THE REGISTER.

SAM'L BARD, Editor.

MONROE, (Parish of Ouachita, La.)

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1859.

The Union Dissoived.

As a pack of fanatical fools North and South are about to dissolve this glorious Union, we call upon all who are indebted to the "REGISTER" to call at once and pay up. For one, we can't afford to give up our hard earnings and the "Union" to boot. That would most certainly be going it with too great a looseness. Pay up.

Thanks.—The McRae and Peerless have our thanks for city papers.

As yet we are under no obligations to our *Senators* and *Congressmen* for public documents.

Police Jury.—This body meets on Monday next, at this place. As important business will be transacted, all the members are requested to be present.

As yet there is no prospect that Congress will organize for some time to come.—We will give extracts from the President's Message as soon as received.

Preaching.—The Editor of this paper will deliver a discourse at the Bayou De Siard Church, near G. Routon's, on Sabbath next, the first of January. Services to commence at 11 o'clock, A. M.

Rev. Dr. Newton.—In our Sunday Column of to-day will be found an obituary notice of this Southern Divine, from the pen of Robt. McLain, D. D., now a Senator in the Mississippi Legislature. Dr. Newton was truly one of the South's greatest men, and in his death she loses one of her brighest ornaments. He was a man of decided genius, and in his death, the church of God sustains an irreparable loss.—Dr. Newton leaves to posterity the rich fruits of a great mind. May his ashes rest in peace. Upon him the second death can have no power.

Col. A Levison is strongly supported for the Secretaryship of our State Senate by country journals, which speak of his Democracy in the highest terms, and of his tried capacity for this office. In all this we heartily concur, and should be greatly pleased at the election of Colonel L.—*Old Delta.*

So far as we know, the country Senators favor the election of Col. Levison, because of his superior qualifications for the post. No man in the State is better qualified to fill the post of Chief Secretary than Col. L. We shall be delighted to hear of his election.

Picayune.

Holbrooks, of the *Picayune*, we should say, is not even a good bed-horse. Sir Oracle never could be. The *Picayune* itself, in point of influence, is hardly a second-rate sheet.—Flunkyism, toadyism and old fogyism will yet be the death of the concern, unless Col. Lumsden takes sole charge of it.—*Southern Times.*

For one, we have always looked upon the *Picayune* as an impartial, able and dignified sheet. As for Col. Holbrook, we consider him the right man in the right place. An annual (which the *Picayune* enjoys) income of a hundred thousand dollars, must certainly constitute him a tolerable safe "*bed-horse.*"—Our good and kind friend of the *Times* should remember that, "It is as great a point of wisdom to hide ignorance, as to discover knowledge.

The Baton Rouge Advocate notices the return of Capt. H. W. Allen, Representative from West Baton Rouge. He has partially recovered from his late indisposition. The Advocate says he will be urged for the Speakership by many of his friends.—*N. O. Delta.*

We have had the pleasure of meeting Capt. Allen since the above notice appeared in the Advocate, and he assures us that, although very grateful to the kindness of those who have made such flattering use of his name, he will not submit his name for the position in question.

In regard to the Speakership, we believe the majority of the Democracy in the House, (our opinion is based upon interviews and correspondence with prominent members from different parts of the State) look to Hon. Chas. H. Morrison, of Ouachita, as the able and worthy successor of Hon. W. W. Pugh, Speaker of the last House.—*Baton Rouge Advocate.*

Personal.

Washington, Dec. 21.

In the Senate to-day Mr. Slidell introduced a bill, making an appropriation to facilitate negotiations for the purchase of Cuba.

This is a proper move in the right direction. Give us Cuba, and the sooner the better.—*Ed. Register.*

Hon. T. O. Moore, Governor elect, of this State, says the Baton Rouge Advocate, was on a visit to Baton Rouge on the 15th inst. He was in fine health.

We hope to see all parts of the State represented at the inauguration of the distinguished Governor elect. North Louisiana will be well represented on the occasion. The excellent qualities of the Governor elect aside from politics commend him to the warm consideration of all.—*Ed. Register.*

Louisville, Dec. 21.

Hon. Linn Boyd, Lieut. Governor of Kentucky, died at his residence in Paducah on Saturday last.

In the death of Col. Boyd the South loses a devoted friend and so does the Union.

Hon. Lewis T. Wigfall, a straight out Democrat, has been chosen U. S. Senator by the Legislature of Texas. In the late election he opposed Houston.

General Scott and San Juan.—General Scott has surprised all his friends. He has come back from his mission to San Juan a victor, so far as his instructions would allow him.

Slidell.—The *True Delta* of the 22d says, Slidell must be defeated for the U. S. Senate.

