THE REGISTER.

SAM'L BARD, Editor.

MONROE, (PARISH OF OUACHITA, LA.)

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 13 1860.

National Democratic Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT.

JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE,

Of Kentucky.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,

JOSEPH LANE,

Of Oregon.

Democratic Presidential Electors

(Chosen by the Democrats of Louisiana, in Convention Assembled.)

ELECTORS.	SUBSTITUTES.
1st Dist...O. ROUSSEAU	P. LACOSTE.
2d " ...B. AVEGNO	C. D. YANCEY.
3d " ...T. LANDRY	F. S. GOODE.
4th " ...B. B. SIMMS	J. LEBLANC.
5th " ...J. G. OLIVIER	J. K. ELGEE.
6th " ...WM. M. LEVY	WM. R. PECK.

Democratic National Executive COMMITTEE.

The following named gentlemen compose his Committee:

Hon. I. I. STEVENS, of Oregon, Chairman.
Hon. R. W. JOHNSON, of Arkansas.
Hon. JEFFERSON DAVIS, of Mississippi.
Hon. JESSE D. BRIGHT, of Indiana.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, of Pennsylvania.
Hon. GEO. W. HUGHES, of Maryland.
Hon. JOHN W. STEVENSON, of Kentucky.
Hon. JOHN R. THOMSON, of New Jersey.
Hon. A. B. MEEK, of Alabama.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL, Esq., of New York.
ISAAC H. WRIGHT, Esq., of Massachusetts.
ABRAM M. HUNTER, Esq., of Benton, Missouri.
Hon. JAMES G. BARRET, of Washington, D. C.
WM. FLINN, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
WALTER LENOX, Esq., of Washington, D. C.
M. W. CLUSKEY, Washington, D. C., resident secretary.
GEO. W. RIGGS Washington, D. C., Treasurer.

All communication should be addressed to Hon. ISAAC I. STEVENS, Chairman, Washington, D. C. Rooms of the ommittee at No. 28 4½ street.

Parish Electors.

The following appointments have been made of Parish Electors for the parishes comprising the 6th Electoral District of Louisiana, viz:

E. C. Davidson, of Sabine.
George Williamson, of Caddo.
J. B. Elam, of DeSoto.
John M. Sandidge, of Bossier.
J. D. Watkins, of Claiborne.
B. W. Pearce, of Bienville.
D. Rankin Thompson, of Jackson.
J. F. Fuller, of Union.
W. H. Hough, of Caldwell.
Sam'l Bard, of Ouachita.
D. Kelly, of Winn.
F. A. F. Harper, of Franklin.
B. Spencer, of Catahoula.
Z. Yorke, of Concordia.
G. D. Shadburne, of Madison.
J. F. Harper, of Tensas.
W. L. Kaox, of Carroll.
J. B. Matthews, of Morehouse.
W. A. Ponder, of Natchitoches.

WM. M. LEVY,
Democratic Elector for 6th District.

THE BELL RINGERS.—The "*Union—Constitution—and Enforcement of the Law*" party, is so small it has to be Bell-ed to find it. Like Old Bridalle, it is always found across the branch, cropping grass on one side and switching its tail on the other.

RALLY BRECKINRIDGERS.—There will be a meeting of the Breckinridge Club at the Court House to-night at 7½ o'clock.

BARBECUE POSTPONED.—The barbecue that was to come off at Ouachita City on the 22nd inst., is postponed to October 22nd; see notice elsewhere.

Great Grand and Glorious.

The most extensive and magnificent barbecue ever given in North Louisiana will be served by the friends of Breckinridge and Lane in this place on Saturday the 20th of October. All North Louisiana is invited. Some of the most distinguished speakers of the country will be in attendance. Stand back, gentlemen of the opposition, and let the mighty "OLD CAR" move on.

NEW YORK HERALD.—This paper has recently been bought up by the Bell party. We have some Douglas papers in this State for sale on almost any terms. Who bids? Don't all speak at once.

COL. N. D. COLEMAN.—From a *toast* he proved that Yancey was a disunionist; from a *toast* that Douglas was regularly nominated, and from a *toast* Douglas would be the next President. The Colonel is a great logician, and every point he made was about as conclusive as a toast could make it.

A Question and Answer.

QUES. Why is Stephen Arnold Douglas running for the Presidency of the United States in 1860?

ANS. To prove to his Northern freesoil allies that he has sympathizers in the South, by which means he hopes to secure the Black Republican nomination in 1864.

