

Bedford



Inquirer

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From the London Times, December 3. The London Times on Gov. Brown, England and the Free States.

At the great book sale which is going on at Paris a complete copy of Marat's *Ami du Peuple* brought a large sum. M. Solar was unrivalled in the diligence with which he collected the fugitive literature of the French Revolution, and many a pamphlet or broadside in his collection, which was worth nothing sixty years ago, is now eagerly sought for by the curious. Nothing, indeed, is more interesting than such specimens of political eccentricity. To read on the old original yellow paper the monstrous sentiments of men who at a time of commotion have gained power over the minds of their contemporaries has a singular attraction. Should any one at the present day be disposed to form such a collection for the benefit of posterity, he should certainly take care to include in it, the Message of Gov. Joseph E. Brown to the legislature of Georgia—a document which the future historian of the United States will hardly fail to quote as illustrating the height to which party madness reached at the time of the great Presidential election of 1850.

We have already alluded to this preposterous composition, which in parts seems more like a burlesque of the Southern political style than a serious State paper, but it would be a vain attempt to convey a notion of its contents except by something like an abstract, which we will therefore give our readers. Governor Brown, though as pretentiously logical as a French pamphleteer, sets out with a principle which, if carried into action, will involve the Georgians in war, not only with New England, but with the British empire and every power in Europe. He bases the morality of retaliation on the fact that the Northerners are grossly dishonest in neglecting to capture fugitive slaves, inasmuch as they inherit the fortunes made by Northern Slaveholders in old times, and also themselves make money by manufacturing and selling cotton which is the produce of slave labor. This argument is so conclusive in the eyes of the Governor that he devotes something like a column of our type to its illustration.

Governor Brown's theory is, that in selling negroes sixty years ago the Northerners consented for the quiet possession of them and their property for ever. To prevent the slaves from being introduced into the States, they were to be carried to the Northern States and carrying them back again is as great an invasion of Southern rights as if the Charleston or Savannah authorities were to seize a Yankee trader's stock of goods. It is, of course, escaped the zealous Governor that this theory applies equally to England. Our forefathers were large slave traders, our fortunes have been increased by selling negroes to the American planters, and yet we previously and dishonestly declare that a free man directly he touched British ground. Accordingly, every right of retaliation which the Southern States have against Massachusetts they have also against England. Should then, the mild wisdom of the Governor prevail, and a Southern confederacy be established on Brownite principles, we must expect to have some very peremptory demands made on us, and in case of refusal, to be treated even as the Northern Freesoilers. What measures are to be adopted against them, it may, therefore, be interesting to inquire. We are told that "probably the records of no State or nation in Christendom are more blackened with the deep stain of disgrace caused by a willful violation of public faith" than those of Massachusetts through its anti-slavery legislation. "If our merchant goes there to trade, and carries with him his slave as a body servant (which he has as much natural right to do as a citizen of Massachusetts to carry his baggage with him when he travels through Georgia,) the laws of that State take from him his property, and refuse to permit him to bring it with him when he returns to his home." The infamy of such conduct urges the Governor to seek a remedy, and he finds it in international law. "All writers on government" acquiesce in the justice of reprisals when the citizens of one State are injured by the public acts of another. It is the duty of Georgia, therefore, whenever one of her citizens, no matter how humble, is robbed of his property, to demand prompt compensation, and in default, "to make reprisals, by seizing the property of the offending State or nation, wherever it is to be found." The law of nations does not confine the injured State to the seizure of the public property of the offending State. In short, Gov. Brown recommends to the Legislature the passing of a law to empower the Governor to "seize such amount of the money or property of such offending and faithless State which may be found within the limits of this State as may be amply sufficient fully to indemnify."—The Governor is throughout rather redundant in style—"such citizen of this State who may have been robbed of his property by the failure of such faithless State to discharge its constitutional obligations." But this is not all. The Northerners are not only to be robbed every time a State refuses to aid in catching a negro, but they are to be murdered with impunity. In the history of the French Convention nothing more atrocious is recorded than the proposal of Gov. Brown, that the "Penal Code and all other laws of this State which protect the lives, liberty and property of the citizens of other States while in this State, be repealed," so far as regards any State which refuses to recognize the owner's property in his slave within its limits. The only excuse for him is that he is probably writing a "sensational" message, and knows that his counsels will never be adopted. The people of Massachusetts, Vermont, Michigan, Maine, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York and Wisconsin, as being

the principal offenders, would at once be declared "without the protection of the laws of this State," and it would rest with the Governor to restore them to such protection when their respective governments should have met the views of the Southern party.

