"FOREVER FLOAT THAT STANDARD SHEET."

The South-Western.

BY L. DILLARD & CO.

Office....Corner of Texas and Market Streets,
IN WATSON'S BUILDING—UP-STAIRS.

SHREVEPORT:

WEDNESDAY,.....SEPTEMBER 12, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT
JOHN BELL, of Tennessee.
FOR VICE-PRESIDENT
EDWARD EVERETT, of Massachusetts.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS
FIRST ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
RIVIERE GARDERE, of St. Bernard.
G. DeFERRIET, of Orleans, Alternate.
SECOND ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
RANDELL HUNT, of Orleans.
JULES LAVERGNE, of New Orleans, Alternate.
THIRD ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
CHRISTIAN ROSELIUS, Jefferson,
DUNCAN S. GAGE, of Terrebonne, Alternate.
FOURTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
J. O. FUQUA, of East Feliciana,
H. M. FAVROT, of West Baton Rouge, Alternate.
FIFTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
THOMAS H. LEWIS, of Opelousas,
VALSIN FOURNET, of St. Martin, Alternate.
SIXTH ELECTORAL DISTRICT,
JOHN RAY, of Ouachita,
B. L. HODGE, of Caddo, Alternate.

The river opposite this place has risen about six feet, and is still rising. The steamer Fox left here last Sunday morning for Alexandria.

At the very latest accounts, the Mississippi river was rising both at Vicksburg and Memphis.

The constitutional Union meeting at the Gaiety theatre last Monday, at 11 oclock, A. M., was very large and enthusiastic. R. H. Marr, Esq., of New Orleans, opened the meeting in an address of about one hour, and was replied to by Leon Marks, Esq., in an able effort on the part of the Breckinridge democracy; after which the meeting took a recess until 4 o'clock. In the evening, Mr. Marr spoke in reply to Mr. Marks, and we are informed perfectly annihilated his assertions. At the conclusion of Mr. Marr's speech, Hon. B. L. Hodge was loudly called for. He came forward and addressed the meeting in a brief, but stirring manner. After which the meeting adjourned until next Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock. Several speakers will be in attendance.

Look out for the Bell Ringers!

A constitutional Union club will be formed at Fillmore, Bossier parish, on SATURDAY, the 15th instant, at 11 o'clock, A. M. Messrs. Hodge, Levisee, and Austin, of Shreveport, will address the club. The ball is in motion, and will continue to roll on until November.

Last week our townsman, Hon. B. L. Hodge, made a very able speech at Bellevue, Bossier parish, in behalf of the constitutional Union candidates for the presidency and vice-presidency, last week. It being court-week, there was a large crowd. The Douglasites also held a meeting at the same place during the past week. As the unprecedented hot summer is waning away, the "spirit begins to move," and the Union men will contend manfully for every inch of this heretofore impregnable territory. The citizens on Red River, and the neighborhood of Fillmore, are all right. They must be up, and to the aid of their friends at Bellevue.

The Israelites of Shreveport will close their business houses on the 17th and 18th inst., to commemorate the new year, and on the 26th, for the day of atonement.

GRASS FOR HAY.—We are informed that the quantity of grass on the lake is much larger than ever before known. It is represented as being fully two feet high. We recommend that it be secured without delay. All of us recollect how cattle suffered and died last winter for the want of food. If God is so bountiful to us as to furnish us food for our stock, certainly we should possess industry enough to secure it.

PHENOMENON.—On the night of the 6th inst., a few minutes past 10 o'clock, our attention was called to a strange light in the heavens. On going out into the gallery, we had a magnificent view of it. It appeared to the naked eye, about three hundred yards in length, extending from north to west—appearing just above the tallest forest trees—its color was that of a red hot stove—from the centre, beautiful rays, resembling those called the sun drawing water, would occasionally ascend to a considerable height, the whole presenting a very beautiful and sublime appearance. We watched it for about half an hour, without perceiving any visible change.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This institution commenced its session last Monday, with an increased number of pupils. The Rev. S. P. Helme, principal, is well known as one of the most experienced and accomplished teachers in this section of country, and we would recommend parents and others having sons or wards, to place them in the charge of this institution.

By reference to the advertisement, it will be seen that the police jury of Caddo parish, meets on Monday next.

C. H. Burnside offers to sell a very superior piano, payable when Bell carries Caddo parish. For particulars, see advertisement.

NEW BOATS.—A few days since we received a letter from Capt. G. L. Kouns, stating that he would start from Pittsburg with his new boat, the Era No. 5, on the 30th ult., direct for Red River. The Era No. 5, is a light side-wheel boat (drawing with a good freight, 20 inches) has the same capacity as the Era No. 3, with a similar cabin, and will accommodate 40 passengers with state-rooms.

The Era No. 6, Capt. Ben. Kouns' new boat, left Pittsburg on the 4th inst., for Shreveport. She will be the lightest stern-wheel boat that has ever been in Red River, drawing only ten inches light, and will carry 200 bales of cotton and thirty passengers, on twenty inches of water, and runs well.

