

Business Directory.

Marshall County, Ind.
Auditor—AUSTIN FULLER.
Clerk—HEZEKIAH R. PERSHING.
Treasurer—NATHAN OGLESBEE.
Sheriff—O. M. BARNARD.
Recorder—THOMAS K. HOUGHTON.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW
CORBIN & OSBORN
Attorneys at Law, Office in Bank building, Plymouth, Indiana.

LEANDER GROVER.
Attorney at Law and Notary Public, Knox, Stark County, Ind., will practice in the several counties of this judicial circuit, and attend promptly to the payment of taxes, and collections of claims.

REEVE & CAPRON.
Attorneys and Notaries, Plymouth, Marshall Co., Ind., practice in Marshall and adjoining counties. References to Babcock & Co., Phelps, Dodge & Co., New York, Cooley, Farwell & Co., Gould & Bro., Chicago, London & Co., Phila., Graft, Bennett & Co., Cincinnati, Hon. A. L. Osborn, Pittsburg, LaPorte, Ind.

A. W. PORTER.
Attorney at Law, Notary Public and Real Estate Agent, Knox, Stark County, Ind. Collection of debts, payment of taxes, and all legal business promptly attended to.

PHYSICIANS.
DR. T. A. BORTON.
Physician and Surgeon, office over Pershing & Co.'s Drug Store, in De. A. O. Borton's Dental Rooms, Michigan street, east side corner of Gano, where he may be consulted during office hours.

J. J. VINA, L.
Homeopathic Physician—Particular attention paid to obstetric practice, and chronic diseases of women, and diseases of children. Office over C. Palmer's store, corner Michigan and LaPorte streets, where he may be consulted at all hours.

DR. J. T. CHALMERS.
From Baltimore, Md., practice medicine, surgery and obstetrics. Permanently located in Tycer City, Marshall county, Indiana. Office one door south of Cushman & Bissell's Store.

HOTELS.

EDWARDS' HOUSE.
Plymouth, Ind. W. C. Edwards, Proprietor.

QAMBLER'S EXCHANGE.
A. Gambler, proprietor, situated at the junction of the P. & W. & C. R. R. and P. & C. R. R., Plymouth, Ind. Meats all hours of the day and everything necessary for the comfort of guests.

BENDER HOUSE.
J. H. Adair, Proprietor, Knox, Stark County, Ind. Good fare, convenient stopping, and every exertion made to render this House worthy of public patronage.

FARMER'S HOTEL.
La Porte street, one door west of Plymouth, Ind. Good fare, Low Bills, and every attention paid to render the stay of all who patronize the Farmers' agreeable. Good and convenient stabling for those having horses.

JOHN L. WOODWARD.
General dealer in all kinds of family groceries, provisions, queensware, etc. LaPorte street, Plymouth, Ind.

H. B. DICKSON & Co.
Dealer in hardware of every description, also, stoves, tin, sheet iron, and copper ware.

E. R. SHOK.
Merchant tailor, one door west of H. Pierce's clothing store, Plymouth, Ind.

JOHN ANDERSON.
Barber and hair dresser, (one door south Hewitt & Woodward), Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind. Everything in the above business attended to by me in the best style.

C. L. HILL.
Dealer in books and stationery, wall and window paper, all kinds of medical instruments, also manufactures blank books etc. Ft. Wayne.

JOHN M. SHOEMAKER.
Dealer in watches, clocks and jewelry, Plymouth, Ind. Keeps constantly on hand clocks, watches, breast pins, ear rings, finger rings, lockets, etc. Clocks and watches, etc., repaired in the best manner possible.

D. MCWILLIAMS.
Dealer in staple and fancy dry goods, groceries etc., west side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

G. BLAIN & Co.
Druggists and confectioners, west side of Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

S. & M. BECKER.
Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, groceries etc., east side Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

RICE & SMITH.
Dealers in staple and fancy dry goods, family groceries etc., one door south of the Edwards' house, Plymouth, Ind.

