and that Congress is powerless to coerce them, even if it had the right.

But has Congress the power to coerce a State that nullifies a statute made in conformity with the constitution? If so, why has it so coerced Massachusetts, New York and other States, which in respect to the Fugitive Slave law have deded its authority? With what justice can it call upon the aggrieved States of the South to upheld a government which suffers its dearest rights to be trampled ou? The South is absolved from all alegiance until these rights are respected, and the rebellious States are brought to repeal these obnatious statutes. "A bargain broken on one side," said Daniel Webster in relation to this very subject, "is a bargain broken on all sides." B fore they taunt the Southern States, therefore, with being disunionists, and thereach to dragoon them into submission to their authority, let them set the example of beddience by reocaling their nullifying statutes. Lot shem honestly comply with their part of the contract and you will have no more of wars and eccession in the South. If they occur they will have been provoked and accessitated by acts originating here. The wolves in this contest are not the people or the States of the South.

Our New Haven Correspondence

NEW HAVEN, Oct. 25, 1860. aufacturing Distress Commencing at the North, do. In New Haven, at this present time, there are over sixty coachmakers doing but little in the way of fitting out for the Southern trade. Nine-tenths of the people get out for the Southern trade. Ninc-tentus of the people get their living when fully employed in the trade. Cook's, the largest establishment, gives work only three days in the week to their men. A Southern purchaser who assed to buy some \$50,000 worth, this ceason bought only \$5,000 worth. All of the small towns near by have no work, and at New Harven bundreds are out of simply ment. Can you surmise the cause?—is it the raid on slavery, or what?

HIT RESOLUTIONS CALLING A CONVENTION IN A CER-TAIN CONTINGENCY IN THE BLECTION OF A PRESI-TAIN CONTINGENCY IN THE ELECTION OF A PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Whereas, Anti-slavery agitation persistently continued
in the non-slavehylding States of this Union, for more
than a third of a century, marked at every stage of its
pregress by contempt for the obligations of has and the
mancity of compacts, evineing a deadly hostility to the
rights and institutions of the Southern people, and a set
tied purpose to effect their overthrow, even by the subversion of the constitution, and at the hazard of violence
and bloodthed; and, whereas, a sectional party, calling
itself republican, committed alike by its own active and antecedents, and the public avowals and secret machinations
of its leaders to the execution of these alrectious derigns,
has acquired the ascendency in hearly every Northern
State, and hopes by success in the approaching Presidential election to seize the government itself; and,
whereas, to permit such selzure by those whose
armistakeable aim is to pervert its whole
machinery to the destruction of a portion of its members
would be an act of suicidal folly and madness almost
without a parallel in history; and, whereas, the General
Arsembly of Alavama, representing a people loyally devoted to the Union and the constitution, but scorning
the Union which fanaticism would erect upon its ruins,
deem it their solenn day to provide in advance the
means by which they may escape such peril and dis
bonor, and devise new securities for perpetuating the
blessings of liberty to themselves and their posterity.
Therefore,

1 Be it resolved by the Sonate and House of Re

blessings of liberty to themrelves and their posterity. Therefore,

1 Be it restived by the Senate and House of Representatives of the State of Alabama, in General assembly convened, That upon the happening of the consingered contemplated in the foregoing preamble, namely—the election of a President advocating the principles and action of the party in the Northern States calling said the republican party, it shall be the duty of the Governor, and he is hereby required forth with to issue his proclamation, calling upon the quantified voters of this State to assemble on a Monday, not more than forty days after the date of said proclamation, at the several places of a convention of the State to countries, to elect delegates to a convention of the State to countries, to elect delegates to a convention of the State to country, the copion of said convention, the rights, interests and honor of the State of Alabama requires to be done for their protection.

2. Be it further resolved, That said convention shall assemble at the State Capitol on the second Monday following said election.

3. Be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as possible, to issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the reveral countries, commanding them to hold an election on the said Monday a designated.

lowing said election.

3. Be it further resolved, That it shall be the duty of the Governor, as soon as possible, to issue writs of election to the sheriffs of the several counties, commanding them to hold an election on the said Monday so designated by the Governor, as provided for in these joint resolutions, for the choosing of as many delegates from each county to said convention as the several counties shall be entitled to members in the House of Representatives of the central Assembly, and said election shall be held at the usual places of vating in the respective counties, and the polls shall be opened under the rules and regulations now governing the election of members to the General Assembly of this State, and said election shall be governed in all respects by the laws then in existence, regulating the election of members to the House of Representatives of the General Assembly, and the persons elected thereat, as delegates, shall be returned in like manner, and the say, both mileage and per diem, of the delegates to each officers of said House of Representatives.

4. Be it further resolved, that copies of the foregoing preamble and resolutions before warded by the Governor, as soon as possible, to our Senators and representatives in Congress, and to each of the Governors of our sister Rates of the South.

A B MEEK,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

J. D. BATHER, President of the Senate.

ANDREW B. MOORK, Governor of Alabama.

Approved February 24, 1860.

Speaker of the South Bender Review—
Approved February 24, 1860.

The Troops of the South Beder Review—
What the Governor of Bouth Carolina
Tells Them.

From the Unionville (S.C.) Times]
The review of the Thirty fifth regiment passed off
quite pleasantly and creditably. The brass band was
quite an acquimition. Lieut. Colonel Sartor was in command of the regiment. The Governor, with his staff,
Generals McKissick and Glene, presented quite a hrillian
spearance. After the review his Excollency asid a few
words and introduced Colonel T. Y. Simbus, one of his
aids, to the regiment, who responded in his behalf.

