

FOR PRESIDENT, John C. Breckinridge, OF KENTUCKY.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT, Joseph Lane, OF OREGON.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS, State at Large, THOS. W. HARRIS, of Marshall, A. K. BLYTHE, of Yalobusha.

First Congressional District, J. W. CLAPP, of Marshall.

Second District, RICHARD HARRISON, of Monroe.

Third District, B. F. LIDDELL, of Carroll.

Fourth District, LIVINGSTON DIMS, of Hinds.

Fifth District, L. B. CHRISMAN, of Lawrence.

National Democratic Platform, Reported at Charleston by a majority of the Committee, and unanimously adopted at Baltimore.

Resolved, That the platform adopted by the Democratic party at Cincinnati is affirmed, with the following explanatory resolutions: First—That the Government of a Territory organized by an act of Congress is provisional and temporary, and during its existence all citizens of the United States have an equal right to settle within its Territory, without their rights, either of person or property, being destroyed or injured by congressional or territorial legislation.

Second—That it is the duty of the Federal Government in all its departments to protect, when necessary, the rights of persons and property in the Territories, and where ever else its constitutional authority extends.

Third—That when the settlers in a Territory, having an adequate population, form a state constitution, the right of sovereignty commences, and being consummated by admission into the Union, they stand on an equal footing with the people of other States.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Territory of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the enactment of State Legislatures to defend the faithful execution of the Fugitive Slave Law are hostile in character, and subversive of the Constitution and revolutionary in their effect.

Resolved, That the Democracy of the United States recognize it as an imperative duty of this Government to protect naturalized citizens in all their rights, whether at home or in foreign lands, to the same extent as its natural-born citizens.

Resolved, That the Democratic party are in favor of the acquisition of the Territory of Cuba, on such terms as shall be honorable to ourselves and just to Spain, at the earliest practicable moment.

Resolved, That the National Democratic party do hereby pledge themselves to use every effort to secure the passage of the Fugitive Slave Bill, to the extent of the constitutional authority of Congress, for the construction of a Pacific Railroad, from the Mississippi river to the Pacific Ocean, at the earliest practicable moment.

Breckinridge vs. Douglas.

Douglas and Breckinridge are a long way apart upon the territorial issue. We place in juxtaposition extracts from Douglas' recent speech at St. Louis, and Breckinridge's Frankfort speech of December last. They need no comment.

Extracts from Douglas' Frankfort speech.

LAWSON'S QUESTION.—On the people of the United States Territory, in an inquiry, against the rights of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution?

Douglas ANSWERS.—The next question propounded to me by Mr. Lincoln is, can the people of a Territory in any lawful way, against the wishes of any citizen of the United States, exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution? I answer emphatically, No, sir. I have heard no answer a hundred times from every stump in Illinois, that it is my opinion the people of a Territory, even by law, cannot exclude slavery from their limits prior to the formation of a State Constitution.

Extract from Mr. Breckinridge's Frankfort speech, last December.

Mr. Breckinridge has been speaking of the Dred Scott decision and continues as follows: Well, that being the case, and it has been authoritatively determined by the very tribunal to which it was referred, that Congress had no power to exclude slave property from the Territory, and judicially determined that the Territorial Legislature cannot exclude or create by Congress had not the power to exclude or create slave property, I confess that I had not anticipated that the doctrine of judicial legislation would be set up. Hence I need not say to you that I do not believe in the doctrine of judicial legislation; that I do not believe in the authority of a Territorial Legislature to do by implication what they cannot do directly. I repose upon the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, as upon a rock.

I do not see any escape from that decision, if you admit that the question was a judicial one, if you admit the decision of the Supreme Court, and if you stand by the decision of the highest court of the country.