We may shortly anticipate one of the new Eras at our wharf.

COTTON CROP.—The following is the amount raised for the two past seasons:

1858-'9.....3,851,481 bales.
1859-'60.....4,650,000

Excess of 1859-'60 over 1858-'59,..898,519

Receipts of cotton at New Orleans for the commercial year ending 1st September, 1859, were 1,774,739 bales, against 2,255,458, the year ending 1st September, 1860, showing an increase of 480,719 bales. The stock remaining on hand at New Orleans on the 1st inst, was 74,137 bales, a much larger amount than at any previous year.

An extract of a letter to the editors, dated "Mount Lebanon, Sept. 8th," says, "the prospect of Bell and Everett brighten, and all other lights seem to be growing less and less bright." Mount Lebanon is in Bienville parish, the very Gibralter of democracy in north Louisiana. Let New Orleans do her duty, and the State s sure to go for Bell and Everett in November.

Our old fellow-laborer of the Winnsborough Sun should get off the fence, and hoist the American Union. "Lewis," we have rode together through many a storm; don't let us seperate now.

Col. Placide Canonge, late editor of the New Orleans Courier, (the oldest democratic paper in Louisiana) is out in a card, declaring his support for Douglas and Johnson. His name was used as one of the vice-presidents at the late Breckinridge and Lane meeting in the city of New Orleans.

The Mansfield (Ohio) Banner says the Lincolnites are "scared out of their boots" at the German demonstration in that State for Douglas.

National Ground-Swell.

From all directions come the most cheering tidings. The whole atmosphere is full of the echoes of the great national Bell that is sending out its silvery notes "throughout all the land, unto all the inhabitants thereof," calling patriots to a sense of their duty to their country in the present emergency. The "second, sober thought" has been awakened. A great national upheaving in favor of Bell and Everett is taking place. Everywhere the same spirit is exhibited; everywhere the same enthusiasm is felt; everywhere the same sentiments are proclaimed. It is heart-stiring and profound. It cannot be suppressed. It bubbles up perpetually, as from an inexhaustable fountain. All the feeling in the three fragmentary parties opposed to the national party, if it could be condensed together, would not equal a tithe of the strong, deep, pervasive enthusiasm that is at this moment perceptible throughout the length and breadth of the Union in favor of the national constitutional candidates. We make the statement deliberately and dispassionately. There is a national ground-swell in favor of Bell and Everett from every quarter of the land that it is impossible to mistake or misinterpret. It is a broad, clearly defined, national struggle for union or disunion; and it begins to be distinctly seen that it is rapidly narrowing down to a contest between the sectional republicans on the one side, and the national, Union men on the other. This is the issue; this is the substantial question before the country. The diversions in the fragmentary parties heretofore constituting the democratic party, are comparatively unimportant, except as they may tend to the defeat of the national candidates, and the election of the sectional, republican candidates. It is not possible that they can subserve any other purpose. This fact is beginning to be well understood by the people, and this is the reason of the great national upheaving in favor of Bell and Everett that the country, even at this early period in the canvass, sees and feels.

Great meetings have recently been held to strengthen and develop this grand ground-swell of the nation in Baltimore, Philadelphia, New York, New Haven, Boston, St. Louis, St. Josephs, Louisville, Memphis, Nashville, Natchez, Little Rock, Baton Rouge, Mobile, New Orleans, Selma, Macon, and a score of other places, and our exchanges come filled with notices of meetings and calls for more. What is peculiar about all this is the pervasive and deep-seated enthusiasm that distinguishes each and every one of them. The feelings exhibited at the great ratification meeting at Odd Fellow's hall, in New Orleans, and at the State convention, on the 4th ult, at Baton Rouge, are fair examples of those that have marked all the meetings that have been held east, west, north and south. No attempt has been made to manufacture a clap-trap, evanescent excitement. The enthusiasm has everywhere sprung up spontaneously. It is impossible to keep it down; and the reason is, the hearts of the masses who are not ready for civil war and revolution, who are not ready to tear down this beautiful, majestic temple which our fathers erected for us—liberty and law, are in the cause. By the late disruptions, these masses have been left free to act as their judgment and their patriotism dictates, and they gravitate, like the needle to the pole, towards the national, Union candidates, Bell and Everett. Here is a remarkable paragraph from the New York Journal of Commerce, whose democracy we suppose none will question. It proclaims that the masses, heretofore composing the democratic party, are now free to vote as they please. Most remarkable declaration from a democratic source! Read it:

"What is the deduction from this state of facts? Simply, that the electors have a clear field, and are free to exercise their judgment and their preferences, without any fear of party discipline or party drill before their eyes. They cannot be told that in choosing one or the other of the two candidates, they are violating party usages, or departing from the true party faith."

