

THE SUGAR PLANTER.

HENRY J. MYERS,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

All communications intended to promote the private ends or interests of Corporations, Societies, Individuals, or Schools, will be charged as advertisements. Cards of a personal character can only be inserted in this paper as advertisements, and must be paid for in advance.

NOTICE.

Communications intended for this paper should be directed to Baton Rouge, New Orleans, Louisiana. Our exchange will confer a favor upon us by directing as above.

Any of our Baton Rouge friends having communications, &c., for the SUGAR PLANTER, by leaving them with Mr. Richard Markham, on board the ferry boat, *Byrnes*, will be promptly received and attended to.

Geo. E. Sprague, at Plaquemine, is our authorized agent and collector.

Henry J. Puckett, is our authorized collector for the city of Baton Rouge.

Mr. Messrs. Hyatt & Frazier, No. 22 Commercial Place, are our special Agents for New Orleans.



FOR PRESIDENT,
MILLARD FILLMORE,
OF NEW YORK.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
A. J. DONELSON,
OF TENNESSEE.
ELECTORAL TICKET.

First District.

Elector—J. B. WILKINSON, Jr., of Plaquemine.

Substitute—Hon. GEORGE EUSTIS.

Second District.

Elector—GLENNY BURKE, of Orleans.

Substitute—H. M. SUMMERS, of Orleans.

Third District.

Elector—D. F. KENNER, of Ascension.

Substitute—B. G. THIBODEAUX, of Terrebonne.

Fourth District.

Elector—PRESTON POND, Jr., East Feliciana.

Substitute—N. S. EDWARDS, Washington.

Fifth District.

Elector—JOHN E. KING, of St. Landry.

Substitute—A. D. COCO, of Avoyelles.

Sixth District.

Elector—PETER ALEXANDER, Tensas.

Substitute—L. P. CRAIN, of Caddo.

SATURDAY, JULY 26, 1856.
Rally! Rally! Rally!
FILLMORE AND DONELSON.
KEEP THE ROLL ROLLING!

The Members of the American Party of West Baton Rouge, are requested to assemble at the Court House on Saturday August 2nd at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of forming a Fillmore Club for the parish, and arranging for the Campaign.

Police Jury Notice.
THE MEMBERS OF THE POLICE JURY of this parish are hereby notified to attend a meeting to be held on MONDAY, August 4th, 1856 at 10 o'clock A. M. Punctual attendance is requested.

By order:
THEODORE BERGERON, Clerk.

Those grapes were magnificent, Viceroy, many thanks to you.

Too busy this week to attend to that "same old Koon"—keep your perspiration up. We'll gently fawn on you in our next.

The Police Jury were to have had a meeting on Monday last, but after waiting with the patience of martyrs in that cool and delightful summer residence, known as the Court House, no quorum appearing at a late hour, they adjourned to meet on the first Monday in August. If something is not done with that delapidated fairy Pagoda, his Honor will be after somebody with a sharp stick.

DAGUERREOTYPES.—We visited the Daguerrean gallery of Messrs. VAIL & PERRON on Monday last, and were astonished at the beauty, skill and finish of their pictures. Among them we recognised many faces familiar about town, which to our mind is an evidence that their efforts are justly receiving a liberal share of patronage. Give them a call and see for your selves. Rooms in Heroman's building, corner of Florida and Main streets.

We have just received the July number of the new series of the United States Magazine, which we think unequal to any similar Magazine in the country. It contains many beautiful illustrations, and its reading matter is well selected. The low price asked for it—two dollars per annum—should place it in the hands of every one. The proprietors promise to spare no pains or expense to keep up the style and character of the future numbers. This work can be had at McCormack's.

VIRGINIA WRIG CONVENTION.—Richmond, July 17.—The State Whig Convention passed resolutions denouncing the Republican party and its candidates; disapproving of the course of the administration in disturbing the Missouri Compromise for party purposes; denouncing Buchanan and the Democracy; sustaining Fillmore as the most suitable person for the Executive Chair in the present crisis, but disclaiming the adoption of the principles of the party nominating him; and calling for a National Convention to meet at Baltimore on the third Wednesday in September.

The American patriot is the name of a new paper in Boston which raises the Fillmore and Donelson flag. A daily is to be issued.

Mr. Buchanan and his Antecedents.

