Europe—Will there be a General War?

The intelligince from Europe increases in interest with every fresh arrival. We learn that the diplomatic note from Vienna to Turin, so often spoken of, and bearing within itself the issues of peace and war, has not yet been delivered; but the better informed portion of the European press seem to have no doubt that it is already in existence, or at least has been concocted so thoroughly that it can be placed upon paper at any moment that may seem most convenient. As this note, whenever it shall have been sent, will amount to the avowal by Austria of a determination to interfere with an armed force in defence of the throne of Francis II., it is not wonderful that commercial men should feel greatly alarmed at the prospect of a general war. In the meantime, it cannot be concealed that the tremendous preparations for war in active progress both in France and Austria, have a strong tendency to confirm the rumored intention of the last named Power.

It cannot be denied that the attitude of Garibaldi has, of late, been such as to create a very natural alarm on the part of Austria. It is true that the rule of that Power in Venitia has been, to the last degree, odious and tyrannical, and that her continued occupation of it is not only irreconcilable with the public feeling of Europe, but calculated at any moment to involve it in war. Yet when we find the liberator of Sicily writing to the King of Sardinia that he only designs Naples as a resting place for his troops on their way to the conquest of Venice, we cannot but admit that it was the most natural thing in the world for Austria to take the alarm. Nor is this all that Austria will claim. She may say that in deference to the public opinion of Europe, she remained quiet when Sicilly, having first burst out into insurrection, was openly aided by Garibaldi in the recovery of her freedom. To remain thus quiet was, in fact, only to pay obedience to the principle of non-intervention, recognized by the treaty of Villa-Franca, and guaranteed by the opinion of the world. But that is a very different thing from exciting an insurrection in Naples, where previously none had existed, and taking advantage of it by marching upon the city. We should have supposed that Garibaldi had recognized this aspect of the question, and that hence arose his delay to march at once upon the city of Naples, had we not observed that while he proclaims his intention not to advance to that city until it shall have been in insurrection a month, his forces have already overran Calabria, the Southern extremity of the Neapolitan Kingdom. And yet for Austria to threaten an armed intervention in favor of a cause so utterly lost as that Francis II., appears to us the extreme of infatuation; for she must be well aware that her *right* to do so will not be acknowledged by Sardinia, England, and, above all, France, and that the last named of those Powers are pledged alike to the absolute restriction of Austrian influence in Italy, to the province of Venetia. The position of France and Sardinia has been virtually recognized by Russia, and whatever may be said of Prussia and the rest of Germany, there are, as yet, no indications of a disposition to assert a different line of policy. In fact, the progress of events, since the treaty of Villa-Franca, has clearly defined the relations of the parties to each other and to Italy. Should Austria venture upon an infraction of that peace, she must do so at the risk of entering single handed into a contest with all Italy, backed by the formidable power of France. Yet, indications are not wanting that she proposes not only to recover all that she lost in the peninsula herself, but to restore it to the condition in which it existed previously to the war of 1859.

As long as Austria retains possession of Italy, so long will the peace of Europe rest upon a foundation of sand. She must be subject, at all times, to come in contact with the spirit of Italian unity, now pervading Italy from the Alps to the Straits of Messina. There are influences constantly at work to precipitate to collision within the bosom of Italy itself. It cannot fail, whenever it takes place, to agitate to the very foundation not only Hungary, but Croatia, Transylvania, Illyria, and all the possessions of Austria bordering upon Turkey. The excitement will inevitably pervade Wallachia and Bulgaria as well as the Turkish provinces on the Danube, where the population is Christian in the proportion of three or four to one, and ardently desires to be formed with Hungary, Croatia and Transylvania, into one great Empire, numbering twenty-five millions of inhabitants, and commanding both sides of the Danube to its mouth. That this view has already presented itself to the capacious mind of the French Emperor, is made sufficiently evident from a pamphlet lately published in Paris, in which the author assumes that the map of Europe is to be remodeled; that Turkey is to be supplied by a kingdom composed of all the tribes between the Persian Gulf and the Black Sea, with Abdel Kader for King and Napoleon for protector; that Constantinople is to be a free town like Hamburg, Lubeck and Bremen; and that Bosnia, Servia, Wallachia and Moldavia are to be erected into an independent confederation, withe Code Napoleon for their system of laws, and the decimal system for their money. This pamphlet is of that semi-official character of which we have so many examples in the publications of M. About and others. If it serve no other purpose, it is at least a sign of the direction which the French mind it is taking, and it is indicative of the extreme delicacy of that Eastern question which is hanging over Europe like a thunder storm, and which will be certain to burst into action whenever Hungary and her neighbors shall once more begin to move.