Does it mean, by a *True Delta* candidate? If so, we shall positively file a bill of exceptions. Demented men will not answer for Senators in Congress. If the *Delta* wishes Slidell's defeat, it will do well to keep still, for its abuse is praise, ensuring success.

Among the letters read at the late Fanuell meeting was one from ex-President Pierce. It was very lengthy and very able, and the meeting received it with great enthusiasm.

Misprints will place themselves in other columns than those of the REGISTER. The author of a temperance novel who wrote "Drunkenness is folly," was horror struck to read, "Drunkenness is jolly."

Our Schools.

In spite of repeated failures, we are now fully persuaded that we have here a permanent institution for the instruction of boys, which will increase with the growth of the town and extend its blessings far into the future. An elegant academy—one worthy of Monroe—has recently sprung up before the talismantic touch of the vital principle of a united will.—The will to do and the soul to dare make the heroes of the world and win the trophies of victory in battle strife, or in the noble arena of moral and intellectual contest. All we now require to render our Male School permanent, is a determination and consert of action.

Prof. Page informs us, that the prospect of rending the Academy entirely permanent is no longer a matter of doubt. He was inaugurated, as principal, on the 17th of October, and at this time he has on his roll the names of over forty students, with a flattering prospects of numerous additions.

Prof. Page is a ripe scholar, an accomplished gentleman and a fine teacher, which should be a sufficient inducement for our citizens to vie with him in building up and establishing a flourishing Institution of learning in this place.

Our Female Academy, under the guidance of Col. F. A. Hall, is also in a most prosperous and flourishing condition and bids fair, speedily, to rank among the first of Female institutions in Louisiana. The space allotted us for this article is too limited to admit of all we have to say in favor of these institutions now growing up in our town. The true interest and honor of Monroe depends upon the success of a liberal and refined education in our midst. Our Parish has an abundance of physical wealth; but where, we ask, is that educational wealth which constitutes true and genuine greatness? Unless we can erect schools among us with all the appliances for a thorough education, we will do well to quit in disgust and send our children to abolition schools, to be educated in all the arts of refined modern fanaticism. A few gentlemen (residing in Monroe) are putting forth strong efforts to sustain institutions of learning in this place, and we call upon the country at large to second the effort in every way they possibly can.

Gone! Clean Gone!!

It appears by the proceedings of the Democratic convention, that Gen. C. Clarke, of Bolivar, E. M. Yerger, of Hinds, and our cotemporary, Purdom, of the Jackson Eagle, were regularly and *ceremoniously* admitted into the Democratic church. These gentlemen have all been Whigs of prominence. Gen. Clarke ran as a candidate for Congress against Gen. Reuben Davis, in 1857; Mr. Yerger made a "small experiment" for Governor the same year, and our gallant cotemporary, whom we regret to lose more than any of them, made his reputation as a brilliant and enthusiastic editor during the memorable campaigns of '55, '56 and '57. They have all wandered off after false gods; the seductive blandishments of the strong side overcame their former regard for the gentler and more modest virtues of conservative principles, and they have gone.—Farewell!—*Vicksburg Whig.*

We will simply remind our friends of the *Whig*, that the above gentlemen are becoming sensible, and we hope soon to hear of their sound conversion to the principles of the National Democracy, for

"While the lamp holds out to burn,
The vilest sinners may return."

From the Dalles (Oregon) Journal.

President Buchanan.

Detraction and calumny are never so well outlofed as when occupied with the character of the most distinguished men of the times—the representative men of a people. It has been said, however, by the great master of English song, that distinction serves with men, as

——"a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away,
And what hath mass or matter by itself
Lies righ in virtue and unmingled."

Few statesmen of the nation have been more maligned or have been more unwarrantably and licentiously aspersed than the President of the United States. Yet in every position of distinction to which, in his long and varied political career, he has been raised, he has so discharged the duties of his station, has so stood the ordeal of high functions, that uniformly he has filled even the measure of his friends' proud anticipations, whether as senator, ambassador abroad, Minister of State, or President of this Confederacy. This, we confidently believe, will be the verdict of history—the judgment, indeed, of all but the political bigot—a few years hence, when his political sagacity and integrity as a statesman will be as thoroughly recognized as his ability is acknowledged at the present day. The events with which he has been immediately connected and has influenced will then be fully appreciated as recorded in history, where the statesmanlike breadth of his political views and policy will be apparent. He will then be recognised as a statesman singularly national and above the *prejudices* of section—as one eminently fitted by mental organization for the presidency of this Government; as one who has never quailed at the helm, but was able, with a clear vision and a firm hand, to see and steer the vessel of State through the true channel into a haven of safety, undeceived by false lights.