In our last, we produced from the records, testimony to show, that Mr. BUCHANAN, in the outset, and during the earlier part of his political career, was an ardent supporter of Federalism, and a no less ardent opponent of Slavery extension—facts, that few of our Democratic friends have had the temerity to deny, and none, the ingenuity to combat, with anything like a shadow of success.

It is our purpose, now, to examine the remaining landmarks in his history, as briefly as may be, without doing injustice to the parties interested.

In 1820, Mr. BUCHANAN was elected a representative to Congress, but as he did not take his seat until the following year, of course, he was unable to participate in the exciting scenes, growing out of the proposition to admit Missouri into the Union; yet we believe it can be satisfactorily shown, that he and his friends, were in a great measure, responsible for the introduction, into Congress, at this period, of a resolution, that came well nigh settling the whole country in flames, in the shape of an amendatory condition to the bill of admission, conceived in the following terms:

"All children of slaves, born within the said State after the admission thereof into the Union, shall be free, but may be held to service until the age of twenty years; and the further introduction of Slavery or involuntary servitude is prohibited, except to the punishment of crimes, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted."

This amendment, which gave rise to a state of excitement, that almost produced a disruption of the Union, was introduced in the House, by one of the Pennsylvania delegation, we believe, and is, verbatim et literatim, a transcript of the instructions of the legislature of Pennsylvania to her Senators and Representatives in the Congress.

It will be recollected that the resolutions of instruction, to which we refer, were adopted, December 1819, pending the discussion of the bill for the admission of Missouri, and moreover, that they were adopted, in accordance with a set of resolutions (a sample of which we published in our last issue) drafted by Mr. BUCHANAN and others, at a meeting held in Lancaster, a short time previous to the action of the legislature upon the subject. In view of such a statement of facts, an unprejudiced mind can deny that Mr. BUCHANAN is responsible to a greater or less extent, for the first great sectional contest in this country.

But, however strong may have been Mr. BUCHANAN's opinions, in opposition to the admission of new territory, without a condition prohibiting "the further introduction of slavery" in such territory, it is certain, after the country had become tranquillized and repose in complete acquiescence in the settlement of the "Missouri Question," that he yielded to the popular sentiment, and thereafter continued a zealous defender of the inviolability of the Compromise of 1820.

It was not until 1826, six years after Mr. BUCHANAN entered Congress, that anything occurred, in his political career, worthy of note. Sometime during the session of that year, in April we think, he took occasion for the first time, as a representative in our national legislature, to give expression to his views in reference to the question of slavery. We quote from his speech delivered at that session:

"Permit me here, Mr. Chairman, for a moment to speak on a subject to which I have never before adverted upon this floor, and to which I trust, I may never again have occasion to advert. I mean the subject of slavery. I believe it to be a great evil, and a great moral evil. I thank God my lot has been cast in a State where it does not exist."

These are not the sentiments of inexperienced youth, but of a middle aged man, whose experience had extended through twelve years of public life and whose judgment was fully matured.

Now, we would ask those, who have felt disposed to deny or doubt Mr. BUCHANAN's participation in that much talked of Lancaster meeting and Mr. GLANCY Jones' particulars, the only authority for such denial or doubt, to compare his views above, in reference to the subject of slavery, with those expressed by him in 1819, to be found embodied in the Lancaster resolutions. In both we discover the same deep rooted prejudices against the institution of slavery, if not actual hostility; and if there be any difference in his opinions, at these different periods, the balance is in favor of the latter; for his prejudices seem to have increased with age, rather than have diminished, as will more clearly appear hereafter.

In 1828, we find another chapter in Mr. BUCHANAN's history worthy of notice, relative to his action in reference to what is commonly called the "Black Tariff." Although at this period, he had given his adherence to the Democratic party, he still retained the same views, that he did, while a member of the United States Federal party, in regard to a high protective Tariff, and retained them to this day we presume; for as late as 1842, we find him supporting the same anti-Democratic doctrine upon that question. So far as the South was concerned, it was almost a unit in opposition to the tariff of 1828, and South Carolina openly rebelled against the government, in its attempts to enforce its provisions, and yet, Mr. BUCHANAN strenuously supported this Tariff, so odious to the whole Southern Democracy.