Mr. Simons said in substance that he had been requested
by his Excellency to express his approbation of the perfermance. They had reflected credit upon the regiment
and the district. That it was a matter of just pride to
their distinguished fellow citizen and chief that they had
thus faithfully discharged one of the duttes they owed to
the Saato of their allegiance and affections. Liberty must
were depend for its preservation, not only upon the virtue
and intelligence of the citizen, but also upon his ability and
still to maintain it. Especially was this the case at a period of in pending revolution, when fanaticism had usured
the place of patrictism, and wild, rections theories had
triumphed over sound reason. The tempera is least was
upon us. Nought but he who directs the destinies of na
tions, as individuals, could nust the fire of the first
trate for this great confederacy, with its magnificent territory extending from the Canadas to the Gulf, and from
ocean too ocean. Upon his election would depend the future
principles and policy of the government. The black repubtions of the South. Be carried in his band a bancer on
which was inacribed horthern domination, sectional rule,
costolidated government—the gradual abolition of slavery,
and anught to plant it amid the rules of the constitution,
for which our fathers fought, and which the great and
good Washington atministered. So deadily was his boa-

What Ought the South to Do If Lincoln be Elected?

[From the Alexandria Sentinel, Oct 9]
The question is often acted, what should the South do in the event of Lincole's election? Ought she to remain in the Union? Ought she to fight in the Union? Ought she to sait for an over act?

Apart from these questions referring to policy, another

answer a part of the Union cry, which is their main hope in this carvass. We intend briefly to location the question. We commence by asking some—
If the election of a Prenient according to the forms of the constitution be impressible, in any case, of affording cause for State interposition for the purpose of self-defence, then we ask, can the passage of any list, by constitutional majorities in Congress, afford such cause? Can the approval of such inw by the President afford such causer Or, if vetced by him, can its subsequent parsage by two-thirds of both flowers afford such causer? Can the subsequent affirmance by the Seprense Court, of its constitutionality or validity, afford such causer? Can the subsequent affirmance by the President afford such causer? Can the subsequent affirmance by the President afford such causer? Can the constitutional amend ment of the constitution, by vote of the requisite majority of the States, afford such causer?

We ask there questions, and we ask the friends of Mr. Bell and Mr. Boughas to answer them; and if they an ewer them can identify with their position on the main question we have under consideration, we beg them to passe and see whither they have drifted, and to what Intolerable despotism they would reduce the people of a minority section?

There is no decree of tranny more abject and dieastrous than that which may come to us under the forms of

passe and see whither they have drifted, and to what intolerable despotism they would commit the South, and to what intolerable despotism they would reduce the people of a minority section?

There is no decree of tyranny more abject and disastruct than that which may come to us ender the forms of the constitution. Only look at it. A sectional controversy is raging in this country new. These States which have a large and growing majority in the House of Representatives, and a small but growing majority in the Sonate, are under the almust absolute sway of a party formed on the basis of opposition to Southern institutions and Southern equality. It is very doubtful whether even now a single Northern State will refrain from entering this posserful sectional combination. If they elect a President, they have only to remove the obstacles present of by an adverse. Senate, and by the Supreme Courtboth of which objects they have steadily in view—and they will have complete control of the government. They will make the enforcement of the laws. All this they may do under the forms of the constitution. Is our so'e relance for protection to be found in the idelity of these men to the constitution? Recollect, they are necking power with purpose to rule us. Then remember how easy it is to construe an instrument a secording to the wish. Remember, too, this the leaders and interpreters of this party have avowed that there is to them as higher, and consequently a more imperative law than the constitution—and which, therefore, is to them an indefinite grant of power to do whatsoever fanaticism or ambition, under the cleak of fanaticism, may bid them de. Recollect that sworn Senators, and sworn ignisiators of several States, and szorn judges and sworn ignisiators of several States, and szorn judges and sworn incisiators of several States, and szorn judges and sworn incisiators of several States, and szorn judges and sworn incisiators of several States, and szorn judges and sworn incisiators of several states of the constitutional ma

iaw. Suppose that in consequence some of the more obvious barriers of the constitution may not by concurrence of require can titude and advantable be overleaped—what their Senator Seward has already pointed out the road by which these men of inconvenient consideraces and troublesome compunctions may be made available. No more since States are to be admitted under any circumstances. The number is to stand at present (fifteen), and diminished if possible. The number of free States will be increased by every new admission, which will be so rapid that con Corgress will belong to the North by a two.thirds majority is both branches, and very soon will follow the absolute power to change the constitution according to their owe forms, join as they may choose.

Where thall we be then? Will there be any cause of State resistance in this constitutional procedure? Gentlemen, we speak to Bell and Douglas men. The teachings which you are sounding in our ears aswer "No." The arguments by which you seek to give emphasis to your party cry of "Union!" snewer no. You tell us that it is our duty to bow our necks in meckness to the yoke, to cross our wrists in all humility that the cords may be lashed around them, to surrender ourselves as uncompaningly as lambs to the slaughter. You tell us if we fail to do this we shall be bung as traitors, and ye tell us that you, our brethree, will help to put "the halter"—aye, the "baiter," that hated word, that nakes the blood boil to hear it—the halter around our necks.

Will you follow your principle to such results as we have thus legitimately drawn from it? You cannot. You dare not!

We conceive the true position to be thus:—the constitutional passage of any law, does not of itself afford any ground for complaint by any one. But it may be accompanied with circometances which do both justify and require the State to stand forth in their sovereign dignity for the protection of their citizent. The whole case turns on these circumstances; and he who stops short of considering these, and dwells on the mere fact of election, only sticks in the bark of the real question.

cumetances; and he who stops short of considering these, and dwells on the mere fact of election, only sticks in the bark of the real question.

A man has a right to bear arms, and may walk the street or approach the door of a citizen with a gun on his shoulder, without forfeiting his life or doing a wrong. But if he proclaims that his object and purpose are to take the life of some designated individual whom he is hunting, or that he intends to kill the owner of the house he is about to enter, he may be, and if likely to accomplish his object he should be disabled or slain by him whom he endangers, and not for bearing arms, but for the cr minal purpose which he is engaged in accomplishing. This purpose converts what was otherwise an innocent privilege into an "overt act." of crime.