The Supreme Court seems to have recognized it as the duty of the courts of the Union, in their proper sphere, to execute this constitutional right, thus authoritatively determined by the very tribunal to which it was referred, that Congress had no power to exclude slave property from the Territory, and judicially determined that the Territorial Legislature cannot exclude or create by Congress had not the power to exclude or create slave property, I confess that I had not anticipated that the doctrine of judicial legislation would be set up.

So that in regard to slave property, as on regard to any other property recognized and guarded by the Constitution, it is the duty, according to the Supreme Court, of all the courts of the United States to protect and guard it by their decisions whenever the question is brought before them. To which I only add, that the judicial decisions must be maintained—those judicial decisions must be maintained.

If present voters are so unwise to sustain those decisions, I would have nothing more to do. I wish many other public men in the country, believe they are adequate. If they are not—if they are not—let them be forced to do so, or let the people be forced to enforce them, sufficient legislation must be passed, or our Government is a failure.

Gentlemen, I see no escape from that conclusion.

EDWARD EVERETT.

Has, it seems, become so much attached to the main movement, that he has determined to take upon himself the pledge of fidelity to the Union for life. It is rumored that he will be married soon to a distinguished lady of South Carolina. The New York Sunday Times says a good thing about this new move on the political chess-board:

Mr. Everett's "Southern white" son-in-law, and "white" daughter-in-law, are the only ones who are not "white" in the South. But why worry? a made of the thing I can tell. As it is followed for months a well known South Carolina.

How to "Kill off" the Bell Party.

Let them succeed in their present attempt to obtain power. In order to achieve success, they have attempted to ignore every practical question of the day, and are now calling upon men of every shade of political opinion to forget their differences and unite in the support of those two respectable old gentlemen who stand upon the all-embracing platform of "the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Law."

Had they made an effort, at their Convention, last spring, in Baltimore, to construct a platform having the slightest savor of actuality about it, there are few persons, we imagine, of ordinary intelligence in regard to political matters, who believe that the effort could have resulted in anything but a most unhappy failure.

The Convention itself was composed of the most heterogeneous materials. "White spirits and black, blue spirits and gray," and spirits of every other conceivable and inconceivable hue, met there together, and at the first glance which they cast at each other, they seemed to feel how utterly impossible it was that they could be so mingled and fused as to form a common political mass, exhibiting anything like uniformity of tint.

Knowing that they could only agree upon two points—a relentless hatred of the Democracy, and an insatiable greed for "the spoils"—they deemed it wholly inexpedient to agitate any one of those thousand questions in regard to which they were conscious that distraction lurked beneath them, and that a discussion of them could only engender discord and alienation among themselves, and thus ensure, in advance, their own defeat.

Therefore, they put forth, as a platform, a few high sounding words, which may readily be moulded into any shape desired, and proceeded to call upon their fellow-citizens to rally to their standard. They do not propose to do anything in particular, nor do they condescend to inform an anxious people how they expect to administer the affairs of the country. They simply ask everybody to have unlimited confidence in their ability and disposition to do everything as it should be done; and they, themselves, are to be the exclusive judges of what ought to be done. Is this because they are haunted by a suspicion, that, if they were now to disclose their ulterior policy, the people would not trust them?

The supporters of Bell have, for the moment, "agreed to disagree," in reference to every vital question now before the country. Aiming, for the present, only to acquire the control of the government, they undertake to postpone, until after they shall have grasped the reins of power, the announcement of their governmental policy. The ultimate consequences, to themselves and to the country, which must infallibly result from this mistaken course of procedure, seem to have inspired them with no apprehensions; and, in deed, one could almost be tempted to believe that they consider power, for itself, so eminently desirable, that, if they may but enjoy its sweets for one delicious instant, they care not what calamity the future may thenceforth have in store for them and theirs.