We do not anticipate any attempt, in any quarter, to subject democrats to discipline for an independent action on presidential questions. The idea would be too absurd for serious contemplation, and were we privates in the democratic ranks, we should respectfully declare our independence on this question and should claim the right of exercising our free judgment in the absence of any application of the strict rules of partizan regularity by the conventions themselves.

The masses are now free from discipline and may vote independently! Surely the millennium is at hand, which means, politically, that Bell and Everett may be voted for by the universal democracy and the balance of mankind, and be elected. But here is a paragraph from the New York News, the democratic organ of the groundlings and Wood men, that is suggestive. Read it also:

"Let the people will it, and the Union can be effected, and let them mark those who refuse its consumation as the secret but not the less real friends of republicanism. The proposition we make is reasonable, just and practical—a Union ticket to be supported by every democrat and conservative man in the State, as the only sure means of avoiding a great national calamity. To our friends, the national democrats of the State, we especially appeal to aid in carrying out a plan of harmonious action, as the only means of saving our beloved Union."

The New York Express, in alluding to the views of the News says it expresses the general anti-abolition sentiment "not only in New York, but in New Jersey, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Massachusetts, if not in Pennsylvania."

A general rally around the Union standard against the disunionists is likely to be the result both in the north and south.

Mr. DOUGLAS.—From the very first moment that this gentleman was named as a candidate for the presidency to the present time, we have conscientiously and consistently opposed him, and shall continue to do so, on account of his freesoil and squatter sovereignty principles; still we are willing to acknowledge that he is a great man, hold and daring. The whole power of the general government has been wielded without effect to crush him. He has exposed the corruption of the general government successfully. We said he was able and hold, and we may add, probably deserved a better cause. In proof of his boldness, read:

The following incident is given as having occurred at Norfolk on the reception of Mr. Douglas. To the question whether the election of Mr. Lincoln would justify a secession from the Union, he responded "emphatically no!" The election of no man chosen by the constitutional forms would justify secession.

To the question whether he would advise force to be used, to resist secession, he replied:

"I answer emphatically that it is the duty of the president of the United States, and all in authority under him, to enforce the laws of the United States passed by congress, and as the courts expound them, and I, as in duty bound by my oath and fidelity to the constitution, would do all in my power to aid the government of the United States in maintaining the supremacy of the laws against all resistance to them, come from whatever quarter they might."

"In other words, I think the president of the United States should treat all attempts to break up the Union by resistance to its laws as Old Hickory treated the nullifyers in 1832." [Applause.]

In a few hours after the delivery of the above language, Mr. Douglas sets out for the States of nullification and disunion. He is received with open arms!

We recommend to our friends that whenever they hear a Breckinridge champion ranting, either on the stump or in the bar-room, about southern rights and congressional protection of slavery in the territories, they put the following question to him:

1. Were there not a very large majority in the United States senate last winter in favor of congressional protection of slavery?

2. If so, why did they vote down, almost unanimously, Mr. Brown's proposition for the protection of slavery in Kansas?

3. Are you in favor of a dissolution of the Union if Lincoln is elected?

4. Are you in favor of a dissolution of the Union if Douglas is elected?

5. Can you tell us why Breckinridge assisted in the nomination of Gen. Taylor, and then refused to vote for either him or Cass?

6. Are you for a dissolution of the Union if you don't get slavery protected in the territories by the federal government?

7. Why do your friends run Breckinridge ticket in the free States, when its only effect can be to give the electoral vote of those States to Lincoln?

The Louisville Democrat recommends that every voter cut these questions out and lay them away in a snug corner of your pocket-book, and try them on the first apostle of Breckinridge and disunion that you meet. Don't let him dodge you, but press him to a direct answer. If you can get an answer out of him, you will be more fortunate than we anticipate.

The capital invested in the coal lands of Pennsylvania is said to be about $224,000,000. The canals and slackwater contained within the anthracite coal trade measure 815 miles in length, and cost $40,000,000.

An Appeal Against Disunion.

We are impelled by an irresistable impulse of duty to address our misonic brethren at large upon the present threatening aspect of our political affairs. No person, however circumscribed his reading or personal experience, can be insensible to the present danger of disruption impending over our Union. How much more, then must one be alarmed and impressed whose travels and correspondence alike reach every portion of the country!

Brethren! you, as masons, hold the balance of power in this country. You stand between wild and reckless fanaticism on the one hand, and cold, heartless demagogueism on the other. You, as a body, number nearly a quarter million of men. And you are men—men in body, soul, and intellect—men chosen out of the masses of the community, instructed in its old and undying principles—men cemented together by indissolable ties—men who profess to be animated by the noblest purposes that ever joined mortal being together. In mere politics you are of all parties—in religion of all sects—in vocations, of all honorable pursuits. Yet, in selection, you are one; in preparation, only one; in adoption, enlightened, covenant and affiliation, one, and the only. Therefore, in a great and noble purpose, you are free to act as one man. And what purpose so noble is there, O ye brothers of the craft as the salvation of our country.