A Northern man by birth and life-long associations, with strong State pride and decided State affinities and affection, invariably, in Congress, Mr. Buchanan was found voting and speaking with signal, telling ability and a winning eloquence—a foremost champion of democracy—in opposition to all sectional measures, to all that interfered with the harmony of the political union of the sections, and in support of all that tended to strengthen and preserve that harmony or enhance the greatness of our Confederacy. Despising the mean arts of the sectional demagogue, as well as the unreasonable clamor of sectional passions, and inspired with a deep sense of the value of the Union for each and all of the States, he seemed from an early day to have chosen for his motto—

"That which combined us was most great,
and let not
A leaner action rend us."

To the weight of solid talents he has united that conservative stability which come from ample wealth and industrious political and general culture. He has sedulously preserved a record free from sectionalism. Thus it was when the national mails were stuffed with newspapers designed to reach and excite the slaves of the South to insurrection, he was found ready to support measures for the suppression of those baleful, pestilent missives of discord and murder, notwithstanding the clamor about the inviolability of the mails. So, too, when Arkansas was admitted with a constitution authorizing slavery, he, as to-day, was the champion of the doctrine of the right of the people to determine that question for themselves, without outside obstacle or interference. He also resisted every effort of bad faith to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia; voted for Mr. Calhoun's resolution of 1837, affirming the equality of the South in the Union; and when so many able Northern and Southern statesmen, unable to shake off sectional jealousy on the one side, and political prejudices and party affinities on the other, were strenuously opposed to the acquisition of Texas, he was among the sturdiest, and most effective advocates of that measure. The platform upon which he has uniformly stood has been a broad one, framed with a carefully considered view to the rights and the common weal of the States—excluding everything calculated to excite dissension or weaken the cohesion of the national structure. Such, we confidently believe, will be the estimate of the historian of the times in which he lived, and who will record of the Administration of James Buchanan that it was national when sectionalism was rife and arrogant.

[From the Ohio Statesman.]

The Democratic Party.

In this day of excitement, bitter strife and sectional agitation, when men seem to plot treason, to excite insurrection and rebellion and when the enemies of our free institutions have even sundered the ties which once bound many of the religious organizations in the bonds of Christian fellowship, and united the members thereof, whether they resided in the North or in the South, it is gratifying to note the fact that a political organization still exists, the principles of which are as broad as the Union itself, and the members thereof whether they reside in Maine or Louisiana, Delaware or California, or any other of the States of this Union, are in feeling, sympathy and attachment, the defenders of the Constitution, the lovers of the Union, and the steadfast friends of the glorious institutions under which we as a people enjoy such rich blessings and privileges. The Democratic organization is co-extensive with the Union; it is in every State, and its votaries are impressed with the absolute necessity of maintaining the ascendency in the affairs of the nation, and holding aloft its banner of nationality until the enemies of the Union are overthrown and effectually put down. It is believed that the success of sectional fanaticism would be fatal to the Union, and all agree that if a rupture were to take place in the confederacy of States, it would be fatal to us as a people. The evils which would follow no man can calculate. It is the determination of the Democratic party that, if they can prevent it, no such evil shall befal us.

We believe that an intense interest pervades the great mass of the democratic party at this time, impressed as they are with the grave importance of the position they occupy, and the critical condition in which the peace and safety of the Union is placed, by the designing schemes of mad and ambitious men, who have wickedly and too successfully excited many of the people of the free States against their brethren of the South, to a degree that portends the most serious danger. The condition of things as they now exist must be met by the Democracy, and the waves of disunion and treason must be turned back, and the authors of discord and fanaticism rebuked and defeated. To meet the exigency in a becoming manner it will be necessary for Democrats North and South to not fritter away any of their strength by a discussion, within their own organization, of abstractions which amount to but very little practically, no difference how they may be settled. Let the whole energy of the Democracy be put forth in a united and vigorous war on the enemies of the Union, and the equality and fraternity of the States, wherever they may be found, and let that war be kept up firmly and effectively until November, 1860, when the fruit will be a glorious victory over those who would willingly pull down the pillars of the Temple of Liberty, not caring for the consequences that would follow their mad schemes if successful. Let the watch-word be union and harmony in the ranks of the Democracy, and the political destruction of the enemies of the Union. Under that motto all Democrats can rally and fight the good fight.

The Death of Washington Irving.