ADOLPH MYER.
Dealer in watches, clocks, jewelry and notions east side, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

J. BROWNLEE.
Dealer in dry goods of all kinds, groceries, wares etc., Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

C. HASLINGER & BROS.
Manufacturers of wagons, carriages etc. Blacksmithing, painting and graining done to order. See column.

T. A. LEMON.
Dealer in drugs, medicines, notions, literary magazines, papers, etc., north side LaPorte street, Plymouth, Ind.

T. McDONALD.
Real estate agent and notary public, office in Dickson's hardware store, Plymouth, Ind. Draws deeds, mortgages, bonds, and agreements, sells lands, examines titles and furnishes abstracts of the same, pays taxes and redeems land sold for taxes.

E. PAUL.
Dealer in boots and shoes, manufactures all kinds of home work in his line, Michigan street, Plymouth, Ind.

SEASONED LUMBER.
ANY BILL FOR POPLAR LUMBER—Dry or Green—I am prepared to fill at the LOWEST PRICE, and of the BEST QUALITY, also, SHINGLES on hand constantly.

H. PIERCE.

The Plymouth Weekly Democrat.

VOL. 1.]

PLYMOUTH, INDIANA, THURSDAY, AUGUST 2, 1860.

[NO. 28.]

Wonderful Discovery.

Our astute neighbor of affidavit fame, who swore that Tuesday the 15th day of May was the 14th, and that from the 14th to the 24th of May was only one week, has discovered, he thinks, a blunder in Auditor Fuller's last "annual exhibit," and eekles like a pullet over her first egg. Hear him:

"He (the Auditor) says: 'Grand total collected, \$29,119.56.' In order to get this, he goes on and shows how much was School, State, County, Sinking Fund, Road, Township and School Tax, but he still lacks \$255.75 of the amount. In order to make it balance he adds 'Treasurer's fees for collecting all the above taxes, \$255.75' and that makes up the 'Grand Total.' Now we want to know if the county collected that amount as a part of its revenue, or was it paid out?"

Whether the world will ever appreciate and acknowledge the shrewdness and genius of y^e affidavit man is a matter of some doubt, judging from the past. Common sense people, it is true, can understand the Auditor's report without much difficulty, but our astute neighbor, who has no difficulty in understanding that ten days make a week, or that Tuesday the 15th day of May was the 14th, is completely stumped over it. Every one knows the Treasurer gets a certain per cent. for collecting State, County, Sinking Fund, Road, Township, and Special School Taxes, and that it comes out of these funds. The Auditor, it is true, might have made out the report in a different way, but he could not have made it plainer or more correct than he did had he tried. The fact that our neighbor finds fault with it and endeavors to show that it is incorrect only proves how hard run he is for something to carp at in order to gratify his little petulant soul, and make people believe, the present Auditor is as great a blunder-head as his predecessor. That the present incumbent is infallible, we do not pretend to claim, but if we can not show that his predecessor and step-daddy of y^e affidavit editor, made ten mistakes to his one, in the same length of time, we will yield the point at once. If he were as incompetent and inefficient to the interests of the people as his predecessor proved to be, we should certainly get up a petition inviting him to resign immediately.

In the first part of the article from which we make the above extract y^e affidavit editor insists that the mistakes in the Exhibit at first published were made by Fuller himself, and then indulges in some characteristic twaddle about our magnanimity in taking Fuller's blunders upon ourselves. We stated the truth about the matter in our issue of the 23rd ult., and if y^e affidavit editor don't believe it, he is entirely welcome to disbelieve it. The proof was read by copy, but the compositor failed to correct the mistakes, and being in a hurry we neglected to revise it, as we generally do such matters. Y^e affidavit man seems to think we have a hard case, if so, he must have one of a different kind, or he could never again look an honest man in the face, after swearing five or six times, in one day that he had published certain notices "on the 14th day of May, and once each week thereafter," when in fact they were published on the 15th, and ten days elapsed between the first and second publication. We would not have made such affidavits under the circumstances for his printing office.