It may be said, then, that the *relations* of the Great Powers are ticklish in the highest degree. The conferences of Austria and Prussia are said to have had reference, alone, to the Eastern question, and to have united those two nations in maintaining the *status* of Eastern Europe against both Russia and France. Russia constantly beating against the bars opposed to her further progress by the treaty of Paris, will be sure to seize the first opportunity to remove them. England is divided between her desire to witness the emancipation of Italy, and her policy of upholding the decayed governments of Austria and Turkey. France has already been established in Syria as the champion of civilization and Christianity, and, let what may come, she cannot now recede from that position.

When we look at these things, we find it impossible to believe that the crisis can pass without involving all Europe in war.

MIRAMON'S DEFEAT IN MEXICO.

The news of Gen. Miramon's recent defeat in the interior of Mexico, of which we have had a telegraphic report, was brought to New Orleans on the 2d inst., in Tampico journals of the 16th ult.

Gen. Miramon was at the head of about two thousand men, the remnant of his late army, and was endeavoring to make his way out of the Lagos marshes, where the Liberals have kept him so long confined. On the 10th ultimo he made a last desperate effort to escape, when he was surprised by Gen. Doblado at the head of some ten thousand men, with reinforcements to the number of eight thousand in the vicinity, who afterwards came up to his assistance. The fighting is said to have lasted five days—Miramon holding his own all this time in a very advantageous position, when he was fortunate enough to escape, with a portion of his cavalry. The rest of his troops are said to have fallen into the hands of Doblado, with all his artillery, stores, and provisions. It is said that both Gen. Miramon and Gen. Mejia, his second in command, were wounded, and that Gen. Pacheco, of the Liberal army, was killed. The latest accounts represented Miramon as being in flight towards the city of Mexico.

The Liberals in Northern Mexico were rejoicing over this victory. No official report of it, had then been received.—Gen. Doblado, in writing to Gen. Degollado, the General-in-Chief of the Liberal forces, briefly says: "God has given us a complete victory. Gen. Ortego will send you the official report. The whole State of Guanajuato is under your orders." The official reports upon both sides will probably be necessary to convey a correct idea of the extent of the disasters suffered by either army from this encounter, and its probable effect on the antagonist parties who have been so long contending for supremacy in the government of the Republic.

THE MONEY KING.

A French writer thus speaks of the Baron James Rothschild:

"Monsieur de Rothschild is an indefatigable worker. He rises early, looks after his own affairs himself. He receives visitors after he has prepared the day's work for his operations. On certain points he is unbending, but he is a good man, though not easily moved. He has the peculiarity of a man who has made the largest fortune in Europe. His views on financial matters are always sound; he has a genius for foreseeing events. His judgment of men is unerring, and consequently he knows with whom and how to deal. Nothing turns him aside from a purpose he has once formed; his views are always clear, and forcibly expressed. The hours devoted by him to work are occupied until the last minute. He then withdraws himself entirely from business, and resorts to the pleasures of life."

The House of Rothschild, consisting of the Baron James, Charles, Lional, and other brothers and cousins, is undoubtedly the most royal and powerful of the reigning European families. They have absorbed most of the gold and silver of the world, and no nation can go to war in Europe without their sovereign permission. They lent the Emperor of Russia forty millions for the Crimea war; they lent the British government seventy-five millions; Turkey, Austria, Sardinia, Prussia, and Egypt have all looked to their pockets for the sinews of war. The Emperor of Austria, at the last accounts, was trying to obtain a fresh supply from this inexhaustible fountain, and even the great Napoleon is eager to propitiate the branch of the house in his empire. It is said that the great banker has been offered the sovereignty of Jerusalem, but having all the sceptres of Europe in his coat pocket, he magnificently declines the proposition. The Philadelphia *American* has a story, that the Baron James was quietly leaning against a column in the Exchange, (which column, from long occupation by him, is recognized as the Rothschild,) when a gentleman of mysterious department approached him and intimated that he came from the neighborhood of the Tuileries, to confer with him respecting the disposal of the Holy City. The Baron is said to have replied in terms by no means courteous; in fact, he consigned the ambassador and his master to a place not mentioned to ears polite. It is supposed that he at once perceived a scheme to extract out of his pocket the expenses of the Syrian expedition, on pretence of restoring the Jews.—The Baron is not convinced that this is the set time for restoring the Jews, nor has he seen any prophecy which declares that they shall be restored at his expense.

"FAMINE AT THE SOUTH."