Our Exchanges.

Our Breckinridge exchanges in this State are all doing gallant service in the cause of the Constitution and the Union. Among the most prominent on our list, are the Baton Rouge *Advocate*, the New Orleans *Courier*, the *Daily* (old) *Delta* and the New Orleans *Evening Sentinel*. We take great pleasure in warmly commending either or all of these papers to our friends. As campaign documents, they should be extensively taken by every "Breckinridge Club" in Louisiana. Let the people read and think is the motto of every true Breckinridger from Maine to California.

BRECKINRIDGE MEETING.—There was a Breckinridge meeting at Ouachita City on Saturday last. Speeches were delivered by William T. Atkins, esq., and the editor of this paper. Old Union is good for Breckinridge by an overwhelming majority. We are informed that the Bell-everett barbecue at Farmerville on Saturday, turned many to the Breckinridge standard. Let 'em wag on.

Every vote cast for Bell and Everett is an indirect vote in favor of Lincoln.

Rant on—Who Cares?

A few nights since the editor of this paper delivered a Breckinridge speech at the Court House in this place, which gave considerable offence to some of the friends of poor Mr. Douglas.

We will only remark, that we told the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, in our allusions to Douglas and his doctrines, and if his friends see fit to take offence at this, they are at liberty to do so, and get pleased at their leisure. We look upon Douglas as a prodigal from the true Democratic faith, and we have no favors to ask of him or his friends.

Other Breckinridge speakers may adopt any policy they please—but we shall not tamper with untempered mortar. Our policy is to call off the dogs and let on the lightning, regardless of results. If we are right, we have nothing to fear—victory will be ours. If Douglas is wrong, and who doubts it, we have nothing to make by compromises, either with him or his deluded allies.

As editor and speaker, we shall discharge our duty and face the consequences, let them be what they may. Let us meet the issues fairly and squarely—then, like David of old, we shall have nothing to fear.

A Proclamation.

The vulgar and degraded portion of the Douglas Press in this State are amusing themselves in personally abusing the Editor of this paper. Now, know all men to whom these presents shall come, greeting:—that all cowards, villains, poltroons, scoundrels and apostates have permission to defame, to abuse and vilify us as long and as much as they please. It is enough for us to know that we command the confidence and esteem of the respectable portion of the public Press in Louisiana, and that we have neither the talent, time nor disposition to handy epithets with human monsters who have wasted their lives in calumniating members of the Democratic party for a miserable metalic consideration.

No gentleman can desire a more significant and satisfactory compliment than the abuse of those whom this shoe may fit; their applause is an argument of suspicion, while their invective is a title of honor. Language cannot furnish a commensurate term of scorn and detestation sufficient to express our contempt of the purchaseable creatures herein alluded to.

SAM'L BARD,
Editor Register.

Breckinridge in New Orleans.

Our gallant standard-bearer is daily gaining ground in the "Crescent City," and it is now believed by wise heads, that the Bell-everett-Douglas ticket will fail to carry the city. A very large majority of the young men of New Orleans are for Breckinridge and Lane. This is also true of her merchants and mechanics. Our friends residing in New Orleans have gone into the combat to win, and they now have the most flattering prospects of success. We have been disposed heretofore to put the city down for Bell; but circumstances no longer justify us in such an opinion. The people are beginning to see the necessity of sustaining the Constitution and the Union. Our city exchanges supporting the *opposition* are very much down in the mouth, while our Democratic exchanges are spirited and full of hope. Let the column move on.

We Neither ask nor give Quarter.

Some of the intense friends of poor Mr. Douglas, residing in these ends of the earth, are extremely bitter against the *Register*, because of its open and manly warfare upon their pet candidate for the Presidency. We simply look upon Douglas as an apostate from the Democratic faith, and we shall continue to batter his forts up to the last hour of the contest. We know what belongs to a public journalist, and no threats or frowns, let them emanate from whatever source or sources they may, will deter us one single moment from the faithful di charge of our duty. We are only contending for the Constitutional rights of the South against the vile dogma of "squatter sovereignty," which must sooner or later, if not crushed out, precipitate the people of this glorious Union into a bloody and protracted civil war.

With such views as these pervading our bosom, we shall continue a vigorous war upon Douglas and his allies, with a full and distinct understanding that we neither ask nor give quarter. Truth is mighty and with it as our shield and buckler, we have nothing to fear. Then, lay on McDuff, and damned be he who first cries, "Hold—enough!"

