New Orleans Daily Crescent.

MONDAY MORNING, AUGUST 27, 1860.

POLITICAL ITEMS.

GOOD NEWS FROM BAYOU SARA.—The following letter gives a cheering report of the cause in the parish of West Feliciana:

BAYOU SARA, August 24, 1860.

Ed. Crescent—Dear Sir: The Bell and Everett party had a glorious turn out here to-day, to hear Messrs. Blocker and Jonas, of your city, who addressed the people of West Feliciana, in accordance with previous notice. The speeches of those gentlemen were well received and attentively listened to, and if we were to judge from the hearty applause elicited from the crowd, their speeches must have had a telling effect upon the audience. The Bell and Everett spirit has been aroused in old West Feliciana and you may look out for a large Union vote in this parish at the November election. The old Whigs are arousing from their long slumbers, and a large number of the disaffected of the other parties will weed into the Union line and vote for Bell and Everett.

A CLAY WHIG.

ST. HELENA AND EAST FELICIANA.—A correspondent writes us as follows from Clinton:

CLINTON, August 22, 1860.

Ed. Crescent—Dear Sir: I have sketched hastily the remarks of Mr. Thompson at the meeting in Greensburg yesterday. It was not known certainly until then what Mr. T.'s position would be. Many believed, from his antecedent course, that he was gone; but we all had hopes, and our hopes have not been disappointed.

The meeting at that place was, under all the circumstances, a good one. Messrs. Blocker and Jonas made effective speeches, and the good seed, we have no doubt, will ripen into a fine harvest. The same may be said of the meeting here to-day. The same gentlemen addressed a large crowd of ladies and gentlemen in a grove near town, fitted up for the purpose. They are much gratified with their visit here, and with the prospect around and before them. They go hence to Jackson and Bayou Sara. Yours, etc.,

The following is a sketch of the remarks made by Mr. Thompson on the occasion alluded to by our correspondent:

Mr. Thompson, on being called to the chair said: "My appearance, gentlemen, before you to-day will take many by surprise. It is generally known that I once took a position with the Democratic party, for the sole and avowed purpose of beating the Republican party and saving the Union. I did this at a time when there was no opposition party or organization against the Democratic party, and when it was not thought there would be, and if even there should be any, that it could not be successful in effecting any good purpose. I had made up my mind that I would support the Democratic nominee of the Charleston Convention; and, as I had so determined, I thought I had a right to participate, and did participate, in the parish meeting to appoint delegates to the Baton Rouge Convention, as through this agency the Democratic nominee at Charleston was to be made.

"The Convention at Charleston met, and you all know, gentlemen, what that convention did, and what was afterwards done at Baltimore. It broke flat down, split right in two, and left me standing—not knowing what to do or where to go. Even after this I deliberated long and anxiously upon my duty as to which section of the party I should be with—whether I should go to one or other. I have now come to the conclusion, gentlemen, deliberately, that neither Douglas nor Breckinridge can be elected, and that it is the present duty of all men who love the Union to support the Union ticket of Bell and Everett. I had promised to support the Democratic nominee. Now, gentlemen, if any of you will tell me who the Democratic nominee is, and that he can be elected, I will support him yet. I regard Douglas, if either, as more entitled to be so considered, and while I would have preferred Breckinridge to him, I still would have voted for Douglas though my duty is clear.

"In all this, gentlemen, I acted in good faith, and I am acting in good faith now, after months of serious reflection upon my duty.

"In conclusion, gentlemen, I now regard Bell and Everett as the only candidates who can beat the Republicans, and they shall have my hearty support.

FROM CONNECTICUT.—We are permitted to make the following extracts from a private letter written by a gentleman in Connecticut to a friend in this city:

With the Democracy divided, I see no reason why the Southern States should not all go for Bell and Everett—and, if the late elections are any guide, they will. If they do, I believe enough Northern States can be carried to elect the ticket.

The ball will not open in this State till after the first of September. On the 29th of this month there is to be a State Convention at Hartford, and the plan we are working for now is to get up an electoral ticket, with an equal number of electors of Bell and Everett, and both wings of the Democrats. If we do, we can carry the State against the Rail Splitter, and there is really no opposition to such a ticket except a newspaper called a New Haven called the News, with a limited circulation. It is proposed that the Bell and Everett party should buy it out and make it a campaign paper for that party.