With ill concealed satisfaction and complacency, articles having this head are paraded in those papers of the country whose sectional hatred seems to have stifled every humane and generous feeling. They forget that the West, on which all sections are more or less dependent, has suffered so much for years from bad crops that she has not been able to pay her debts, and that Kansas even now is as grievously afflicted in this way as any part of the country. If bad crops be a sign, as they seem to interpret them, of the displeasure of Heaven with the "peculiar institution," why has the West suffered so long from that cause, and why is England similarly visited? One of these journals lofitly proposes to "send breadstuffs and other provisions to the sufferers of Louisiana, as we did to the sufferers of Ireland and Scotland in 1847."—We have say that the people of Louisiana are able to buy all that they need, and are scarcely reduced to the necessity of accepting favors tendered in such a spirit, and with which they would be taunted before their hunger was fairly appeased.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

The Choctaws Short of Provisions.—The Fort Worth (Texas) Chief states that "the Choctaws are about to call on the General Government for assistance to procure provisions for the people of the Nation, as their crops have almost entirely been destroyed by the drought. We learn from good authority that there will not be corn enough raised in the whole Nation to last them until Christmas, and as the appropriation of the money due the nation failed to Congress last session, they are going to appeal to the Government for assistance in some shape to keep them from starving."

Situation of the King of Naples.—A letter from Naples, dated the 16th ult., and published in the *Journal des Debats*, says:

The Court is spreading the rumor that His Majesty will embark without striking a blow, but will make an appeal to Europe and his people, and confide the preservation of his inheritance to diplomacy and the army. The report has produced the effect of slackening the activity of the revolutionary party; but the truth is that the King will defend himself to the last, and as long as he has a single cartridge or a man. The sole precaution he has taken is to embark 30,000,000 ducats in the Arthur, a small schooner anchored in the military port beneath the windows of the palace. The vessel is to sail in two days for Trieste, passing by the Faro, and going round Sicily.

The Treasury is empty—literally empty. And note this fact, that in addition to the ordinary revenue of the kingdom, the Court has within seven months spent 10,000,000 ducats raised by the issue of bonds for 500,000 ducats of rents. The issue took place in virtue of three decrees of the King—one for 200,000 ducats on the 13th of October last, another for 100,000 on the 1st of May, and the third for 200,000 on the 6th June. This will explain why M. Manna has not yet returned, and will not yet return, from his mission to Turin, notwithstanding the alliance he went to negotiate has completely failed. He is Minister of Finance, and if he were he would to sign orders for payments on the Treasury, and perhaps endeavor to check the desperate operations of the Court; whereas, in his absence, the King disposes of the public money, and payments are made on orders signed by His Majesty's Secretary. Thus Francis II. remains absolute master of the two principal forces of the State—the army and the finances.

Another letter in the *Journal des Debats* states that the Queen Dowager of Naples had at last left the kingdom, having embarked in a Spanish vessel for Spain, accompanied by her daughters and her youngest son; the elder one, the Count of Trani, remaining with the King.

Napoleon's Last Specific Speech.—The Moniteur publishes the speech of the Emperor in reply to the address from the Chamber of Commerce of Lyons. His Majesty said:

"I thank you for the manner in which you appreciate my efforts to augment the prosperity of France. Solely occupied with the general interests of the country, I scorn all that can offer an obstacle to their development. Therefore the unjust distrust existed beyond the frontiers, as well as the exaggerated alarms of selfish interests at home, find me insensible. Nothing will make me deviate from the path of moderation and justice which I have to this day pursued, and which maintains France at that degree of grandeur and prosperity which Providence has assigned her in the world. We give ourselves up, therefore, with confidence to works of peace. Our destinies are in our hands. France gives in Europe the impulse of all great and generous ideas.—She bows not before the influence of evil omen but when she is degenerating, and believe that, with God's assistance, she shall not degenerate under my dynasty."

Warning to Free Negroes, at Evansville, Indiana.—The following handbill has been posted in Evansville, Indiana:

Notice to Free Negroes.—The laws of Indiana provide that after a certain date no free negro shall emigrate to this State. Other cities and towns in Indiana are expelling the negroes from among them, and owing to the laxity exhibited by our authorities and citizens generally, Evansville is being overrun and cursed by the worst class of this lazy, worthless, drunken, and thieving race, and to such an extent that those who have suffered from their past conduct are resolved to suffer no longer, and will take the law in their own hands. This notice is therefore given, that at the end of five days from the date hereof, every negro, of either sex, who is not by law entitled to a residence among us, must not be found in the city, else he will be dealt with in a summary manner by

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

Evansville, Ind., Aug. 23, 1860.