In the same article our neighbor says:

"During the time Mr. McDonald was Auditor, they used to make a great fuss about the condensed and unsatisfactory reports he published annually, and now they are satisfied with a report not more than half as long as those they used to grumble at as being too short, and that is so condensed that no person can, by reading it over, form a correct idea of the financial affairs of the county."

If he did make a great fuss about the condensed and unsatisfactory reports he published annually, the Auditor ever made was:

"The receipts and expenditures are all on record in the Auditor's office—open to all for examination, and the county officers are willing to give a certified copy of the same." We might make the same snappish and defiant reply to our neighbor, but will not. If he will signify, as we did, in what particular the last Exhibit is not sufficiently explicit, we promise, at our earliest convenience, to examine the records ourselves, and with the assistance of the Auditor, furnish him all the information he desires. Is this satisfactory, neighbor? You ought not, however, to stretch the blanket quite so tight again as you do in the above extract, lest it tear. It is not true that the last 'Exhibit' is 'not more than half as long as those they used to grumble at.' It is quite as long and full as specific in all essential respects as any ever published over the signature of the 'honest and competent' ex-Auditor.

The above is what was intended by the editor of the Republican of week before last as an answer to the questions we asked Mr. Fuller. He, Fuller, did not have time to attend to the matter—just like Mattie often gets, in a hurry, when he cannot answer to suit him—so the job was turned over to the "old gentleman" to mis-tify, not answer.

The main questions we asked the Auditor, were what had become of certain moneys, and particularly the county's part of the one thousand dollars paid Mr. Vinndge's securities and the jury fees. Not having given any account of these moneys, the Auditor does not pay any attention to the questions, knowing that he is not able to satisfy the people on this point. If the above, from the Republican, will satisfy the people on this subject, then we will acknowledge that we have been very much mistaken in them. The whole thing is an evasion, and is intended to lead the minds of the readers of the Republican away from the real questions. We are very much obliged to our neighbor for the concern he manifests about ourself. The reader will

not fail to see that he is more concerned about that affidavit we made than he is about the thousand dollars or more, Mr. Fuller has not accounted for in his "exhibit."

Club Meeting at Knox—Resolutions.

The following resolutions, adopted at a Club Meeting in Knox on the 18th inst., would have appeared last week, but we had not room for them, and then they came to hand after our paper was nearly up. If our correspondents from Starke will write us by Saturday's mail instead of Tuesday's it will give us much more time, and insure an earlier insertion of what they may desire to have published. We are glad to see that our Starke county friends are organizing. It is but a few weeks now until the elections, and having this District to redeem, we must set about it with increased energy, and not stop until the votes are in the ballot-box. We feel assured that Starke will give a good account of herself at the county elections.

The following resolutions are of the right stamp:

John S. Bender offered the following resolutions:

1. Resolved, That we, the members of the Democratic Club of Knox Township, Starke County, approve of the platform of principles adopted by the Democratic National Convention at Charleston and Baltimore; also the resolutions adopted by the Democratic State Convention at Indianapolis.

2. Resolved, That we believe the principle of non-interference to be a cardinal principle of the Democratic party, and as ancient as free government itself, and that any interference by Congress to obstruct the exercise of a majority when acting within the prescribed limits of the Federal Constitution, is subversive of the principles of Freedom, and presents a feature of modern tyranny approximating that assumed by George III over the Provincial Assembly.

3. Resolved, That we hail with delight the announcement of the nomination of S. A. Douglas and H. V. Johnson for President and Vice President, and we pledge the Democracy of Center Tp. for their support.

W. W. Calkins offered the additional resolutions which were also adopted, unanimously:

1. Resolved, That we are opposed to the doctrine of the power of Congress to intervene in the affairs of the Territories as committed by the Republican party at Chicago, and by the Seceders from the National Democracy at Baltimore; and that it is a cardinal principle of the Democratic faith that all institutions in the Territories, whether of property or other nature, must occupy a common legal basis, without the intervention of Congress either to prohibit or establish the same.