Suppose Mr. Bell were made President. In that event, it would obviously be impossible long to repress the inherent tendency to conflict among the incongruous materials of which his party is composed. In conducting the administration of affairs, the non-committal course, now pursued by Mr. Bell and his supporters, would, from the very nature of things, be no longer practicable. He would be compelled to come to some positive decision upon each of those grave questions which now distract the popular mind; and, no matter what the character of his decision, in any case, might be, the very fact that he made a decision at all would infallibly bring to the surface, in the form of a suicidal warfare of the party upon itself, all those elements of internal discord that are now kept inactive only through the stronger force of a determination to acquiesce, if possible, in a partisan expediency.

Mr. Bell's party is made up of men who are newly associated together, and who are freshly come from all sorts and diversities of broken-up political organizations. Each man of them is still wedded to his own peculiar and distinctive principles, and it is difficult to find any two of them whose principles are in all respects harmonious; and, notwithstanding the apparent harmony with which they are now laboring for the success of Mr. Bell, the essential differences between them are still as wide and strongly marked as ever, and are only awaiting the hour of success to burst forth with an energy proportioned to the force which has, so far, repressed their manifestations. The members of the party have not, by any means, or to any extent, abandoned their former principles; they have merely agreed, for a temporary reason, that they will not, for the present, insist upon the recognition, by the party, of any principles that are to be held in common; but, as honest men, they will be bound, if they once obtain the control of the government, to depart from their present policy, and earnestly labor, each to the extent of his ability, to inaugurate and carry out the principles of his political creed. The very attempt to agree upon a plan of action will divide the party into a multitude of hostile factions, and not even "the cohesive power of the public plunder" can avail to counteract the centrifugal forces operating from within. The condition of the party will be like that of the crocodile that was tempted by a bit, in whose carcass was concealed a canister of gunpowder, communicating with the shore by means of a wire, through which the voracious monster had swallowed the bait, a spark of electricity was sent, which blew the unwatched creature into a thousand bloody fragments. The only difference between the two cases is altogether in favor of the crocodile, for he had no reason to suspect, that, in yielding to the promptings of his appetite, he was incurring any danger; whereas, the Bell party, in their force hunger for authority, propose to gulp deliberately down, with their eyes as open as the two mouths, a bait which is not at all disguised—the explosive machinery being fully exposed to their view, and its fatal character being clearly understood by them.

The New York Herald of the 11th inst. says that the antecedents of Andrew G. Curtin, the "Black Republican" candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, and the antecedents of the "candidates of the Bell and Everett forces" in that State are, "precisely the same." What think you of this, Bell and Everett men of Mississippi?

The same paper says that a number of the leading politicians, who are on record by letter and speech for John Bell, for President, supported and worked for the election of Mr. Curtin. And yet our Bell orators hereabouts think these same "leading politicians" are marvelous proper men, because they are in favor of the Union, the Constitution, and the enforcement of the Law.

Two reports from Louisiana and Texas represent the sugar crop as small. The late storms have very much injured the growing cane.

Mr. Bell's "Chances."

