New York—The Prospect.

From this time forth most of the interest of the Presidential contest will be centered in the Empire State. Beyond a doubt, an earnest, persevering, and powerful effort will be made for the defeat of Lincoln. The more impartial journals do not, by any means, consider the prospect hopeless. The New York *World*, which, though leaning towards the Republican party, is a tolerably fair paper, says that discouraging as the Pennsylvania news is for the fusionists, they will make a vigorous resistance, like a beleaguered garrison that has been driven to its last citadel. In the Southern States one hundred and twenty votes are certain against Mr. Lincoln, and if the thirty-five votes of New York can be added to these, he is defeated. This, says the *World*, is the last hope of his opponents, and they are likely to cling to it with the energy of a drowning man clutching at the last fragment of a wreck. All the interest of the campaign now concentrates in New York.

The Louisville *Journal* of the 12th has an interesting and encouraging article on the subject, from which we extract the following:

We have the most gratifying intelligence of the progress of the anti-Republican fusion in the Empire State, and we look to its perfect organization with anxious solicitude. If the extreme friends of Mr. Breckinridge will join the movement heartily and in good faith, Lincoln's defeat can certainly be accomplished. We have already had the pleasure of stating that by the recent combined action of independent, wealthy and influential citizens of the metropolis and other parts of the State, comprising Bell, Douglas and Breckinridge men, a new Union ticket has been formed, which consists of eighteen Douglas, ten Bell, and seven Breckinridge electors, and this was ratified with great enthusiasm on Monday evening last, at a monster meeting held in and around the Cooper Institute. Mr. Butterworth, of the Assay Office, has issued a card to the effect that the Administration has yielded its assent to the fusion and the ticket is formed. Under these auspices, our friends feel confident of carrying the State; they differ as to the majority, but 40,000 is the number which has been mentioned in several of our letters, assuming that Mr. Green, the Chairman of the Breckinridge State Committee, and Mr. Brady, the nominee for Governor, also acquiesce in the ticket. Some slight difference existed with them as to the names of the Breckinridge electors, which were not taken from their State ticket, but there seems to be no doubt that this has been arranged in a satisfactory manner. We have no fears except from this quarter, and our reason for this is, that it is notorious that the Breckinridge men of Indiana defeated Hendricks last Tuesday, and lent all their influence, directly or indirectly, to the success of Lane, the Republican candidate for Governor. If they do not play us false in New York, a conservative triumph is certain.

The *Journal* thinks, from information received, that the American vote for the fusion will not be lessened 5000 by defection, which will be more than counterbalanced by accessions from the Republican ranks, for causes, with many, of disgust, and an unwillingness longer to keep up strife; and with others who voted for Fremont because of his being a Democrat, now having determined to go for Douglas. This is so especially in the Western part of the State, and their losses from these causes may be estimated at 15,000, including the vote of Gerrit Smith, which is from 5000 to 6000.

The article then continues as follows:

It is thought by the best judges that Lincoln will not poll the vote that Fremont did. The most influential Republicans are friends of William H. Seward, and a wet blanket appears to cover them; they are not on the stump or doing anything more than they are actually obliged to do. The State will poll 600,000 and probably 610,000 votes; of these liberal estimates give Lincoln 275,000, and the remainder will be the Union vote. Bell and Everett will poll at least 125,000; of course we mean strict friends of the National Union candidates, though we shall not probably be able to distinguish the Bell and Everett vote in consequence of the fusion. New York city will give 40,000 majority, Long Island will add 10,000, and when this impulse reaches Herkimer, near the centre of the State, the 50,000 will still be maintained, it is hoped, and no one fears that it will be reduced to 30,000. The Republicans are defiant and boastful, but they give no data; and the knowing ones of the party feel rather dubious of the result, and say if the fusion is complete they will have to work for the State if they get it. Thus stand the prospects in New York, and again the State of Henry Clay appeals to the conservatives of the great Empire State to lay aside all mere party prejudices, and join this fusion, anti-Republican movement as the only sure way to preserve the supremacy of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, by rendering the election of Abraham Lincoln impossible.

An Appeal Against Disunion.