On the first of September they are going to form a Bell and Everett club in every town in this State. They have got it distributed all over, and will send men in every direction, and then go at it with a will. In this town they have a meeting once a week, and have had for sometime. The news from Massachusetts is good. They are working hard to redeem their State.

Now, you may ask why I am so anxious for the success of this Bell and Everett party—I, who have never voted anything in my life but a straight Democratic ticket. I will answer by saying that I will vote any way to defeat the Abolition party; and I think it as well as any way that the Democratic party should suffer a defeat, provided we can elect good Union men who will be true to the Constitution. It will show the politicians that the will of the people is omnipotent. I think Bell and Everett stand the best chance of being elected by the people, and if it goes to the House they certainly have the best chance. I do not see, really, how any of the others can be elected there.

I will attend the Convention at Hartford, and throw my vote for the Union and the Constitution. There will be lively times for the next two months, and I wish I had nothing else to do but devote my time to it. I will keep you posted from time to time, though I thought never could be drawn into politics again.

SHALL THEY COME.—The Civic Guard is the name of a new paper just started at Houma, Terrebonne parish. The "Guard" is edited with great ability by Thomas J. Hargis, Esq., and will do good service in the cause of Bell and Everett.

A LITTLE LONG DISTANCE FOR BELL.—The Tuscaloosa (Ala.) Monitor, in an account of a meeting at that place, says it was addressed by Wm. H. Martin, Esq. The Monitor says of his speech:

Mr. Martin said he was a Democrat, and expected to die in the faith—but that he was for the Union of the States, and he thought the man who could preserve it one day would be entitled to the everlasting gratitude of his country and humanity everywhere. That he had no sympathy with the disunion schemes of Yancey & Co., who had taken possession of the Breckinridge Democracy, and he would have no affiliation with them; and he gave these disunionist schemers such an excoriation as we have rarely heard—he handled them without gloves, and showed them up in their true colors. He was for protection, and opposed to the Squatter Sovereignty and uncriendly legislation of Douglas, and could not support him, and if, upon examination, he found John Bell's record clear upon protection he should vote for him, and asked all good Democrats, who valued their country more than party, to do likewise. He was greeted throughout his speech with the utmost enthusiasm and applause.

SYRACUSE, Aug. 23.—The Republican State Convention met in this city yesterday and organized with James Cook for President. Hon. E. D. Morgan and Robert Campbell, the present incumbents, were by acclamation nominated for reelection for Governor and Lieut. Governor; S. H. Barnes, for Canal Commissioner, and James R. Bates for State Prison Inspector. Wm. Cullen Bryant and Jas. O. Putnam were appointed electors at large. The resolutions indorse the platform of the Chicago Convention and ratify its nominations for President.

TAKING IT EASY.—The Princeton Kentuckian (Breckinridge) gets off the following on the defeat of its candidate:

The election returns show that Coombs is elected Clerk of the Court of Appeals of this State, by a majority of something less than a million votes. 'Tis said that, in some portions of the State, a fellow by the name of McClarty received a few scattering votes.

WON'T FACE THE MUSIC.—On the 18th inst., Hon. Jere Clemens addressed a note to Hon. Wm. L. Yancey, asking a division of time with him at his appointments for speaking throughout Alabama. Mr. Y. replied that he was speaking at the invitation of his friends and could not interfere with their arrangements by complying with Mr. C.'s request.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 23.—There is great disappointment among the friends of Douglas, who expected his arrival here to-day on his way South, by the announcement that he has taken the sea route from New York to Norfolk.

BELL AND EVERETT IN RICHMOND.—The African church—the most spacious public building in Richmond, Va.—was densely crowded on Monday night by the friends of Bell and Everett, who had been called together to form a club and make arrangements for the Presidential canvass. Before the organization, the tinkling of bells, of every size and tone, were continuously sounded throughout the hall. Much enthusiasm prevailed.