From this period up to 1844, we are unable to discover anything in Mr. BUCHANAN's record worthy of notice, unless it be, his voting against Edward Everett, as Minister to England, on the grounds (as is alleged) of his opinion, that Congress had power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia. We refer to this fact with all the more pleasure, as it is the only one in his whole history, that we have been able to discover, which looks anything like a spirit of toleration. But we fear even this act will not bear too close an inspection. It has been charged, but we do not vouch for the truth of the charge, that Mr. BUCHANAN's action in this matter, was influenced by personal motives, and circumstances, go very far towards corroborating the truth of the charge. That Mr. BUCHANAN, who, up to this time, was an openly avowed opponent of slavery, should vote against Mr. EVERETT's representing our government at a Foreign Court, simply because he was of opinion that Congress had the power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, is very strange and unaccountable, to say the least. However, admitting his motives to have been what they were alleged to be, what does it make for Mr. BUCHANAN? Why, simply this—that in his opinion Congress had no power to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and hence, upon one question, he coincided with the Southern view. But this question of the power of Congress over slavery, in the District of Columbia, is purely a constitutional and legal one, and hence, the most notorious Free-Soiler or Abolitionist in the Union might vote against the abolition of slavery there, on constitutional and legal grounds, without inconsistency; therefore, it does not necessarily follow, that, because Mr. BUCHANAN thinks Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the District of Columbia, that he has any sympathies or affinities in common with the South. Still out of generosity, we are willing to give Mr. BUCHANAN all the credit his friends claim for this act—it will then constitute a solitary spotless page, in his whole record.

In 1844 during the discussion which arose, in regard to the admission of Texas into the Union, Mr. BUCHANAN again took occasion to express in Congress, his views in reference to slavery. We extract from his speech delivered on the 8th of June, and ask every Southerner to read and ponder it:

"In arriving at the conclusion to support this treaty, I had to encounter but one serious obstacle, and that was the question of slavery. Whilst I ever have maintained, and ever shall maintain, in the full force and vigor, the constitutional rights of the Southern States over their slave property, I yet feel a strong repugnance by any act of mine to extend the limits of the Union over new slave-holding territory. After mature reflection, however, I overcame these scruples, and now believe that the acquisition of Texas will be the means of limiting and enlarging the domain of SLAVERY."

Means of Limiting and Enlarging the Domain of Slavery.

In the government of the world, Providence generally produces great changes by gradual means. There is nothing rash in the counsel of the Almighty. May not, then, the acquisition of Texas be the means of gradually drawing the slave States to the South to a more congenial climate, and may they not gradually pass off into Mexico, and never mingle with a race with no prejudice existing against their color?

"That the acquisition of Texas would, ere long, convert Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, and probably others of the more Northern slave States into free States, I entertain no doubt."

"That should Texas be annexed to the Union, *as soon as it should be brought into operation which would be the case*, slavery from what may be called the farming States?"

"The territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into the States of a convenient size and form, of those, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions (slavery) to which I have referred; and the other three, being west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, would be the natural seat of the free States, and productions would be of the same kind."

In the end, there would be two slave and three free States, probably added to the Union."

But WILLIAM H. SUMMERS or HORACE GURLEY, in their "West's Rights," ever utter such an abolition sentiment, as the above? We have yet to learn the fact. No industry records, forty years old, have to be searched for these damning proofs of Mr. BUCHANAN's cozenage. The ink is scarcely dry on the page where they are recorded. They are his latest direct public expression of opinions, on the subject of slavery, and they are his opinions at this moment. To explain them away—to conceal their dishonesty from the view of the people of the South, a vast deal of ingenuity, and more false representations have been employed, "but all great Neptune's ocean" does not contain water enough to wash out this dark spot from his record. And yet, this is the man presented to the South, as worthy of its support for the highest office in the gift of the people! But we pass to a review of another important point in Mr. BUCHANAN's history. It has been denied that he was in favor of the Missouri Compromise, or at least to that extent claimed by his opponents. In the face of this denial, we think we shall be able to show that he was its most ardent supporter, and by inference, if by no stronger proof, that he was opposed to the Nebraska Kansas Act, and only now, is willing to submit to its remaining untouched, on the grounds of his opposition to the re-opening of the agitation of slavery again, at the risk of the dissolution of the Union.