A Mess in Massachusetts.—Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, having been elected President of some railroad with a salary of $10,000, more or less, (but certainly more than his salary as Governor,) declined a renomination, and his party has nominated one Andrews to succeed him. This Andrews presided over one John Brown meeting, and made a speech about the "martyr," without contributing a dime—whereas many Massachusetts monomaniacs have taken offence, and swear they won't go the ticket.

They remind us of the devil complaining of too much brimstone, or that it is too hot. We "guess" Andrews is worthy to succeed Banks, and we also "guess" he will.—*Raleigh Standard.*

Southern Type Foundry.—Proposals have been issued and will be submitted to our printers, and others, for the establishment in this city of a Joint Stock Company, for conducting the type foundry business in all its branches, stereotyping, electrotyping, &c.

We may soon be enabled to report more definitely, and meanwhile we ask attention and examination for the scheme, according to its merits and our want of such an enterprise.—*Char. Courier.*

Two Men Hung.—The Waco (Texas) Democrat says:

"Two men named Boardwright were hung, in Robertson county, last week, near the Falls county line. Richard Boardwright has been for some years notorious as a horse thief, and has been tampering with slaves. The other was a nephew of Richard Boardwright. The two men were tried before the Vigilance Committee, and on the most satisfactory evidence condemned.

The Petersburg *True Democrat* says that in Doddridge Co., Va., there is not one Breckinridge.

Carolina Watchman.

SALISBURY, N. C.

TUESDAY EVENING, SEPT. 18, 1860.

FOR PRESIDENT,
HON. JOHN BELL,
OF TENNESSEE.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
HON. EDWARD EVERETT,
OF MASSACHUSETTS.

PLATFORM

Of the Constitutional Union Party.

The following is the Platform adopted by the Constitutional Union Party, in National Convention at Baltimore:

Whereas, Experience has demonstrated that Platforms adopted by the partisan Conventions of the country have had the effect to mislead and deceive the people, and, at the same time, to widen the political divisions of the country, by the creation and encouragement of geographical and sectional parties; therefore—

Resolved, That it is both the part of patriotism and of duty to recognize no political principles other than

THE CONSTITUTION OF THE COUNTRY;
THE UNION OF THE STATES; AND
THE ENFORCEMENT OF THE LAWS;

and that, as representatives of the Constitutional Union men of the country, in National Convention assembled, we here pledge ourselves to maintain, protect and defend, separately and unitedly, these great principles of public liberty and national safety, against all enemies, at home and abroad, believing that thereby peace may once more be restored to the country, the just rights of the People, and of the States reestablished, and the Government again placed in the condition of justice, fraternity and equality, which, under the example and constitution of our fathers, has so long bound every citizen of the United States to maintain "a more perfect union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defence, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity."

☞ The Rev. S. C. Miller, of the First A. R. Presbytery, has been dismissed to join the Concord Presbytery, Old School.

A PROTEST.

We learn from the Petersburg Intelligencer of the 12th, that 46 gentlemen of Virginia and the Carolinas, being at the Sulphur Springs in Virginia, when Douglas' ultra Union speech, at Norfolk and Raleigh reached them, united in a protest against the sentiments therein announced. The Intelligencer justly regards this protest as another evidence of the disunion purposes of the Breckinridge faction, and calls on them to come out plainly on the subject, in the following style—"come out of the wilderness then, ye democratic editors and speakers, and meet the real issue of the canvass boldly. Let the people know whether you are Unionists or Disunionists."

We join the Intelligencer in this demand. It is due to the people that all should know what is the purpose of the Breckinridge party.

We see it stated in the Raleigh Douglas paper, that the Breckinridge party at Charlotte, has run up a flag, not the stars and stripes of the Nation, but with only fifteen stars in an open field. What does it mean? There are just 15 Southern States!

FIRE.

A fire broke out in Mr. Wm. Murphy's cook kitchen, Saturday night last, about 8 o'clock, and resulted in the speedy destruction of the kitchen, with nearly all its contents. By the well-directed exertions of our fire company, and citizens, the fire was prevented from spreading, though Mr. Murphy's residence was in great danger. His loss by fire, breakage of property in removing it, &c., was not less, we suppose, than six or seven hundred dollars.

Once more, and for the hundredth time, we will venture to urge the necessity for providing a better supply of water. A kind Providence has done more for Salisbury to save it from destruction by fire than its citizens have done for themselves. Scarcely a fire has occurred here for 30 years that has not been accompanied with remarkably favoring circumstances to prevent its devastating spread.

A CARD.