"Mr. Bell is condemned by Southern Democrats for voting against the Kansas bill. Could that measure, were it before Congress now, *get the support of the South?* Never. Why, then, is Mr. Bell condemned and denounced for doing that which his denouncers would not do again? A straight-out answer is waited for with breathless anxiety." [Memphis Bulletin.

The Democratic State Central Committee of California has split, part for Douglas and part for Breckinridge, and both wings have called conventions and published addresses, and will put up separate electoral tickets.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON.

It was the freshest of April mornings, with a soft wind that had rifled all manner of sweet scents from dimpled hollows, peopled over with young violets, and solitary brook-sides, fringed with white anemone stars, and wafted them into the city streets to revive many a weary dweller among paving stones. Mrs. Arden, standing at her window, looked down at the few feet of earth that city people dignify by the title of "garden," and felt the sunny spring sadness even there.

"What a lovely morning," she said to herself; "this is the very time to put my dahlias into the ground, and take care of the roses; how fortunate that to-day will be comparatively a leisure time to me! Women don't often get released from the domestic treadmill, and what with spring sewing, company and house cleaning, I have been literally a slave for the last three months. Once out in the open air, among the flower-roots, and I shall feel as though I were entering a new life."

Ignorant Mrs. Arden. Had she lived to be 30 years old, without knowing that a married woman ought not to breathe, without first asking her husband if it's perfectly proper and convenient? Mrs. Arden had had an entirely different programme for his lady wife: in he came, discontentedly eyeing a new overcoat he had been buying.

"Nelly, can't you fix this coat somehow? There is something kitchy about the collar—you can tell where the trouble is, you're so smart with your needle!"

Mrs. Arden took it out of his hands and looked at it disparingly—there was full three hours work about it.

"And, Nelly—if you wouldn't mind altering these shirt bosoms—they're all in wrinkles—the pattern was a bad one."

"You insisted on having them made according to that pattern entirely against my advice."

"Well, I know I did," replied Mr. Arden rather sheepishly, "Martin said it was a good one, but Martin don't know everything."

"I wish you had found that out before the shirts were made," said Mrs. Arden, pointedly.

"Hey," incorporated her response, apparently rather desirous of changing the subject, "what are you going to have for dinner?"

"I don't know, I'm sure," was the vexed reply. "I believe men are always thinking about eating—no sooner is breakfast over than dinner begins to disturb them."

"I wish you would make one of those puddings I like—make it yourself, for Susan always mangles it. We haven't had one for a long time now."

"There goes the day of leisure that was to have put my garden in such beautiful order," sighed Mrs. Arden.

"O, pshaw," said her husband, contemplating his whiskers in the glass, "what do you care about garden-work? A woman ought to find her chief happiness in domestic duties. I don't approve of this everlasting fidgeting about flowers."

"Harry," said his wife, "you would not be at all contented if your office work was so endless that you never got a moment's time to smoke a cigar, or read a book or newspaper!"

"N—no," replied Mr. Arden, hesitatingly, "but then you are not a man."

"No—I know I'm not," said Mrs. Arden quickly; "if I were, my wife should have a little leisure to breathe occasionally."

Mr. Arden went out, shutting the door with some vehemence behind him.

"I never did see such a complaining set as women are," was his internal reflection as he walked rapidly down the street.

Two or three hours' steady work soon disposed of the press of office business awaiting him, and he threw himself back in his easy chair and took over his newspaper. But the balmy wind fanned his forehead like narcotic incense, and the sensation of "dolce far niente" was inexpressibly delightful, the closely printed columns became a mere confused blur, and the first Mr. Arden knew, he was—not exactly asleep, perhaps, but certainly not very wide awake.

Something carried him back to the time when Nelly had been a bride—fresh and blooming as a rose. How well he remembered the blue light of her eyes and the satin brightness of her complexion. She had grown wan and weary-looking these those days. Was it possible that he had been looking in vain and testdeveloping a twinge of uneasy twinge of conscience, for he did love her, rattle-brained and thoughtless as he was.