In the death of Washington Irving (a very recent event) the community of letters has lost one of its most brilliant ornaments. He needs no "storied urn" to perpetuate his fame. He was an original thinker, combining with his powers of humor and pathos a vivid, brilliant imagination. As was said of another, his writings tend to enlarge our sympathies and feelings—to stir the heart with benevolence and affection—to unite man to man, and to build upon this love of our fellow-beings a system of mental energy and purity far removed from the operations of sense, and pregnant with high hopes and aspirations. Irving was born in the city of New York, on the third of April, 1783. His first essays were a series of letters, under the signature of "Jonathan Oldstyle, Gent," published in the Morning Chronicle in 1802.—In 1806, after his return from a European tour, he joined Mrs. Paulding in writing "Salmagundi," a whimsical miscellany, which captivated the town, and decided the fortunes of its authors. Soon after, he produced the "History of New York, by Diedrick Knickerbocker," the most original and humorous work of the age. He was the author of the "Sketch Book," which was published in New York and London in 1819 and 1820, and which met a success never before received by a book of unconnected tales and essays. He subsequently published "Bracebridge Hall," the "History of the Life and Voyages of Columbus," "The Alhambra," and many other works of decided merit. While in England, he received one of the gold medals of fifty guineas in value, provided by George the Fourth, for eminence in historical composition. In 1832, after an absence of seventeen years, he returned to the United States. His style is to be imitated.—His carefully selected words, his variously constructed periods, his remarkable elegance, sustained sweetness and distinct and delicate painting, place his writings in the very front rank of English literature.—*Vicksburg Sun.*

Grand Union Meetings.

The meeting at Philadelphia on the evening of the 7th, in opposition to the fanaticism of the abolitionists and treason to the Union, was one of the largest ever held in that city. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed, and the speeches were received with much applause.

We have only space for the following resolutions, which were read and adopted;

The citizens of Philadelphia assembled in general town meeting, desiring at this juncture to express an earnest sympathy with their fellow citizens of Virginia, recently threatened with an attempt to produce a servile revolt, have

Resolved, That the longer the government of the Union exists, with its manifold and inestimable blessings, the more it is consecrated by the affection and devotion of those who as we do, "know no North, no South, no East, no West, but one common country," whose integrity the constitution alone secures, and whose varying interests the Union harmonizes and protects.

Resolved, That in the judgment of the citizens of Philadelphia, this sentiment of fidelity to the Union would be fruitless did it not imply an obligation implicitly and practically to recognize every duty which the Constitution prescribes, and obey and carry honestly into execution all the laws of Congress, enacted under the Constitution.

Resolved, That no part of the Constitution of the United States, or of the laws of Congress, are more obligatory on the citizens of the republic than those which prescribe the duty of restoring, under judicial process, fugitives from labor, and that all attempts or combinations to frustrate or defeat those provisions and all State legislation to the same end, are condemned by the judgment of this community.

Resolved, That in view of what has recently occurred in the commonwealth of Virginia, the citizens of Philadelphia disavow, as they always have done, any right or wish to interfere with the domestic institutions of their sister States.

Resolved, That they reprobate in the strongest and clearest terms, all attempts, whether by invasion, secret instigation, or the promulgation in any form of fanatical opinions, to excite servile insurrections, or to arouse those who are lawfully held in servitude to violence and bloodshed.

Resolved, That looking merely to the past, they deliberately express their approval of the recent administration of justice in the commonwealth of Virginia, by which according to the forms of law, strictly observed, the commission of a great crime has been judicially proved and the punishment awarded by law to that crime, has been inflicted.

Resolved, That it is a simple matter of duty to express the sense which the citizens of Philadelphia have of the energy and fidelity with which the executive authorities of Virginia, have discharged from first to last, the painful and responsible duty which the emergency imposed.

Resolved, That the executive of Pennsylvania in promptly surrendering on the requisition of the governor of Virginia, those fugitives from justice who sought refuge within our borders, discharged his duty to the constitution, and for doing so, merits, and has received, our hearty approval.

Resolved, That the prompt suppression in the first instance, of the Harper's Ferry outbreak, is now, and it is hoped, will always be regarded as a most marked illustration of the value of the Union, and the efficiency of its executive authorities in furnishing, on the spot, and at a moments notice, the military means to suppress a local and dangerous revolt, and relinquishing to the State authorities the vindication of the violated law.

Resolved, That earnestly assuring our brethren of the South that there exists among the people of Pennsylvania a determined spirit to assert and maintain the Constitution of the Union, and the rights of the States under it, we ask in return confidence and that dignified moderation which confidence and patriotic sympathy inspire.

Boston Union Meeting.—The great Union meeting held in Boston on the 6th inst., to give expression of popular opinion in regard to the seditious clamorings of disaffected people in some parts of the country, in reference to the late bloody and treasonable assaults upon the integrity of southern interests in Virginia, is represented as being one of the most numerously attended and completely successful manifestations ever witnessed in that ancient city. Notwithstanding the unpropitious character of the weather—snow and rain falling alternately—long before the hour fixed for the opening of the meeting, Faneuil Hall was so completely crammed, that hundreds could not gain admittance.