PERSONAL.

We call especial attention to an article over our signature, headed "A PROCLAMATION," which we re-publish from our last week's issue. To the innocent it will carry no sting. To the guilty, narrow-souled TRAFFICERS IN PERSONAL DEFAMATION, it will prove a merited and deserved chastisement. It is a lash upon the backs of the defamers who have long since been denied the privileges of gentlemanly fellowship, and exiled from the courtesies and charities of the socia circle. We repeat it, that the rebuke is intended for such only as are condemned to wear out the small remnant of a guilty and miserable existence in a solitude, for which the wages of a *prostitute press* can purchase no relief and no consolation.

Missouri for Breckinridge.

A dispatch from Jefferson City to the St. Louis *Bulletin* says the re-election of JAS. S. GREEN to the United states senate is now beyond doub or controversy. Authentic and undoubted information received from the members of the Legislature personally, gives the friends of Breckinridge in the two Houses ninety-six votes, being a clear majority on joint ballot.

So it seems, that after all, the friends of BRECKINRIDGE and LANE carried Missouri at the recent election, as they will do in November.

If the friends of Douglas were half as confident of Heaven as Breckinridge is of carrying every Southern State, Pennsylvania, California and Oregon, they might consider their calling and election sure. Douglas will not get an electoral vote, and Bell will not even carry his own dear Tennessee. The fight is between Breckinridge and Lincoln, and Breckinridge will be elected by the populace. The people are not yet ready to give up this glorious Union for which our fathers shed so much blood.—*Ed. Register.*

Tamborine & ... seven, commission merchants of New Orleans, have our thanks for a late price current. This is a new firm, with brilliant prospects ahead.

BRECKINRIDGE VINDICATED

AT LEXINGTON!

Great meeting of the Democracy

LEXINGTON, KY., Sept. 5, 1860.

John C. Breckinridge made his great speech to-day at Ashland, the Clay homestead, to fifteen thousand people. It was a complete and magnificent vindication—so acknowledged by his enemies—and produced the wildest enthusiasm.

He refuted all the charges founded upon his Tippecanoe and Cynthiana speeches; denied that he had ever favored emancipation or disunion, and asserted and proved his unwavering devotion to the equal rights of the States.

His speech was pronounced, by all who heard it, the ablest ever made in Kentucky since the days of Clay.

THE DOUGLAS SPIRIT IN MISSISSIPPI.—It seems that the Douglas men in Mississippi are not altogether willing to have Breckinridge hands upon their mouths. We copy the following from the Aberdeen Conservative:

"Dr. Bard, of Louisiana, in a speech recently made in Vicksburg, advised the secessionists not to allow a Douglas speech to be made there. We have only to say let them try it. We tell them Douglas speeches *will* and *shall* be made in every town and hamlet in this State. The facts in regard to those who desire to precipitate the cotton States into a revolution, shall be published in the papers and on the stump, and those who think they can stop it, *let them try it.*"

We clip the above from the New York Express of August 24. The statement set forth as to our Vicksburg speech, is a palpable falsehood. We have never advocated the prohibition of the right of speech; but we did say, that the *Squatter Sovereignty* doctrines of Senator Douglas were treason to the South, and ought not to be tolerated on Southern soil.

The Old Third District.

This District will give Breckinridge and Lane a majority of 3,000. General Edward Spar ow and many other old Whigs are coming to the rescue. Hunter, Davidson, Robertson, Hardy and others of like grit are in the field, and the combined opposition are melting away like mist before the rising sun. Wickliffe, Cottman Herron & Co., are now looked upon by the "Old Thirders" as men of straw, and Master Peter Soule himself can't save them from political annihilation.

Get out of the way, you're all unlucky,
The people are rising for *Young Kentucky.*

Louisiana.