He thought of her, sitting alone through the glorious April day, bending over the work he had assigned to her, until the pallor deepened on her cheek, and the eyes grew dim and heavy—he remembered the many, many days she had spent in the same wearisome occupation. No wonder that the little garden was a sunny spot to her—no wonder that she loved the flowers whose freshness seemed to revive her whole nature.

A man may be very cruel to a woman without either beating her or depriving her the necessities of life.

Suppose she should drift away from him, like a delicate leaf upon a swift rushing stream! He shuddered at the mere idea. She was not strong—the time might come when a narrow grave and a white headstone would be all that remained of his little wife. And then—should he not remember all those things?

He started up from the troubled network of fancy that had woven itself into a vague dream; the sunshine lay brightly on the floor, and the fingers of the clock pointed to the hour at which he usually came home to dinner.

The pudding was made, the coat in prime order—the unsatisfactory shirts ripped apart, and Nelly, though pale and tired-looking, came to the door with a smile to greet her husband.

"Why, Harry, what on earth have you got there," she exclaimed, as Mr. Arden came up the steps, staggering under the weight of two or three blossoming geraniums and verbenas which he had brought from down town with incredible difficulty.

"Thought you'd like some flowers for your garden, my dear," explained he; and Nelly straightway gave him a good old fashioned kiss that amply sufficed for porterage fees.

"And now," said he after dinner, "there isn't much to do at the office to-day—suppose you and I devote the afternoon to garden-work. We can make the little place look as neat as a pink."

"Oh, Harry, that would be so delightful!" exclaimed she, with brightening eyes; but those shirts—

"Oh, hang the shirts, let 'em wait, I want to see your cheeks a little redder—my love!"

Mrs. Arden wondered in her secret heart what had wrought this agreeable change—she did not know anything about her husband's dream!

[Life Illustrated.

ARMING IN SWITZERLAND.—The Swiss are arming actively but quietly. Fourteen thousand men have already been armed with rifles, and to these 14,000 more are now being added. This will form no despicable force, especially in a country where almost every boy is taught to shoot, and where, therefore, these 28,000 will be picked men. Great attention is also being bestowed upon improving the artillery, and the troops are being regularly and carefully drilled. Some of the worst mountain passes are also about to be formed into good military roads; the Gemmi is to be made accessible for cavalry, and roads fit for artillery will lead across the Grimsel and the Furca. The National Assembly have almost unanimously given full powers to the government, and all the requisite sums have been readily and cheerfully granted as soon as asked for.

SAD ACCIDENTS.—*Albany*, Monday, Aug. 20.—A sad accident occurred here about 6 o'clock. A hickory pole 80 feet high, which was to be raised to-night, with the celebration by the Little Giant's Club, in the Third ward, fell, through the breaking of a rope, instantly killing one child, named Lehman, 10 years old, and fatally injuring another, named Garner, 12 years old.

Wm. Bay, son of Dr. Bay, of this city, was thrown from a carriage on the Saratoga road yesterday. His injuries are of a very fery dangerous character.

Port Sarnia, C. W., Monday, Aug. 20.—Capt. Davenport, of the Grand Trunk Railway ferry-boat, was killed here this afternoon by being caught in the snubbing-rope of the vessel.

THE SEWING MACHINE CONTROVERSY.—Persons interested in this subject will find a card from Mr. M. S. Hedrick, the agent for the sale of Bloss's machines, in another column, which will set them right as to Messrs. Short & Co.'s claims and rights.

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TELEGRAPHED TO THE NEW ORLEANS CRESCENT.

ADDITIONAL BY THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.

[BY THE NATIONAL AND AMERICAN LINES.]

ST. JOHNS, N. F., Aug. 25.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from Liverpool the 15th and Queenstown the 16th inst., passed Cape Race yesterday, bringing additional commercial and political news from Europe.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—Of the 25,000 bales of Cotton which were sold on the 13th and 14th inst. 3000 were taken by speculators and for export.

The market remained firm and active during the two days at steady prices.

To-day the sales embraced 18,000 bales, of which speculators and exporters took 7000, leaving 11,000 to the trade.

The market closed firm at 6½d. for Middling Orleans.

Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co. report Indian Corn steady at 35s. to 35s. 6d. for White.