So if a President be elected by innocent forms, but with he arowal of binned fand supporters that it is with a purpose concerning others, to which it is impossible to submit, and especially if he have the means of substantially making good his threats or intentions, then there is occasion, there is an "overt act," not in his election, per s, but in the circumstances of it, to justify and require preventive measures. If the forms of the constitution be prostituted to the purposes of tyranny, that tyranny is none the less edious on that account, and none the more entitled to our respect. Satan garbed as an angel of light is Satan still. To respect, him because of his attire is to become his prevented. scount, and none the more entitled to our respect. Satan garbed as an angel of light is Satan still. To respect him because of his attire is to become his prey. The teaching we oppose is fatal in a double aspect. It binds ourselves as victims, and it emboldens our enemals. Instead of opposing the front with which a brave man deters his invader, we bid them do in a after their

man deters his invader, we bid them do in safety their ulmost will. While crying Union, constitution and enforcement of the laws under all circumstances, we are doing all we can to make the Union intolerable, the constitution a yeke, of opportunion and the enforcement of the laws the consummation of our degradation.

Shall we thus prove our own worst and most deadly sensites! Let us rather say to these mee, we will honorably abide by our engagements—you must do the same. We will faithfully observe the constitution—you must do the same. We will sithfully observe the constitution—you must do the same. We will cherish forever the union of breather and equals—you must do the same. The glorious flag of our Union shall be with us a union of hearts and a union of hearts and a union of hot, or remember when you break the bargain, that a bargain broken on the same. If not, the same work the bargain, that a bargain broken on the same of the production of the production of same work we have sworn eternal bostility to every form of tyrancy." But what of the election of Lincoln? Would that just by discussed.

have sworn eternal hostility to every form of tyrancy."
But what of the election of Lincoln? Would that justify disorion?

We are in no haste to make up grave issues. We thick he is a very unwine and very unsafe man who is. We have said that these things depend on the circumstances. The circumstances of this case are not yet fully developed. No man can as yet give a categorical answer. If he does, he speaks in the dark. It may be, if Lincoln is elected, that it will prove to have been not through the superior strength of his party, but the divisions of his opponents. Not by his numbers, but by our folly, if this should prove so, disastrous as the result would be, we should not meet it with extreme action. The occasion would not call for of justify it. But if it should indicate the omnipotence as well as the determination of the party of which he is but the leader, then we should be justified in any action we might choose to take. We must take care of ourselves.

In any event, in case Lincoln is elected, we think each Southern State, and all the Southern States in conference, should lay down in caim but furiess terms their views of their rights, and their determination to maintain them. Let Virginia call upon the other States as she called during the usurpations of 1788-99. Let us walch as watched the patrious of that day, and sirve for the ruccess of Libroln now should full—if the accessing the received the patrious of the fore-

truth as they stove. If we should fall—if the accidents success of Lincoln new should prove but the fore-runner of established sectional domination—then we will if so degenerate as to render it necessary, read anew the history of our early sires and find out what to do.

From the Jefferson City, Mo. Frances

From the Jefferson City, Mo. Examiner, Oct. 20 |
The differences in regard to the constitution have arisen in an attempt to perpetrate some act unjust in itself. These benefitted by the injustice have thus easily been convinced that the act was perfectly right if not strictly and explicitly prohibited by the constitution—ignoring the last that the grand idea of the constitution—ignoring the last that the grand idea of the constitution—is to recure perfect instice in all matters of axional concern, between the different parties to that instrument.

For instance, the party having control of the free States, a carrying on a bitter unconstitutional war against the riave states. They have not even the excuse of being instruction in the subject of sizery. They are not responsible in any respect for the institution. Yet they are constantly perpetrating acts of heatility against the South, in defiance of the constitution, that if perpetrated by the United States against any power on earth would lead to immediate war.

south, in consider of the constitution, that if perpetrated by the United States against any power on earth would lead to immediate war.

This party, thus warring upon the South, in carrying out the objects of this war, propose to take control of the general government, and leading men of all parties in the South have declared that a declaration by the people of the free States Flavor of the purposes of this party, by electing their candidate for the Presidency, would be just cause for a withdrawal of allegiance to the government thus controlled. In other words, Southern men of all parties have declared that the election of Lincoin, because of his heatility to the South, would be a violation of the compact by which the South catered into the Union, and leave her no alternative but to set up for herself. These men are termed disunionists by the synatter. It is not denied that they take the correct view in regard to the constitution, nor that the purposes of the black republicans in seeking to obtain control of the government cannot be darried out without violating the constitution. It is not denied that the first named sank only the preservation of our present constitution in all its purity, or that the object of the black republicans control of the government, which the black republicans control of the subversion of that instrument. It is admitted that all the State governments which the black republicans control of the subversion of that instrument. Yet the requaters declare that resistance to the aggressions of the general government, under the control of the black republicans, is treaten to the correctness or incorrectness of the position of these

leading Scuthern men. We give only the admitted facts. We could not affirm or deay, without being held responsible by the squatters for sentiments which we utterly repudiate. We are for the Union as our lathers made it, and for no other Union. We are for the constitution as our fatters gave it to us, and for no other constitution. But we will not say, as the squatters do that after the black republicans have violated every essential part of the compact under which the South came into the Union, she should take the new Union and the new constitution venetrated to her by her enemies. We will not say, as they do, that under any and all droum-stanced to her by her enemies. We will not say, as they do, that under any and all droum-stances the South should submit.

We say that it is the duty of the South to plainly toll the black republicars that she will never sabmit to the black republicars that she will never sabmit to the wrongs they preciam it their purpose to held on her. And were there to cowardly submissionists among is, it would not be fough in our opinion, before the proper of the South to their reasis, and basis every anemy of the South to the shades of private life. Then we would have spain the Union our states made—the constitution they gave us—and peace and concard be lave; the different members of the confederacy.

Any other pestion leads to destruction. Then let us have no the restation in declaring the consequences that must result from these aggressions.

Southerners in Lincoln's Cabinet

Southerners in Lincoln's Cabinet
LETTER PROM ENNATOR IVERSON, OF GEORGIA.