Among the names of the most prominent gentleman present we noticed Messrs. William Appleton, Nathan Appleton, Rev. N. Adams, Hon. Henry J. Gardner, Hon. Franklin Haven, George Tickner, John T. Heard, Rev. George W. Blagden, Peter Harvey, J. W. Paige, A. A. Lawrence, S. A. Elliott, Wm. W. Swan, A. W. Austin, T. P. Rich, Hon. Marshall P. Wilder, Hon. George Lunt, Col. Ashboth, of New York, and a number of other distinguished persons.

At eleven o'clock the meeting was called to order by Wm. Appleton, Esq., who, after reading the list of Presidents and vice-Presidents, introduced the Hon. Levi Lincoln, who was received with the most deafening applause. The venerable gentleman, in a voice tremulous with age and emotion: warmly returned his heartfelt thanks to the meeting for the generous and friendly reception which had been given to him. From his very heart he thanked them. The occasion on which they had met was, he said, a most important one, and under those circumstances he thought it right that they should open their proceedings by invoking the divine aid and blessing. He would, therefore, with the permission of the audience, introduce Dr. Blagden, who would address a prayer to the throne of grace.

The Rev. Dr. Blagden, of the old South church, offered up an appropriate prayer. He implored the Lord to protect all the friends of national unity, and to open the eyes of all others to the impropriety of their course in pursuing conduct opposed to the blessed spirit of the gospel of Christ, which does not seek to diffuse the principles of riot and disorder, but those of peace and of good government. He prayed also for the welfare of the whole commonwealth, for the President, and for Congress, imploring the Almighty to conduct their deliberations to the welfare of the whole united people.

Mr. Lincoln then introduced to the meeting the Hon. Edward Everett, with the following remarks:

The Chairman.—I now present to the audience one of our most patriotic fellow citizens, whose whole life has been devoted to the service of his country, in the promotion of its security, prosperity and honor—the Hon. Edw'd Everett. (Loud and long applause, followed by nine cheers.)

From the N. O. Picayune.

Contests for Speaker.

It seems to have become a chronic disease of Congress that every ten years there is a protracted and exciting contest for Speaker of the House of Representatives.

In 1839, was the famous struggle between parties, which lasted to the 17th of December, and resulted in the election of R. M. T. Hunter, of Virginia, as a compromise candidate, instead of either of the regular nominees of the two great parties then existing, of Whigs and Democrats. The contest was complicated with the celebrated case of the New Jersey members. The whole number from that State were chosen by general ticket; the vote was close. Some informalities and irregularities were alleged, and two sets of candidates appeared—one with the certificate of Gov. Pennington, the same gentleman who is now a Republican member from one of the Districts of that State, and the other with certificates from returning officers of an election in fact. While the contest raged, the House elected ex-President Adams Chairman, pro-tem, with all the necessary powers to preserve order. He retired when Mr. Hunter was chosen Speaker, on the 11th ballot.

In 1849 the House was in a condition like the present—no party having a majority of the whole House. A long and excited struggle took place, which was carried through sixty-three ballots, and was only terminated by the adoption of the plurality rule, on the 22d day of December. After fifty-nine ballots, in which the candidates had been changed to endeavor to elect by a majority, the House came to the resolution, that after three more trials, without success, the candidate having the largest number of votes should be declared elected. The three ballots were accordingly held, with the same result—no candidate receiving a majority. On the sixty-third ballot, Howell Cobb was elected by a plurality vote, as follows: for Cobb, 102; Robert C. Winthrop, of Massachusetts, 99; scattering, 20. The motion for the plurality rule was made by Mr. Stanton, of Tennessee, then a Democrat of that State, now a Pro-soviler in Kansas.

There was, moreover, a like contest in 1855, which was continued during the whole months of December and January, and was only terminated on the 133d ballot in the election of N. P. Banks by the plurality rule. The original Democratic candidate was Richardson, of Illinois, but it was changed several times; and on the last ballot or two they concentrated on Mr. Aiken, of South Carolina. The motion for a plurality rule was made by a Democrat, Mr. S. M. Smith, of Tennessee, on the belief that the American members would vote for the Democratic nominee as a national man on the slavery issues. The final vote on this ballot was Banks, 103, Aiken 100, with nine scattering, of whom six were for Mr. Fuller, of Pennsylvania.