Wheat was steady. They quote White at 11s. to 12s. 6d.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. say that Provisions rule dull.

They report Beef closed dull at low prices.

Pork was also dull but quiet. Several lots had been sold at the quotations by the last steamer.

The market for Lard was steadier, and the command more active.

Letters from Messrs. Wakefield, Nash & Co., by the City of Baltimore, report Produce quiet.

The Coffee market closed steady at previous quotations.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Messrs. Baring Bros. & Co. say that Sugar was firm and selling at full prices.

They also say that Coffee was firm at previous rates.

Breadstuffs closed generally steady at prices given in the Broker's Circular of last week.

The London Money market is now stringent, but the rates are unchanged.

American Stocks have been pretty well supported, but not very active.

Illinois Central Railroad Shares, 24½ to 25½ dis.; Illinois Central Railroad 7's, 94½ to — dis.; Erie Railroad Stock, 24½ to 26 dis.; Erie Railroad 6's, 77 to 79 dis.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Paris Bourse was very dull and closed flat. The Three Per Cent. Rentes closed at 68f.

General and Political Intelligence.

LONDON, Aug 16.—There have been of late additional failures in the leather trade.

The trade throughout the kingdom has been in a great measure checked by the doubtful prospects of the harvest, as well as by the state of foreign politics.

The weather has again become cold and ungenial, with frequent showers and a low temperature, and it cannot fail to seriously retard the progress of the growing crops.

All efforts on the part of Naples to conclude an armistice with Gen. Garibaldi having failed, preparations are being made to repulse all attempts at invasion.

The Court party of Naples were demanding a proclamation, declaring the city in a state of siege, which the Government had resisted in granting.

A report had been set afloat that Gen. Garibaldi had dispatched agents to Naples for the purpose of conferring with the revolutionary leaders.

The Neapolitans claim to have repulsed the attempted landing of Garibaldians near Reggio.

It is rumored that Sardinia has proposed to send a *corps d'armée* to Naples to prevent complications from Garibaldi's landing.

The subscription to the Sardinian loan is three times the amount required.

There is great activity in the Austrian marine department.

A complete understanding between Austria and Prussia is announced.

The Emperor Francis Joseph of Austria and the King of Bavaria made speeches favorable to German unity, at a railway celebration in Salzburg.

Rumors are again current of an interview between the Emperor Napoleon and Isabella II. of Spain.

A letter from St. Petersburg announces that the Empress of Russia (Mary, of Hesse-Darmstadt) is *enceinte*.

Prince Danilo, of Montenegro, was fatally shot by a Montenegrean refugee.

Though England has positively refused to cooperate with the other Powers in Syria, a corps of 1,500 men are to be landed on the Syrian coast from the fleet.

The news from Calcutta possesses no features of importance.

The steamer John Adams is at Foo-Chow, and the Hartford and Saginaw at Shanghai.

It is reported that if Garibaldi lands at Naples Gen. Lamoricière will cross the Roman frontier under the promise that Austria will support him in the undertaking.

Austria is assuming a threatening attitude, and a proclamation is expected to appear soon in which Austria will utter threats against Piedmont.

Advices from Vienna state that the Imperial Government is about to demand an explanation of Piedmont, concerning Garibaldi's letter to King Victor Emanuel, announcing a projected attack on Venetia.

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

Movement of Ocean Steamers.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The United States mail steamship Adriatic left her dock to-day for Southampton and Havre, taking out $872,000 in specie.

The Edinburg, on the New York, Philadelphia and Liverpool line, sailed to-day for Liverpool via Queenstown.

She took out specie on freight to the amount of $865,000.

The Teutonia, from New York for Southampton, Havre and Hamburg, arrived at Southampton all well on the 13th inst.

Senator Broderick's Will a Forgery.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo., Aug. 25.—The Overland Pony Express, at this point from San Francisco the 11th, brings the following: The will of the late Senator Broderick, of California, has been by some expert fellows declared a forgery.

The Slaver Thomas Alchorn.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The captain and mate of the alleged slaver Thomas Alchorn were brought up for examination, and after a long trial discharged.