Brethren! we have visited nearly ever grand lodge on this continent, and many of them again and again. We are in almost daily correspondence with the brightest lights of the fraternity, and, we believe, possess the the confidence of a large portion of the craft universal. We speack, therefore, that we do know when we affirm that masons as a whole, are moral, true, and upright men, lovers of their country, and quiet and obedient subjects of law. Yet such men may be led astray. False reports may be raised, the purest spirits may be deceived by falsehoods and exaggerations, and even our institution, venerable for age, grand in proportions, pure and virtuous in its principles, may be made the medium through the machinations of false brethren, of incurable mischief.

Brethren! the partisan sheets of the country, north and south, those, we mean, whose mission seems to be that of stirring up mortal contention between us, and to break up this government by false issues, declare nothing but lies when they say the north is arrayed against the south, and the south against the north. It is false. We have lived more than twenty years in the south and more than twenty years in the north. For a large portion of the twenty-five years we have been engaged in traveling, have seen every portion, made personal acquaintances with every shade of thought and feeling, and we testify to the utter iniquity of such statements. It is but the cry of demagogues and traitors, who will rise only upon the ruin of the nation, if the nation does not take warning in time. The feelings of southern people as a whole, and of northern people as a whole are still kind and brotherly towards each other. But it cannot be denied that the exasperation of party feeling is embittering everything, and the proneness of feeble human nature to follow popular leaders right or wrong, may destroy the last remains of national affection if we do not guard ourselves against it.

Brethren of the north! you are misinformed upon the subject of slavery. It is not the hellish evil you have been taught to believe it. Visit the south and you will see it. You have been misinformed, too, in regard to the southern people. They are kind, loving, and generous to a fault. They are brave, true to their friends, and, as masons, God never made better!

Brethren of the south! you are misinformed as to the general feeling of the northern people relative to slavery. Whatever it may be in some localities, ridden to death by demagogues, yet, in the broad lands of the north and west, and even in Canada, the popular sentiment is to let the subject alone, and leave it with those who are personally interested with it. You are misinformed too, as to the northern people. They are studious, industrious, lovers of order and law, liberal in a good cause, earnest in whatever they undertake, and, as masons, conservative and systematic in the highest degree.

Brethren of both sections! there is absolutely nothing between you but to love one another, and to persevere in the grand design of doing good and being happy. Let demagogues rail and lie in vain. Treat all threats of secession, of opposition to law, of raids into neighboring vineyards, of nullification, etc., with contempt and abhorrence. Disregard their statements that the American people are ripe for disunion as a direct invention of the father of lies. Blacker falsehood was never invented. Search for sober, men, conservative in their habits of thinking and action, and entrust to such the banner of good masons—"Union first—Union last—Union forever!!" [Voice of Masonry.

GRAND UNION DEMONSTRATION IN NEW YORK.—We extract the following from an article in the New York Herald of the 24th ult.:

It is now generally acknowledged that, since the southern elections and the consequent reaction of public opinion at the north, the presidential canvass has begun to wear quite a different aspect. A month or six weeks since the election of Lincoln was conceded as a fact accomplished by the shrewdest judges in all parties; but now it really appears as if the conservative element of the empire State has been aroused from its torpor, and is prepared to throw its vote solid against the black republican candidate.

Day by day the new movement gains strength. The Douglas-Bell ticket receives new supporters every hour. What the conservative movement needs now is a general demonstration by which its importance may be made known throughout the Union, to strengthen the hands of the faithful, to re-assure the doubters, and to win new recruits to the army which bears upon its banners that noble motto—"the Union, the constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." It is time that the good and true men in this city—the commercial metropolis of the Union—came together and discussed the political questions of the day from a high and dignified standpoint. New York is to be the battle ground, and here the plans of the campaign must be arranged.

Under these circumstances, we are glad to be able to announce that a movement has already been commenced for a grand meeting of the opponents of Abraham Lincoln, to be held in this city during next month, and to be, we hope, entirely separate and distinct from any political clique or cliques whatsoever. This meeting should be a genuine demonstration of public feeling—a proclamation to the whole country from a city which, from its cosmopolitan character, great wealth and immense population, wields an immense influence over the affairs of the nation. That at least two-thirds of the legal voters in this city and vicinity are opposed to Lincoln there can be no doubt. New York is sound for the Union and the constitution. The metropolis is prepared to rebuke sectionalism and fanaticism, no matter in what part of the country they appear. Our material interests—leaving out of the question love of country, social ties, old friendships, and the thousand and one little chains which bind the hearts of neighbors one to another—demand that every man shall do his utmost to defeat the party which seeks to create dissension between the north and the south, and to carry out a line of policy which must eventuate in disunion, anarchy and civil war.

Keep it Before the People.

That Stephen A. Douglas dodged the vote on the compromise measures of 1850.

That Stephen A. Douglas voted for the Wilmot proviso.

That Stephen A. Douglas was a competitor for the Cincinnati nomination in 1856, and being defeated by Buchanan, bolted after the election, and made war on his party friends in the senate of the United States, and on his successful competitor, the democratic president.