Now, in 1859, there is again a House with no majority for any party, and an excited contest, which has been carried to eleven ballots, with no signs of closing it without a resort to the same rule which obtained, in 1849 and 1855, for the election by a plurality. The circumstances are so different, and the temper of the country so much excited now, that a resort to the plurality rule will be much more difficult than it was on either of the previous occasions. No Southern man of any side of political divisions, is supposed to be willing to give even that direct sanction to the possible election of a Black Republican, and to effect this change of rule yieldings must all be among Northern members of the party of "scattering." There have been some symptoms of the giving way of the little squad of anti-Lecompton Democrats, but thus far of not enough to carry the rule, or to carry the election without it. If they can carry the rule, it will not be necessary to vote for Sherman, but the voting for the rule will be to all intents and purposes a vote to make him Speaker.

The Next Presidential Election.

The late elections in the Northern States have inspired the Black Republicans with a degree of confidence they have never felt before, and strongly admonish the Democrats, of every section, to beware of those personal feuds, which only weaken us and make our enemies strong. It is not the Democratic party we have to defend, but our country. There is not a man North or South of Mason and Dixon's line, who has not a deep personal interest in the next Presidential election. As the Union has been a source of blessing to the people, it is the interest of every citizen to preserve it.

If a Democratic President shall be elected, there is not a man, North or South, who does not know that the Union will be safe, and that we will, as a nation, go on in the same onward march of honor, prosperity and happiness we have heretofore followed.

Will it be so if a Black Republican shall be elected? The most confident heart must have misgivings on this subject. Even a Black Republican, if he inquire within himself, what shall become of our country if Seward, or any other man like him, should be elected President, could not fail to be filled with gloomy forebodings. We are told by God, himself, that "*a family divided against itself must fall.*"—So with a nation; and the men who proclaim the "*irrepressible conflict*" between the South and the North, proclaim nothing less than the destruction and desolation of the country.

The people of the North, we believe, are not willing to enter into any such disastrous crusade against their Southern brethren. It there be such a thing as a political religion, we believe that the political religion of the people of every section of our country, is devotion to the Union, under which we have lived so happily, and become so great a nation.

If the national party of this country (there is only one national party now, the Democratic party,) fail in the next election, it will be the results of the wicked dissensions of their leading men—men who give up patriotism and forget their country, to gratify personal malevolence or ambition. If the politicians could only agree, for a little while, to discard their own selfish ambition and vanity, and labor for their country's welfare, the sentinels on the watch towers could cry "All 's Well." Will they do it? If the people only knew the perilous times we have before us, they would force them to do it.—*Ex.*

See New Advertisements.

Sunday Column.

(From the Eagle of the South.)

The Late Dr. Newton.

It becomes a duty I owe to the memory of the worthy and distinguished deceased, to transmit to the public some testimony of my high appreciation of the character of the man whose name stands at the head of this article; a name embalmed in the memory of thousands now living; a name which will live so long as men are disposed to place a proper estimate upon a combination of superior mental abilities, fine acquired attainments, and true moral excellence. Never was the declaration, a great man has fallen in Israel, more fully exemplified than in the death of the Rev. Alexander Newton, D. D., late of this city.

Having been his intimate and warm personal friend and for twenty years, a co-presbyter; having upon several occasions seen him tested, under circumstances which demanded the efforts of a giant intellect, and having always found him equal to the emergency, I know the ground I occupy, in assigning to him this position in the annals of the past.

Dr. Newton was a native of North Carolina—born on the 15th of December, 1803, and died November 27th, 1859. He was the son of the Rev. George Newton, who settled in Bedford county, Tennessee, in 1808, when Alexander was but five years old.

Here Dr. Newton was educated and inducted into the Gospel ministry, in the 21st year of his age by the Presbytery of Shiloh.

He was proud upon all proper occasions to announce himself a Presbyterian in the strict sense of the term, and to claim the same for his ancestors for several past generations. In his own strong language, found in a work but recently from his masterly pen, he speaks thus for himself upon this point:

"I am of the pure American Presbyterian stock, unmixed with any foreign ingredient of Scottish Hards or Independent Softs. I was born and baptized in the church. My venerated father—honored and blest forever be the precious remembrance of his name!—lived and labored and died in the Presbyterian pulpit. Two of his six brothers, my uncles, did the same. The seven brothers, my father being the youngest, my grandfather, and my maternal uncles, were all patriot soldiers of the Revolution, and Presbyterian soldiers of the Cross, in the times that tried men's souls.

I love the church of my father's. I love the roundness of her doctrine, the purity and simplicity of her modes of worship, her inimitable constitution, and the colorable grounds and guarantees of her discipline upon the privilege of private judgment and the rights and liberties of her members. I love the church, as she was in her original simplicity and purity, and as she is in her duly authorized standards. I know, and have studied well her history."

