in the canvass, and the direct usurpation of the office without the forms of election at all. The usurpation differs only in degree; the spirit and intent of the Constitution are violated in both instances. This Union, he proceeded to say, was a compact between equal sovereign states, and the great powers necessary for the carrying on of State Governments were specially reserved. To ensure this equality, little Delaware was awarded the same voice in the councils of the nation, as was awarded to New York with her multitudinous population. The President of the United States is intended to be the President of all the states of the Union. It must be perfectly obvious, therefore, he said, that any act which would deprive a large portion of the people of the confederacy of any participation in the privileges of government, thus secured, must be a violation of the Constitution, in spirit and in principle. And such violation might drive the disfranchised states gravely to consider how far they were released from any obligations to adhere longer to a compact which had failed in the objects of brotherhood and mutual protection for which it was formed. We are drifting rapidly to this point, and should, therefore, examine carefully the pretensions of this sectional party to the confidence and support of the people. If it was not for the black stripe on their banner, the Republican party would be like last year's cloud, gone, and gone forever. He had no denunciation of any person to indulge in. The state of things required different arguments—the arguments of reason and facts; and he was prepared to brandish them to-day in the eyes of their adversaries. It was a party which relied wholly on the exclusion and proscription of the South. Its object was to array one part of the country against the other—to put

strife between brother and brother; to instill enmity among those who should live in peace and fraternal love. From 1820 to this day, they have been industriously working to spread the anti-slavery feeling of the North with an engine, not of political power to the black man, but of political power to themselves.

The following are the resolutions which were adopted on the occasion:

Resolved, That the attachment of the City of New York to the Union of these States, is founded on her long experience of the inestimable benefits which it confers on the intimate fraternal relations that her metropolitan position has created between herself and the members of the confederacy, and on her resolute devotion to those great principles of liberty and freedom of intercourse which are at once the offspring and the source of the glorious Constitution under which we live.

Resolved, That the Union is a compact between states greatly differing in climate, in productions, in the application of industry to labor, and in the modes and habits of life; and that it can only be preserved by maintaining in their original honor and equal dignity, every member of the Confederacy.

Resolved, That the Constitution of the United States, the work of patriots and sages, whose equals the world has never seen, has for its basis and corner stone the great idea of a compromise between various and conflicting interests of the most delicate and complicated character; that every year we live adds to the proof of the wisdom and patriotism of those who framed it, and at the same time leads to the conviction that no better or wiser form of Government can ever take its place.

Resolved, That the great motives of interest which led to the adoption of the Compromises of the Constitution, were the dread of foreign interference and of domestic turbulence and anarchy; that these reasons now exist in their full force, and that every consideration of honor, interest, and affection of reverence for our sires and attachment to our children, teaches us to cling to the Union as the true source of our dignity, the great spring of our prosperity, and the sheet anchor of our safety.

Resolved, That the Compromises of the Constitution were dictated moreover by the spirit of brotherly attachment engendered by the common toils, perils and sacrifices of the War of the Revolution; that the Government can only be carried on in the spirit which created it, and that any set of men who systematically draw invidious comparisons between the different members of the Confederacy, and foment dissensions between the States, are in reality, if not in design, traitors to the Government under which we live.

Resolved, That the Government cannot be carried on upon any idea of the inferiority of one portion of the Confederacy to the other; and that any organization of parties on a sectional basis, which must inevitably divide the Union by geographical lines, and array one part of the country against the other, is fundamentally hostile to the whole spirit of the Constitution of the United States, and to that fraternal attachment which is its life-blood.

Resolved, That the election of a President by one-half of those States against the other on a question purely sectional, would be a triumph of might over right, and an exercise of mere numerical strength fraught with imminent danger to the peace and safety of our glorious Union.

Resolved, That the issue in the present election is not whether Kansas or any other Territory shall be a free or slave State, but whether the people of each Territory shall decide and establish for themselves their own organic laws by which they shall be formed into a State equal in sovereign power to the original parties in the Federal compact.

The resolutions were then put and unanimously carried.