That Stephen A Douglas, when Kansas asked to be admitted into the Union as a slave State, stood up in the senate with Hale, Seward, Sumner, Wilson, and all the other abolition senators, and said "keep her out; don't admit Kansas as a slave State."

That while James Buchanan, the democratic president, urged to have Kansas admitted as a slave State, and thereby settle the trouble about slavery in that territory. Stephen A. Douglas made this the pretext for opposition to a democratic administration, and threw himself with the abolitionist against the democratic party during all af president Buchanan's administration.

That Stephen A. Douglas thought squatter sovereignty a more certain means to exclude slavery than the Wilmot proviso; that he sought to engraft it on the Cincinnati platform by a strained construction, and was not willing to give it up when the supreme court decided against him; that he said "It matters not how the supreme court decides the abstract question."

That when Lincoln, the black republican competitor of Stephen A. Douglas, pressed him at Freeport, and he saw freesoil and senatorial honors on one side, and true democracy and defeat on the other, he bent the supple hinges of his knees to freesoil, and turned his back on true democracy, and said:

"The people of a territory can, by lawful means exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State constitution."

That the effect and purpose of Stephen A. Douglas' squatter-sovereignty is to give the territories to the northern States, and take from the southern people an equal participation in the emigration to and settlement thereof.

That Stephen A. Douglas says, by his squatter-sovereignty, to the northern people, "Make me president and I will give you control of the territories and enable you to exclude the southern people from any part or lot therein.

That the purpose of Stephen A. Douglas is to barter away the equal and just rights of the south to the people of the north, and the consideration he expects is the presidency.

The Boston Courier, alluding to the Union electoral ticket in Massachusetts, says:

"Truth is, such is the turn of the tide in Massachusetts, that it will unquestionably sweep all before it in the fall election. Nothing could be more fortunate than the nomination made at Baltimore, in the way of contributing to this result. The indications, not only in the city, but throughout the country, are unmistakable that the State is to be regenerated."

Up, men and brethren everywhere, and at them!—Up with the constitution and the Union; up with the flag of the national candidates, and down with disunion and black republicanism, and squatter sovereignty.

Letters from Utah announce expectations of famine. They say also that the mormon emigration on the plains, en route for the "holy city," is very large. Among the novel emigration trains that had arrived was one composed of forty-three handcarts.

The Crisis—God Speed the Right.

It is very difficult to realise the stupendous consequences that hang upon the elections of 1860. These elections will be the turning point in the history of America and of liberty. The miserable anti-slavery fanaticism in the north has been gradually created by thirty years of political and sentimental preaching by the ministers of those denominations that most affect popularity. This preaching first poisoned the public mind, and the money-seeking novelists and the office-seeking demagogues played upon the popular fancy and produced the senseless furor that now threatens to accomplish the most diabolical scheme of mischief and wrong the earth has ever witnessed.

This northern folly would be comparatively harmless if it had not given birth to a corresponding sectional demagogueism at the south. These two sectional parties are essentially the same in their materials and in their principles. They are composed of the most ignorant masses of both sections, acted upon by selfish, designing, and unscrupulous politicians, for the promotion of their own base purposes. The mutual helpful antagonism of these two extremes has brought us now to the verge of a revolution. The cooperation between the vile and traitorous leaders of this revolution is now as cordial as ever. Seward and Sumner, Yancey and Keitt, by their respective manifestoes from the north and from the south, are working for the same end, and in full concert and in hearty accord. And they work with all the more desperate energy because they have sense enough to see that if they fail now their vocation is gone forever.

Let us remember, in extenuation of the northern preachers, that their inspiration came from the sickly state of British sentiment, and from the universal voice of British literature for the last forty years. Within the last five years that tide of sentiment has turned. English good sense has been compelled to see, at last, that the exagerated form of the anti-slavery feeling, in view of other and far more imposing vices of social order, was ridiculous and hypocritical. Leading states men and journalists have cautiously expressed this rising conviction. The reaction has fairly set in. It has already reached and penetrated the cities of America. It will take a much longer time to go through the country with its health-bearing influence. But it is bound to go through. We are a reading and a sympathetic people, and the better fashion of thought and feeling will prevail, after a while, in the remotest country congregations; traveling slower, but not less certainly, than Parisian modes of dress find their way to the same localities. And then—the irrepressible conflict will be over! And where will Sumner and Seward and Yancey and Keitt be? Those unprincipled men see the abyss of scorn, obscurity and contempt that is yawning before them, and are desperately resolved to avoid it by precipitating their treason while yet the public mind is in its diseased and inflammable condition.

If this crisis is so important to the conspirators who see in it their hope of success, how unspeakably important it is to every honest patriot! Make one great, noble, self-sacrificing effort pass the country safely through this dangerous and narrow strait; and we will emerge at once into a safe and open sea. Rout the hosts of sectionalism and disunion in November next, and they will not dare to rise again, for this generation at least. Victory now will be ample indemnity for the past, and glorious security for the future. Before an another presidential election the miserable sham—the Joseph Surface morality—of anti-slavery sentiment will be effectually exposed and disgraced with all respectable people, and parties will once more be founded upon true and legitimate issues.