2. That we accept with hopeful zeal the nomination of Stephen A. Douglas and Herschel V. Johnson to the office of President and Vice President of the United States; that, in Mr. Douglas's consistency, experience and sagacity—in his unsectarian patriotism, his indomitable will, and his honest adherence to the principle of non-interference, alike against the violence of an abolition mob and the clamor of Southern Seceders—we recognize that rare combination of qualities which enabled the immortal Jackson to face and destroy the monster of nullification, and which have made the names of the two great statesmen of our time, and the glory of their country; presents an example of energy and pluck which need only be emulated by his supporters to insure his triumphant election.

3. That it is the duty of the United States to afford ample and complete protection to all its citizens, whether at home or abroad, and whether native or foreign born.

A Mighty River.

The Amazon, the largest river in the world has an area of drainage nearly three times as large as that of all the rivers in Europe that empty themselves into the Atlantic. This plain is entirely covered with a dense primeval forest through which the only paths are those made by the river and its innumerable tributaries. This forest is literally impenetrable. Humboldt remarks that two mission stations might be only a few miles apart, and yet the residents would require a day and a half to visit each other along the windings of small streams. Even the wild animals get involved in such impenetrable masses of wood, that they (even the jaguar) live for a long time in the trees, a terror to the monkeys whose domain they have invaded. The trees often measure from eight to ten feet in diameter, and the intervals are occupied by scrub like plants, which here in this tropical region, become aborescent. The origin of the Amazon is unknown. It is navigable for two thousand miles from the ocean; it is nearly one hundred miles wide at the mouth, and in some places six hundred feet deep; and its torrent projects, as it were, into the ocean more than three hundred miles, perceptibly altering its waters at this distance from the American shore.—*South American Traveler.*

DARK HOURS.—There are dark hours that mark the history of the brightest years. For not a whole month in many of the millions of the past, perhaps, has the sun shone brilliantly all the time. There have been cold and stormy days every year, and yet the mist and shadows of the darkest hour disappeared and fled heedlessly. The most cruel ice fetters have been broken and dissolved, and the most furious storm loses its power to harm. And what a parable is this in human life—of our inside world, where the heart works at the shadowing of the dark hour, and many a cold blast chills the heart to its core. But what matters it? man is born a hero, and it is only in the darkness and storms that heroism gains its greatest and its best development, and the storm beats them. Neither give up; while one good power is yours, use it. Disappointment will not be realized. Mortifying failure may attend this effort and that one, but only be honest and struggle on, and it will work well.

THE VIRGINIA.—There is a man in this county who once had a mill, and during the penury of the Mexican war when a great number of our citizens were fighting the battles of our country, and about the time that the gallant Jones, of this county, under Maj. Hogland, was planting the starry flag upon the walls of Chapultepec, this miller declared that he wished every grain of wheat in his mill was so many cannon balls in the hands of the Mexicans to kill American soldiers. That man has made rails, and he is a strong supporter of Lincoln. "Birds of a feather flock together."—*Holmes Co. Farmer.*

THE VIRGINIA.—(Bell and Everett) says that a majority of the Democracy of Spottsylvania county, Virginia, are for Douglas and Johnson.

What the Result Will Be.