OUR CANDIDATE.—Of James Buchanan a correspondent of the Puritan Record says:

"He has good habits, a clear head, a steady firmness of mind, large experience, and a high and impartial spirit. Of Presbyterian denomination, he is a regular church-goer, kind to ministers, and a firm believer in the necessity of religion as a conservative element in the prosperity of the republic."

Withdrawal.

ST. HELENA, Oct. 14, 1856. Respected Friend: I desire to say to you, that I do not belong to the Know Nothing party. I was duped into it, but quit it immediately, as told you last summer after our conversation, that I would. I am a Democrat, and will act with our party, and will vote for its glorious leaders, Buchanan and Breckinridge. Your friend, J. ROBINSON. Hon. T. G. Davidson.

LAST GRAND RALLY.

A MASS MEETING will be held at GREENWELL SPRINGS, on

Wednesday, October 29, 1856.

composed of both parties. Some of the first orators of the day will be present, among whom will be PINEUS POND, Esq., JOHN MEYER, Esq., Maj. A. S. HURON and Col. W. H. ALLEN. A splendid ball in the evening, will close the ceremonies of the day, to which all and every body are invited without further notice. [October 11, 1856.]

Married.

On Sunday evening last, by H. HAWFORD, Esq., at the residence of M. Frank, Mr. B. MOSES, to Miss BARBARA, daughter of Mr. Daniel Wolf, all of this place.

Died.

At her residence, on Monday last, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SOPHIA B. FUGUA, aged 31 years, wife of James O. Fugua, Esq., of this place, and daughter of the late Dr. Mark Beator.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

M. BLOOM, AGENT FOR MRS. A. BLOOM, HAS just opened in Port Hudson, a fine stock of staple and fancy goods: clothing, hats, and shoes, all of the latest and most fashionable style, and of superior quality.

This stock was purchased for cash, and can be sold cheaper than any other goods in the Parish. Purchasers will find it much to their interest to call and examine this stock, before purchasing at any other place.

A good supply of provisions always on hand. Port Hudson, Oct. 14, 1856.

NOTICE.

DURING our temporary absence from the state, W. W. Cook is our lawful and approved agent, to transact our Carriage Business.

BUTLER & KOCH. Clinton, La., Oct. 13, 1856.

The State of Louisiana, No. 2750. Parish of East Feliciana. Late third District Court NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that Bythell Haynes N. has filed in the Clerk's Office of the 7th District Court, his account as Liquidator of the affairs of the Clinton & Port Hudson Rail Road & Banking Company, which will be homologated in thirty days after the publication of this notice, unless legal opposition be made thereto. H. SKIPWITH, D'y Clerk. Oct 16, 1856.

AT TILDONS

May be found the most complete stock of Drugs, Medicines, BOOKS & STATIONERY, AND FANCY GOODS, ever opened in the town. TILDON'S Drug store. Oct 18.

EVERY VARIETY OF PAPER OF the finest and best quality, just opened at TILDON'S Drug store. Oct 18.

NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!! AT SCHLANKER'S.

I AM now receiving and opening, a large and extensive assortment of new goods, pertaining to my line of business.

Liquors & Cordials of every description, Groceries, of every variety, Fruits, both Western and Tropical, Family Provisions, &c. &c. In addition, I have also on hand, a large stock of superior Clothing and Dry Goods.

which I will dispose of at the lowest rate for Cash. The public and his friends generally, are invited to give him a call. Oct 18.

PLANTATION FOR SALE.

THE well-located offers for sale a tract of land, four miles north of the town of Jackson, containing about five hundred and fifty acres. About one hundred acres of the tract is cleared and under fence, it is well timbered and has a fine spring of cold water upon it.

Two thousand dollars, payable as follows: \$400 cash, 400 in one year, 400 in two years, 400 in three years, and 400 in four years, all bearing eight per cent interest from day of sale until paid, and a mortgage retained upon the land until final payment of purchase price.

For further particulars, apply to my agent, D. C. Hardee. [Oct 18] JOHN LONBARD.

Silliman Female Collegiate Institute, CLINTON, LA.