Every day the political atmosphere in this State grows brighter and brighter for the gallant young Kentuckian—the standard-bearer of the Constitutional rights of the South. In the parishes of Jackson, Claiborne, Winn, Bossier, Caddo, Rapides, Ouachita, Natchitoches, and others in the Northwest we have cheering accounts, and the local papers from each claim the tallest kind of majorities for Breckinridge and Lane. In Jackson parish there are but two Douglas men, and one of them is in jail! Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, St. Landry, Calcasieu, Vermillion, and the other French parishes Breckinridge will get more than the usual Democratic vote, as is evidenced by the action of many of their planters who have always been against us, but who are now with us, because *they* say now is the time for every Southern man to show his hand! As for the Florida parishes, we have to say—they are all right, and will give unprecedented majorities for our candidates. To sum up, we now think that the State will vote as follows in November: First District for Bell by 1500 over Breckinridge. Second District for Breckinridge by 500 over Bell. Third District, Breckinridge 3500 over Bell—Fourth District for Breckinridge by 6 00 over Bell. Total Breckinridge pluralities 9,500—Bell 1,500—leaving the State to Breckinridge by 8000 votes over Bell! Douglas will get less than 5000 votes in the State!—*Bayou Sara Ledger.*

We can tell our friends abroad that the Ledger's calculation is not far from the mark.—*B. R. Advocate.*

This Congressional (4th) District is good for Breckinridge and Lane (over the Bell-Douglas combination) by at least 7,000 majority.—*Ed. Register.*

CLAIBORNE ADVOCATE.—This is one of the most reliable, dignified and able journals in North Louisiana. It is published at Homer, and is a strong advocate of Breckinridge and Lane. Wm. Stran Custis, its gentlemanly editor, was formerly an old Whig, and is now doing much to destroy the piratical flag of the little apostate. Old Claiborne will go for the Constitution and the Union by a m jority of 500. The combined opposition in this State are death on the game of brag; but we predict that they'll shout themselves to death before the ides of November.

MONROE MALE ACADEMY.—The advertisement of this Institution will be published next week. It was handed in too late for this issue. The School will open on the first day of October next.

Senator Bright, in a late speech in Indiana, said that he was willing to risk all the reputation he has for political foresight in political affairs upon the declaration that Mr. Douglas will not receive the electoral vote of a single State. We believe it. Lincoln will beat him to death in the free states, while Breckinridge will carry the entire slaveholding states, with California, Oregon and Pennsylvania.

DISEASES OF DOUGLAS.—We find the following catalogue of the diseases which have interfered with the public duties of Mr. Douglas in one of our exchanges:

Where was Douglas when the Homestead bill passed the Senate?
He had the gout.
Where was Douglas when the tributes of respect were paid to Brodrick?
He had the pleurisy.
Where was Douglas when the Davis resolutions passed the Senate?
He had the dysentery.
Where was Douglas when the bill for the admission of Kansas came up in the Senate?
He had the bowel complaint.

THE PROSPECT IN VIRGINIA.—The Richmond Enquirer gives its opinion touching the Presidential prospects in the Old Dominion. It says: "With all the means of authentic information within our reach, and by the most liberal calculation, we find that Mr. Douglas cannot count an average of 50 supporters in each county in the state. Such an average would give him in all about 7 500 votes. General cou ent has fixed the usual Democratic majority in Virginia at about 10,000. Thus supposing that the entire Opposition vote shall be concentrated on John Bell and supposing, too, that the entire Douglas vote shall be abstracted from the Democratic ranks, the above figures would leave the Breckinridge ticket a plurality of 2 500 votes.

The Enquirer proceeds to show that if the Douglas leaders propose to fuse with the Bell-Everett, the thousands will be driven into the Breckinridge ranks. It concludes as follows:

At all events, it is now a fixed fact in the minds of intelligent observers, that Breckinridge and Lane will carry Virginia—not by a *plurality* but by a respectable *majority.*

Victory is safe. Let ever true Democrat strive to swell the triumph.

The Bell and Everett Barbecue.

MR. EDITOR—At the Bell barbecue given on the 1st inst., the orators of the day, Messrs. Lake, Coleman and Slack, were greatly distressed and piled up the agony considerably, that the Breckinridge party was a disunion party; this was the burden of their song.

In proof that we are the disunion party, S. L. Slack, esq., in his little speech before dinner, offered two things to prove his position:

1st. That as John C. Breckinridge was nominated one hour at Richmond before he was at Baltimore, and

2nd, That R. J. Caldwell, esq., in his speech, stated that the Bell platform did not amount to much, &c., it follows that we are all disunionists, and that if Lincoln is elected, we are going to force Breckinridge to be the President of the Southern States. How convincing, how plain and how clear—as mud! Is it not astonishing that we never saw all this before!—Scarlet letter, avaunt! deplore ye Southern league! Yancey's vocation gone! And to make assurance doubly sure, he brings in Shakespeare, *as usual.* This certainly settles the question of disunion forever, for the gentleman

"Raises scruples dark and nice,
After solves them in a trice;
As if *politics* had catched
The *itch*, on purpose to be scratched."