After this, even the mad scheme of prohibiting trade with the Abolition States, by discriminating duties in favor of those whose legislation is more satisfactory, seems quite natural. It is recommended that a differential duty of twenty-five per cent. shall be laid on the production of every State which neglects to carry out the principles of the Fugitive Slave Law, and a system of inclosure is to be established in order to discover what amount of Northern goods is sold yearly in the State. If these remedies fail, the Governor recommends secession, sending not to recognize that his former proposals involve not only secession but war. The act of secession, he thinks, would be easy enough. Should the U. S. government prosecute any Georgian citizen for treason and take his life. "I should retaliate promptly by seizing and hanging upon the nearest tree two of the subjects of such government for each citizen of Georgia whose life should be thus illegally taken." The remainder of the message is devoted to a view of Southern prospects, which the Governor thinks most cheering. England is dependent on cotton, and therefore would have to be friendly to the cotton States. As to negro insurrection, he does not believe in it. "Our slaves are usually under the eyes of their masters and overseers. Few of them can read or write. They are not permitted to travel on our railroads or other public conveyance. They have no mail facilities, no means of communication with each other at a distance." "They feel and recognize their inferiority as a race, and their dependence on their owners, whose smile of approbation constitutes their highest enjoyment." Hence a general rebellion is impossible, though, perhaps, occasionally there might occur trifling disturbances, "which would oblige us promptly to execute the slaves who should have departed from the path of duty." On the other hand, in the North there is likely to be an insurrection of the poor white against the rich white. There the white man performs menial duties which in the South he shrinks from. In Georgia the white does not belong to the menial class. "The negro is in no sense of the term his equal. He blacks no master's boots, and bows the knee to no one, save God alone. In the North it is far otherwise, and at some future time the white laborer may require satisfaction for past injustice and assert the principle recognized in the South, that the true aristocracy is not an aristocracy of wealth, but of color and conduct." Such are the auspices under which the Southern States are asked to destroy the Union, which has lasted eighty years, and given them a place among the first nations of the earth. The world will judge for itself what are the chances of a federation in which Governor Brown shall be a leading spirit.

South Carolina.

This State, by her Convention, on Thursday, 20th ultimo, at about one o'clock P. M., voted herself out of the Union. The following is the Ordinance of Secession, with the remarks in connection with the act:

THE ORDINANCE OF SECESSION.

Mr. Inglis made the report of the committee to prepare and draft an ordinance proper to be adopted by the Convention, as follows: An Ordinance to dissolve the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States united with her under the compact, entitled the Constitution of the United States of America.

"We the people of the State of South Carolina, in Convention, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, That the ordinance adopted by us in Convention on the 23d day of May, A. D. 1778, whereby the Constitution of the United States of America was ratified, and also all acts and parts of acts of the General Assembly of this State, ratifying the amendments of the said Constitution, are hereby repealed, and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and the other States, under the name of the United States of America, is hereby dissolved."

The ordinance was taken up, and passed by a unanimous vote of 169, votes, at a quarter past one o'clock. The vote was taken at 15 minutes past one o'clock. As soon as its passage was known without the doors of the convention, it rapidly spread on the streets, and the large crowd there collected evidenced their approval with immense cheering.

Mr. Miles moved that the clerk telegraph to the members of Congress representing the State at Washington; which was carried unanimously.

Mr. De Saussure moved that the ordinance be engrossed on parchment, under the directions of the Attorney General, and be signed by the president and members this evening, at Institute Hall, and that it be placed among the archives of the State.

The hour of half past six o'clock was agreed upon as the hour to proceed to Institute Hall for the purpose of signing the ordinance.

DEBATE ON THE PASSAGE OF THE ORDINANCE.