But now, by the issues of the few remaining months of 1860, the country is to be saved or lost. Let every one of us rise up to a fitting sense of the awful responsibility that rests upon every citizen for the full discharge of his own duty in this fearful conjuncture. Remember now that a vote is a sacred thing, a solemn verdict for the country or against it, for union, liberty and happiness; or for fratricidal war, the alternating despotism of mobs and dictators, and all the miseries that are witnessed by so many of the distracted nationalities of the old and of the new world. Let every citizen, conscious of the magnitude of the interests involved in this pending election, go forth a consecrated missionary in his country's cause, and labor earnestly from now until November, and God will speed the right.

The Yancey men denounced the Baltimore convention on the score of irregularity, and seceded from it, because two or three Yancey delegations and one or two scattered Yancey delegates were excluded on the ground of informality; and now the Yancey men of Kentucky are denouncing the Douglas men because they refuse to acknowledge the regularity of the late Frankfort convention from which all Douglas men were excluded on the avowed and simple Douglasism. Was ever a loftier and more brazen piece of assurance seen or heard of. [Louisville Journal.

WAR IMMINENT IN EUROPE.—The London correspondent of the New York Times says:

"A great European war is scarcely to be avoided. Though the Austro-Prussian alliance, which now extends all over Germany, is for the present only a defensive one, still it cannot fail to soon become an offensive one, in the face of the rapid extension of the revolution in Italy. Napoleon now sees his danger, and accordingly keeps 600,000 men under arms. In the course of August he is to have an interview with king Victor Emanuel at-Monaco, between French and Italian provinces, to arrange the future relations of the empire and Italian kingdom—these natural allies against the coalition. The Latin races and German nation are pitted against one another, but revolution and enthusiasm now side with the Latin league, while the German coalition represents the oppression of other nationalities, and centralising despotism. The oriental question complicates the situation still more, since Europe cannot allow that Russia should annex the east while the western and central powers are making war against one another; and still the sultan and the Turkish empire are past saving. They have wasted the time given them by the Crimean war, and the peace of Paris, without consolidating their power; and their doom is sealed since the fanaticism of the Lebanon and Damascus captors has roused the indignation of the civilised world against a power unable to give protection to its subjects, and to prevent the most attrocious outrages.

In these days of distracted democracy, political secrets do not remain concealed long. The postmasters in Pennsylvania are receiving a circular, and the papers favorable to Mr. Douglas are publishing it, of which the following is an extract:

"The central committee under the direction of the meeting that appointed it, have had the duty imposed upon it of reminding you that all who are occupying official positions, are expected to contribute to the expense of the campaign. It is hoped, therefore, that you will respond promptly to this notice, and that you will not regard the sum of five dollars too much for you to advance. Please direct your remittance to T. Sparrow, of this city, treasurer. JOHN DAWSON,"
chairman State exec. committee.

WM. A. NEIL, sec.

To ——?

How sadly this compares with the true democratic admonitions of Jefferson! But why marvel at any thing since the president has descended from his high and dignified station, and mounted the "stump" for Breckinridge! Our old hat blushes for such a breach of etiquette.

The St. Louis News, speculating upon the result of the presidential election, says:

"It is an important fact that Bell and Everett are the second choice of both the Douglas democrats and the Breckinridge democrats, because as neither Douglas nor Breckinridge can possibly be elected, their influence in the emergency likely to arise will assuredly be thrown in favor of the Union candidate, to insure the defeat of the sectional republican ticket. Bell and Everett will probably carry every Southern State but South Carolina, Mississippi and Texas; and even the electors of those States, when they find that Breckinridge cannot, by any possible chances be elected, will at the last, moment, vote for the Union candidates. Mr. Douglas will perhaps, carry Illinois, and the united Union and Douglas ticket will carry New York."

SEA ISLAND CROP.—The Mercury has received the following note from Adams' Run postoffice:

It is truly distressing to see the condition of our long cotton crops. Most of our sea island planters planted very fine cotton this year, induced to do so from the high prices obtained last year for that description of cotton, and I think there is nothing to save them from a very short yield. The plant in most cases is diseased from bottom to top. I have not seen the island crop, but I am informed that on all the islands (where the planters plant mostly fine) it is much worse than it is on the main, bordering those islands.

ABOLITIONIST HUNG.—The Montgomery Mail of Friday learns through a gentleman just from the upcountry, that on Tuesday night last (28th August,) the citizens of Talladega took from the jail, at that place, the white man who was the ring-leader in the lately discovered plot among the negroes of that vicinity, and hanged him. The next morning, he was gracefully pendant to a pride of china tree.

At Van Buren, the water rose three feet in twenty-four hours. There is four feet water on the bar.