What we have elsewhere said, in regard to the strength of Mr. Douglas in the North, will more emphatically prove true of Mr. Bell, who has not the most distant prospect of commanding even a single Northern electoral vote, by his own unaided strength. It is barely possible, indeed, that, in New York, upon the fifth Senatorial district, Illinois, is not, to our comprehension, exactly clear. Two men more dissimilar in all their most prominent characteristics than are Garibaldi and Douglas, it would be difficult to mention in the same breath. The former is a man of action, but of few words; the latter is emphatically a man of many words—"brave words," indeed, in their utterance, though not very remarkable either for truth, fairness, refinement or elegance—but he has never done any thing, that we are aware of, except to make coarsely abusive speeches, and, for some months past, reader himself and his pretensions extremely ridiculous. The life of Garibaldi has been a consistent and perpetual scene of self-immolation upon the altar of Italian Freedom: the life of the other has been a continual struggle for the personal advancement of Stephen A. Douglas. The one has a hundred times exposed his life in his country's service; the other is to-day impelling his country's dearest interests to gratify his selfish ambition, or, failing in that purpose, to wreak his paltry vengeance upon the people that refused to make him President. The one has secured the universal admiration and unbounded confidence of his countrymen by those manifold proofs of his ability and patriotism which are afforded by his acts throughout the whole of his past history; the other has inspired his countrymen with such a profound conviction of his lack of statesmanship, and of his supreme devotion to himself, that he is unable, even by the exercise of all the artifices of an accomplished demagogue, to command the support of a respectable minority among them. The one is a soldier, to whom fear is unknown, and who, calmly looking danger in the face and despising it, boldly confronts the obstacles that lie in his path, and overcomes them through the might of arms directed by his own unconquerable will; the other is a petty trickster, acutely sensitive to the existence of every peril, who slips about with all a monkey's agility, to turn the difficulties that he dares not meet. The one seeks his country's enemies in their strongholds, and gallantly assails them in many and open fight; the other, hurrying from stump to stump, attacks his country's friends with the vulgar vituperation of an angry drab. The one is of the most exalted type of Nature's noblemen, to whom success, attained by other than the warlike and purest means, would be felt to be synonymous with personal disgrace; the other is compounded of that baser clay, which, so that it can but attain its ignoble ends, reckes nothing of that personal dishonor which attaches to the employment of degrading agencies for the achievement of success.

There is but one ground, we think, on which the imputation of Garibaldi's name to Douglas can be justified, and that is, that the name of the great Italian Dictator is, of itself, so suggestive of those qualities of heart and head which Douglas does not possess; just as it would be proper, in speaking of a man who is notorious for his want of veracity, to apply to him, in cutting irony, the name of one who is distinguished for his rigid truthfulness.

The Late Elections in the North.

Mr. Douglas and his supporters have been boasting, for a long time—both before and since his nomination for the Presidency—of his great strength in the North. It has been assumed, and then asserted, with as much apparent confidence as though such was certainly known to be the fact, that Douglas, and Douglas alone, was able to carry the North, or a considerable portion of it, against Lincoln; and upon this ground, chiefly, it was urged, in the first instance, that he should receive the Democratic nomination for the Presidential office, and, secondly, after he had failed to secure that nomination, it was still insisted that Mr. Breckinridge, as the weaker candidate, should receive in favor of Mr. Douglas, in order that the latter might render his immense Northern strength (available for the defeat of Black Republicanism.

These pretensions of Mr. Douglas have at length been subjected to a test which has demonstrated their utter emptiness. Maine, Vermont, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Iowa, casting an aggregate of 78 electoral votes, have just gone for the Lincoln candidates with a uniformly increased majority over the Republican vote of any former election. Douglas and his friends still claim Illinois; but, in order that we may judge of the merits of that claim, we need but to remember that they also claimed Pennsylvania and Indiana, two weeks ago, as positively as they now claim Illinois. We have no idea that he can carry that or any other Northern State; nor do we believe that, anywhere in the Union, his supporters will be able, through their own assisted numbers, to give him a single electoral vote. If New York goes against Lincoln, it may be that the few Douglas electors upon the fusion ticket now running in that State will be elected; but they will be elected only through outside assistance, and their votes, under the provisions of the fusion agreement, must be cast for Breckinridge or Bell, and cannot, in any conceivable contingency, be given to Douglas himself.

If, hitherto, Mr. Douglas had possessed any strength in the South, the recent development of his weakness at the North would have amply sufficed to paralyze it. The mass of the Southern people now desire, above all things else, to secure the defeat of Lincoln. Many of them, up to last week, have believed that they would most effectually attain their object by voting for Douglas, whom they supposed to be the strongest candidate among the three who are opposed