Judge Magrath—I think the special matter of this ordinance should be immediately considered. To my understanding there is no collector of the port, nor postmaster, now within the limits of South Carolina. What you have done to-day has extinguished the authority of every man in South Carolina deriving his authority from the general government. I am in favor of this body making such provisional arrangements as may be necessary in the interval which may exist between this moment and the

time the Legislature may act. I am not, however, to be implicated as sanctioning the idea that there is no lawful authority within the limits of the State except the general government.

Mr. Gregg—After South Carolina has abrogated the Constitution of the United States are its laws still in force? I think not. All the laws of Congress fall instantly to the ground on the passage of the act of Secession.

Mr. Cheves—An immense chasm has been made in law. It is necessary that, to avoid inconvenience to the people, we should make temporary arrangements to carry on the government.

Mr. Gregg—There is no law on the subject of the collection of duties in South Carolina, now that we have accomplished the work of forty years.

Mr. Hayne—The Congress of the United States is no longer our government. It will be for our Legislature to say what law of the United States shall be continued, and what not. The simple act of secession does not abrogate all laws. We have a great many laws on our own statute books which were passed by the Governor and Privy Council.

Mr. Gregg—The congressional laws for collection of the revenue are for the support of the federal government at Washington. All the post office laws fall on our dissolution of that government.

Mr. Miles—We have now to deal with stern facts and realities. We must prevent confusion and anarchy in the derangement of our government affairs. Things most, for the present, remain in statu quo, or confusion will arise.

Mr. Hayne—Sudden action is injurious. Mr. Chesnut—Two questions are involved: Power and duty. We must preserve our people not only from inconvenience, but from a chaotic condition. We must revise such laws as are best adapted to preserve us from calamities. As to our duty, will you turn the ship of State adrift? What becomes of her officers?

Mr. Maseyck—There is no duty collector now for the ports. So too with the post office. All are swept off by this act. My opinion is that the present system of postal arrangements is a nuisance. The public would be better served by private parties between the cities—like the system in Philadelphia and New York. Have a postage of one cent instead of three cents, and to less important places make it ten cents or more.

Mr. Calhoun—We have pulled the temple down that has been built for three quarters of a century. We must now clear the rubbish away and reconstruct another. We are now homeless, we must secure ourselves for storms.

Mr. Durkin—If that ordinance of secession be passed things will go on in the custom house and post office exactly as now until other arrangements are made by the convention. There is nothing in the ordinance to effect the dignity, honor or welfare of the State of South Carolina. We must keep the wheels of government going. The constitution of the United States is not entirely abrogated by the ordinance. What is the legal tender for the payment of debts if it is not the gold and silver of the United States?

Mr. Carville said the present officers of revenue would be continued till the act of the Legislature authorized otherwise.

Mr. Brown—There is no longer any communication with the government from which we are just separated.

Mr. Durkin—The spirit of the ordinance is temporarily suspended till we treat with the general government.

Mr. Gregg—The President of the United States has thrown down the gauntlet in his message. He has said that it is his duty to collect the revenue, and he will do it. On one side the federal government claims the right and declares the intention to execute the power of collecting the revenue in our ports. On the other side we have declared that we are free. I desire no compromise. It is necessary to maintain that from 15 to 30 per cent. of duties imposed by the Congress of the United States should be continued to be levied, otherwise our people will suffer terrible calamity. As to the carrying of the mails, let a present contract be assumed by South Carolina instead of the United States.

Mr. Rhett—This great revolution must go on with as little damage as possible to the country. By making the federal agents ours, the machinery will move on. The federal laws of taxation must not exist over us; we are now contending for the great principle of taxation. I trust the present system of taxation has fallen forever.

Mr. Barnwell—We have seceded from the United States and established our independence. We can't allow the United States to exercise authority over us any more. Let the postal convenience be sacrificed, if necessary. There never was anything purchased worth having unless at the cost of sacrifice.

Mr. Maseyck—In regard to the mail, all restrictions must be removed. Let us appoint our own officers. Let the collector of the port battle with the difficulties as they come.

At 8.40 P. M. the convention took a recess to meet at Institute Hall, at 6.30, for the purpose of signing the ordinance.

As the convention were leaving St. Andrew's Hall, the officers of St. Michael's Episcopal Church pealed forth 'Old Lang Syne' and other airs.