The undersigned, on the part of his family and himself, would return his sincere thanks to the Fire Company and citizens, for their prompt and efficient exertions to restrain the fire which broke out in his kitchen, last Saturday evening. None but those who have experienced it, can know the depth of gratitude one feels on such an occasion, to see his neighbors and friends from every part of the town putting forth almost super-human efforts as they did then, to save his property, from the flames.

The undersigned would also take this occasion to return his sincere thanks to the colored people of the town for their help on Saturday night. They have always rendered valuable service in times of fire, and deserve great praise for their patient endurance of the fatigue of such extraordinary exertions.

WM. MURPHY.

Sept. 17th, 1860.

THE BAILEY TROUPE

This Troupe having arrived here, their first exhibition last night. Their canvas is spread in Mr. Wm. Murphy's lot, nearly opposite our office.

The following from the Charlotte *Bulletin*, has been handed in for publication.

THE BAILEY'S.—Gave another of their pleasing entertainments last night to a crowded house.

The success of this Company in Charlotte, is a sure guarantee that they are all that they profess. There is nothing connected with their entertainments that could have an immoral influence on society, and, indeed, we may safely say that their exhibitions in Charlotte are what they have been wherever they have performed, free from all immodest jests, whereby the most fastidious can visit them with safety.

LECTURES AND PRACTICAL LESSONS.

Prof. Wm. M. Pelot, of Charleston, S. C., (who is the principal of Charleston Mercantile Academy,) proposes to give a course of Lectures and Practical Lessons on Double Entry Book-keeping, Penmanship, Mercantile Arithmetic, &c., at Murphy's Hall. Prof. Pelot is a gentleman of admitted qualification in these very important branches of business life. Moreover, he comes recommended as highly as any gentleman can desire; and we feel assured that a good opportunity is now afforded to the young men of our town which they will not enjoy again soon.

Suicide.—We learn that on Thursday the 13th inst., a man named WILLIAM KEMZEY, of Davidson County, deliberately shot himself at his own house. The wound was inflicted in the side. The cause assigned for the rash act, was that of an unpleasant difficulty between himself and several neighbors.

LETTER FROM MISSISSIPPI.

We have been permitted to make an extract of a letter received in this place from a gentleman writing from—

GRENADA, Miss., Sept. 24, 1860.

* * * * * "We intend to carry this State by from 5,000 to 10,000 majority for Bell and Everett in November, *mark it.* Last Thursday a week ago we had the three candidates for Elector, to speak to us—Mr. Shaw of Chickasaw county, who led the American party so nobly in 1856, is the Bell candidate for Elector in the Congressional District; Mr. Flournoy, the Douglas candidate, and Mr. Harrison, the Breckinridge candidate. Shaw led off in a telling speech of 1½ hours and tore the hind-sights off Harrison, but said very little about Douglas,—merely stating the difference between the Bell and Douglas parties. But when he took up Breckinridge, (as the negro said about carving the turkey,) "he tore him limb from gizzard, and scattered the wadin all ober de table."

"We have noble standard bearers in this State: we had Judge Amos R. Johnson, one of the first men of the State, to speak for us last Wednesday. Capt. Blythe, the Breckinridge candidate for the State at large met him; but before they quit, Johnson only left a "grassy spot" of him. Johnson was also one of our great speakers in 1856. * * * He has left his home and profession, and is paying his own expenses in this electioneering tour, and will put stop until the election. He says the prospect is brightening every day, and that we will carry this State by a large majority.

"Our next speaker will be William L. Sharky, one of the most profound Jurists in the United States, and for whom the Mississippi delegation with some others, voted in the Convention for President. The fact is, as fair as speakers are concerned, we have got the "heels" of them, and they are beginning to see there is no chance for their candidate neither North nor South.

"Several gentlemen in this place, of the democratic party—(five or six that I know of,) have returned from the North whither they had gone to purchase goods, through Bell and Everett men. They have espoused our cause with zeal, and it is having its influence on others."

For the Watchman.

COTTON PLANT, ARK., Aug. 28, 1860.

Editor Watchman—

Dear Sir * * * Our crops look well, and the general health of this part of the State is pretty good. Politics is the order of the day. From the early history of our State, democracy has ruled it, and here, as every where else, when in power, has swayed almost a despotic sceptre. What few old Whigs there are here, over-awed by numbers, have usually looked on in silence, and borne the vexations of their position much in the spirit of Jonah's whale, waiting to see what was to become of Nineveh. They threw the democracy were the greatest political sinners in the world,—given to thieving and plundering the General Government, and here and there a Whig prophet has arisen and reproached them with their wicked deeds, of which they have, as a party not yet repented. They have been warned and admonished until at last that scripture against the heathen has been fulfilled, viz: "he that being often reproved yet hardeneth his neck, shall suddenly be destroyed and that without remedy." Their boasted "Nationality" has passed away like a meteor. It was their glory while it lasted, but behold now their severed, sectional and hostile members—more bitterly arrayed against each other than against their common enemy, the black republicans.