In a speech delivered in 1843, after the admission of Texas he uttered the following sentiments:

"When Texas was admitted into our Union, the same spirit of compromise, which guided our predecessors in the admission of Missouri, a quarter of a century before, prevailed without any serious opposition. The joint resolution for annexing Texas to the United States, approved March the first, 1845, provided for the admission of Texas as a free State, and territory lying south of 36 degrees 30 minutes north latitude, commonly known as the Missouri Compromise line, shall be admitted into the Union with or without slavery, as the people of each State making application may decide. And in each State of States shall be formed out of the territory north of said Compromise line, slavery or involuntary servitude (except for crime) shall be prohibited."

"Ought we now to disturb the Missouri and Texas Compromise? I think not, at this late day, in attempting to annul what has been so long established and acquiesced in, to excite sectional divisions and jealousies—to alienate the people of the different portions of the Union from each other—and to endanger the existence of the Union itself."

But does it now admit to be closed forever. The great question between the two great interests of our country have been well discussed and decided in the Missouri Compromise, and from that moment I have set down my foot on the solid ground. There established and there I stand for the question, *done forever*.

Again, two years earlier, we find him sending in his celebrated Berks letter, the following toast:

"The Missouri Compromise, its adoption in 1820 saved the Union from the dissolution which we may have secured without a happy result."

And still later, in 1848, he concludes a letter to Theodore Tilton, of Maine, in the following language:

In conclusion, I desire to reiterate and reaffirm every sentiment contained in my Berks county letter. I cling to the Missouri Compromise with greater tenacity than ever, and feel firmly bound that it will be adopted by Congress."

Were any other evidence necessary to prove that Mr. BUCHANAN was opposed to the disturbance of the Missouri Compromise and consequently to the Nebraska Act, we might, refer for corroborative testimony, to a letter written by him last winter, which was made public by Mr. Silldell. This letter was an electioneering humbug, suggested by Mr. SUMMERS, but the thing was badly managed, on the part of Mr. BUCHANAN. It was necessary for him, in order to stand any chance for the nomination of the Presidency, to endorse the Nebraska Act. But this he could not do. He had not yet put off the needs assumed at the death of his beloved Compromise, and could only in a hypocritical style, acknowledge his acquiescence in what had been done, since the evil could not be remedied without producing a greater. Not even in his letter of acceptance of the nomination could he conceal his strong disapprobation of the renewal of the agitation of the slavery question, brought about by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise through the Kansas Nebraska Act. We extract from his letter the following hard blow, concealed though it may be, at Buchanan and his conspirators against the safety of the Union:

I most cheerfully pledge myself should the nomination of the Convention be ratified by the people, that all the power and influence constitutionally possessed by the Executive shall be exerted in a firm and conciliatory spirit during the single term I remain in office, to restore the same harmony among our sister States, which prevailed before this apple of discord, in the form of slavery agitation, had been cast in their midst."

We are compelled for the want of space to leave the conclusion of Mr. BUCHANAN's record for our next issue.

DESERTING HIM.—A New York correspondent of the *Macon Telegraph* confirms our opinion of the defection from the Buchanan ranks, and testifies to the fact that Mr. Fillmore's chances for the Presidency are better than those of the former gentleman. The writer says:

"When I hear solid conservative Democrats speak against Mr. Buchanan's platform, or refuse to commit themselves to him, it looks doubtful as to his carrying State a North of Mason and Dixon's line."

Shall the South waste her vote on such a chance, and thereby give the election to Fremont? Let us unite upon Fillmore, if we would save the country. It is the only chance. Georgia paper.

HANCOCK'S DAY.—The Washington Organ says—"Mr. Buchanan has been an unlucky man all his life, and to crown the whole has been nominated for the Presidency on a Friday!"

On the 4th, the colored men of New York who are entitled to vote held a meeting and ratified Col. Fremont's nomination.

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We now look upon the election of Fremont as being certain.

The *Macon (Georgia) Messenger*, one of the ablest and most influential journals in that State, comes to us this week with the names of Fillmore and Donelson at the head of its columns. It gives its reasons for adopting this course.

The Steamboat Controversy.

Below, we lay before our readers, a letter from Capt. Cotten of the "Coast Line" of packets, in which he complains that we have done him injustice.