According to the Norfolk Day Book, the "Knights of the Golden Circle," who have been so long getting ready to march into Mexico, and take possession of the whole country, are at last on the move. A company, commanded by a competent Virginia officer, was to embark at Hampton, Va., on Thursday last, for Texas, from whence they will march into Mexico.

From every account, which we have yet received from our correspondents, and from those who have heard him, all concede, that the gallant Thomason, who bears aloft the banner of the Union in the northern district, is making the most successful canvass ever yet made in any State. His march onward has been one series of grand triumphs, and everywhere he has unhorsed and overthrown the enemies of the great cause, and is making hundreds upon hundreds of friends for Bell and Everett. [Little Rock Gazette.

The streets of Paris will soon be lighted in a manner that must make the night appear even brighter than the day. The numbers of each house and the plates indicating the several streets are to be illuminated by as many gas burners, the glimmer of which, by means of reflective mirrors, will be trippled. The expenses of this dazzling light, paid by the proprietors, will amount annually to one dollar and a half a house.

Important from Mexico.

The New Orleans Picayune of the 4th instant, says:

By the steamship Austin, Capt. Talbot, which arrived at this port yesterday, we have files of Tampico papers to the 16th ult., and from all parts of northern Mexico as late as due.

They bring intelligence of another great victory in the interior, in which Miramon was again defeated, and both himself and Gen. Mejia, his second in command, were wounded.

This engagement, or series of engagements for they extended over a series of five days, took place at or near Lagos, on and after the 10th ult.

Gen Miramon was at the head of about 2000 men, the remnant of his late fine army, and was endeavoring to make his way out of the Lagos marshes, where the liberals have kept him so long confined. On the 10th he made a last desperate effort to escape, when he was surprised by Gen. Doblado at the head of some 10,000 men, with reinforcements to the number of 8000 in the vicinity, who afterwards came up to his assistance.

The fighting is said to have lasted five days—Miramon holding his own all this time, in a very advantageous position—when he was fortunate enough to make his escape, with a portion of his cavalry. The rest of his troops are said to have fallen into the hands of Doblado, with all his artillery, stores and provisions.

The Boletin, of San Louis, announcing this successful engagement, with the usual flourish, says:

People! raise your proud heads; you are free! You have no longer either masters or lords. The chief of the reaction; the man who has made to flow rivers of blood and tears; the traitor who conspired with the government of Cuba, to bring destruction to his brothers; he who marched under the ensign of oppression; who, grasping in his hands the dagger and the cross, had declared the Mexicans to be his slaves and the national treasury his patrimony—has succumbed.

Divine justice has fallen upon his head, and to-day there is only left to him infamy and the eternal hatred and malediction of the Mexicans.

People rejoice! you are free!

The same paper learns, on the authority of prisoners, that Gens. Miramon and Mejia were wounded and Gen. Pacheco killed in the action. They also give a copy of a letter written by Doblado to Degollado, the general-in-chief of the liberal forces, which we give as follows:

God has given us a complete victory. Gen. Ortega will send you the official report. The whole State of Guanajuato is under your orders.

As might be expected, the liberals throughout northern Mexico were in the highest state of enthusiasm, and salutes have been fired at Matamoras daily when the news came in.

The news will also be received with the same rejoicing here, especially by the numerous friends of Gen. Doblado, who spent nearly all the last winter in our city, and only left here to take the field at the head of these very forces.

The engagement was not unexpected, as will be seen by reference to our last news from Tampico. The San Luis paper, of late date, says:

Very soon we expect to receive notice of another battle, in which we hope that our arms will achieve a new victory, that will be of great importance for the pacification of the republic.

We know that Miramon was met in the road from Guadalajara while retiring from Lagos, by the forces of generals Huerta, Berrizobal and Puebllita, and that the factious Alfara was also held in check by the same generals, and that these forces, in conjunction with those of Carabajal, prevented him from continuing his march in good order to the capital, and would force him against his will to form his line of battle against two divisions of the liberal army.

This is in perfect accord with our accounts of the engagement, as it actually took place.

The Boletin Federal also has the following:

It is estimated that the liberal army which now surrounds Miramon at Leon numbers 8000 men, and that he will be exceedingly fortunate if he escapes from the position in which he is placed to seek refuge in the city of Mexico. A battle was daily expected. The whole force of Miramon is estimated at 2300, with 24 pieces of artillery.

At latest accounts, Miramon was in full flight towards the city of Mexico.

The bishop Espinosa has been liberated by Degollado, and gone to Mexico. Zulooga is taking his ease at Hipolito.

SPAIN AND MEXICO.—The Havana papers, announcing the arrival in that city of Maj. Azcarraga, of the captain general's staff, who recently passed through this city, as bearer of dispatches from the Spanish legation in Mexico, give about the same account of the trouble at Vera Cruz that we have already published.

The difficulty grew out of the capture of the Spanish brig Maria Concepcion, which constituted a part of the marine expedition to the Mexican coast, the last winter. The captain and crew had a fair and speedy trial in the courts at Vera Cruz, at the earnest request of the Spanish frigate Berenguela, where they were at last accounts.