We few old Whigs here are going to let the world know that we are still alive, and, as ever, at our post. The whigs of Richland township are determined to do their part. We have organized a Bell and Everett Club in Cotton Plant, which meets every Saturday to discuss the political questions of the day. The resolutions and proceedings of our meetings have been published in the Whig papers of the State and Memphis. We have a considerable club of staunch, patriotic and thorough going Whigs.—We will have a flag floating in the breeze from now till November, inscribed, "Bell and Everett, Liberty, Union and our Common Country."

We are rejoiced to hear that North Carolina did so well in the late election, but we hope to hear a better report in November. She is a conservative State, and I know never go for disunion with her eyes open. Politicians may excite and mislead the people against correct principles not of direct practical bearing; but let them once show the people that they are aiming for disunion, and I am sure they will crush it out, such is my confidence in the fidelity of the people to our National Union. I can speak of more especially as regards the old Whigs of the old North. Let the question of disunion be put to them. I think I hear thousands of voices saying no! no!! no!!!

Then ring the National Bell! till all the world shall know that John Bell of Tennessee, is the true Union candidate for President of the United States. And may the *Union* music soothe to rest the savage natures of those who would pull to pieces this fair fabric of our worthy sires. A. M. G.

Dreadful Accident.—A Man Falls from the Top of a Steeple.—Two men were this morning employed in gilding to the dome of St. Patrick's Church, West Troy, a coat of white paint. Before going up, one of them, named John Fishback, was noticed by his companions to have been drinking, and was remonstrated with for so doing; but it was said in reply that he was better able to go up in that condition than tho' he was perfectly sober, and it appeared he was quite rational, and but slightly under the influence of liquor, he was permitted to go up. Sixty-one feet from the ground is a narrow ledge or cornice, from two to three feet wide, running around the base of the dome. Upon the ledge the two men had been at work for some time, having previously finished the painting above by means of ladders fastened from the cross on the summit of the dome. On this narrow shelving, where the men were now at work, Fishback would frequently let go all support from the dome, and walk out on the very edge, to show his nerve and bravado. The extention of his companion not to do so only induced him to show still greater recklessness, until all at once his companion saw him going, when no power of his could save him. He had lost his balance and falling, struck first upon a cornice quite a distance below, and then upon the ground, falling upon the right side of the head and shoulder, instantly killing him, causing the blood to spout from his ears, and driving the right side of his head and face into a horrid shape. Coroner Whitbeck held an inquest, and the jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Troy Times, Sept. 7.

Religious Toleration in Belgium.—With the exception of Spain, Belgium is probably the most completely Roman Catholic sovereignty in Europe. The population is 4,327,000, of which 4,327,000 are Roman Catholic, leaving 7,888 Protestants. The State pays the Roman Catholic clergy 4,336,000 francs, or about a franc a head for each member of the Church. The Church has besides, private revenues amounting to 900,000 francs, which divided amongst five thousand clergy of all ranks, gives less than 1,000 francs as the average stipend. To 8,388 Protestants, Belgium pays yearly 56,000 francs, being at the rate of eight francs for each Protestant in the kingdom. It also allows 7,900 francs to the Israelites, or about seven francs a head.

Without a Parallel.—A correspondent of the Charleston Courier, writing from Conwayboro', S. C., says: "I know an old gentleman aged 72 years, having five sons, and all have families. Not one of them have ever used one dollar, ever took a drink of spirituous liquors, ever used a cup of coffee, ever used profane language, ever was 100 miles from home, ever went for anything, ever lost his vote in an election; are all Methodists and Breckinridge Democrats, and hate snakes and tobacco."

POLITICAL.

The Union Bell! let its echoes sound
From hill to hill, from vale to vale;
And all the people for Union bound
In cheering unite hail!

ELECTORS

FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.

HON. GEO. E. BADGER, of Wake.
DR. R. K. SPEED, of Pasquotank.

DISTRICTS.

1st District, J. W. HINTON, of Pasquotank.
2d " CHAS. C. CLARK, of Craven.
3d " O. H. DOCKERY, of Richmond.
4th " L. C. EDWARDS, of Granville.
5th " A. G. FOSTER, of Randolph.
6th " HENRY WALSER, of Davidson.
7th " WM. P. BYNUM, of Lincoln.
8th " TOD R. CALDWELL, of Burke.