Our article of which he complains, was not the result of the complaint of one merchant, but as we are credibly informed, of a great number. Capt. Cotten truthfully states that "he believes we would not injure him," nor would we injure any man or men, without sufficient cause. We may have been misled, but believe from the character of our informant for veracity and honor, that we were not. There is one view of the matter however, which our merchants may have in their indignation at being forced to pay higher rates than they were accustomed to, overlooked. The Capital was a favorite boat and a large portion of the Baton Rouge trade was given exclusively to her, as her charges were always moderate. When she ceased running in the trade, our merchants were forced to have their freight carried on the coast packets at rates which—no matter whether they were the customary rates or not of the coast packets—were higher than those of the Capital. Therefore, they may have come hastily to the conclusion that the officers of the C. D. and Laurel Hill, had taken advantage of the Capital's withdrawal and raised the prices of freight. It is true there are five hundred boats running on the Mississippi, one or more of which pass Baton Rouge daily, but it would be as safe and as convenient for our merchants to ship on them as it would be for them to entrust their entire mails to the care and attention of private individuals.

The coast packets arrive at a certain hour four times a week, and deliver their freights within a few hours of a specified time at Baton Rouge. All mistakes with them are easily rectified, but with steamers out of this trade, how is it? A merchant writes to New Orleans for goods and directs them as the coast charges are too high to be placed on an upper country steamer. He does not know on what steamer they are coming—on what day, or at what hour she left—and to pay for this information by telegraph, would only increase the charges—and if the freight is landed correctly he is not prepared to receive it, beside, the additional charges to the wharf-master for receiving it, and even the wharf-master does not know when he receives it, whether it is rightly delivered or not—for perhaps days after the upper country boat goes on her way rejoicing, with perhaps sundry packages undelivered and perhaps to return no more to New Orleans for weeks and sometimes months, he receives per coast line mail his Bills of Lading.

Their only recourse is to have their business done by the Bella Donna, and she arrives at Baton Rouge on Sunday when nearly every store is closed, and drays, if they can be had, charge twenty per cent advance on their usual price for hauling.

Thus, although, many of our merchants freight on the Bella Donna, still there are a number who justly consider the coast line a monopoly as far as they are concerned, for their principles prohibit them from profiting by the lower freights of the Bella Donna, on the Sunday trip and they are literally forced to freight on the coast packets. The latter boats present all the advantages to shippers we have enumerated above, and if they consider themselves justified in charging higher than the other boats it only remains for the merchants to grin and bear it.

We would further state that the persons upon whose statements we have based our notice of the steamboat controversy, so far from being *mercenary* towards the coast line have uniformly stated that they were sorry that the line was pursuing such a course and we assure the officers of that line, that no one has spoken to us in regard to the matter, but in a friendly tone of spirit towards the officers of both boats.

Capt. Cotten, certainly understands his business and is justified in refusing to carry freight at a lower rate than will pay, but there was another boat in the trade besides the Capital, and if she has lost the Bella Donna has made—that is if we may be permitted to judge, from her constantly increasing freights and the loads she discharges at Baton Rouge every Sunday. Our trade may be poor, but it is really surprising to us if it is so. If a city of nearly eight thousand inhabitants and supporting a hundred stores of different kinds, cannot support two boats at moderate rates in her trade, particularly when she has no other medium of receiving supplies but by the river on which they float, then we confess that we were mistaken in our deduction and took Baton Rouge for Bayou Goula or Persimmonville.

In conclusion, we would state that we do not know Capt. Cotten from Capt. Morrison, and so vice versa, and that we believe the popularity of one is equal to that of the other in Baton Rouge. Our remarks were made in a spirit of warning and we believe as we thought before, that freight can be brought as low as it ever was, and we take leave of the subject with the remark, that our columns are open to both steamboatmen and merchants.

STEWART CARTER, July, 15th 1856.