The Republican party, which has now become a formidable monster, gloated with success in some of the Northern States, threatens the very existence of our country, gnaws at its vitals, and unless a check be put upon it, must inevitably cause its destruction. Made up of the backs of extinct political parties; disappointed aspirants for office; demagogues of every hue; reckless adventurers who have nothing to lose, and imagine they have everything to gain by radical changes; it presents the aspect of a foe, not dangerous merely in its numerical force, but also in its constituent elements. This party is necessarily sectional. Its object is to array the citizens of one portion of the country against those of the other. Fraud and violence they have used already to effect this end—they are using them still. Their incendiary speeches and books, firing the minds of ignorant men with false instinct, caused them to imbue their hands in innocent blood, and when expiating their crimes in a felon's doom, impudently sought them to regard their condition as martyrdom, and sacrificially canonized those whose guilty souls had been hurried through stained into the presence of their Maker. Their emissaries are even now, plotting at midnight, and maturing schemes of rapine and murder, endeavoring to instill hatred and malice, for supposed wrongs, into the hearts of the ignorant negroes of the South, and to arouse in them a spirit of revenge, which "murder most foul," alone can satisfy.

They dare to avow that they seek the ascendancy of their party only to prostitute the federal Government to their schemes of fraud and violence, and to do under the shadow of the law, what they would not hesitate to accomplish by force of arms, but they dread the vengeance of an outraged community. Ever speculating on mere hypothesis, treating with the mere vapors of over-heated imaginations, dealing with idealities, and disregarding tangible realities, their sophistry is calculated to mislead those who are too apt to content themselves with allowing others to think for them. Hence we see the Republican party enfolded in its embrace the votaries of Spiritualism, Free-love and every other ism with which we are cursed.

But the intelligent masses cannot be beguiled by the soft blandishments of those who in their efforts to raise the degenerate negro, whom the imperative laws of nature have degraded to be the servant of the white, would assure their noble race to a level with the semi-barbarian African.

With the question of slavery in the South we at the North have nothing to do. Each State has a right to regulate its own internal affairs, and the only security for the perpetuity of the Union, depends on a sacred adherence to this principle. Once concede the right of Congress to legislate on the domestic institutions of the States, and the harmony and concord with which the federal compact has been marked must be supplanted by anarchy and confusion.

—*N. Y. Sentinel.*

THE LOUISVILLE JOURNAL makes the following reflections on the manner in which, after the "sober second thought," the nomination of Breckinridge is viewed by the Democracy of Louisville:

"We have watched with considerable interest and no inconsiderable curiosity, the tendency and course of affairs in the Democratic party hereabouts during the last few days. We know some curious facts, but are scarcely prepared to account for them all. On the Sunday when intelligence of the results of the two Democratic Conventions in Baltimore was received here, nearly the whole of the substantial and influential Democrats were disposed to go for Mr. Breckinridge. They continued in this way of thinking, however, only one or two, or at most, three days, and since that time, in spite of the thunder and lightning and hailstones of the Breckinridge organ in our city, they have declared unequivocally for Douglas.

"In the production of this great change, some powerful cause has unquestionably been at work, but we do not pretend to know what it is. Of course we have our suspicions, but the expression of them might do no good. We certainly cannot wonder if our sagacious and fair-minded Democratic friends, looking at what was done in Charleston, and what was done in Baltimore, arrive at the conclusion that Mr. Douglas was scoundrelously treated by a very large portion of the delegates representing the Democracy, and determined not to go, in any event, into what they now see to be a disunion faction, or at least a faction governed and led by a set of violent disunionists for the accomplishment of the great object of disunion. We thought recently that the Breckinridge Democrats were more numerous than the Douglas Democrats here, but our present conviction is that they are not half so numerous."

These are a few of the many indications crowding upon us of a strong reaction rapidly spreading among the Democracy of the South.

For LINCOLN.—There is a man in this county who once had a mill, and during the penury of the Mexican war when a great number of our citizens were fighting the battles of our country, and about the time that the gallant Jones, of this county, under Maj. Hogland, was planting the starry flag upon the walls of Chapultepec, this miller declared that he wished every grain of wheat in his mill was so many cannon balls in the hands of the Mexicans to kill American soldiers. That man has made rails, and he is a strong supporter of Lincoln. "Birds of a feather flock together."—*Holmes Co. Farmer.*

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"The Irrepressible Conflict at the South"

—Preparations for Disunion.