A GREAT STATE MASS MEETING!

It has been announced to the Union Men of Rowan, by the Central Executive Committee, at Raleigh, that *Salisbury* has been selected as the place at which to hold the Great State Mass Meeting of the Constitutional Union Party, for this Presidential Campaign. And the time fixed upon for it, is

October 11th and 12th.

It is to be a two day's meeting. We expect to have a large number of Speakers, and many of them very distinguished men from adjoining and distant States. Nearly all the ablest men in North Carolina will be here. The names of all shall be given soon.

In the meantime, let the Union men of the several counties begin to appoint their County delegates, and notify the President of our Bell and Everett Club, at this place, Dr. Jos. W. Hall, of the number, &c.

This, it will be observed is to be no ordinary gathering; but something grand. Those who love the Union, the Constitution of the Country, and who ask no more than an enforcement of the laws under that Constitution; and who are determined to defend those ramparts of our national peace and security, are expected to attend this meeting, and by their presence testify their unalterable devotion to these national legacies handed down to us from the whig fathers of the Revolution.

Come down from the mountains, ye glorious men of 1840, in your one, two, and four horse wagons, and bring your tents with you. Come by the dozen, by the hundred, by the thousand! Come, from every point of the compass—North, South, East and West—come with your banners, and whatever emblems express your sentiments—come grandly—in the majesty and power of a people who feel that there is a necessity for a demonstration of their fidelity to the Country as it is. Come, and let us take counsel together.

THE MASSACHUSETTS UNION STATE CONVENTION.

WORCESTER, Sept. 11.

The Bell and Everett men assembled in strong numbers at Worcester to day.

The afternoon and evening trains from Boston were well filled with delegates from the eastern part of the State, and Western men were here in full numbers, Mr. Catt, of Pittsfield, being a prominent representative from the western portion of the State.

The absolute declination of Hon. John H. Clifford, of the office of Governor, which came to the State Committee, has upset all feelings with regard to that position. The State Committee has no other man.

There was a meeting of the Bell and Everett men in their Committee room this evening, at which Wm. D. Swan, of Dorchester, presided, and speeches were made by the President and by Otis Kimball and Samuel H. Gookin. The main import was for fusion, but fusion is not entirely popular—very many solid men are against it.

Mr. Osmyn Baker will probably be the President to-morrow.

There has been no preliminary meeting held to-night, except one in the Boston Committee rooms and one at the Worcester Bell and Everett headquarters.

Levi Lincoln and Amos A. Lawrence will be candidates for State electors at large.

CALL FOR DISUNION.

"Will the *Seander* leaders of North Carolina tell the people whether, in the event of the election of Lincoln, they are for a dissolution of the Union or not? The election will be worse than a farce if the minority do not mean to submit to the voice of the people."

We clip the above from a recent issue of the Newbern *Progress*, in reply to which we desire to speak a few words. We are no *seanders* and very far from being a leader of the people of N. Carolina; yet we feel a deep and abiding interest in the question propounded by the *Progress* and desire, for ourself, to answer it fairly, promptly and unequivocally.

We are in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Union in the event named. We are opposed to submitting to the election of Lincoln, and awaiting for some "overt act of hostility" to Southern rights on the part of his Administration.—*Turboro Southerner.*

Here is one response. The editor of the *Southerner* comes up in a bold and manly way and says that he is in favor of an immediate dissolution of the Union in the event of Lincoln's election. Now will the *Standard, Journal, Banner, Press* and other Breckinridge papers answer or candidly! The people have a right to know how the conductors of their political journals stand on these vital matters, and we call upon them, and also upon the Breckinridge Electors to answer this question: *Will you advocate a dissolution of the Union in the event of Lincoln's election before he has violated the Constitution?* All Douglas Electors, except and others who support him are ready to answer this question, and to answer it in the language of the great Statesman himself? We will remain in the Union and compel him (Lincoln) to observe and keep the oath which he takes to support the Constitution, and if he does not do it we'll punish him.

Now we call upon the leaders in the Breckinridge party in North Carolina to answer this question and let the people of the State know whether they are for the Union or against it.

We hold that the election of no man to the Presidency, however objectionable, could be cause, of itself, for dissolving the glorious Confederacy.

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

A Georgia contemporary, the Lagrange *Reporter*, makes an excellent suggestion to political speakers—especially to those who are working for Bell and Everett. It says that at almost every political meeting there are crowds of men who are pregnant with, and anxious to be delivered of a speech. We hope every one will speak for Bell and Everett who can and, therefore, we would suggest that each and all make their speeches as short and as near to the point as possible, so as to give all a chance. The custom practiced by too many of our speakers in speaking from one to two or three hours on a stretch is rather boring to an audience and does no good at all—unless, the speaker is a man of fine oratorical power, possessing the happy faculty of making a concise, logical, argumentative and interesting speech.

