

Advertiser and Gazette.

GABRIEL B. duVAL, Principal Editor.

MONTGOMERY:

TUESDAY MORNING, JUNE 24.

FOR PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES,
JAMES BUCHANAN,
OF PENNSYLVANIA.
FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
JOHN C. BRECKENRIDGE,
OF KENTUCKY.

Democratic and Anti-Know-Nothing Electoral Ticket.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WILLIAM L. YANCEY, OF MONTGOMERY.
LEROY P. WALKER, OF MADISON.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1. ALEXANDER B. MEEK, OF MOBILE.
2. JAMES L. PUGH, OF BARBOUR.
3. EDWARD J. BACON, OF CHAMBERS.
4. JOHN G. BARR, OF TUSCALOOSA.
5. JOHN D. RATHER, OF MORGAN.
6. BENJAMIN C. YANCEY, OF CHEROKEE.
7. ABEZ L. M. CURRY, OF TALLADEGA.

ALTERNATE ELECTORS.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

WILLIAM F. SAMFORD, OF MACON.
JOHN ERWIN, OF GREENE.

FOR THE DISTRICTS.

1. BENJAMIN Y. BEENE, OF DALLAS.
2. JOHN K. HENRY, OF BUTLER.
3. JOHN W. A. SANFORD, OF MONTGOMERY.
4. A. A. COLEMAN, OF SUMTER.
5. J. S. KENNEDY, OF LAUDERDALE.
6. W. O. WINSTON, OF DEKALE.
7. N. S. GRAHAM, OF COOSA.

The Campaign Opened.

Hon. W. L. YANCEY, one of our candidates for Elector for the State at large, opened the canvass at this place on the night of the 23d inst., and will address the people of Macon, at Tuskegee, on Saturday, the 28th inst.

Of Lowndes, at Hayneville, on Tuesday, the 1st of July.

Of Dallas, at Selma, on the 3d of July.

Of Perry, at Marion, on Monday, the 7th July.

Of Greene, at Greensboro', on Wednesday, the 9th July.

Of Sumter, at Livingston, on Friday, the 11th July.

Of Pickens, at Carrollton, on Saturday, the 19th July.

Of Bibb, on the 22d July.

He will attend the commencement exercises of the State University, and on some appropriate day during the week will address the people there.

These appointments are in the very heart of the Know-Nothing power in Alabama.

Mr. Buchanan's Acceptance.

The correspondence between Mr. Buchanan and the committee appointed to inform him of his nomination, will be read with great interest. We refrain from any extended comments upon the response of Mr. Buchanan, preferring to submit it without special remark to the calm consideration of the country. It will be observed, however, that he joins cordially with the Democracy everywhere in condemnation of the party founded on religious intolerance and proscription of citizens of foreign birth, in the emphatic language that "we are all equal before God and the Constitution." That he accepts entirely "the resolutions constituting the platform of principles erected by the Convention." That in relation to what is called Squatter Sovereignty, he says, "the people of the Territory like those of a State, shall decide for themselves, whether slavery shall or shall not exist within their limits." Thus distinguishing between the action of a Territorial legislature, and that of the people in convention; for it is not by their legislature, but the people in convention, that slavery can be abolished or established in a State. The legislature of Alabama have the same right, and no more, to abolish slavery here, than the territorial legislature have to prohibit it there; the people of each in convention may determine this, as all other organic questions in the formation of their fundamental law, the Constitution.

The principles upon which we will conduct our foreign relations, are the cultivation of peace as the truest policy and imperative duty of the government, but the preservation of national honor and rights at the hazard of war, should such a necessity arise.

He puts himself distinctly on the platform, without equivocation or qualification, and is no longer James Buchanan, but the representative of a party and the executive of its principles.

The "South Americans" talked with apparent seriousness, a few months ago, of making Mr. Dickinson or Judge Bronson, of New York their candidate for the Presidency. These gentlemen were then sound national men, entirely reliable as to the rights of the South, but were opposed to Gen. Pierce. What think they of them now, that they cordially endorse the nominees of the Democratic Convention, and enter most warmly into their support? We published Mr. Dickinson's letter in our last—below we give Judge Bronson's, and would recommend its perusal to his (perhaps we ought to say) late admirers among the South Americans:

NEW YORK, June 11, 1856.