Governor Banks Declines a Renomination.

BOSTON, Aug. 25.—Governor Nathaniel P. Banks declines being renominated for Governor of this State, on account of having accepted the Presidency of the Illinois Central Railroad.

More Counterfeit Bills.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—Counterfeit five dollar bills on the Franklin Bank of Massachusetts are circulating extensively in different portions of this and other States.

Domestic Markets.

NEW YORK, Aug. 25.—The Cotton market to-day was firm, while the sales embraced 1200 bales at 10½c. for Middling Uplands. The sales of Flour amounted to 9500 barrels, at $5.20 to $5.25 for Superfine State. Corn closed dull with sales of 30,000 bushels at prices ranging from 63 to 63½c. Pork was dull; there were some lots sold to-day at $19.12½c. per barrel for Mess. The sales of Lard added up 550 barrels, at 12½ to 13½c. per pound. Molasses and Sugar closed quiet at unchanged prices.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 25.—Flour closed firmer, at an advance of 5 to 10c. per barrel; there were sales to-day at $4.50 to $4.75. The sales of Whisky amounted to 500 barrels, at 18c. per gallon. Corn is selling at 75 to 80c. per bushel. There were 6000 bushels of Oats sold to-day at 27 to 28c. Lard, in tierce, is selling at 13c. per pound. Sugar closed steady at 7½ to 8¾ for Cuba, and 8½ to 9½c. per pound for New Orleans. There were sales of Molasses to-day at 43 to 44c. per gallon. Coffee is selling at 14½ to 15½c. per pound for Rio.

River Intelligence.

VICKSBURG, Aug. 25.—The steamer Charmer passed down at 1 and the Magnolia at 2 o'clock yesterday; the Chancellor at 12½ and the D. A. Taylor at 4 o'clock this evening.

Louisiana Intelligence.

The Lafourche Union of Saturday last says:

The dry and clear days, we all know, almost completely allowed out the wet days from the calendar of the past months, but they seem now to approve of rotation in office, for showers are becoming more frequent, though, notwithstanding the heavy one which deluged our streets on Saturday last, more rain is still needed in the country.

The Thibodaux Minerva of Saturday says:

From all parts of the parish we hear complaints about the poor condition of the crops. The cane especially has suffered much from the want of rain. The showers with which we were favored this week, although somewhat late will undoubtedly do much good.

The Houma Ceres of Saturday has the following:

The recent rains have much improved the crops of this parish, but as a general thing the cane is exceedingly small for the season of the year, but appear to be juicy and sweet. It is said that cane grown in such a season as we had this year yield more early in the fall than late, and that the yield is greater in proportion to the size of the cane than in ordinary years. But we presume this is governed entirely by the weather. If early in the fall the growth of the cane is checked by cold it will yield more than at a later period, provided the weather turns warm; but if the weather is uniformly cold the cane will continue to ripen until killed by a freeze.

From the Pointe Coupee Democrat of Saturday we extract the following:

In some parts of this parish rain has barely fallen enough to lay the dust. The drought has been such that not only the corn crop is destroyed, but the cane crop is also ruined; no rain we could have now could make much change in its future prospects. Many of our planters will not roll, as they will have barely canes enough to make plant for the next year. Unfortunately, nearly one-half are in that category. We venture to say that the crop will not reach one-third of the last year's crop, which was eleven thousand hogsheads. At all events, it will not be over five thousand hogsheads. The cotton crop is also cut much shorter by the drought; not much over half a crop will be realized.

Mississippi Intelligence.

The Vicksburg Whig of Saturday says:

A large quantity of rain fell here yesterday at intervals in splashing showers, accompanied by vivid flashes of lightning and the usual amount of thunder. The streets are now literally cleansed, the cisterns are replenished, the atmosphere has experienced a change for the better, and man breathes freer, having had some of the dust washed away.

From the Pike county Magnolian we extract the following:

On Wednesday evening last we had a light shower of rain, but as it was the first we had had for several weeks, its effects soon disappeared, and it is as hot and dry at this writing as it was before the rain.