The same gentleman, at night, asserted that in the event of Lincoln's election, and if any of the Southern States seceded, he, for one, would shoulder his musket and drive them back into the Union. Valiant Slack!

"He who would these boots displace,
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Suppose the Bell Club of Ouachita parish should appoint a committee to put the gentleman through the "manuel." "Right about face! Shoulder arms! (to the tune I wish I was in Dixie's Land.) March!—to Tennessee and take one John Bell a prisoner, for a contempt of Union, for uttering and delivering the following extract of a speech in the U. S. Senate in 1850, to wit:

The question is whether mutual trust and confidence shall continue to animate and encourage mutual efforts in promoting and multiplying common benefits; or whether mutual hatred and distrust shall step in to check all progress; to distract and confound all joint endeavors for the common welfare; in fine, to entail upon the country all the evils of endless discord. That is the question. AND WHEN YOU PRESENT THAT ISSUE TO ME, I SAY GIVE ME SEPARATION; GIVE ME DISUNION; GIVE ME ANYTHING IN PREFERENCE TO A UNION SUSTAINED ONLY BY POWER, BY CONSTITUTIONAL AND LEGAL TIES, WITHOUT RECIPROCAL TRUST AND CONFIDENCE. IF OUR FUTURE CAREER IS TO BE ONE OF ETERNAL DISCORD, OF ANGRY CRIMINATION, GIVE ME RATHER SEPARATION WITH ALL ITS CONSEQUENCES. If I am to be at peace, let it be peace in reality; and if I am to be at war, let me know it at once, that I may put my house in order and be ready to meet the consequences.

So, sir, if I could dictate the course of Congress in the pending difficulties, I would say let the adjustment be made in the real spirit of concession, compromise and conciliation. Let us have some assurance that the promised harmony shall be permanent. Stay this agitation, allay the burning fever that threatens to consume the system, terminate this painful suspense, which is more intolerable than an open rupture. *If we of the South have made up our minds to yield nothings to endure nothing; or if a better spirit actuates us, and we are prepared both to yield something and endure something, and yet, cannot bring our Northern brethren to any terms of just and equitable arrangement, and they will continue to vex and harrass us, NOW AND FOR-VER, LET US RESOLVE, AND LET THEM SUFFER US TO MANAGE OUR OWN AFFAIRS IN OUR OWN WAY.* But I trust it will never come to this issue.

If, upon your arrival, you find the "old gentleman" too feeble to take this journey, you can take his bond in the penalty of four dozen of his speeches against foreigners and Catholics and four dozen of them in favor of abolishing slavery in the District of Columbia, for his appearance, on the 6th of November next, at the bar of the head waters of Salt river, and upon the successful performance of this service, you can march to Georgia and arrest certain Bell Electors and Editors, for the avowal of disunion sentiments in case the aforesaid Lincoln is elected President.

These exercises will put you in sufficient training to drive the seceding States into the Union, when you *shoulder* that *musket!*

PICKWICK.

MR. DOUGLAS DODGING.—When Mr. Douglas was in Augusta, Maine, advocating the claims of Mr. Douglas for the Presidency, he said he had no opinions which he desired to conceal—none which he would not avow with equal frankness at the south as well as at the North. Before he commenced his speech, the following question was produced to him, and though he spoke for an hour and a half, he did not even allude to it:

"Will Judge Douglas be so kind as to oblige a fellow-citizen by stating before the people here assembled his ANSWER to the following

QUESTION:

"Do you hold, and if elected President of the United States, would you carry out the doctrine that the people of a Territory, *before it becomes a State*, have the power, under the Federal Constitution, and notwithstanding the Dred Scott decision, to *prohibit or exclude slavery therefrom?*

The above query is so put as to render it almost impossible for Mr. Douglas to avoid a direct answer, and as it is rumored that Mr. D. intends to stump the South, we should like to see this question presented to him wherever he speaks until he is forced to answer it—Will not some of our friends cut it out and present it to him?