I have noticed an article in the Mar, of this city, alieghed that one of the Senators in Congress from this State has proposed and wred that all persons who shall aches proposed and wred that all persons who shall aches proposed and wred that all persons who shall aches proposed and wriged that all persons who shall aches the proposed and while—and much holy horror has been expressed by that paper and other kindred submission sheets, at the erormity of the proposition. If the understyned is the Senator alluded to, I take consists to say that I am not the originator or the savecate of the policy alluded to, and that I must have been misunderstood, if any one has so represented me. The policy has been suggested by others and I have occasionally, in private conversation, species of it as one of the plans of resistance to the rule of a black republican President, but I have generally disapproved it, as many persons in Columbus will doubtless bear me witness; still, I do not beginate to say that in my opinon, any Southern man who would accept since from a republican President, elected upon the platform of the republican party of avowed hostility to Southern slavery, would be no titler than a black republican, and ought to be condemiced and estracted by universal public sentiment, and whilst I held a seat in the Senate of the United States I will vote against the confirmation of every Southern man who will be rotten enough and base enough to accept effice from Ilmon! If this celaration will all the cause of Douglas or Bell here or showhere, their friends are welcome to make the most of it. But my plan of resistance to the election of a black republican President, has been to often expressed, both in public and in private, to be misun lerstood. If the parties who have those criticised what they have obtained from street they have only to advert to my speeches in the South and of the substant and at Griffia to understand what I would do or advis

The Impending Crisis.
SOUTHERN UNITY VS. NORTHERN PANATICISM—LET-

The Impending Crisis.

SOUTHERN UNITY VS. NORTHERN FANATICISM—LETTER OF A DISTINGUISHED GEORGIAN.

[From the Charleston Mercury.]

We tavite attention to the subjoined communication. It will be seen that it is a reply to a letter containing certain inquiries, which are apparent enough from the answer.

We present the letter as Turnishing, in our opinion, a fair exponent of the state of the public mind in Georgia, inamuch as its distinguished author is in a situation to observe all the indications of public sentiment, and possesses the calm and sound judgment necessary to forming a correct conclusion. In these respects, as well as for the sound view expressed, the letter deserves the most careful consideration:—

Dran Siz—Your letter of the 29th uit, proposing to me certain inquiries relative to the probable action of the people of Georgia, in the event of the election of Lincoin, has been received.

From all I can learn I think Georgia will sever her connection with this Union in the event of Lincoin's election. At the same time it is due to candor and truth to give it as my opinion that there will be a large party in the State who will oppose any action upon such a contingency. If she does not seeded, I cannot understand what other action she will take, unless it is to submit. It strikes me that whatever propositions Georgia will have to make to have her co-operation, will not influence her people; it she has not reached that print.

My opinion is that if South Carolina secode from the Union the people of Georgia is all defend her in the exercise of that right to the last extremity. If South Carolina or any other State determines to secode, it should be done by a State Convention. The time of secession should take place on the 4th of March next, and due notice thereof be served on Congress through the Executive of the Union the people of the second of their sisters. If, in the ensure of the submit of the section of their sisters.

done by a State Convention. The time of secession should take place on the 4th of March next, and due notice thereof be served on Congress through the Executive of the United States. I do not believe in any Southern State waiting the action of their sisters. If, in their sovereignty, they do not think the cause for a separation is sufficient, but will co-operate with others that they do, they are not acting from that motive that should defy revolution and resist oppression at any and all baxards Besides, I consider separate State action returning all the powers delegated to the federal government which they have abandoned, essential to consistency at least, before they enter into alliance, lesgue, confederation or compact with any other power whatever. If, therefore South Carolina considers the election of Lincoln sufficient cause to reasume the powers she has delegated to the federal government, she ought to do so of and by herself, and notify her remaining confederates a what time it is her determination it shall take place, deem it useless to argue the question of the propriety of discolving the Union if the black republicans are success ful. They have madeable issue that it is the last battle with slavery: If the South hesitates upon his election, they will failter when his party carry out their threats. If the election of Lincoln is acquiesced in by the South, Seward is right that the election of Lincoln is the downfall of savery.

I have no fears that the separation of one, much less a half down southern States, would produce bloodshed to any very great extent, and even if it did, it ought not to deter men and States in their action, based as it should be on the deepest convictions that they are contending to their when a second the second convictions that they are contending to the second convictions that they are contending to the second convictions that they are contending to the second convictions that they are contending

I have no fears that the separation of one, much less a half down southern States, would produce bloodshed to any very great extent; and even if it dd, it ought not to deter men and States in their action, based as it should be on the deepest convictions that they are contending for their boner and their rights.

SERESSION PERPARATIONS & MESSISSIPPI.

Governor Pettus stated a short time stoce, that the Legissimus had nassed a law authorizing him to purchase arms for the claste, and had made an apprapriation for that presses, but that there was but little money at this time in this breasury, and he was determined that it should go towards paying for the arms, even if the efficiency in the State had for a time to do without their salvice.

Vinginia Marshalling Her PORCES.

It is stated that there are now minety well organized cavalry companies in Virginia. There will be a grand inspection of about twenty of the number at an encompment to be held at Richmond on the 7th of November sext. The Richmond Enquirer says that on no occasion has so large a force of cavalry assembled for criti in this state, and it is of great importance that the cory beat instruction should be on the ground. It is stated that Colonel Hardee, the author of the system of tactics now in use in the United States Army, and Lieutenant Colonel Cavalry, hes expressed his readiness to strend the encampment and impart instructions, if permission be obtained from the Secretary of War.

ALABAMA ABMING FOR THE CONTEST.