Gentlemen:—Nothing could be better than the action of the Cincinnati Convention, and my heart will be with the great company which will assemble in the Park this evening to respond to the nomination of James Buchanan, of Pennsylvania, and John C. Breckenridge, of Kentucky. We have a platform as broad as the Union, and candidates who are not only above reproach, but eminently qualified for the stations which they are to occupy. And besides, the foundation has been laid for the cordial reunion of all that is sound in the Democratic party, and the places of the few who have gone over to the enemy will be much more than filled by good citizens from other quarters, who see nothing but danger to the country in the movements of their former associates, and are resolved to stand fast to the Constitution. Let us hear no more by way of reproach about "Hards" and "Softs," and former dissensions, but buckle on our armor and contend manfully for the principles which lie at the foundation of the national compact. We shall then not only deserve, but shall achieve a noble victory.

Respectfully yours,

GREENE C. BRONSON.

The Russians are rushing to Paris in crowds. It is said that already thirty thousand passports have been issued at St. Petersburg for France alone.

A poet, in "doing the pathetic," began a stanza thus: "Sorrow came and left its traces"—whereupon a wag inquired of the bard to inform him how Sorrow had disposed of the rest of its harness.

A very excellent lady sought to instruct her grandchild in relation to the provident care of Heaven. "Who gives you your daily bread?" asked she. "Dad!" replied the child, "but Uncle Peter puts the butter and sugar on!"

We are curious to know how many feet in female arithmetic go to a mile, because we never met with a lady's foot yet, whose shoe was not, to say the very least, "a mile too big for her."

Slavery Extension.

The slavery question is at last to be met and discussed upon a proper issue; but no credit is due to the South for it. The change that has been going on for years past in the public mind is to be attributed almost entirely to the violence of abolitionism, becoming every day more rampant as "the chivalry" yielded to its demands and submitted to its denunciation. It is only since its object—the total destruction of slavery wherever it existed in the country by civil and servile war—was disclosed, and the conservative men at the North, from whatever motive, shrunk from so fearful a consummation of fanaticism, that the country became thoroughly aroused. In spite of the warning of the wise and provident among us, the South resolutely shut her eyes to the danger that menaced her, and stigmatized as alarmists all who bid her beware. And as fanaticism never sees, nor thinks, nor feels; but only chants, and prays, and hates, it steadily progressed towards the accomplishment of its ends, to which it was invited as much by our indifference and acquiescence as the violence and malignity of its nature. But in the blindness of its folly it "overleaped itself," and thus good has been wrought out of its evil. It is not a long time since, that Southern men would hardly dare venture on a defence of slavery; but would blandly put arguments in the mouths of their opponents by admitting it to be an evil, lamenting its existence, and the impossibility of getting rid of it; indulging in all kinds of balmy metaphysical dreaming as to the time, and mode, and effect of abolishing it. Corn and cotton statistics—the proportion of population which could be sustained on a given area—the productiveness of labor, were all studied with a view to the eradication of a system which we had learned from the North, like docile scholars, was to be destroyed because it was a moral, social and political evil.

We adopted their hypothesis, and only begged for time, and to be allowed to do this thing in our own way. But abolitionism grew too fast for us, and only when ruin was at our doors, and the knife almost at our throats, we awoke and began to think. Small credit to us that after we had permitted the moral sentiment of the world and every political appliance, domestic and foreign, to be arrayed against us, at last our sluggish, material resistance, like that of a squeezed India rubber ball, began to manifest some intelligent force.

At first, the South claimed protection from the Constitution alone, forgetting that slavery preceded the Constitution, existed in the colonies, in the independent sovereignties which formed the Union, and derived no rights from it, but such as were political by its representation in Congress; and forgetting, above all, that if it were a sin, as was admitted, it would justify and render imperative upon all right-thinking men a change of the terms of the compact which encouraged or protected it; or, if that could not be done, a dissolution of a Union which attempted to legalize crime. Such a defence only gave strength to abolition, and diminished the number of our friends. To say that slavery was only the creature of law, and admit it to be morally wrong and an evil, was an argument only for the repeal of the law, and not for a continuance of the institution. It was well said, either by Oliver Ellsworth or Elbridge Gerry, in the debate in the Federal Convention on the continuance of the slave trade, and defending it, in reply to Mason, of Virginia: "If it be a sin, the argument is at an end; we should discuss its abolition everywhere, and not the continuance of the traffic." That went to the gist of the matter.