WHY DOUGLAS IS RUN.—Senator Chandler of Michigan, a Republican, is somewhat concerned because Douglas persists in being a Presidential candidate. In a speech at Newburgh, New York, a few days ago, he told the following story, *apropos* of the running of Douglas by one wing of the Democratic party:

"A friend of mine the other day was anxious to know why they persisted in running Douglas. Nobody claimed that they could elect him, and 'what under heavens,' said this friend of mine, 'do they run him for?' Said I, 'they claim that they are preparing him for some great race in the future—for the sweepstakes in 1864, when they think he will sweep the country.' That reminds me of the story of an old Englishman, who had a famous terrier puppy which he was training. He had spent a great deal of time and labor upon the animal, and finally determined to exhibit his accomplishments, and called in his son John for that purpose. 'Now John,' said he, 'I am going to set down on all fours and play bull, and then you will see what he will do.' So down the old man got, and began to bellow like a bull at the puppy, who forthwith sprang at him, seized him by the nose and shook it violently, while John stood by clapping his hands and enjoying the sport. But the old man thought the dog was carrying the joke too far, for he could'n't shake him off. He stopped his bellowing and cried out, 'Take him off, John. Take the beast off, or he'll kill me.' 'Oh! never mind dad,' said John, 'never mind dad; it will be the makin' of the pup.' [Great laughter.]—So of this running of Douglas. I dare say some good will come of it, though I do not know what." [Renewed laughter.]

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PICKWICK.

Missouri All Right!

The Bellverites and their Squatterite allies crowed a little too soon over the election in Missouri. As we have before stated, but few of the friends of Breckinridge made an issue with C. F. Jackson, the regular nominee of the Democratic party, for having in an unguarded moment indicated his purpose to vote for Douglas. The test was applied, however, in the election of members of the Legislature, and the result is that the Breckinridge men have fairly out the combined Opposition, and will reelect to the U. S. Senate Hon. James S. Green, their bold and gallant leader, who in that body stripped Douglas of his lion's skin, and exhibited him in all his deformity to the gaze of the American people. Green is now the leader of the Breckinridge forces in Missouri, and his triumph is glory enough for one day.

The following letter from Thomas C. Reynolds, who is a friend of Douglas, and ran for Lieutenant-Governor on the same ticket with C. F. Jackson, amply refutes the ground less claim that the gubernatorial election is an anti-Breckinridge victory. It is dated July 17th:

"I publicly stated in my speech at Columbia on July 3d, and now repeat that Major Jackson and I disclaimed that any vote for the State ticket, as nominated at Jefferson City in April last, should be considered an endorsement of the peculiar political opinions of Douglas, Breckinridge, Johnson or Lane, or that the result of the state election should be considered a triumph of either side.

A reference to the reports in your paper of the speeches of Major Jackson and myself, will substantially confirm the above statement.

Senator Green is a zealous supporter of Major Breckinridge, and the honor, dignity and interest of those who support the ticket of which Major Breckinridge is the head can certainly be trusted to no abler, bolder or more sagacious champion. If he finds it not only consistent with his views of duty, but obligatory on him as a Democrat, to support the regular nominees of the Democratic party in coming August election, certainly no friend of Major Breckinridge or of Senator Green can hesitate to follow the manly, open and conciliatory course of their acknowledged champion and leader.

I remain dear sir,
Very respectfully yours,
THOS. C. REYNOLDS."

Mr. Breckinridge's Views:

ON UNFRIENDLY LEGISLATION.

The fact that neither Congress nor a Territorial Legislature can constitutionally exclude from, or confiscate in a territory, private property having been judicially determined by the highest court in the United States, I confess that I did not anticipate the doctrine of unfriendly territorial legislation in regard to African slaves. It has no warrant from the Constitution. If we recognize the highest judicial interpretation of that instrument.—*Frankfort speech*, 1859.

ON PROTECTION TO SLAVERY.

So that in regard to every description of property, including slaves, recognized and regarded by the Constitution, it is the duty of the courts of the country to protect and guard it whenever the question is brought before them. * * * * * *

But should the time ever arrive when a decision of a competent court on a question of private right is likely to fail for want of adequate remedies to execute it, those remedies, executive and legislative if need be, shall be afforded, or government is a failure—and from this conclusion I see no escape for any just mind that would uphold the authorities of the country.—*Frankfort speech*, 1859.