Sir—In your paper of the 12th, an article is published which does us great injustice, and I do not believe that you would injure us if you were not misled in regard to facts. Your paper charges that "when the Capital ceased running in the trade, freight immediately went up." You are entirely in error. The Capital carried freights for one half the regular rates for certain parties in Baton Rouge. When I run the Laurel Hill in opposition to the Capital, I steadily refused to carry freights at under rates. Some of my friends urged me to reduce my rates in order to compete with and injure the Capital. I always replied that the Capital was breaking herself fast enough, and my predictions have been verified, for in nine months a boat that cost sixty five thousand dollars was hope-

lessly and irretrievably broken. Since the Capital's fall, I have only declined to carry *freightmen* at her ruinously low rates. My rates have not been advanced, —on the contrary they have been reduced a little. This is a simple statement of facts. Can any reasonable man think I will break myself to amuse the Baton Rouge merchants? And then utterly ridiculous to say that we "monopolize" because the trade is poor that all other boats have failed? The shippers who seek about high freights have the power to freight on any and every one of the five hundred boats that pass Baton Rouge. Why do they not do it? As a business man, I know full well that I can only maintain my boats in the trade by doing business cheaper than others, and by affording superior facilities and accommodations. But there is a point below which no one can go without losing. Capt. Cotten now commands one of our boats and heartily agrees with me.

No one knows better than he does, the folly of attempting to do business as he did, and expect to make a thing out of it. I would be much pleased if a single merchant can be found in Baton Rouge, who would confront me and say that I now charge him more than I did last year or at the time the Capital quit. I do not hesitate to say that I could prove any such to be guilty of *cheating*. You wrong me deeply by circulating such charges in your paper on the representations of invidious persons, and I trust you will acknowledge its injustice. Respectfully,

J. A. CORBIN.

To Editor Sugar Planter.

FILLMORE RANGERS East Baton Rouge Stiring!

On Tuesday last, the bone and sinew of the American party of East Baton Rouge met at the Club Room over the Franklin House to organize the *FILLMORE RANGERS* for the coming canvass. It has been our lot to look upon many political gatherings where the fire and spirit of enthusiasm was instilled into every one, but never have seen the assembly of the officers, speeches were made by Messrs. Daigre, Brunot, Pierce and Morgan, that showed a conception of the American party and its principles that would have honored older heads.

Our enthusiastic friend, H. M. PIERCE was unanimously elected President by acclamation—and the shouts that went up, upon his election, declared the estimation in which he was held by the members of the Club. H. M. has done good service to his country in Mexico, and in his unwavering and unflinching support of Scott and Graham in days gone by, and we know and everyone else knows that he will leave no stone unturned to honestly secure the election of Fillmore and Donelson.

Felix R. BRUNOT, our talented young sub-Elector for East Baton Rouge, was elected as Vice President with the same enthusiasm that characterized the election of the President. Felix will make himself known and heard in this canvass, in tones that cannot be mistaken.

Mr. N. O. HARRIS, was elected Secretary without a dissenting voice. After which one hundred and twenty-seven names were enrolled.

After the meeting adjourned, the club preceded by a fine band of music, took up its line of march through the principal streets of the fair city of Red Stick, cheering their friends as they passed their residences.

East Baton Rouge is a wake and thoroughly stirred up for the fray, and we predict that on the first of November, she will give Fillmore and Donelson a larger majority than was ever cast there for any candidate before. All success to the RANGERS and their gallant officers!

THE CONSISTENCY OF MR. BRECKENRIDGE.

As the unwavering purity and consistency of John C. Breckenridge, have, since his nomination for the Vice Presidency, been continually harped upon by the Lococo press it may not be amiss to show that the sentiments avowed in the Cincinnati platform which he so heartily endorses, are not the echoes of his opinions in days gone by. In a very eloquent address on the death of Henry Clay, Mr. Breckenridge said:

"Who does not remember the period when the American system of Government was exposed to its severest trials, and who does not know that when history shall relate the struggles which preceded, and the dangers which were averted by the Missouri Compromise, the Tariff Compromise of 1832, and the adjustment of 1850, the same pages will record the genius, the eloquence and patriotism of Henry Clay?"

Scarcely was the patriot Clay interred at Ashland, before Mr. B. voted for the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and is now the candidate of the party that effected it.

TENNESSEE.—Mr. Fillmore's arrival home was hailed at Memphis, Tennessee, with a salute of 54 guns.—An excursion party echoed the salute, and took a vote among the men, which was 28 for Fillmore, and 4 for Buchanan. The ladies were all for Fillmore. The Memphis Eagle says:

"This is about the way the election will go in November. Fillmore is gaining ground every minute, and by the 4th of November next, the people will vote for him irrespective of party leaders and 'oversers'."