Under the above caption appears rather a remarkable article in the New York *Herald* of Tuesday. We publish it as a link in the chain of evidence that there is a large party in the South who are determined upon accomplishing the disunion of the States, and the formation of a Southern Confederacy. This party support Breckinridge & Lane for the Presidential nominees, not with any hope of electing them, but to secure the election of the Chicago Republican candidates, which it thinks will unite the South and precipitate the revolution it so much desires. That is a portion of the scheme. The disunionists will know that the election of Douglas and Johnson would completely frustrate their designs. While Lincoln and Hamlin have no party in the South and the people of that portion of the Confederacy are united in intense opposition to the doctrines which they represent, it is the reverse with Douglas and Johnson. The latter, if elected, would have a powerful organization in the Southern States to support them, ample to neutralize any schemes of the Disunionists to block the wheels of Government and accomplish a secession. A divided South would defeat the schemes of the Seceders, while united they would be ample to secede and establish a Southern Confederacy. The election of Lincoln and Hamlin would unite the South, and make secession appear to all a necessity to maintain what they claim to be their constitutional rights. Breckinridge, in the present state of public sentiment, can not carry a Northern State. What then is the plain duty of the conservative citizens of the North, those who regard the Union a blessing and desire to perpetuate it? Can it be otherwise than to vote for the men who will have power enough in the South to crush out disunionism? Douglas and Johnson are in the way of the Disunionists. Their election they well know would be to defeat their long cherished plans.

Mr. Breckinridge said in his Frankfort speech last winter that the South would not stand Republican domination. Republican success will be hailed by the disunionists as the justification for secession. They want this result to take place under the administration of Mr. Buchanan, for they calculate upon his aid to carry out their scheme. For that reason they are seeking to precipitate the election of Lincoln. In that event they know they will have no opposition from the General Government under the present Administration in effecting a secession. The plan has been well considered and matured. We have been assured of this by one of the most intelligent men of the South, formerly a resident of this State, who is fully conversant with the sentiments and intentions of those in the South who favor secession, and the means by which they hope to accomplish their ends.

A good many Republicans affect to believe that the cry of "Disunion" is a bug bear to frighten voters. We hope such will awaken to the reality of the Disunion movement. Such is not the sentiment of the loyal citizens of the South. The issue there is Union and Disunion; and while fighting gallantly for Union, and hoping for the best, they have fearful forebodings of the future. They regard Douglas as the man for the present crisis—the pilot who can safely guide the ship of State through the breakers by which she is surrounded. Shall not we of the North, then, confide the destinies of the nation to the man who is equal to the emergency—to one who has the ability, the skill, the experience, and the courage to overcome the difficulties engendered by the fanaticism of the extremes, and unite the nation more firmly by developing the common interests of the whole country? Although we do not agree with all that the *Herald* states, yet we give the article as suggestive of the condition of political affairs at the present time, and as developing the schemes of the Disunionists. The *Herald* says:—*Indiana State Sentinel.*

It is not without the gravest apprehensions for the future that we regard the present threatening appearance of the political horizon. Ever since the meeting of the Charleston Convention the Disunion party in the South has been preparing for the dissolution of the confederacy—an event which, at first regarded with the utmost alarm by the great majority of the people North and South, has come latterly to be looked upon as a foregone conclusion—one which might be temporarily arrested, but which can, by no means, be entirely averted.

It is time, now, that our people should look at this matter as it stands. We feel bound, therefore, to lay before the country this morning the evidence that the South has already made arrangements to secede peacefully from the Union in the event of the election of Lincoln, who seems morally certain to obtain a majority of votes in the electoral college. We commend, then, to the careful attention of our readers the elaborate manifesto of the Hon. Lawrence M. Keitt, and the brief, but no less important, letter of the Hon. William L. Yancey, which will be found in our impression of to-day. We are aware that both these gentlemen are ranked as "fire eaters" at the North, but we know, also, that they represent the general feeling in the cotton States, and that the cry of secession, which was raised four years ago, comes up now with redoubled vigor, and that some of the most prominent Union men in 1856 are now foremost in the ranks of the seceders.