The civil suit, in reclamation of the vessel herself and damages for her seizure and detention, has not, however, been decided at last accounts, and it seems to have been a general opinion that there was no disposition on the part of the constitutional government to bring it to a speedy determination. It was, in consequence of the Spanish commander, passed on the 9th, the peremptory note to the president demanding the restitution within the space of three days. The Havana Diario de la Marina says of the whole affair:

The government of her majesty has not recognised, nor can it recognise in that at Vera Cruz the right to seize the vessel in question. Nevertheless, it has desired to give in this case, as in so many others, unequivocal evidences to the Mexican people of the consideration due them on account of the bonds which once bound them and still bind them to Spain. These considerations, however, cannot be allowed to stand in the way of our demanding that immediate satisfaction due the rights, honor and interests of Spain, and hence the reclamations to which we allude and which have inspired the people of Vera Cruz with the fear of an attack from our squadron.

Things have not arrived at this pass yet; nevertheless, we are of the conviction that this will be the no distant termination of the question, if the government of Vera Cruz does not speedily show itself as judicious in respect to the vessel in dispute, and the satisfaction due for the act of seizure, as it was in delivering up at once the captain and her crew, and quashing the indictments.

From this, it would appear that the decision of the court of Vera Cruz, is adverse, will not be satisfactory to the Spanish government, and that it has already determined to press the restitution of the vessel and reclamations for the seizure, by force of arms, if necessary.—There is no reason, however, to believe that there will be resort to this last argument till the home government is further heard from. [Pic.

INSURRECTIONARY PLOT IN GEORGIA.—The Columbus (Ga.) Sun, of a recent date, has intelligence that an insurrectionary plot has been discovered among the negroes in the vicinity of Dalton and Marietta, and that great excitement was occasioned by it and still prevails. It adds the following particulars:

The train from Dalton, on the western and Atlantic road, brought the intelligence that Sunday night was the time appointed to burn the town of Dalton, and destroy as many lives as possible. It was fortunately discovered in time, and thirty-six negroes were arrested and confined in jail. They confessed that after destroying the town of Dalton they were to go out into the little villages and vicinity and accomplish all they could in the work of destruction. They intended on the succeeding day, Monday, to go in a body to the railroad, and after taking possession of the train, to proceed down the road, stopping as long as they saw fit at each station, intending to reach Marietta in the night, where it was intended to pursue the work of killing and burning, and thence as far on the road as they were successful.

From Dalton to a few miles above Marietta, the people were under arms and adopted measures to protect the women and children. As soon as the train from Chatanooga reached Marietta Saturday morning, a meeting of the citizens was called and a strong guard appointed who were relieved by another on Sunday. The military companies turned out, and every precaution was taken.

It is not thought that any of the negroes of Marietta were concerned in it, though those arrested in Dalton say they expected to gain men and arms along the road as far as they went. They had quantities of arms in their possession, and white men instigated the plot, though none have yet been arrested through want of sufficient proof.

Since the above, the Rome, (Ga.) Courrier has come to hand. It expresses doubts in regard to much that is said of the affair and counsels discretion and circumspection to the people. It says "their minds are in a high state of excitement, and they may be led to steps which might cause much undeserved punishment and suffering."

[For the South-Western.

Messrs. L. Dillard & Co.—I understand from various sources, that a report is in circulation in Shreveport, and probably in other places, to the effect that I have been invited by the trustees of the college to resign in consequence of the expulsion of ten young ladies of the last senior class.

This report is without any foundation. I shall remain in the college, sustained in every act of mine, by the trustees.

The exercises of the college will open as usual with a full corps of teachers, on the first Tuesday (2nd day) of October next. J. FRANKLIN FORD,
President M. F. college.

Minden, Sept. 10, 1860.
Caddo Gazette please copy.

COLD COMFORT.—The New York Journal of commerce, a Breckinridge paper, publishes the following letter among its correspondence:

MEMPHIS, Aug. 11, 1860.—Messrs. editors: Those who give the south to any democratic candidate egregiously deceive themselves. There are single counties in Tennessee which will give Douglas a third at least of the entire democratic majority of the State—and what is true in Tennessee will hold good to some extent in every southern State, especially all of the large ones. Many, very many of our people think judge Douglas has been badly treated by the seceders, and you may rest assured of what I tell you (and I am a life-long democrat) that the south will go nearly in a body for Bell and Everett, if the present position of affairs continues, which I have no reason to doubt will be the case.

It is stated that Col. J. H. Johnson, who, during the past ten years, has been the editor of several able democratic papers in Kentucky, has announced himself for Bell and Everett.

General Intelligence.

NEW YORK, August 31.—The Cunard royal steamship Africa, Capt. Shannon, arrived at this port this morning.

She sailed from Liverpool on Saturday, August 18th, and brings advices by telegraph via Queenstown, to Sunday evening, the 19th, two days later than those