MISSOURI.—The vote of Missouri in the next Presidential election is estimated at 110,000. The number of enrolled members of the American party in that State is said to be 62,000, exclusive of sympathisers, who will probably increase the vote for the American candidates ten thousand. Missouri is sure for Fillmore and Donelson and no mistake.

THE AMERICAN PRESS.—It is gratifying to note the zeal and ability, says the Albany Statesman, with which the American Press of that State enter the canvass. We suppose there must be over fifty Americans papers in the State. Not one of them has deserted—all have the flag of Fillmore & Donelson flying. Never before have we seen a good cause supported more heartily, and we hope its friends will give a warm support to their local presses. It is the rank and file who do the fighting.

The Great Democratic Meeting.

The Democrats of East Baton Rouge rallied in their might on Saturday evening last, and as any one might have anticipated as a consequence of the violent excitement experienced by the body politic, the most distinct signs of an earthquake were observed in the vicinity of several Democratic printing offices. After the "faithful" had been duly drummed up, and "fired work'd up," the business of the evening was commenced by calling Mr. McNairy Robertson to the chair, appointing Mr. Peralta Secretary, and also appointing a committee of five to draw up resolutions corresponding with the sense of the meeting. After a delay of five minutes and three quarters, the aforesaid committee returned with several sheets of greasy-looking foolscap, from which one of the gentlemen read a series of resolves tending to express a large amount of satisfaction with the nomination of Buchanan and Breckenridge, and assuring the entire universe that the principles of the great Democratic party as set down in the Cincinnati pronouncement, were magnificently calculated to produce any amount of prosperity and happiness. The gentlemen from the committee having finished his role and retired, the President asked the assembled multitude of Americans, boys, and Democrats (numbering at least one hundred and fifty) how they liked the resolutions. Several people said aye, which was deemed highly satisfactory, and the Union was at once considered in a remarkably high state of preservation.

Major Herron was then called upon to address the congregation, and having promptly responded to the call, he immediately assumed every body that nearly every body else was a very enthusiastic Democrat, and that they all occupied some spacious platform which was very strong, and in no danger of falling. The crowd was assured in the most emphatic manner that Buchanan and Breckenridge were two immense men, and a large number of previous transactions were declared ratified in the fullest sense of the term. The Old Line Whigs were mentally patted on the back and told that they were excellent boys, and that Mr. Fillmore had some considerable claims to decency in 1850—his fall from that high estate to accepting the nomination of the American party being duly wept over, while his departed claims to admiration were sung. Mr. Fillmore was then ignored as a dead cock in the pit, and Mr. Fremont was brought into the arena as the only antagonist with whom Buchanan had to contend. The black flag was displayed so vividly that it cast a gloom over the assemblage, but an extra candle having been procured, the American party was garroted; the Union dissolved several times, (in case of Fremont's election); the early anti-slavery sentiments of Buchanan decided to be the whims of erratic boyhood; his Squatter Sovereignty proclivities completely wiped out, and

Gen. McHatton was called to the stand. He did not intend to make a political speech, but promised a large number between this and November, and assured his auditors that his predecessor had said everything accurately to be said. He intimated that the Cincinnati platform was highly satisfactory to him; and he appeared to indulge in the pleasing idea that every body else should be grateful for its promulgation. The gentlemen continued for some twenty or thirty minutes in an eloquent strain—the Union was saved; Buchanan elected; the American party put through another process of killing, and then came

Col. Marke, who immediately proceeded to be funny at the expense of Mr. Elam, who had told some story of a ship at an American meeting. The ship aforesaid, and having had her papers overhauled, she was caused to sail out of sight in some direction whence she can never by any possibility be heard from again. The Democrats were made originators and proprietors of the Constitution, and every thing at all healthy in our institutions: Southerners were made aware of the importance of wiping their spectacles and looking out for their rights, the corpse of the American party was dissected; it was intimated that Mr. Fillmore had not become nominee of any particular party; at any particular time; that he probably had an intense desire to veto the fugitive slave bill, and was only restrained from so doing by some very extraordinary circumstances. The Democratic party was congratulated on its recent marriage with Martin Van Buren and his fire-soil crew, and then came forward agreeably to call

Mr. Duncan Stuart, who made some vigorous and pointed remarks. He was followed by Mr. Winfree, who gave the Old Line Whigs over, body and soul, to Buchanan, after which the "spirit stirring drum and the ear piercing fife" gave the signal for