If we examine Mr. Keitt's argument critically, we shall find that his premises are plainly stated, and his conclusions worked out clearly and logically. He employs no bombastic phrases by way of illuination, but writes like a man who expresses the deliberate conviction of a powerful party, rather than one who gives vent to his own crude and ill digested fancies. In his letter the position of the Republican party is

fairly stated. He accepts for the party creed Mr. Sumner's view; first, that slavery is barbarous, and the South necessarily in a savage state; second, that the South being inferior in every way, is to be held tributary to the North, which section hereafter is to be the sole fountain of political power. What follower of Lincoln's banner can deny that these are the issues of his party, as presented by Seward, Sumner, Helper and other leaders and teachers of the Republican masses? Mr. Keitt proceeds to prove that the "impending crisis is upon us"—that the "irrepressible conflict is a living and terrible reality." He asks, pertinently, what would have become of the government had the Black Republicans held the executive power when the John Brown affair took place at Harper's Ferry? His sympathizers would have sided with him as a matter of course, and the land would have been deluged with fraternal blood. The motto of the South is "Equality in the Union, or Independence out of it." If the party which John Brown represented succeed in the next election, "loyalty to the Union will be treason to the South."

Mr. Keitt calls for a union of all parties in the South for Breckinridge and Lane, but he has evidently very little hope of their election. He is prepared for the inevitable result. He advises secession, and points the way toward such a consummation, and closes with a description of the rottenness of our political system, in which, though overdrawn, there is too much that is undeniably true.

The letter of Mr. Yancey advances the same conclusions as that of Mr. Keitt; and since the 10th of June the "League of United Southerners" has not been idle. Already the cotton States are prepared for revolution. The piece is loaded. The torch is lighted. The cannoner stands by his gun waiting for the fatal signal.

It is not alone the evidence of Messrs. Keitt and Yancey which we have upon this subject. The influential Southern presses declare that the issue is between the North and South, as represented by Lincoln and Breckinridge; that the South will be defeated, and that the State Legislatures must be prepared for the worst. In the Gulf States the feeling in favor of secession seems quite unanimous, the border States undecided, and there is a dark cloud which means mischief hanging over Virginia. The great landed proprietors of the South believe that in the event of Lincoln's election, there would be no adequate security for their property, and they are, therefore, preparing to resume the powers delegated to the general government. We cannot resist the conviction that they are terribly in earnest.

That the South can secede, if united in the movement, there is no reasonable doubt. The vote of that section will be given to Breckinridge and Lane. The Southern Senators and members of the House would go to Richmond instead of Washington. Congress being opened in regular form, Mr. Breckinridge would be declared President of the United Southern Republic, and the Government may be organized in a week after the result of the November election is made known. There is really nothing to prevent such action on the part of the South, and there is every reason to deem that it may take place.

In view of this state of things, we deem it to be our duty to warn parties interested of the danger which threatens them. So far as we can see, the Breckinridge movement at the North will avail nothing. Lincoln will be the Northern President and Breckinridge the Southern. The confederation into which our commercial and monetary affairs will be thrown cannot be described. Trade will receive a blow comparable to which the storm of 1857 was a mere flurry; stocks will go down to within a fraction of nothing; all kinds of property will depreciate in value, and the fortunes accumulated by years of toil will be swept away in a moment.

We advise our readers to prepare for the coming crisis. Between this time and November something may be saved from the wreck. Merchants who have dealings with Southern traders will do well to close up such affairs as soon as possible. Holders of Southern State, railway or city stocks, or securities of the general government, should realize upon them at once. Bankers at home and abroad should prepare themselves for the inevitable panic in financial affairs. The crisis is imminent. The dissolution of the Union is a fact already determined upon. Let us be prepared to meet the doom which the trading politicians and crazy fanatics of the day have precipitated upon the republic.