THE next session will commence the first Monday of October, 6th inst., under the following board of instructors: Rev. HENRY McDONALD, A. M., Principal, Rev. HULERY MOSELEY, A. M., Vice Principal, Mrs. SALLIE MOSELEY, Matron, Miss CORNELIA MOORE, Miss ISABELLA JANE MOSELEY, Miss WILHELMINE ANN SLAGGHER, Mr. JULES KARAKATES, Professor of Music. Terms are the same as before.

Boarding, per session of five months, \$60 00 Washing, when done in the Institute, per doz 50 Tuition in the Primary department, 15 00 " " Academic " " 20 00 " " Collegiate " " 25 00 Music on the Piano or Guitar, per session 25 00 Vocal Music, each scholar per session 1 00 Incidental expenses " " 2 50 Either one of the Ancient or Modern languages 10 00 Fancy needle work, drawing and painting extra. Boarders will be expected to provide their own bedding, lights, towels, &c. Pupils will be received at any time and charged from the day of entrance to the end of the session. The charge for Music and other branches for which there is an extra fee, will be made from the time of commencing such extra branch to the end of the session. Deductions will not be made for discontinuance or absence except in cases of protracted sickness. Persons not entered as regular pupils can receive lessons in Music, French of any other branch, on the same terms as pupils, though only in the Institute.

HENRY McDONALD, Clinton, La., Oct. 18, 1856.

NEW FLOUR.

FRESH and New Flour, just received and for sale by J. G. D'ARMOUD. aug 30.

VEGETABLE TINCTURE.

JUST RECEIVED, a fresh supply of Dr. Hampton's celebrated Vegetable Tincture, at the Drug store of NORWOOD TILDON. aug 30.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

A GENUINE article of A. G. BRUCE'S Mexican A Mustang Liniment, just received and for sale by april 26, 1856. NORWOOD TILDON.

LEMON SYRUP.

MADE from the fruit. A fresh supply, just received and for sale at the Drug Store of NORWOOD TILDON. may 31.

PAINTS, OILS, &c.

BEECHENO, the Druggist at Clinton, La., HAS BOUGHT, received, and is now prepared to supply his patrons and the public generally, with the following articles, in any quantity, of first rate quality, and upon liberal terms.

White lead in oil or dry, Van Dyke brown, Red lead in oil or dry, Terra d'Sienna burnt or raw, Zinc paint, Gold and other bronzes, " " silver leaf, Raw linseed oil, Boiled, " " Carmine, Spirits of turpentine, Lytharge and sugar lead, Copal varnish, no. 1, 2, Grinding tools, Carriage " Badger brushes, Furniture " Marking brushes, White damar varnish, Camel hair pencils, Japan varnish, Teats foot oil, Japanner's gold size, Tamer's oil, Prussian blue in oil or dry, Lead oil, Brown amber, " " Sweet oil, 1st and 2nd, Yellow ochre, " " Celestial blue, Chrome and Paris green in oil or dry, Chrome yellow, orange, and lemon, Chinese and American vermilion, Paint and varnish brushes French and American. march 22, 1856.

CLOTHING, HATS, BOOTS, & SHOES.

THE LATEST styles of finest material and best finish, on hand and for sale by MILLS, CLEVELAND, & Co.

HOTELS.—STAGE LINE.

UNION HOTEL,

(Late Carman's), EVANS WHITE, PROPRIETOR. N. E. Corner of the Public Square, CLINTON, LA.

THIS well known House is now open for the accommodation of Travelers and the Public generally. Attached thereto is a good Stable. Conveyances furnished when required. may 17

NEW ORLEANS PACKET.

THE steamer BELLA DONNA, Capt. Wm. McCabe, leaves New Orleans, every Saturday evening, for Williamsport, port, touching at all intermediate points; returning, leaves Bayou Sara, every Wednesday on the arrival of the Cars from Woodville, touching at Port Hudson and all intermediate places. Particular attention paid to the receiving and landing of passengers and way freight, at all hours of the day and night. dec 1

WILLIAM ELDER'S

Clinton and Baton Rouge Daily Line, of MAIL STAGES.