Jacob Flemming, the manly and polite newsboy who traveled on the cars between New Orleans and Canton, vending news and ice water gratis, was accidentally killed at Union Station on last Sunday. He got off the cars, and in attempting to get on again after the cars were in motion, missed his step, fell under the wheel and had his head and one arm instantly cut off.

The Bossier Times of the 22d says:

The weather has again turned hot—not warm—and promises to remain dry for some time. If so, the cotton crops will be very large throughout the valley. Dry weather, hot days and cool nights are all that is necessary now to make heavy crops in the valley.

The Abolition Plot in Texas.

A letter of the 9th inst., from Danville, Montgomery county, to the Huntsville Item, says:

Yesterday Mr. Jonathan Ridway came up to make report of discoveries on the San Jacinto. A number of negroes on Judge Goldthwaite's plantation, separately examined, report alike the same fact, to-wit: that in the thickets of the San Jacinto river, near them, five white men had been camped for several days, who had frequently communicated with them, stating that there was to be an insurrection everywhere, on the first Monday in August; that these negroes must join, and they would assist them. A boy was taken out to show the camp and the white men. When there about 300 yards distant from it, he was told to whoop, and he was distinctly answered. He was then sent forward to bring the person back with him; but on returning, stated that his whoop was answered by a negro minding horses in the bottom. The camp was examined, and it was evident that many persons had camped there for several days, which—as there had been no hunting parties out, and the place not suited for a party of hunters—verifies the separate statement made by the negroes. A negro from another plantation stated that he had been spoken to on the subject by a white man (new comer) near Danville. Early one morning two strangers stopped at a well outside of town, and spoken to by two travelers who came for water, and told her that the negroes were to be free shortly.

Arms and ammunition have been found, but nothing to induce a belief that any supplies of either have been brought here to supply the negroes.

The Henderson Times of the 11th says:

We have seen a note written from near Danville, by Col. Dunn's overseer, to his son Charles Dunn, which said that a negro by named Allen, formerly belonging to Mr. Young, has confessed his connection with this insurrectionary movement, and was to have been hung yesterday.

The citizens of Wood county were to hold a public meeting on the 20th, to consider the condition of the country and devise means for protecting life and property.

The citizens of Mineola, Rusk county, held a public meeting on the 6th, to examine into the character of certain suspicious persons and to organize patrols. Col. Allen Gibson presided, and Dr. R. H. Graham was the Secretary. Sundry individuals were ordered to leave the county.

The Quitman Herald of the 16th says:

A gentleman from Little Elm, in Denton county, on Saturday last, informed us that the citizens of Denton are as much excited as elsewhere in the State. A negro had been arrested in that county, in whose possession twenty-four bottles of strychnine were found.

The Rusk Enquirer learns that a Yankee abolition schoolmaster was hung on the 16th, in Anderson county. He was convicted of inciting the negroes to insurrection.

A man named Morrison, who stole a negress from Mr. Farris, near Pittsburg, in Upshur county, a fortnight ago, was pursued, caught in Wood county, brought back to Pittsburg, and hung on the 9th.

THE THUNDERSTORM AT NEWARK AND LOSS OF LIFE.—During the thunder-storm on Saturday afternoon, three persons were killed and several injured in Newark and vicinity, in the Sixth Ward. Stephen McCune, 22 years of age, a son of James McCune, residing on the corner of Broome and Kinney streets, was struck by lightning and instantly killed. Six others were stunned, and six old lady severely injured. Wm. Corby, of Orange, had been down on the meadows during the day with his sons, and when the shower came up hastened to a haystack for shelter. About the time he reached it he was struck by lightning and instantly killed, the haystack, and another in the vicinity being consumed by fire. He was about 50 years of age. At the same time another man, whose name we are unable to learn, was struck and killed in Newark. The wife and child of the gentleman of M. Saundermeiter, at Middleville, were also struck, and one-half of the person of each paralyzed, the fluid also setting fire to and burning of the roof of the kitchen.

[N. Y. Tribune, 23d.

The railroad safe at Grenada was broken into one night last week, and eleven hundred dollars stolen. Suspicion rested against the telegraph operator, Collins, and he was arrested. His trunk was searched and sure enough the money was found. Not only that, but several hundred dollars worth of jewelry, which had been stolen in town some time before was also captured. Collins also acknowledged having stolen more money besides.