But, at last, what a desire "to vindicate the truth of history"—to investigate the origin, the moral, social and political aspects of negro slavery, and the comparative condition of a nominally free community, where the interests of labor and capital waged a perpetual strife, with that of one where they were coincident and harmonious, would not provoke—imminent danger compelled the South to undertake. The result of this investigation, commenced but a few years since, has led to the conclusion that slavery is morally, socially and politically right, and a benefit to both races; and that it is more consistent with a true and stable development of the capacities of both than any other organization of society; that slavery, in fact, whether in name or not, is perhaps a necessary condition to the existence of communities, and has a higher origin than human enactments. To this point the Southern mind has arrived, driven by abolition pressure; and thus far abolition, by promoting investigation, which quieted the consciences of men and satisfied them with their position, has been productive of good. Slavery is stronger to-day than it was ten years ago in the South, because it has a basis of truth as well as interest to rest upon. It is stronger to-day than the Union, because it is upheld by a sense of right, which is above a question of interest, and the Union by interest in subjection to right. It is upon such an issue only that we can successfully meet our opponents, and it is only upon such a belief that we can demand admission into the Territories. It would exhibit us as a people lost to every perception of morality, every sentiment of humanity, every principle of statesmanship, to contend for the extension of slavery on any other ground. The man who admits slavery to be wrong—a moral and political cancer, preying on the vitals of the State, and destined to reduce it to imbecility and then kill it, and yet desires to introduce this disease into a country or community yet sound, and perpetuate a wrong that will produce ultimately wretchedness and bloodshed, is either an idiot or a knave. We rejoice that the true issue has at last been reached, and the South are about insisting on an equality in every respect with the North, that has so long plumed itself on a fancied superiority resting on a fanciful or frantic notion of freedom. The equality of the States and the equality of the people is the question in this campaign, and it is to be met with no timid concessions for the sake of procuring votes.

This is the position of the Democracy of the country, evidenced by the boldness and unanimity with which they adopted a platform guaranteeing the rights of every section. It cannot be asked of Northern men that they should prefer our system to theirs, or that they should desire to extend slavery. But when they admit that ours is a legitimate state of society, sanctioned by human and divine laws, consistent with the Constitution and true republicanism, and pledge themselves to the support of our rights, and to interpose no obstacles to our expansion indefinitely, but those of opinion legitimately manifested, they have gone as far as we can demand, or have a right to expect. It would be well indeed could we instil into them our own convictions, and claim their assistance in establishing slavery be-

cause of a coincidence of opinions, as they now yield it from a sense of constitutional duty, in protecting and assuring the possession of our rights. In fact, the Democratic sentiment North is beginning to assimilate that of the South, so great is the revulsion of public opinion from the violence of our enemies; and the Democrats who have so explicitly committed themselves by the Cincinnati platform in favor of the right of slavery extension, will be compelled to maintain the institution of slavery itself. They cannot admit it to be a social and political evil, degrading and ruinous to the country where it exists, and yet consent to its extension. They would be driven, admitting its constitutional rights, to advocate disunion as the only remedy; and this is the remedy of Black Republicanism, and must be the remedy of the South if the Union affords her no protection.

But Northern Democrats have assumed boldly and generously the performance of their entire constitutional duties; they have adopted a platform which concedes the justice of our demands, and guarantees their fulfillment. They stand in bold contrast with every other party by their unanimity, their conservatism and devotion to principles which assure exact justice to sections, States and men, and by their candidate, James Buchanan, who stands as the representative of party, and loses all personality in his adoption of the doctrines it promulgated. That is his record; let the people judge him by it, and accept or deny him as it meets their views.

Another Letter from Mr. Fillmore.