to Lincoln; but when they see, what is now apparent to all men, that, instead of being strong, he is really the weakest candidate in the field, and cannot, under any possible combination of circumstances, either be elected by the people, or—in the event of a fall vote—be elected by the popular vote—before the House of Representatives as one of the three highest candidates from among whom the President is to be chosen, no longer regarding him as "available," they will turn their backs upon him as a candidate who is known to be stronger than he. Some of them, no doubt, will rally under the standard of Bell; but more, we are satisfied, will join the forces of Breckinridge, who is conceded, by all intelligent men, to be incomparably stronger, throughout the South, than Bell. This movement may possibly result in the election of Breckinridge by the electoral college, since, if he carries all the Southern States, New York, alone, could then elect him, even though Lincoln should receive the vote of every other Northern State. The total electoral vote of the Union is 303. Necessary to elect a President, 152. The North has 133 of these votes, and the South 120. New York has 35 electoral votes.—Adding these to the vote of the South, the aggregate would be 155—3 votes more than are required in order to elect a President.

Without the vote of New York, Lincoln cannot be made President; and, in that event, should Bell happen to carry even a single Southern State, the election would thereby be thrown into the House of Representatives, where, it is certain, as between Breckinridge and Bell, the latter would be comparatively without supporters, while, at the same time, Lincoln's election by the House would be an utter impossibility. It is true that the friends of Mr. Breckinridge in the House might not be able to elect him; but they are strong enough to prevent the election of any other candidate; and, therefore, they will hold in their own hands the power to make Gen. Lane the President of the United States, by the simple process of preventing an election by the House before the 4th of March next.

It is obvious, from what we have already stated, that, so far as the interests of the South are involved, every thing hinges upon the action of New York. If she votes for Lincoln, the entire battle is lost—all is lost, save honor; and it will then remain for our people to determine whether they will tamely yield that up to the grasping and ferocious enemy that is compassing our destruction. If, however, the conservative element in New York is strong enough to cope successfully with Black Republicanism, we may yet hope for a few more years of comparative peace under the protecting shadow of an unviolated Constitution. But the prospect, from our present stand-point, is not encouraging. Few and dim are the rays of hope that illumine the darkening gloom of the future that impends over the South. The sceptre of power, in the Union, has dropped from her grasp, and she can depend, for security, in her present relations, only upon the justice of a sister State.

Bell and Everett in Pennsylvania.

Let those of our Opposition friends, and all others, who think of voting for Bell and Everett because they are the "strongest men to beat Lincoln," look upon and ponder over the following picture, as exhibited by the recent election in the city of Philadelphia. We think the figures below are sufficient to make the Bell men in these parts who have been boasting so largely of the "strength" of their candidate, admit for once that they are "no prophet," and have been very much imposed upon by the representations of those who have been trying to make the people of the South believe that Bell had some chance of carrying the Keystone State.

It will be recollected that there were but two candidates for Governor, at the recent election in Pennsylvania—Gen. Foster, (Democrat) and Curtis (Black Republican). Consequently, the strength of the different parties could not from that vote be definitely ascertained. But in the Congressional election, there were three sets of candidates: the "Black Republican," the Democratic, and the Bell and Everett, and what follows is the official result in the first five districts:

1st District—Lohman, dem., 8,566—147mj. Butler, R. rep., 8,419. King, Believeret, 2,043.

2nd District—Morris, B. rep., 6,402—595mj. Broadhead, dem., 5,505. H. M. Fuller, B. and E., 1,613.

3d District—Verree, B. rep., 8,931—22mj. Kline, dem., 8,909. Hamilton, Believeret, 132.

4th District—Killy, B. rep., 10,561—1161mj. Morgan, dem., 9,500. Robinson, Believeret, 1,899.

5th District—Davis, B. rep., 1,014—287mj. Ingersoll, dem., 727. Rittenhouse, Believeret, 600.

In this District, the vote is not given in full, but merely the majorities that were given to each candidate in the different wards of the District. It will be seen that Rittenhouse, the Believeret candidate, did not get a majority in a single ward.