DANIEL WEBSTER ON TERRITORIES.—The following is the language of that great expounder of the Federal Constitution, and we earnestly commend it to our Squatter Sovereignty friends:

We have always gone upon the ground that these Territorial Governments were in a state of pupilage, under the protection or patronage of the General Government. The Territorial Legislature has a Constitution prescribed by Congress. They have no power not given by that Congress. They must act within the limits of the Constitution granted them by Congress, or else their acts become void. The people under the Territorial Government are not a sovereignty, they do not constitute a sovereignty, and do not possess any of the right incident to sovereignty. They are if you so please to denominate it, in a state of inchoate government and sovereignty. If we well consider this question upon the ground on our practice during the last half century, I think we will find one way of disposing of it. It is our duty to provide for the people of the Territory a Government to keep the peace, *to secure their property*; to assign to them a subordinate legislative authority, *to see that the protection of their persons and the security of their property are all regularly provided for; and to maintain them in that state until they grow into sufficient importance, in point of population, to be admitted into the Union as a State upon the same footing with the original States. It seems to me that that is all our duty.* I will most readily concur in anything which tends to the performance of that duty. But I cannot go into any general discussion about the rights of the people while under the Territorial Government, and do more than they are permitted to do by that Constitution which creates a Government over them."

JOHN BELL AND THE RECORD.—In the Senate, August 28, 1850 pending the bill to abolish the slave trade in the District of Columbia, and by which any slave whatever brought into the District for sale, or placed there to be transferred to any other place and sold, was to become liberated and free, Mr. Atchison of Mo., as he stated at the time, by way of a *test* vote in relation to the bill, moved to lay it on the table and thus kill it. And John Bell voted no! in company with Chas. Davis of Mass., and Hamlin, (present black Republican candidate for Vice-President.)—[Congressional Globe, 1st session, 31st Congress, page 1849

Subsequently, Sept. 10, 1850, pending the same bill, which was kept alive in part by John Bell's vote of August 18th, Mr. Mason of Va., moved to strike out the first two sections of the bill and said: "The first of these sections prohibits the introduction of any slave into the District of Columbia for the purpose of being sold, or placed in depot to be subsequently transported to another market."

Remember, Mr. Mason moved to strike this section from the bill, and John Bell voted no, with Chas. Hamlin and Seward.—[Congress. Globe, 1st session 31st Congress p. 1794.

Mr. Mason continued:

"The second section provides for the abolition of the depots themselves, in which the slaves are confined in the District of Columbia." Mr. Mason moved to strike this section out of the bill and John Bell voted no, with Chas. Hamlin and Seward.—[Cong. Globe, 1st session 31st Congress p. 1794.

KEEP IT BEFORE THE PEOPLE.—On the 29th of June 1859, the southern Opposition party had a meeting at Newnan, Ga., for the purpose of nominating a candidate for Congress from that District. In the platform of principles adopted for the government of the party in that canvass, was incorporated the following resolution:

"4th. That the south has nothing to hope for from the Republican and Democratic parties and a true patriotism to the welfare of our own section requires us to oppose both; and that this Convention will neither endorse, sympathise nor affiliate with the squatter sovereignty policy of Stephen A. Douglas, or the treesoil affiliates of Bell, Crittenden and Houston, and all others who opposed the admission of Kansas under the Lecompton Constitution."

If Mr. Bell with his "Teesoil affinities" was hostile to the interests of the south then, is he not equally objectionable now?

TRUE TEST.—Hereafter the test of a true Democrat will be: Did you vote for John C. Breckinridge for the Presidency?

A Voice from Gen. Sparrow.

Extract from a private letter received from Gen. Edward Sparrow, addressed to M. Du Bose, Esq., of this place, dated Sweet Springs, Va., 20th aug., 1860.

"The attempt which has been made in this state to unite on one electoral ticket has failed. The Douglas party, as they cannot rule, are resolved to ruin. The political sky is dark and threatening. Northern fanaticism is becoming bolder, and with the prospect of electing Lincoln is more distinctly than ever, indicating a fixed purpose when they can, to break through very barrier of the Constitution. Mr. Seward reannounces in the most offensive terms his "higher law" and "irrepressible conflict" principles, and announces that the last Democrat has been born. It is a time when we should all determine to do our duty. The Douglas faction may take off votes enough to give some of the southern states to Bell and Everett. We must see that Louisiana does her duty, and that her vote is cast for the maintenance of her rights, and those of her sister southern states. To do this, we must be active in our part of the state. Organize thoroughly, appoint committees in every Ward, and let every vote in the Parish be registered. I hope to be at home about the 25th of next month to co-operate with the friends of Breckinridge, and to give whatever aid I can to the good cause. * * * * *

"I feel that we are not called upon now merely to labor for the success of a party, but for the preservation of our best and most sacred rights."—*Providence Herald.*

We learn by a private letter from a friend that the Douglasites of Madison parish, La., called a meeting to organize a County ticket, etc. *Fourteen* assembled in the Court House on the day designated, and without anything being done the meeting adjourned, and made took a game of "brag" outside.—All the bets offered by them on the state going against Breckinridge were freely taken by the Democrats. As the day drew to a close, their zeal became cooler, and their bets quite rational, and wagers offered by the genuine Democracy that not a state could be named for Douglas, or that six States could be named for Breckinridge, were declined by the misguided followers of the squatter sovereignty Chief—Stephen Arnold Douglas.—*Vicksburg Sun*

Douglas and Clams.