[Oxford Mercury, 23d.

STEAM WHISTLES.—Messrs. D. C. Lowber & Co., 72 Gravier street, manufacture to-day steam whistles, engineers' gauges and valves for marine locomotive, locomotive and stationary engines, mills and machinery. See advertisement.

Local Intelligence.

POLITICAL MEETINGS.—The Bell and Everett men of the Second Ward assembled on Friday night, at the hall No. 9, New Basin, and organized themselves into a club under the name of the "Mount Vernon Guard." The meeting was crowded; the proceedings were characterized by harmony and enthusiasm; and the club was organized in great strength. The list of officers elected will be found in another column.

On Saturday night, the Union men of the First Ward assembled at Eagle Hall, and organized themselves into the "Bell Rangers." The club is powerful in members, and will prove a strong accession to the Bell and Everett army. The list of officers is duly advertised in another column.

The Young Bell Ringers of the Third Ward, and the Bell Knights of the Sixth Ward, both had large and enthusiastic meetings on Saturday night. After adjourning, the Bell Knights, with a band of music, marched up town and joined the Young Bell Ringers, on Camp street. They made a long procession, and marched through the principal streets in formidable array. Mr. John Evans, the painter, of Camp street, is preparing a splendid banner to present to the Young Bell Ringers, whose painting he has done so far.

The Young Men's Douglas and Johnson Club had a large meeting at Concert Hall on Friday night. The principal thing done was the adoption of a resolution inviting Stephen A. Douglas to visit this city.

The Young Men's Breckinridge and Lane Club had a meeting on Saturday night at Armory Hall, where they seemed to enjoy themselves properly over a lengthy speech from Mr. J. F. H. Claiborne. Afterward a torchlight procession was formed, with music, banners and transparencies, and awoke some of the streets. An organ of the Breckinridgers yesterday made fun of the procession by stating that there were three thousand men in it! There were not three hundred in it. The party ought not to tolerate such a joke as this, from one of its organs.

DIRECTORY OF THE BELL AND EVERETT CLUBS.—For public convenience we give a list of the names of the Bell and Everett clubs, with their places and nights of meeting:

The Union Guard, representing the whole city; meets at Odd Fellows' Hall, on Thursday nights.

The Young Bell-Ringers, representing all the First District; meet at the Story Building, on Saturday nights.

The Bell Knights, composed of the young men of the Second District; meet at the St. Philip Ball Room on Tuesday nights. And the Ward clubs as follows:

First Ward.—The Bell Rangers; meet on Tuesday nights, at Eagle Hall.

Second Ward.—The Mount Vernon Guard; meet on Friday nights, at No. 9 New Basin.

Third Ward.—The Everett Rangers; meet on Wednesday evenings, over the Carrollton Railroad depot, on Baronne street.

Fourth Ward.—Not organized.

Fifth Ward.—The Constitution Club; meets on Tuesday nights, at the Orleans Ball Room.

Sixth Ward.—The Union Guard; meets on Friday nights, at the St. Philip Ball Room.

Seventh and Eighth Wards.—The Union Guard; meets on Tuesday nights, at the Third District Exchange, corner of Elysian Fields and Greatmen streets.

Ninth Ward.—The Bell and Everett Club; meets on Tuesday nights, at the Star coffeehouse, on Levee street.

Tenth and Eleventh Wards. (Fourth District.)—The Everett Guard; to meet on Wednesday nights, in a hall now building by them, at the corner of Nayades and Josephine streets.

From the above list, it is evident that the Bell and Everett men in this city are in a strong and forward state of organization. The town will be astonished on the 11th proximo, the day of the first grand turnout.

THE WAY TO DO IT.—The Everett Guard of the Fourth District, having no place large enough to meet in, are now at work building a hall for their meetings, at the corner of Josephine and Nayades streets; the owner of the ground generously allowing them the use of it without cost. In a short time he will have a nice hall for a ward meeting room. We hear that the Bell and Everett men in the Sixth Ward, will shortly have a