As our Candidates need no defence among intelligent men, generally, it is the work of our speakers to arouse the people to reference to the impending danger which threatens our country, and to show them that the Union ticket is the only one which can possibly beat the enemy. This is the true route to be pursued by our speakers. No man who is posted upon the record of John Bell questions his soundness upon the slavery question; nor are we able to find an *intelligent* and honest Democrat who does. The great point now is to convince the people that the National Union ticket is the only one upon which all conservative men can rely for the defeat of Lincoln.

We make these suggestions because we believe there is a settled purpose on the part of the people to vote for that man who stands the best chance of defeating the Black Republican, and that it is the duty of our speakers to point more particularly to that man whose chances of success are the greatest. Let every Union speaker feel it his duty as a patriot to do what he can to arouse the people on the momentous crisis which hangs with so much uncertainty over the fate of this government.

Let every heart beat responsive to the sentiment of "the Union, the Constitution, and the Enforcement of the Laws."

North Carolina.—Hon. John Pool writes as follows to Jersey city, in reply to an invitation to attend a Union meeting there:

COLERAINE, N. C., Aug. 24, 1860.

GENTLEMEN: Yours of the 11th inst., inviting me to be present at a ratification meeting of the friends of Bell and Everett, on the 17th instant, at Jersey city, was miscarried, and did not reach me until to day. If it had reached me in time, private arrangements would have prevented my being present. I am zealously with you in the National Union movement, and shall do all I can to contribute to its success. I have strong hopes that Bell and Everett will carry this State. There are evident indications of a determined public sentiment moving in their favor, in this section of the State, and advices from other sections are to the same effect.

I regret that circumstances have prevented my having the pleasure of being with you at your meeting on the 17th instant.

Yours truly,

JOHN POOL.

NEW DEMOCRATIC PAPERS.

By yesterday's mail we received the first number of the *National Democrat* a democratic paper just started at Raleigh under the supervision of the Democratic State Executive Committee and edited by Q Busbee, Esq. It has at its mast head the names of Douglas and Johnson and advocates with zeal and ability their election. Mr. Busbee is a good writer, and we doubt not but the *Democrat* will soon achieve a wide circulation.

By the same mail we received the first number of the *True Democrat* just started at Charlotte, Dr. H. M. Pritchard editor and proprietor. This *Democrat* also has hoisted the names of the regular nominees, Douglas and Johnson, and expresses a determination to battle for them until the sun shall go down on the 8th of November. They are both handsome sheets.

Western Progress.

This is a pretty strong run on the name of "Democrat." The "*Western Democrat*" thinks the Douglas man in Charlotte ought to have selected some other, and it might have prevented some confusion to have done so. But we suppose the selection was made for the sake of the political signification and not to damage our friend Yates in his business.

Bell and Everett in Arkansas.—The Arkansas *State Gazette* says, that from the western part of the State, hurrahing over the stronghold of the Democracy, it has the most cheering accounts of the Union cause. Hon. David Walker, one of the truest, purest, and most eloquent men in the State, has taken the field for Bell and Everett, and his efforts have had a very telling effect. Gen. Thomason, Union Elector, is out with a list of appointments. He is one of the best speakers in the country, and Disunionism will fly or fall before him. In the hands of Walker and Thomason, and Spring and Gunter, and Bedford, and other good and true men, the Union banner in the West will wave high in victory over all disunion opposition.

Senator Mason.—The Winchester *Republican*, referring to the reported denial made by Senator Mason, at Charlottesville, that he ever turned the Douglas party at the North "a leprous band of Abolitionists," affirms positively that the Senator *did* make the declaration in his speech at Winchester; that it can prove the matter by the certificates of worthy and respectable citizens who took the words down when they were uttered; and furthermore that since the reported denial has appeared, several gentlemen have declared that Senator Mason denounced as "leprous Abolitionists" all the Douglas delegates in the Baltimore Convention. This makes matters much worse, as it embraces the Douglas delegates from the South, including five from Virginia.

Another.—The Jeffersons (Jefferson Parish, Louisiana,) *Journal* has raised the Bell and Everett flag, and comes to us with the names of three gentlemen at its mast head. So the work goes on.

The sum total of the ages of 35 gentlemen at a Bell and Everett convocation in Boston, last week, amounted to 3,153 years.