The Attacts (Ga) Contederacy, in a late edition, says—We are cradibly informed that the Governor of Alabama, in compliance with an act passed by the Legislatore, has referred from Belgium two bundred thousand stand of arms, to be used, if recessary, in the event of Lincoln's election. Alabama will enquestionably second from the Secretary of the spring propose of destroying the institution of slavery.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail of the 18th says:—The young mone of the institution of slavery.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail of the 18th says:—

TERRIBLE TRACEDY. -A terrible affray accurred at Ma TERRIBLE TRACEROY.—A terrible afray accurred at Martreesbore a day or two ago, which resulted in the death of Mellville C Hendersen, and the serious wounding of two other persons. According to our information, while a large crowd of people were at the depot a waiting the arrival of the Nathville train, a fight was commerced between Mr. Henderson and two men ammed Renj. Ward and Thomas Farner. Ward, using a large kelfe, cut denderson in the most brotal masner, inflicting wounds which produced ceath in a short time after the congressor. The latter fired a patiol at his antagonist, but missing his aim, he bail struck a Mr. Ellis, of Wilson county, taking effect in his left seculder, and causing a serious wound. A man named Joseph Harrison in endexvering to aid Henderson was assayited and badly beaten and stabbed. Mr. Henderson was conveyed to the residence of his father, Rev. G. T. Henderson has conveyed to the residence of his father, Rev. G. T. Henderson has conveyed to the residence of his father, Rev. G. T. Henderson has been a substituted from the reacting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition held in that place on the mass meeting of the opposition.

MURDER AND Affect — At Fiction, N. S., on the 12th inst. Abraham Peterson and his wife were murdered, and their bouse fired by robbers.

FATANDAM—Steamahip Florida—Bra D Caywoo I. A L Brad-ley, A J Bucson, K D Bassett, U R Goodwin, L Dunbar, S Gake, J W Selver W F Wolfald, Chan E Eyath, PC Van Jan, T B Habersham, A Flushyom, L Flusher—and S is secrege PORTLAND-Ricembhy Pala-sco- W F Fle cher, W Brooks, H Wood and lady, R F Principill, F A Ranier, Sussa A Pei-cagill, S Orr, C B Buller, Wm Bojd. Fr Jaco- Back Linda Stewart-Cha Tilenus, of Baltimore.

OALTERTON-Brig Mary Staples -Mrs Timms, daughter

Supreme Court—Circuit. Belore Hon. Judge Allen.

THE PARKER VEIN COMPANY-VERDICT AGAINST Oce. 26.—Shotsell us. Mali and Jessett -This suit is brought to recover the amounts paid on certificates of the Parker Vein Company, which formed part of an alleged fraudulent over issue of that stock by the defendents in the years 1863 and '54—in all to the amount of \$2,700,000. The defendant Mail, who was President, denies in his answer that he knew of the over issue; Jewett, the other defendent, was Vice President, admits an over issue to the amount of 127 000 shares, but sets up that the com pany were in want of funds, that the certificates were issued by him and pledged for leans for the use and hence

pany to be in a flourishing condition.

Mores B. Bremhall deposed that Mr. Mall, the President urged him to purchase stock, which he assured him wo e a good investment; after the exposure Mail admitted be a good investment; after the exposure Mail admitted to bim that there had been an over issue; that he knew it from the beginning; that the first was in July, 1853, when 2.000 shares were issued, and that the over issue cathined until he could no longer keep an adsount of it. Theodore H. Mead deposed that both defendants admitted to him the over issue, and that they knew of it from the beginning.

James S. Clarke, the secretary of the company, also gave evidence of the over issue, which commenced in July, 1853.

This morning the jury rendered a scaled vertict for the platitiff for the full amount claimed.

fit of the company. Witnesses were called for the plain tiff and testified that the defendants represented the com-

July , 1883

This morning the jury rendered a scaled vertict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, about \$4,000.

This is the planer suit of several others, which involve a vast smount of money.

Mr. Bid well for plaintiff; Messrs. O'Conor and Van Cott

Mr. Bidwell for plaintiff; Messrs. O'Conor and Van Cott for defendants.

Henry Dater ws. Richard J. Clarke.—This was an action to recover an alleged demand against the defendant arising upon two separate instruments—one made to Messrs. Weeks & Deforrest, agreeing to pay them a certain sem of money in case they purchased certain premises upon which they were then foreclosing a mortgage, which instrument was an alleged agreement made by defendant to plaintiff to pay certain rent. Mr. Sarzey, for the defendant, denied all inshifty on those agreements, and also set up that an action had been prought in the Marise Court on these agreements, when brought in the Marise Court on these agreements, when brought in the Marise Court on these agreements, when brought in the Marise Court on these agreements, when held that the judgent of Jadge Thompsen was a bar to this action, and directed the jusy to find a verdict for the defendant, which they did.

HOLEBOOK'S USTRED STATES MAIL -A further perusal of this handsome sheet more fully satisfies us that it will be a most convenient and valuable compendium of posta; intelligence, and that to merchants and postmasters it will seen become indispensable. In fact, it is not out of place in the hands of any one who uses the Post Office and is willing to be amused at the same time he is being posted up.

Aside from the practical value of the paper, its publish

er deserves the good will and substantial patronage of the public as an officer distinguished for his industry and fidelity in the discharge of his official duties.

We annex a few extracts from the Mail, which should

We share a few extracts from the Mail, which should be extensively circulated:—

The laws of Congress do not extend any legal protection to leiters before they are placed in a Yost office or letter box legally established as a depository for letters; and under the decision of the courts, the parioning of a letter by a person authorized by the owner to take it from the Yost office is not punishable under the United States statutes, unless it can be ratisfactorily shown that the guilty party entertained a lebonloss intent at the time of applying for the letter.

Legal provision has been made by Congress by which letters may be sent out of the mail in cases of emergency. By the use of the government envelope, with the samp printed thereon and coorditating a part thereof, letters may be so sent, provided the envelope is duly scaled and addressed with look, and the date of receipt or transmission of such letter written or stamped thereon. The use of such cavelage more than once subjects the offender to a fine of it y dollars.

A letter or ordinary envelope with a pestage stamp put on by the writer, cannot go not of the mail (except by private hand), for the reason that the law conduces the matter ratirely to the envelopes franished by the department. Were the privilege extended to the other kind of stamps, there being no way of cancelling them, by their result.