We are impelled by an irresistible impulse of duty to address our masonic brethren at large upon the present threatening aspect of our political afairs. 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 indossoluble ties—men who profess to be animated by the noblest purposes that ever joined mortal beings 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, convenant and affiliation* one, and the only. Therefore in 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 every 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 confidence of a large portion of the craft universal. We speak, 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 institutions, 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 s 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 is 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 every thing, 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 Northern people. They are studious, industrious, lovers of order and of 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 their threats of secession, of opposition to law, of raids into neighboring vineyards, of nullification, &c., with contempt and abhorance.—Disregard their statements that American people are ripe for disunion as a direct invention of the father of lies. Blacker falsehood was never invented. Search for sober law abiding men, conservative in their habits of thinking and action, and entrust to such the banner of all good Masons.—"Union first—Union last—Union forever!!"—*Voice of Masonry.*

LINCOLN AND THE NEXT CONGRESS.—The administrative government at Washington is made up of two co-operative departments—the executive and legislative. The Republicans, though advanced in the possession of the executive department, will be powerless to carry out their party programme, with the legislative, or with either branch of it opposed to them. That the Senate, during the first Congress, or at least of Lincoln's administration, will be opposed to the leading measures of public policy embodied in the Chicago platform, we know. At the present the Senate stands thirty-eight Democrats to twenty-five Republicans, two Southern Opposition men, and one vacancy, showing an anti-Republican majority which cannot be overcome, under ordinary contingencies, until the second Congress of Lincoln's administration. The present House of Representatives is thus divided:

Republicans	113
Democrats	91
Southern Opposition	23
Anti Lecomptonites	8
Vacancies	2

Mr. Pennington, the Republican second choice candidate, was elected Speaker by the majority of 118, including three anti-Lecomptonites, George Briggs, and one Southern Opposition man, Henry Winter Davis. After this achievement, too, the Republican party in the House found very little difficulty in carrying out their projects, big and little, except in the matter of organization of some five new Territories, where they stuck fast between the Wilmot proviso and squatter sovereignty.

From all this it would appear that while a conservative opposition majority in the House may be used by the Republicans upon almost every question except the almighty nigger, this is the point at which they will fail. It is of the highest moment, therefore, to secure a conservative, anti-Republican majority in the next House of Representatives, to which Mr. Lincoln, from the White House, will address his first annual message. Thus far for the next Congress, seventy-six members of the House have been elected, and thus far the Republicans have lost four, having secured but forty-right in the next, while they have fifty-two from the same States in the present House. They have also lost several assistant anti-Lecomptonites; so that with anything like proper management among the conservative anti-Republican factions in New York and New Jersey, a decidedly conservative Congress in both branches will be secured for the management of the first two years of Lincoln's administration.—*N. Y. Herald*, 13th.

WHO IS DOING IT?—The Augusta *Chronicle* has the following pointed reminder:

Have our readers ever reflected on the question, "Who is it that calls Bell and Everett abolitionists?" They are the very same men who called Hugh L. White in 1836, Gen. Harrison in 1840, Henry Clay in 1844, Gen. Taylor in 1848, Gen. Scott in 1852, and Fillmore in 1856, all abolitionists. Yes, these are the very same men who have called all such patriots abolitionists, and the *same men who voted for* Martin Van Buren in 1836 and 1840, and who would have voted for him again in 1844, had he received the Baltimore nomination. The *same men* who *voted for* Gen. Cass in 1848, for Gen. Pierce in 1852, and for James Buchanan in 1856, and *every one* of these men—Van Buren, Cass, Pierce and Buchanan—have uniformly declared their *hostility to slavery.* Surely they are a nice set to bandy epithets with any one! Remember, too, that these men, who denounced White, Harrison, Clay, Taylor, Scott, and Fillmore, and now denounce Bell and Everett, have *never*, for twenty-eight years—from 1832 to 1860—nominated but *one Southern* candidate for the Presidency.

THE PROSPECT.

Attaching too much importance to the adverse result of the recent elections in the Northern States, some of our friends have become despondent, and are disposed to concede the election of Lincoln in November without a struggle. We think they jump to their conclusions without stopping to take a calm and deliberate survey of the whole field of battle. The election of Lincoln we do not regard, by any means, as a foregone conclusion. The battle is not yet lost; and we shall refuse to believe that it is until the returns of the election demonstrate undeniably the fact.

Our neighbor of the *Signal*, after careful scrutiny and close calculation of the chances, is of opinion that there is reason for hope and confidence. To the following article from that paper, and the facts and figures which it embodies, we invite the deliberate attention of those who are inclined to give up the contest:

GENERAL PROSPECTS.—The election is now but a few days off, and a general survey of the field, with a view of arriving at a tolerably correct estimate of results, is practicable. We have made that survey carefully and dispassionately, with all the aids which long experience could give us, and have arrived at the conclusion that Lincoln can and will be defeated. He will not be defeated by Douglas, neither will he be defeated by Breckinridge; but his overthrow, and with it the annihilation of Black Republicanism North and Disunionism South, will be accomplished by John Bell.