He moved to this State in 1829, and settled first in Madison county, near Livingston, while the country was as yet but thinly inhabited.—Here he lived and labored as an instructor of youth and a minister of the Gospel for six years, when he went up to the time of his death, his labors have been given to the church in the counties of Carroll, Warren and Hinds. He was one of the pioneers in the cause of right-eousness in our beloved State; and I but speak a fact fully attested by the personal knowledge of his intimate friends, when I say he expended his noble life in the service of the Church, with scarcely any compensation from the recipients of his labors.

He was a man of too much modesty and too much pride of heart, to press his just claims, and hence his active agency, in the good of others, went unrewarded.

In view of past services, rendered almost gratuitously, each one acquainted with the history of the man, is ready to admit that the world in which he lived, owes his bereaved wife and children, a debt which will not be soon paid. He lived and died a poor man, but rich and abundant all the while in works of love for others.

The same amount of mental ability, mental discipline and mental development, which marked him in his administrations of the Gospel expended in the profession of law or medicine, would have made tributary, to his wants and the wants of his surviving family, the princely fortune amassed by some of his neighbors, who can count their wealth by hundreds of thousands.

Dr. Newton was what may be strictly termed a bold and independent thinker. In his own peculiar phraseology, he was "in the habit of doing *his own thinking.*" He entered the idea of having thoughts and arguments manufactured for him by other men. He was as much as any man I ever heard, in the pulpit, at originality, and in his logical and forcible presentation of truth, never failed to reach and affect the thinking mind. In the enunciation of his propositions, those not acquainted with his peculiar style of reasoning were often startled, and perhaps at first glance, would conclude that his premis was untenable, but before the argument was ended, the whole subject became as clear as the sun-beams.

He was pre-eminently a Bible man in his pulpit exhibitions. He claimed that the God of the Bible was the God of reason, and though some of the teachings of the book of revelation rose above and went beyond reason, still they never contradicted reason. Claiming the inspired word as the only infallible guide to the faith and practice of fallen men, he dwelt much upon the beauty, simplicity and power of truth as the moral lever by which the heart of man must be moved to action—as the weapon by which the flinty heart must be broken in pieces.

Even now, in imagination, I fancy I see him standing before a thoughtful assembly, carried captive by his force of reason and logical deductions, with the Book or Books clasped in his hand, holding it up in view of the congregation, and with a proud consciousness of the rectitude of his position, saying: "This is the dictionary which our God made and sent us," "This is the confession of faith to which I owe my first allegiance. I hold to no doctrine, and by the grace of God intend to hold to none, but what I find plainly inscribed upon these sacred pages."

It was his strict and close adherence to the Bible as a plain, intelligible and only safe guide, coupled with his logical powers, that made him successful as a debater and convincing as a writer. The evidences of his success in oral debate and his power in written argument are still fresh in the minds of hundreds who have heard him and read his productions. Some years ago, he edited in this city a periodical, styled "The True Baptist," which is claimed by his friends and acknowledged by those dissenting from his views, to be one among the clearest and ablest works extant upon the subjects discussed. In it the discussion is brought down to the comprehension of the mass of the community, and even the objector rises from its perusal with profound admiration of the master mind who conducted the argument.

His more recent work, just published in pamphlet form, entitled, "The position of the Old School Presbyterian Assembly on the subject of Slavery," is another proof of the greatness of his mind, as well as the moral courage of the man.

It was a settled conviction in his mind for many years before his death, that all ecclesiastic action upon the institution of slavery as it existed in the United States, was radically wrong, and could only be productive of portentous evils, both in Church and State. Acting under this belief and with a desire to place the Church of his own choice upon a scriptural basis in connection with this vexed subject, he occupied a prominent position in urging the action of his southern brethren in the General Assembly of 1857, which resulted in the withdrawal of the southern brethren from that body. He not only gave his hearty approval to a seperation from an assembly thus determined to war upon the moral standing of its members, but took a bold stand against any further connection which did not guarantee security to him and all his brethren, as southern men, against assailments of a similar character, because they happened to be slaveholders.

It was in vindication of this position, that the work in question was given to the public. This work speaks for itself. It deserves a careful examination by every southern man, before he ventures an opinion pro or con. It holds the dying testimony of a great man on a great and vital question—

"To hesitate and halt, or to obscure and cover up, on such a question as this, and at such a time as this, is treason to the truth and treason to the South."

Dr. Newton's social qualities were of rare excellence, Possessing a warm heart, full of generous emotions, he had the happy faculty of attaching to him in sympathy and affection those who moved with him in the walks of life.

I loved the man when living, because of his noble qualities, and though now dead, I love him still because of the virtues which adorn his character. ROBERT McLAIN.