On calling or sending for a letter known to bave been

re-ure, extensive frauds upon the revenue might be the result. On calling or sending for a letter known to have been advertised, the fact should always be stated, otherwise only the current letters are examined.

Votes in sheets are allowed to be sent in the mail at one cent a sheet, prepaid by postage stamps, provided the weight does not exceed three ounces.

Corrected proof sheets are to be charged with paraphfet postage in case the corrections be those only of typographical errors, but if new matter be introduced, or any notations made by which information is asked or onveyed, or instructions given in writing, the sheets are subject to letter postage.

Newspapers and periodicals to foreign countries (particularly to the continent of Europe) must be sent in narrow bands, open at the sides or end; other wise they are chargeable there with letter pestage.

Postmaters will not suffer newspapers to be road in their offices by persons to whom they are not addressed; nor to be lent out in any case, without permission of the owners.

Postmaters are required by a recont law of Congress to deliver newspapers sent to clubs, from a furnished list

of names.

Art, Literature and Science.

Heod's works have been translated into German, by
Mr. H. Harrys, of Hanover.

Herr Rubenstein's Opera, "The Child of the Moors,"
is abortly forthcoming at Vienns.

M. Daussy, the celebrated astronomer, and one of the
first Napoleon's savants, has just died at an advanced
age. There are, just now, no less than three vacancies in
the French Academia des Sciences.

The Cutton in Library at Plymouth has lately received a valuable addition in the shape of serveral subograph letters and other manuscripts of Sir Joshus Reynolds, together with his pocketbook of the year 1755, which contains the names of his atters and the entries of his engagements, &c.

A monument on a magnificent reals to Luther is to be erected at Worms. It is from a design by the sculptor Rietschel. The whole sum required for this monument is £11,600, or which £12,000 has been siready collected. Germany has contributed the greater part of this sum. The late Thomas Hood commenced his literary career, it appears, is the columns of the Dundee Advertiser, of which paper the late Mr. Rintoul, of the Speciator, was then editor.

The late Thomas Hood commenced his literary career, it appears, in the columns of the Dundee Adverticer, of which paper the late Mr. Rintoul, of the Speciator, was then editor.

Mr. Wilkie Collina' "Woman in White" has just been added by Tau.hinitz, of Leipzin, to his copyright collection of English classics.

An "Annual Register of Beokselling, Printing, Papermaking," Ac, has been projected in France. It will include a complete list of the publishers, bookselvers and printers of Paris, of the departments and of the French colonies, with the dates of their establishment in bust ness, the names of their predecessors, agents, see.

The publications of the Arundel Society, for the year 1859, consist of a chromo lithograph, after a frence by Giovanni Sancio in the Church of St. Domenico, at Cagli, an outline of the Eguire of an angel, from the same frence; a chromo lithograph of the Virgin and Child, from a frence by Leonardo da Vinci in the monastery of £1. One-fro, at Rome; an outline from the head of a Virgin in this picture, traced from the original; two wood engravings, "the Picta" and "The Recurrection," after the freece of Giotic in the Arena chapel, Fadna; and an account of the above samed freeze by Sanzio at Cagli, written by Mr. A. H. Layard.

At the last sitting of the French Academy of Sciences a paper was received from Str Bavid Brewster, in which that distinguished philosoper alludes to certain words used by M. Blot. In his "Introduction to Mechanical Chemistry," and shows that he (Sir Bavid) was the discovery of the phetometra of olocyed rings in the berylogeryald, roby, &2, which he gabinshed so far back as 1812, while hr Wollston discovered the same in Iceland spar in the following year. He also mentions the omismum of other discoveries of his by M. Blot.

During the week ending September 22 the following American inventions of "Granceburch street, London, Sojand, for an invention of "Granceburch street, London, Sojand, for an invention of "Granceburch street, London, Sojand, for an invention of "G

Distriction of the Cotton and Scoar Crop in Louisland —Full details of the disasters attendant upon the late terrific tornade is Louisland continue to come is from the interior purishes of the State. The amount of damage done to the sugar manufactories, to the case crop and to the coston, is incalculable. The Baton Rouge Advantages—Accounts from the cotton regions are deplorable. The storm made a complete sweep of every opened boil on the plantations we have heard from. He digastroes effects extended as high as vickaburg, and how far West we cannot say. The loss from destruction to cotton alone will probably amount to over one million deliara. Loss on sugar crop we are usable to estimate. The less in Baton Rouge, including cost boats, will reach fully one bundled thousand deliars. At Point Coupee a great deal of open cotton was santtered over the ground for acree, causing the farms to look like as if a snow storm had falles.

NEWS FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Canadian at Father Point.

NO NEW MILITARY MOVEMENT IN ITALY.

ONE DAY'S LATER INTELLIGENCE.

Warlike Preparations on the Continent.

Rumors of the Annexation of the Island of Sardinia to France.

RENEWAL OF THE MASSACRES IN SYRIA

STATE OF THE MARKETS. &c..

FATHER POINT, Oct. 26, 1860. The steamship Canadian, from Liverpool 11th, via Lon donderry evening of the 12th inst., passed Father Point at half past six A. M. to-day, en route to Quebes. Her ad

vices are one day later than those by the City of Washing

ton, off Cape Race.
The steamship Bremen, from New York, arrived at Southampton on the 11th.

The steamship Kangaroo, from New York, arrived at Queenstown on the 11th. The English news is wholly unimportant.

From Naples no new movement is reported. Garibaldi was about to convoke the electoral colleges of the Two Sicilies to vote by universal suffrage.

The Piedmontese corps de armée in Naples will am The Pairie says, that Garibald! has thanked the sean

of the English ship Renown, who served the Garibaldian gurs on the 1st. The men were that day on leave

The Piedmontese troops were expected before Capua on the 15th instant. It was anticipated that the Neapolitans would evacuate the place before their arrival and retire to Gaeta.