There were a few who believed the letter of Mr. Fillmore accepting the Know-Nothing nomination to be a forgery; they could not conceive how, with the dissensions in that party, the Northern and Southern wings approaching an antagonism as violent as that of Know-Nothingism and Democracy, a man of Mr. Fillmore's sagacity in all that concerns himself, could have referred to it as possessed of power to quiet sectional agitation. It was evident from the tone of the letter, from the fact of his acceptance, that he was deceived, or deluded himself with the idea that it was the nomination of a great national organization. Certainly he could never have been aware that it had ever been written of him by his party friends in Montgomery, "we regard the effort to connect the name of Mr. Fillmore, with the American nomination, as most unfortunate. While we concede to him all that his partisans demand, we tell them that he cannot, in the South, command even the present strength of the American party. To succeed in the South, we must greatly increase that strength." It is not surprising therefore that many of his friends should have discredited the authenticity of the letter, or insisted that it had been mutilated, or suggested that some other letter, more explicit, and not so shamefully silent on all the great questions of the day had been written and would in due time appear. They did justice to Mr. Fillmore; he had written another, distinctly, and unequivocally announcing his opinions upon all matters concerning which his views were solicited; there is no reticence about it, it is a more bold and candid avowal of opinions than is usual among politicians of his stamp.

The letter has been in our possession for some time, but we have postponed publishing it out of consideration for his friends; of course a great many of them have seen it, but felt some delicacy, possibly, about making it public without his special instance and request. Not occupying towards Mr. Fillmore, however, the same relations of confidence and friendship that his zealous supporters here do, and being under no injunctions of secrecy, or obligations to "a brother" of any order, we publish the letter below. Its authenticity is unquestionable, and its principles, if carried into effect, would go a great way towards "silencing this violent and disastrous agitation." It does not touch the question of Squatter Sovereignty, but, as the *Mails* says, "there have been intimations since the American nominations, that Mr. Fillmore would be found right on that question"—we should all be satisfied—thank God for the giver and not look the gift horse in the mouth. Still, it would be quite desirable to know, the source, extent, and nature of "the intimations"; if they came from one of the gentlemen to whom the following letter was addressed, every one could understand the character of that which they would consider "right."

We hope all Mr. Fillmore's friends will read the letter, noticing the fact that it was written in haste, with a promise, "on some future occasion, of a more extended discussion on the subject." We therefore look for another letter yet, and hope it will contain something stronger than an intimation on Squatter Sovereignty. As Mr. Fillmore is eminently consistent, it will doubtless repeat the opinions contained in this letter:

BUFFALO, October 17, 1855.

SIR: Your communication of the 15th inst., as Chairman of a Committee, appointed by "The Anti-Slavery Society of the county of Erie, has just come to hand. You solicit my answers to the following interrogatories:

1st. Do you believe that petitions to Congress on the subject of slavery and the slave trade ought to be received, read and respectfully considered, by the Representatives of the people?

2nd. Are you opposed to the annexation of Texas to the Union, under any circumstances, so long as slaves are held therein?

3d. Are you in favor of Congress exercising all the constitutional power it possesses, to abolish the internal slave trade between States?

4th. Are you in favor of immediate legislation for the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia?

I am much engaged, and have no time to enter into argument, or to explain at length my reasons for my opinion. I shall therefore content myself, for the present, by answering ALL your interrogatories in the AFFIRMATIVE, and leave for some future occasion a more extended discussion on the subject.

MILLARD FILLMORE.

[From the Portsmouth (Va.) Transcript.]

The Yellow Fever.

MR. EDITOR:—In your paper to-day is an article entitled "Yellow Fever," which is certainly at fault in regard to facts. The article in question, from the pen of the sage of Brooklyn Heights, assumes the position that the greatest mortality occurred when thunder storms were most active. What are the facts? The writer of this was in Portsmouth until the 30th of August, and he is confident that there was not a flash of lightning seen, or peal of thunder heard during that month, and very little during July, June and May. The most fatal day in August was the 25th, when the wind changed from S. W. to E. N. E., and continued in that quarter about five days, the barometer being unusually low. On the 28th there was a cool, drizzling rain, but no thunder. It is well known that where the cholera has appeared, the electrical tension of the atmosphere has been lower than usual, and from good authority I assert that the disease has disappeared where the electricity of the air has been restored to its ordinary condition.

That the electrical character of the air does greatly influence various forms of pestilence, there can be no doubt, and the facts I have been able to collect, cause me to hail with joyous emotions every flash of livid lightning, inviting it to be indicative of the continued health of our now favored community.

You, Mr. Editor, and others who were present during the entire season of the epidemic, must have observed the unusual infrequency of thunder and lightning.

Respectfully yours,

June 16, 1856. N. B. WEBSTER.