RECAPITULATION. Showing the relative strength of the different parties in the first five Districts, the majorities, only, being given in the 5th: Black Republican, 34,413. Democratic, 22,181. Bell and Everett, 5,187.

Italy.

Beautiful Italy, the land of love and of song, is, once again, the land of the sword. The uprising of the masses has proved, as it always will, that the chain which binds them to the chariot wheels of tyranny is but a straw in the current of a mighty river, when once they strive to rend it. The will of a despot ruler is adam, as it were, in the current of a nation's liberty. When one drop seeps through the opposing sand, the whole stream, with a resistless rush of waters, will follow after bearing down the frail structure to utter annihilation. Garibaldi has led the way for the Italians; and now, as an avenger from the Alpine mountains, the roused freedom bear down upon the balcony of despotism, sweeping them from the earth. There is no such thing as conquering a people awake to their rights.

"To harness that the spirit of Liberty flashes, Resplendent in the numbers' dream, They burst from control, on their chosen stream From its fetters of ice in the warmth of the beam."

A Misnomer.

The Memphis Appeal, after announcing the fact that Mr. Douglas will take Memphis in his way next week, in the course of his stump tour, calls upon men of all parties to come out and listen to "the GARIBOLDI of America." Why the name of the hero of Italy should be conferred by the Appeal upon the fifth Senatorial district, Illinois, is not, to our comprehension, exactly clear. Two men more dissimilar in all their most prominent characteristics than are Garibaldi and Douglas, it would be difficult to mention in the same breath. The former is a man of action, but of few words; the latter is emphatically a man of many words—"brave words," indeed, in their utterance, though not very remarkable either for truth, fairness, refinement or elegance—but he has never done any thing, that we are aware of, except to make coarsely abusive speeches, and, for some months past, reader himself and his pretensions extremely ridiculous. The life of Garibaldi has been a consistent and perpetual scene of self-immolation upon the altar of Italian Freedom: the life of the other has been a continual struggle for the personal advancement of Stephen A. Douglas. The one has a hundred times exposed his life in his country's service; the other is to-day impelling his country's dearest interests to gratify his selfish ambition, or, failing in that purpose, to wreak his paltry vengeance upon the people that refused to make him President. The one has secured the universal admiration and unbounded confidence of his countrymen by those manifold proofs of his ability and patriotism which are afforded by his acts throughout the whole of his past history; the other has inspired his countrymen with such a profound conviction of his lack of statesmanship, and of his supreme devotion to himself, that he is unable, even by the exercise of all the artifices of an accomplished demagogue, to command the support of a respectable minority among them. The one is a soldier, to whom fear is unknown, and who, calmly looking danger in the face and despising it, boldly confronts the obstacles that lie in his path, and overcomes them through the might of arms directed by his own unconquerable will; the other is a petty trickster, acutely sensitive to the existence of every peril, who slips about with all a monkey's agility, to turn the difficulties that he dares not meet. The one seeks his country's enemies in their strongholds, and gallantly assails them in many and open fight; the other, hurrying from stump to stump, attacks his country's friends with the vulgar vituperation of an angry drab. The one is of the most exalted type of Nature's noblemen, to whom success, attained by other than the warlike and purest means, would be felt to be synonymous with personal disgrace; the other is compounded of that baser clay, which, so that it can but attain its ignoble ends, reckes nothing of that personal dishonor which attaches to the employment of degrading agencies for the achievement of success.

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The Recent Elections.

The elections which have recently taken place in the non-slaveholding States of Ohio, Indiana and Pennsylvania, have resulted disastrously to the Conservatives opposed to the Black Republicans. In each of these States the Black Republican State Ticket has been elected by majorities ranging from fifteen to thirty thousand. The only hopeful aspect of things is in the fact that the Democrats have gained seven or eight members of Congress, which will, without doubt, throw the control of the next Congress into the hands hostile to this great sectional party of the North.