The new pro Distator of Naples, as soon as he was ap pointed, addressed a letter to Mazzini, complimenting nim on his patriotism, but asking him to give a proof of it by leaving the country, telling him that, even without intending it, he caused disunion; that many used his name with the parricidal intention of hoisting another bapper in Italy.

There is a probability of a Congress on the affairs of Italy.

The Lon ion Daily News correspondent of Napler, an Italian, has been killed; his anxiety for the result of the battle of Valturno led him too far in advance, and he was unfortunately shot.

Affairs in the Papal States are unchanged.

It was reported that Lamorleiere had telegraphed to Marzeillen to secure passage in the steamer for Civital Vecchia for himself and three officers. Advices from Rome confirm the statement that the

French would occupy Viterbo. The Pontifical gendarmes precede the French by twelve hours. The inhabitants prepared to repulse them. but had to yield to the French.

Marquis Deppoli had proceeded to Viterbo, to reassur the inhabitants that Victor Emanuel was at Marcerata. It was reported that Russia was about to recall her Ambassador from Turin.

It was reported that the French army at Rome was to be increased to 60,000 men, and the garrison of Lyonz was to be put on a complete war footing. The statement is confirmed that Spain had proposed a

Congress of the Catholic Powers at Gaeta. Funeral services have been performed in all the churches of Rome for Gen. Pimondar. Gen. Guyon was present at the French church of St. Louis.

SARDINIA.

The Sardinian Chambers were debating the law of an nexation, and a vote was expected to be taken on the 11th.

Gen. Claidini had received orders to cross the Nes litan frontier, and decisive events were expected to occur at any moment.

FRANCE.

The Paris correspondent of the London Times says private truetworthy accounts from the island of Sardinis speak of the commencement of manuszyres by secret agency there in favor of annexation to France, in the

by French emissaries in Sayoy and Nice.
The Bourse, on the 10th, was very flat, and rentes de lined to 68f. 50c.

AUSTRIA. In Austria an extraordinary credit had been granted to

the Naval Department for the construction of usval bat-Since the departure of Fund Pacha from Syria the Mus

sulmans had recommenced their massacres and killed twenty Christians. The remaining Christians were emigrating to Latakia. The Musselmans were furture against the Christians, and had threatened the life of the Russian Consul.

THE LATEST NEWS.

LONDON, Oct. 12, 1860. THE GREAT POWERS AND THE OCCUPATION OF NAPLES

BY SARDINIA.

The London Port's Paris correspondent telegraphs that no protest, in a diplomatic scenes, has been made by Ressia, Austria and Prossia, against the entry of the Sar-THE ANGLO-PRENCH TREATY. The London Pines says the French government is ques

tioning the Chambers of Commerce throughout France as to the advisableness of anticipating the dates fixed by the treaty for the admission of the reduced duties on various clauses of British manufactures. Some are for maintainting the delay, but others may a prolongation of the transi-tion is injurious, and that British machinery and tools ought to be admitted at the reduced rates forthwith, and all other articles on the Sist of December. A majority of the replies will probably be in favor of anticipatin the period of complete operation of the treaty.

IMPORTANT QUESTION IN INSURANCE.

The insurance of Motors. Goodbart, segar reducers, at day, had not been paid. The extra period of fifteen days allowed to each office, bad, however, not expired. On the premium being tendered, the offices, with the excep-tion of the Liverpool and London, refused it. AUSTRIA.
The Paris correspondent of the London Times remarks

that a movement of the Austrians need not take persons by surprise. Austria considers berself released from all obligations contracted with the French Emperor, and has good ceason to know that that government—bent on ex-terminating her—have prepared and probably brought to maturity their plans for an insurrectionary movement is

A private letter from Turin announces that a large ar mamont has been ordered by the Pledmontese government, and the day before the Sardinian Minister's departure from Paris a supply of fifty thousand muskets and eleven million percursion caps was granted by the French government to its ally.

ITALY AND PRENCH ANNEXATION. Trair And Filmen Annexation.

The London Ymes, in a leader, says free Europe is tired of buying liberty of Napoleon pound by pound, and if the absolute Europe of Waraaw means anything, it is rather tired of sceing him sell it. Napoleon III is master of the destinies of Italy, and we cannot prevent him from crushing her unity, or from coding her to any noily alliance, if he should see fit; but if we read the signs of the times aright, what he does henceforward must be

done grate.

THE BANK OF PRANCE.

PARIS, Oct. 12, 1860.
The Paris Mendeur publishes the mouthly returns of the Bank of France, which shows, as compared with September, an increase in hills discounted not yet due of twenty-eight and three quarter millions, an advance of two and one thirteenth million france in, bank notes; a

treasury balance of fourteen four-fifths millions, and in current accounts of twenty-three one half million fram

SARDINIA AND NAPLES. The Paris Constitutionnel contains an article signed by M. Benithee. He says it does not belong to any foreign State, no more to Sardinia than Austria, to intervene in Naples and Sicily. Between the invasions of Garibaldi and of Sardinia there is a great difference. Garibaldi came to raise and direct revolution in this interior. With his bands he would only communicate to them a proper spirit in their struggle against an encopular government. Sardinian invasion constitutes a direct intervention of one regularly constituted State in the affairs of another independent State. Strange to say, Sardinian invasion took place without any declaration of war-the representative of the Kirg of Naples still being at Turin. By entrance of the Piedmonters troops into the Roman States Sardinia has violated the principles of neutrality. Count Cavour gave it to be understood that the entry of the Sardinian troops into the States of the Church was princtpally directed sgalest the laff tence of Garibaldi. Now, on the contrary, it has become evident that they go to aid him. M. Boniface deplores the conduct of the Sardi-

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS.

Consols were quoted at noon on the 12th at 92% a 93 for

The funds exhibited increased heaviness under the drain of gold for France, but the fall in consols on the 10th did not exceed one eighth The demand for money was active and the market tighter, and few hills were discounted below four percent. The pressure was, however, regarded as merely temperary.