Douglas in Missouri.

The following leading Democratic papers in Missouri have pronounced in favor of the election of the regular nominees, Douglas and Johnson:

Arcadia Prospect, Iron county.
Bulletin, St. Louis.
California News, Monticome county.
Central City Brunswick, Chariton co.
Democratic Gazette, Jackson county.
Daily Morning Herald, St. Louis.
Gazette, St. Joseph, Buchanan county.
Humboldt Democrat, Marion county.
Journal of Commerce, Jackson county.
Jefferson Inquirer, Cole county.
Missouri Republican, St. Louis.
Neosho Herald, Newton county.
Observer, Booneville, Cooper county.
Potter Miner, Washington county.
Plainsdealer, Savannah, Andrew county.
Paris Mercury, Monroe county.
Register, Davis county.
Ste. Genevieve Plainsdealer, Ste. Genevieve.

Tag's Chronicle, St. Louis.
Trenton Herald Grunty county.

The above list is not yet complete. The Democratic candidates for Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and all the State officers have declared for Douglas. So have all the Congressmen, with one or two exceptions. Douglas will get 25,000 maj. in Missouri.

ADVERTISING:
One square 250 Brevier ems or less, three weeks or less, \$2.00; each additional insertion 25 cents. Longer advertisements in proportion—less than half a square to be charged as half a square, and over half a square to be charged as a whole square. A liberal deduction will be made on advertisements inserted longer than one month.
If Legal advertisements must be paid for in advance, on satisfactory security.
If the above terms will be strictly adhered to in every instance.

Our Chip Basket.
If you wish your life to end well, spend it well.

The easiest thing for a negro to do. Keep dark.

Be true to all; we may be true to the bad without being false to the good.

Many a man is a perfect stranger to himself, never having had even an introduction.

A woman may speak as many tongues as she will, but don't let her do it with too long a one of her own.

Many writers profess to teach people "how to live." Culprits on the scaffold would like to learn.

True goodness is in one respect like the glow-worm; it shines most when no eyes but those of Heaven are upon it.

The woodman who "spared that tree" has run short of wood, and is almost splitting with vexation to know how green he was.

Time is the cradle of thought. Time will wear out the clothing of thought when reason and common sense come to the fashion.

Old gentleman (affectionately.)—My son, why do you chew that filthy tobacco? Precious youth, (stiffly.)—To get the juice out of it old codger.

Snooks observed to Jones that an officer in the army had left his house without paying rent. "Oh," exclaimed Jones, "you mean the left tenant."

A Southern editor thinks that Mr. Lincoln "must be crazy." Unquestionably, if the picture of him in Harper is correct, he is physically deranged.

The Philadelphia *Gazette*, speaking of a new prima donna, says: "Her voice is as soft as a roll of velvet, and as tender as a pair of slop-shop pantaloons."

The St. Paul *Pioneer* says Minnesota has already had this year an emigration of 10,000 actual settlers, and farming interests were never more promising.

Profane swearing is now punished in Pennsylvania by a fine not exceeding one hundred dollars or imprisonment not exceeding three months, or both, at the discretion of the Court.

A Wisconsin boy has made a clock, entirely of pine except the cogs which are hickory, and the only tool he used was a jack-knife. Besides doing the ordinary duties of a clock, it denotes the day of the week and month.

A Dutchman was relating his marvelous escape from drowning, when thirteen of his companions were lost by upsetting of the boat, and he alone was saved. "And how did you escape their fate?" inquired one of his hearers. "I did not go in to bathe," was the Dutchman's placid answer.

A new invention for binding grain in the sheaf has been made, and is in use in the western part of the State. The Rochester *Union* says of it: "It is really attached to reaping machines, and by it one man can easily bind the grain into sheaves as fast as the reaper cuts, and all before it falls to the ground. The labor of four or five men can be saved by one of these implements, and the work can be better done than by hand."

The Prince of Wales.

St. Johns, N. F., Wednesday, July 25.