Jackson, Miss., Dec. 8, 1859.

Steamboat Registry.

The following boats have passed this point since our last issue:

PASSED UP.		
Thursday,	Tigress,	10 P.M.
Friday,	Peerless,	7 P.M.
Saturday,	Homer,	1 P.M.
Sunday,	Red Chief No. 1,	8 A.M.
Monday,	Twilight,	9 A.M.
Monday,	R. W. McRae,	6 P.M.
PASSED DOWN.		
Saturday,	Peerless,	1 P.M.
Tuesday,	R. W. McRae,	7 P.M.
Monday,	Tigress,	9 A.M.
Monday,	Catahoula,	9 A.M.
Sunday,	Jennie Kirk,	10 A.M.

Commercial Intelligence.

New Orleans Markets.

COTTON QUOTATIONS.

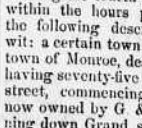
Inferior.....	5 a 7¾	Middling.....	10¾a 11
Ordinary.....	8¼a 9¼	Good Midd'g.	11¼a11½
Good Ordinary.	9¾a 9¾	Middling Fair	12¼a12¾
Low Middling..	10¼a10¾	Fair.....	—a—

Other articles are as follows:—

Sugar.—5a9¾c.
Molasses—35a46c.
Flour.—$6a$7
Corn.—95c.
Oats.—54a55c.
Mess Pork.—$17 00.
Coffee.—11a12¼c.
Bacon.—8a12½.

New Advertisements.

Scientific and Practical
WATCH AND CLOCK
MAKER.
JOHN MILLER,
Columbia, La.



Every description of Watches, Clocks, Music Boxes and Jewelry, carefully repaired.—Twenty-two years of practical experience in the business, entitles him to give the assurance that his work will not be surpassed by any establishment in Louisiana.

An assortment of Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, of all descriptions; also, Watch Chrystals, Fine Gold and Steel Keys, Hands, and all other articles in his line, always on hand. Old Gold and Silver exchanged for new articles.

P. S. The watches I have on hand belonging to my customers in Ouachita, and other Parishes, will be delivered at Columbia when called for.

JOHN MILLER.

January 1st, 1860. j7 1y

NEGROES FOR SALE.

WE have opened a house in the town of Trenton, Ouachita P'sh, for the purpose of keeping negroes for sale. We have at this time fifty Virginia, Missouri and North Carolina slaves. Will have others forwarded as the markets may demand. All wishing to purchase, would do well to call on us before purchasing elsewhere. Terms, cash, or approved city acceptances.

(tf) C. McMERTY & MORGAN.

Trenton, Dec. 27th, 1859.

Monroe R. A. Chapter, No. 18.

Will assemble at the Hall on Saturday, the 31st, inst., at 7 o'clock, P. M. Each companion is required to attend punctually for important business.

(1-t.) R. F. MAGUIRE, H. P.,

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Ouachita,
12th District Court.

Isaac Collins, et al, vs. No. 2932, Michael Desmond.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa, issued in the above entitled cause from said court, I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door, in the town of Monroe, on the first Saturday in February, A. D., 1860, it being the 4th day of said month, within the hours prescribed by law, the following described property, viz: the Tan Yard on the Claiborne road, 12 miles west of Monroe, in said Parish, known as the Wyatt Tan Yard, with two acres of land on the north of said road including the Yard and all the improvements on the said two acre lot, seized as the property of defendant and sold to satisfy said writ and costs.

Terms of sale, cash, with the benefit of appraisement.

JAMES H. MILLING. Sh'ff.

Monroe, Dec. 28th, 1859. (tdofs$9)

SHERIFF SALE.

State of Louisiana,
Parish of Ouachita,
12th District Court.

H. Boyce, vs. E. V. Ludeling.

By virtue of a writ of fi. fa, issued in the above entitled suit from said Court I have seized and will offer for sale at public auction at the Court House door in the town of Monroe, on the first Saturday in February, A.D. 1860, it being the fourth day of said month, within the hours prescribed by law, the following described property, to wit: a certain town lot situated in the town of Monroe, described as follows: having seventy-five feet front on Grand street, commencing at a corner lot now owned by G. & H. King, and running down Grand street, seventy-five feet, thence back in parallel lines with Oak street to the Ouachita River, thence along the bank of the river seventy-five feet to G. & H. King's line, thence to the place of beginning, together with all the buildings and improvements thereon, seized as the property of defendant, and sold to satisfy said writ and costs.

Terms of sale, cash without the benefit of appraisement.

(tdof-s$12) JAMES H. MILLING,

Monroe, Dec. 28th, 1859. Sh'ff.