There is no disguising the fact, that the success of the Lincolinites in these three States has cast a deep gloom over the South. Men who were two weeks ago cheerful and hopeful, confidently expecting the defeat of the Black Republicans in Pennsylvania, are now sorrowing over the almost certainty of Lincoln's election. Men who have never gone so far before, are now seriously calculating the chances of preserving the Union in case their fears prove true. Men of all parties are heard to exclaim that Black Republican rule must necessarily result in severing the bonds that unite us. We fear, alas! that all these signs are pronouncements of that which is to be. God in his provident Mercy deliver us from the threatening dangers, and confound utterly the treasonable machinations of the fanatics who would destroy the best Government the sun has ever shone upon, by the mere brute power of the majority.

Southern Planters' Convention.

This body assembled in Holly Springs, on Monday morning last. Delegates were present from Arkansas, Tennessee and Mississippi. The session was opened with prayer by Rev. H. J. Paine. Col. T. B. Harris, of Louisiana county, was chosen President, and Walter A. Goodman, Esq., of Holly Springs, Secretary. We regret to learn that the number of delegates in attendance was small.

Monday afternoon was occupied on hearing the report of the committee on the permanent organization of the Convention. At night the Convention again met, when, after some discussion, the report of the Committee was received and adopted. This Committee, of which Dabney Minor, of Marshall county, was Chairman, deserve great praise for the able and faithful manner in which their duty was discharged.

Hon. A. M. Clayton, of Lamar, next introduced a series of four resolutions. The first pledged the Convention to encourage improvement in the quality, rather than an increase in the quantity, of Cotton; the second, disavowed the introduction of negroes from the border slave States into those farther South; the third declared that Southern manufacturers and Southern mechanics ought to be encouraged; the fourth called for the appointment of a Committee to draft an address to the Southern people. After some discussion, in which Judge Clayton, Col. T. J. Finnie, of Memphis, Hon. J. W. Clapp, Walter A. Goodman, Esq., and Hon. J. L. Davis participated; the first and third resolutions were adopted by the Convention, the second was lost, and the fourth withdrawn by Judge Clayton.

The Convention then adjourned to meet again Tuesday, at half after eight, A. M.

Mexico.

Poor Mexico! Powerless are all efforts to wake her from the paralysis into which she has fallen. Stimulants of the most fiery description have been prescribed in vain.—War, rapine, seduction and fratricide have been bitter pills to the nation's stomach, but the death-chill of indifference is still unbroken. Torn by civil discords, prostrated by the loss of her commerce and the destruction of her manufactures, with a wicked priesthood, eating, like a cancer, into her very vitals, Mexico has come, at last, to the bed of death. Around her dying couch are ranged her sister Nations, hardly waiting for the breath to leave the body to begin the appropriation of her noble estate. Spain, France, and England, already urge their claims to all her personal property, and Spain, under pretext of a fabulous indebtedness to her by Mexico, even puts forth a claim to a greater part of her landed estate. The claims against Mexico are far greater than her estate can liquidate, at its present valuation.—It is only by prudent management that all demands can be satisfied, and the honor of the defunct nation left un tarnished. Uncle Sam must be made Executor of the last will and testament of Mexico. If the whole Estate, personal and real, be mortgaged to him for security, we believe he would cheerfully advance the money to liquidate the indebtedness of the deceased. Afterwards, by sending his enterprising sons to till the neglected soil, and to conduct the affairs of the Estate, he would, in a few years, find himself amply remunerated, not only for his outlay of capital, but also for his kindness to the departed when the death-dew was on her brow; in other words, Uncle Sam would have, not only an approving conscience, but a purse well filled with cash.

A Harvest Song.

The toil of day is ended, The night is at her noon; And the harvest song swells blithely up Beneath the harvest moon. Then tread a quicker measure, And chant a louder strain: With a dance and song, the days prolong, That bring the golden grain.