In the course of Mr. Douglas' late clam speech at Rock Point, R. I., he said:

"Ladies and gentlemen, I would gladly speak again, but you see from the tones of my voice that I am unable to. This has been a happy, a glorious day. I shall never forget it. There is a charm about this day, about this sea air, and especially about that peculiar institution of yours—a clam bake. I think you have the advantage in that respect of Southerners.—FOR MY OWN PART, I HAVE MUCH MORE FONDNESS FOR YOUR CLAMS THAN I HAVE FOR THEIR NIGGERS.—But every man to his taste.—*New York Day Book.*

YANCEY'S SPEECH IN MEMPHIS.—The Mississippian of the 21st says: "The Hon. W. L. Yancey spoke in Memphis Tuesday evening. Whole acres of people were in attendance, and for four hours they were held captive by his winning eloquence and resistless logic. By many it is pronounced the greatest speech ever delivered at the hustings in America. His vindication of the Democratic party from the calumnies of its enemies was complete; and his arguments addressed to the calm judgments of his hearers will carry conviction to the minds of thousands. The proprietors of the Avalanche newspaper caused a correct report of it to be taken down, and it has been published at length in the columns of that excellent journal. Democratic Clubs cannot do better than to order copies for distribution."

New Advertisements.

LAND OFFICE, MONROE, LA., Sept. 6, 1860.

IN accordance with instructions from Commissioner of the General Land Office, we will receive applications for the south-east ¼ of north east ¼ of section 30, township 19 north, range 10 east on Monday, 15th day of October, 1860.

JOHN McENERY, Reg.
sep.13. C. H. DABBS, Rec.

1860.....OUACHITA.....1860

FEMALE INSTITUTE

MONROE, LA.

—:o:—

MME. ANNA W. DELERY,
Teacher of Music and French.

—:o:—

MME LIZZIE SCOTT,
Teacher in the higher English branches.

—:o:—

MISS JENNIE BAKER,
Teacher in the Primary English Department, Oriental Painting and Drawing.

—:o:—

THE Fall session of this Institute will commence on *MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17th*, 1860. The terms are the same as formerly.—Circulars sent to any address free, on application.

MME. ANNA W. DELERY,
sept13-1y. Principal.

A College Graduate,

OF two years' experience in teaching, wishes a situation—prefers a private or family School. The character of his recommendations is indicated by the following:

SICILY ISLAND, LA., July 4, 1860.

Mr. W. F. D. K. has taught for me the past scholastic year. He has a ready manner of imparting instruction, and is peculiarly qualified to teach. His deportment has been gentlemanly and agreeable in my family, and pleasant to my children in his intercourse with them.

T. A. S DONIPHAN.

Address W. F. D KIMBALL,
Care Dr. C. G. Young, Monroe.
Sept. 13, 1860—tf.

DRS. DEHART & SMITH,

DENTISTS,

17 Baronne St., New Orleans.

MANUFACTURERS of Artificial Teeth of every size, shade and color, and inserted on Gold, Platina, Cheaplastic and Vulcanite base. We would be pleased to say to those requiring artificial teeth, that there is no method of inserting them of greater utility, comfort and satisfaction to the wearer surpassing Vulcanite base. It is ONLY ONE HALF the price of Gold or Platina, and produces no irritation when first worn. Its adaptation is so perfect that the mouth can be restored to its proper contour with complete accuracy in cases where the best of Dentists have failed to effect the desired purpose with metal plates. Its cheapness, durability and cleanliness renders it highly commendable to all requiring artificial dentures.

Particular attention given to regulating children's teeth, and treatment of diseases pertaining to them.

Dr. Smith will be in Monroe September 25th, and remain three weeks, prepared to execute all operations entrusted to him in the most improved style.

N. B.—For the better satisfaction of those unac