The large withdrawals of gold from the bank for shipment to the Continent centimes.

The broker's clicular reports the sales of the week at 92 000 bales, of which 20 600 were taken by speculators, and 13,000 by exporters the market was active, and priors of oseful descriptions of American were partially one cighth of a point by light The raise of the 12th amount to 10,000 bales, of which 2,000 were its speculators and exporters, the market closing firm at the following authorized quotations:—

But Market Color of the William Colo

New Orleans.....

New Orleans. 71% 61%
Mobile. 74% 61%
Uplands. 71% 63%
The steck in port is estimated at 787,000 bales, of which 61% 500 are american
LIVERPOOL ERGADSTUFFS MARKET.
Flour has a declining tendency. Wheat Lends downward, and prices are 2d. a 3d. lower since Tuerday. Cornquiet, but steady.
LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET.
The provision market is duit and generally ucchanged. The tailow market is uncettled and excited. North American 548, a 568.

LONDON MARKETS.

American 548, a 558.

LONDON MARKETS.

The tallow market is unseited and excited: sales at 558, a 588, 6d. Other articles unchanged.

Obituary.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN SILAS HOLMES.

The death of this well known citizen and greatly respected "non of the sea" took place yesterday morning at East Greenwich, Rhode Island, at which place the de ceased had spent the principal part, if not the whole, of last summer in the company of his friends there residing. He had been for some length of time in very feeble health, and his death had been daily expected by his friends, as he was far advanced in life, being in the 76th

year of his age.

Captain Si as Holmes was one of the leading shipping merchants of this city for many years. He first b menced his maritime career "before the mast," and during that period of his life, when he served as a "common seaman," he not only gained credit for his industry and energy of character, but also for his integrity, as may be judged from the following little anecdote related by one of his oldest acquaintances:-On occasion, when the seamen of the vessel to which he belonged were being paid off, the old Quaker gentleman who owned the vessel (and who was always remarkable for his acuteness in

old, Quaker gentieman who owned the vessel (and who was always remarkable for his acateness in serutinizing the accounts of the men who worked it, in most cases making out the accounts himself), seeing the deceased among the parties to be paid, said to him, "Sias, thee caust make out thy own account," and paid him according to it; which action, on the part of the old gentleman, was considered the greatest mark of confidence ever shown to any in his service.

In 1818 the deceased, who had worked his way up by his indomitable energy and perseverance, was appointed to the command of the ship feomitance, which was one of the vessels plying between this city and tiverpool. This vessel, during one of the voyages, unfortunstely sprang a leak and sunk at sea; but as it was laden with naval stores there was no isopardy of life during the missfortone. In the year 1820 he, in company with John W. Bussell, built the Fhorbe Ann, a brig, which be commanded. This brig may be said to have been the pieneer of all the packets notween this city and New Orleans. This vessel he was captain of for three years, and when he gave up the command it may be said, without enageration, that he was completely driven from the sea, and made to live on shore by the under writers and marine regurance effices in Wall street. When plying between this city and New Orleans are too grained, and near the vessel aground more than once. When called upon by the under writers and marine regurance effices in Wall street. When plying between this sity and New Orleans it is said that, in the encrystic desire of making quote parages, he was far too grainous, and ran the vessel aground more than once. When called upon by the effect of makes an explanation, he is said to have replied to their interregatories in somewhat of the following strain—"By this accident I have learned nothing more than I knew before. I was previously aware that any time I might run aground, very likely in or noar the spot where I did, and I also know that I am very likely to de exactly

he commenced the new line to New Orienne, and purchased the ship Crawford and others. In this line he was very successful up to the time when he sold out the business to the present owners, W. Nelson & Co., which was in the year 1840. In 1827, at the time of the commercial paint, he was compelied by his contention with some outside matters to suspend payment, and compromised with his oreditors for firty contisen the dollar. He, however, subsequently paid up the whole hundred. It is said that some of his then friends told him he might have enably gone on with his business without suspension, but he deemed otherwise; and a greater less to his creditors he suscended. He also was connected in the estacking of the flux successful server. Ultimodock in this city, which dock, although for many years a source of many difficulties, rule in though the many series and the course of many difficulties, rule in thought of the flux successful. He not only made money himself in this concern, but he was the means of prevaiting many from ruling out when the stock was very low, who would otherwise have done so, to their future regret, at least they do not now inside the future regret, at least they do not now inside the money of the completely private life, and but little is known of him during that period outside of his own family. The deceased was for many years in class of that congregation to Marray Hill and the erection of the new building their teck place, he transferred his church in the different hares. For many years he had retired into completely private life, and but hitle is known of him during that period outside of his own family. The deceased was for many years in he had retired into completely private life, and but hitle is known of him during that period outside of his own family.

The deceased is said to have died worth at least in the Marray Hill and the erection of the could have the private him of the month of the month

many.

Descriptive For in Collen-The locandiany Caught of About one o'clock this morning the barns beinging to the Joseph Lines Europe, in the southwest part of the town of Orden, were destroyed by the. The buildings were of the forlowing dimensions—One was 0 by 15 feet; another 20 by 40, and a shed 24 by 40. The large harn contained 2000 branches of grain and a large quantity of bay, 80. The other buildings were fided with five stock. The cattle were raved, but nothing else The dwelling house of Mr. Dewey, situated only a few rods from the barns, was in imminent danger, but was saved by the barns, was in imminent danger, but was saved by the barns, was in imminent danger, but was saved by the barns, was in imminent danger, but was saved by the barns, was in imminent danger, but was saved by the barns, was in imminent fanger, but was saved by the barns and buildings were is good repair, and one of them, the import.—was but recently constructed. Mr. Dewey's loss is about \$3,000. Insured for \$2,000, but a pertice of the was plainly the work o' an decentiary, and we have the satisfaction of anneatoning that the villian who applied the match is now in coalody. His same is o'Conecil, and was arrested in Reduster Within two hours after he set the Bre—Recheter Union.