HAVING resumed the management of the Mail Stage Line, between Clinton, Baton Rouge, and Jackson, the undersigned would respectfully inform the travelling public, that his Coaches will run each way, EVERY DAY IN THE WEEK, excepting Sundays, leaving Clinton and Baton Rouge, at 9 o'clock, A.M.

From Clinton to Baton Rouge, \$3 00 Clinton, \$3 00 Jackson, 1 00 Jackson, 2 50 Mt. Willing, 2 00 Mt. Willing, 2 00 Plains, 2 50 Plains, 1 50

Every attention paid to the comfort and convenience of passengers. mar 24 WM. ELDER.

NEW LIVERY STABLE!

C. P. JARRETT, C. A. CRAN

JARRETT & CRANE, (West Side of the Public Square.) CLINTON, LA.

WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE to the citizens of East Feliciana and the traveling public generally that they have opened a NEW LIVERY STABLE.

in Clinton, and that they intend to keep constantly on hand an extensive assortment of Carriages and Buggies, and a large number of buggy, carriage and riding horses, ready at all times for hire, and the conveyance of travelers to any point they may desire, on the most reasonable terms. Horses will be received and fed by the Meal, Day, Week or Month, and every attention and care bestowed. A liberal share of patronage is respectfully solicited. aug 23 JARRETT & CRANE.

RAIL ROAD NOTICE.

ON AND AFTER the first day of September next, all persons receiving Freight, will hereafter be required to pay on delivery. No TARIFFS. The Rail Road Company will not be responsible for freight delivered along the road, except at stations where they have agents. Storage charged on all freight remaining at the Depot ten days. Aug 22, '56. H. MARSTON, Agent.

Dr. G. W. MAYBERRY.

(LATE OF THE FELICIANA INSANE ASYLUM.)

HAVING permanently located at the residence of Dr. LESLIE, respectfully offers his professional services to the neighborhood and surrounding country. He hopes, after an experience of twenty years in the practice of medicine and surgery to merit a liberal portion of patronage. aug 9.

DAGUERRETYPES!

AMBROTYPES AND PHOTOGRAPHS.

MOSES, direct from the City of New Orleans, would inform the public, and the citizens of Clinton, that he is prepared to take

IN A SUPERIOR MANNER, Pictures by either of the above named processes.

Rooms at White's Tavern. Pictures warranted, and never delivered until satisfactory. Those wishing pictures must apply at once, as his stay in this place will be of short duration. July 25.

DENTISTRY!

Dr. F. R. TAYLOR, DENTAL SURGEON.

BATON ROUGE, LA.

Office Second floor of Heroman's Brick Building, opposite the Presbyterian Church. Private entrance on Florida street.

Office Hours—From 8 o'clock, A. M., to 2 o'clock, P. M., and from 3 o'clock to 5, P. M. aug 30.

Saddle, Bridle, and Harness Manufactory

E. ROSS.

North side of the public Square.

SUCCESSOR TO S. LOOMIS.

WOULD respectfully inform his patrons and the public in general, that he has just received a large and well selected assortment of LEATHER, HARDWARE, &c.

suitable for the manufacture of any and every article that may be wanted or called for in his line of business; viz.

SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, &c.

His stock of Leather has been selected with great care, and is of the best quality.

The Saddlery Hardware is direct from New York, and is of the latest style and pattern.

With competent and experienced workmen to manufacture this material, he hopes to give perfect satisfaction, and will warrant all work both as to quality and execution.

CALL AND EXAMINE.

All open accounts due in November. jun 26 1y

Gold and Silver Spectacles.

A WELL SELECTED and superior assortment of Gold, silver, and Steel rimmed Spectacles to suit all ages constantly on hand and for sale by WM. SADLER, Brick Row. a 41

WINES, CORDIALS, & LIQUORS.

CALL and examine the subscriber's stock of Wines, Cordials, and Liquors. WM. GURNEY.

LEECHES! LEECHES!!

KEPT constantly on hand and for sale at the Drug Store of NORWOOD TILDON.

DR. M. A. SIMMONDS' Celebrated Liver Medicine and Purifying Pills, just received and for sale, on commission, by NORWOOD TILDON. July 18, 1856. Sole Agent.