The one hundred and twenty electoral votes of the South will be certainly thrown against Lincoln—and four-fifths of these will be cast by the people for Bell—and *all* will be given to Bell, with the exception, perhaps, of the eight votes of South Carolina, if such a course will defeat the nominee of the abolitionists. We want now thirty-two votes to elect our candidate. Where are we to get them? Let us see. Well, there is Illinois, positively sure against Lincoln and for Douglas by an overwhelming majority. All these eleven Douglas votes will be given to Bell to defeat Lincoln. Of this point no doubt whatever exists. The seven votes of California and Oregon will be thrown in opposition to Lincoln. This makes eighteen votes out of the thirty-two required. The seven electors of New Jersey will not be given to Lincoln. In 1856, Buchanan beat Fremont 20,000 votes, and Fillmore obtained almost as large a vote as he did. New Jersey will never help to make a bogus rail-splitter President. We have now twenty-five Northern electoral votes Lincoln cannot get, and want seven more. Massachusetts is entitled to thirteen electoral votes. If the opinions of the most intelligent men there are worth anything—if they are not deceiving themselves and us—the Old Bay State is sure to wheel into the grand Union line in November. This gives us six votes more than we require, without counting at all upon New York, Pennsylvania, and Indiana. As for New York, the fusion is complete, cordial and earnest, with here and there a disaffected Breckinridger, devoid of influence, and impotent for mischief. We calculate the fusion Union ticket will carry the Empire State by a heavy majority. Our friends there, well posted and experienced, say that such will be the case, and we are bound to rely upon their judgment. Although the results of the recent State elections in Pennsylvania and Indiana have been apparently disastrous, we entertain an abiding confidence that one or both will redeem themselves in November. The local causes, local politics and deceits, which deluded thousands on the 9th of this month, will not be perceptible on the 6th of next month. Of this we feel so perfectly assured, that we must wait for an actual opposing fact before we can be convinced to the contrary.

Therefore, in view of these facts, chances and probabilities, our friends, instead of being discouraged, should be lifted up and encouraged, and exert themselves all the more strenuously in behalf of the holy cause of Union. We have zealous co-laborers at the North—men who do not falter—who work for the right unceasingly, and if they are seconded by us as they should be seconded, a magnificent triumph will reward our joint exertions on the great day of trial.

Much to the same effect speaks the Louisville *Journal* of Tuesday. Says that paper:

Not for one instant should any friend of the cause of Bell and Everett lose heart or hope. There is no semblance of a reason for despondency. There is no cause of misgiving. The results of local elections in three non-slaveholding States have been adverse to our wishes, but the Opposition in those States hope to redeem them, and are all but confident of redeeming them, and are vigorously at work for their redemption.

But, whatever may be the result in those three States, we may look to New York with trust and confidence. We have few cheering indications from Indiana, Ohio, and Pennsylvania, but we have hundreds from New York. In that State there is but a single electoral ticket in opposition to the Republicans; and our friends who possess the best means of judging, say that New York will be won. The winning of New York will render Lincoln's election impossible. And the winning of New York, all those Southern States which ought to be true to the cause of the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws, shall prove true to it, will, we believe, secure the election of Mr. Bell to the Presidency.

The friends of Bell, then, in Kentucky and the South, have the strongest, the most powerful, motives for putting forth their whole strength in the conflict. Let them bring every honest agency to bear in the struggle. Let them not lose a vote that any honorable effort can secure. Let them reason, expostulate, and warn. Let them go wherever good is to be done, or evil undone. And on no account let them neglect to organize. Let their organizations extend everywhere and embrace everything. Let the eyes of these organizations see every individual and every event, and let their hands do whatever needs to be done.

It is our country that demands our help, and if we do not give aid to her now, no mortal power may avail to give it hereafter.

SOUTHERN MEN FOR LINCOLN'S CABINET.—A late letter from "Occasional" to the Philadelphia *Press* has the annexed paragraph:

The names of Southern men willing to take place in Mr. Lincoln's cabinet are freely canvassed. Among the rest are those of Edward Stanly, now of California, but formerly of North Carolina; Kenneth Rayner and the veteran John A. Gilmer, of North Carolina; T. A. R. Nelson and Emerson Etheridge, of Tennessee, and Gen. Sam. Houston, of Texas.