From out the distant mountain Comes the voice of the cascade, And the murmur dream of its silver stream Makes glad the silent glade: Through all the shadowy forest Is heard the fall of leaves— And the timid hare treads stealthily Among the nodding sheaves.

And now on every hillside, The purple vintage grows; As when a deeper radiance falls From daylight at its close; No time is it for sadness, Despondency, or fear, When Autumn comes in gladness, To crown the fruitful year.

Dear is the pleasant leaf time, When all is soft around— When frost-imprisoned rivulets Are melting into sound— And dear, too, is the season, When Spring and Summer meet; When the woods are faint with odors, And the hills are dim with heat.

But Spring is but for pasture, And Summer but for show; While Autumn like a crowned king, Has riches to bestow; So he shall be the monarch Of all the shining year, And a crown he shall wear, and a sceptre Of fruits, and the golden year.

New Advertisements.

CONCERT: MISS ELIZA FLOYD, A pupil of the Blind Asylum at Jackson, Mississippi, and now a graduate of the Georgia Institution, proposes to give

A CONCERT At the Town Hall in Oxford, on THURSDAY evening, October 19th, consisting of Vocal, Piano, Guitar and Melodion Music!

SHE will also exhibit the Books and Slates used by the Blind, and show her proficiency in Music. She will also exhibit rare specimens of her work, such as lace, bookwork, Needlework, &c., &c.

ADMISSION, 50 cts. Children and servants 25 cts. CONCERT to commence at half past 7 o'clock

Citation Notice. To the unknown heirs of R. S. Browning, Nancy Coffey's heirs, unknown heirs of Elizabeth Griffin and her husband, E. D. Griffin; John Browning, Matilda Dickerson, A. G. Browning, J. C. Browning, Elizabeth Alvis and her husband, G. M. Alvis; Robert Browning, John A. Brown, A. P. Browning, Caroline Tatom and her husband, J. D. Tatom; Catharine Nicholas and her husband, Isaiah Nicholas; and the unknown heirs of Benjamin Browning, deceased:

YOU are cited to be and appear before the Probate Court of the County of Lafayette and State of Mississippi, on the FOURTH MONDAY of October next, then and there to show cause, if any you can, why the petition of Joshua Browning, Administrator of said deceased, should not be granted, and decree for said sale entered.

E. D. MOORE, Clerk. Sep 2, 1860.—4714.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Robert Sheeque, deceased, late of Lafayette county, Mississippi, having been granted to me by the Probate Court of said county, at the September Term thereof, 1860, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment to me, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present the same to me, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

J. G. SHEEGOG, Adm'r.

Administrator's Notice. LETTERS of administration upon the estate of Lydia Garrett, deceased, late of Lafayette county, Mississippi, having been granted to me by the Probate Court of said county, at the September Term thereof, 1860, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby required to make payment to me, and those having claims against said estate are notified to present the same to me, duly authenticated, within the time prescribed by law, or their claims will be barred.

J. G. W. BARRETT, Adm'r. Sep 26-60-17

WEBBER & WATKINS

CASH DEALERS IN STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,

Hardware, Queensware, Hats, Boots, Shoes,

AND Ready-made Clothing,

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ENCOURAGED by the liberal share of patronage bestowed upon us by the people of Oxford and vicinity, the past year, we have located a large stock of FALL AND WINTER GOODS, among which are

LADIES' DRESS GOODS, TRIMMINGS, RIBBONS, LACES, CLOAKS, SHAWLS, HOOP-SKIRTS, LADIES' VESTS, WOOLLEN SKIRTS, &c., &c.

To which we respectfully call your attention.

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AND THE LARGEST STOCK OF Ready-Made Clothing that has ever been offered in this market.

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We are determined to sell as CHEAP as any regular house in the trade, and as durable than any, as well as old customers, should give us a call before going elsewhere. WEBBER & WATKINS, Oxford, Sept 26-60-17

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