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Saved Yearly.
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Planters Take Notice,
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Jacob's Cordial
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Is The Only Sure
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And Positive Remedy
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Before The People
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And Flux,
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It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.
It Never Fails.

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Try One Package.
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Intermittent Fever, or Fever and Ague, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache, or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers, indeed for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the Malaria of miasmatic countries.

No one remedy is louder called for by the necessities of the American people than a sure and safe cure for Fever and Ague. Such we are now enabled to offer, with a perfect certainty that it will eradicate the disease, and with assurance, founded on proof, that no harm can arise from its use in any quantity.

That which protects from or prevents the disorder must be of immense service in the communities where it prevails. *Prevention* is better than cure, for the patient escapes the risk which he must run in violent attacks of this baleful distemper. This "Cure" expels the miasmatic poison of FEVER AND AGUE from the system and prevents the development of the disease, if taken on the first approach of its premonitory symptoms. It is not only the best remedy ever yet discovered for this class of complaints, but also the cheapest. The large quantity we supply for a dollar brings it within the reach of every body; and in bilious districts, where FEVER AND AGUE prevails, every body should have it and use it freely both for cure and protection. It is hoped this price will place it within the reach of all—the poor as well as the rich. A great superiority of this remedy over any other ever discovered for the speedy and certain cure of Intermittents is, that it contains no Quinine or mineral, consequently it produces no quinism or other injurious effects whatever upon the constitution. Those cured by it are left as healthy as if they had never had the disease.

Fever and Ague is not alone the consequence of the miasmatic poison. A great variety of disorders arise from its irritation, among which are Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Gout, Headache, Blindness, Toothache, Earache, Catarrh, Asthma, Palpitation, Painful Affection of the Spleen, Hysterics, Pain in the Bowels, Colic, Paralysis, and Derangement of the Stomach, all of which, when originating in this cause, put on the intermittent type, or become periodical. This "Cure" expels the poison from the blood, and consequently cures them all alike. It is an invaluable protection to immigrants and persons travelling or temporarily residing in the malarious districts. If taken occasionally or daily while exposed to the infection, that will be excreted from the system, and cannot accumulate in sufficient quantity to ripen into disease. Hence it is even more valuable for protection than cure, and few will ever suffer from Intermittents, if they avail themselves of the protection this remedy affords.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR ALL THE PURPOSES OF A FAMILY PHYSIC,

are so composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body, but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures and directions for their use in the following complaints: *Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered Stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and Morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Jaundice*, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions. They are an excellent alterative for the renovation of the blood and the restoration of tone and strength to the system debilitated by disease.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

For sale in Baton Rouge, by
E. & W. BOGEL,
& R. D. DAY.

June 16, 1860.

A. MONTAN & BROTHER.

Choice Groceries and Liquors

WE HAVE RECEIVED FROM NEW York, per ship Sea Bell, the following invoice of CHOICE LIQUORS and GROCERIES which we sell on reasonable terms:

½ Pipe Brandy, "G. Freres."
1 Bbl Finest Old Bourbon Whisky.
1 " " " Rye do.
1 " " " Scotch do.
5 doz. Pocket Pistol do.
5 " Nimrod do.
4 " St. Croix Rum.
4 " Finest Old Brandy.
2 Casks Muir's Scotch Ale in Jugs, "Genuine"
3 do London Porter.
2 Cases Bokers Bitters.
2 do Cherry Brandy.
5 doz Champaigne Cider, "extra article."
25 " Nut Megs.
12 " Olive Oil, in Pints
¼ Cask Imperial French White Wine Vinegar
40 doz 1 lb Can Lobsters
6 " 1 " " Salmon.
4 " 1 " " Oysters
40 Cases Fine Salaeratus
40 doz Cayenne Peper.
2 Cases French Mustard.
4 Case Turkish Smoking Tobacco, "genuine"
5 Boxes New York Soap.
5 Cases Lacour Matches.

at A. MONTAN & BRO.

Western Produce

WE HAVE IN STORE, AND FOR SALE—
400 *BOXES PALM & GERMAN SOAP,*
50 *Bbls. FLOUR.*
25 *CASES WESTERN RESERVE CHEESE,*
20 *Hlf. Bbls. PENNSYLVANIA BUTTER.*
A. MONTAN & BRO.

500 boxes Window Glass, at
MONTAN & MATTA'S