The convention, which passed the above ordinance, consisted of 169 members, elected not by the people but by those who either own 50 Acres of land or a House and lot: for that State with all her boasted democracy, has never been democratic enough to do away with the property qualifications for voters, and hence denies to the poor man the privilege of saying who shall rule over him. It will be seen that the

seceders, after their action, were very much frightened. They undertook to break up the government, but made no provision to institute another, showing conclusively that they were governed by passion and had cut loose from all dictates of reason. It will be found in a few days that they have involved themselves in anarchy and confusion, and that destitution, distress and misery will inevitably overwhelm them, such as no man can estimate. Poor blinded fanatical South Carolina.

Articles from Mr. Lincoln's Home Journal.

Extracts from the Chicago Democrat have been freely circulated, North and South, as from "Mr. Lincoln's home organ," and as they are uniformly of an ultra and violent stamp, it has become necessary to disavow them. The Springfield Journal, which speaks for Mr. Lincoln, says:

"Were the character of the Chicago Democrat understood at the South as it is here in Illinois, Mr. Lincoln would not be held responsible for such sensation articles as the above. It is certain that during the entire canvass which has just closed, the Chicago Democrat, if it did not openly oppose, did all it could, by boldly and persistently misrepresenting the principles of the Republican party, to defeat the election of Mr. Lincoln to the Presidency. It is hardly necessary for us to say, from what we know of Mr. Lincoln, that his insulting tone in no manner reflects his feelings or opinions. He stands firmly and immovably upon the platform of the Republican party, and is a believer in the principles therein enunciated; but in the midst of the popular triumph which these principles have achieved, neither he nor the Republicans as a party, assume to indulge in any such strain of offensive taunt and ridicule. We feel satisfied that he will do his duty fearlessly in any emergency that may arise, but he will do it with a constant regard to all the rights which are guaranteed to the several States under the Constitution. The coarse language of the Democrat finds no sympathy anywhere except among a few Democrat papers North, which are unapologetic enough, by giving circulation to such intemperate articles, to seek to intensify the present excitement at the South. We would only say, in conclusion, that the fire eaters of that section, who are now making use of it in handbill form, as a pretext for attempting to carry out their disunion threats, are sadly in need of a rational argument for their incipient treason."

STAND FIRM—BE TRUE.—We feel indignant, sometimes, when we hear timid Republicans counseling an abandonment in part of Republican ground. We are asking for nothing that is not clearly right. We have done nothing wrong—we have nothing to apologize for—nothing to take back, as a party. We have fought a hard battle—we have come out of it victorious, and shall we now call back the routed flying enemy, and basely surrender all that we have gained? Never! Let us stand firm as the eternal hills upon the Republican platform, and "turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it." Some there are who are counseling Mr. Lincoln to take into his Cabinet two or three gentlemen who do not agree with him politically. They do not know the man. On the 17th of June, 1858, in a speech delivered in this city, Mr. Lincoln said:

"Our cause, then, must be entrusted to, and conducted by, its own untainted friends—those whose hands are free, whose hearts are in the work, who do care for the result. Two years ago the Republicans of the nation mustered over thirteen hundred thousand strong. We did this under the single impulse of resistance to a common danger, with every external circumstance against us. Of strange, discordant, and even hostile elements, we gathered from the four winds, and formed, and fought the battle through, under the constant hot fire of a disciplined, proud and pampered enemy. Did we brave all this to faller now, when that enemy is wavering, disaffected and beligerent? The result is not doubtful. We shall not fail—if we stand firm we shall not fail. Wise counsels may accelerate, or mistakes delay it, but sooner or later, the victory is sure to come." The victory has come, brilliant, glorious, overwhelming. Mr. Lincoln himself led the triumphant host. The people have intrusted their cause to him, knowing his hands to be free, his heart in the work, and that he does care for the result. Will he entrust it to now, think you, to those who are not 'his own untainted friends'? Will he call around him a hostile Cabinet, and reward with office and honor the very men whom the people have repudiated? We do not speak as one clothed with authority, but we are satisfied that he will do no such thing. Abraham Lincoln never betrayed a trust, never violated a promise, never deceived a friend, and now, when a free and mighty people have crowned him with the highest honor of earth, we do not think he will begin that work. He will carry out the policy of the Republican party, and the two millions of freemen composing that party should rally around him, cheer and sustain him. Let there be no wavering, no faltering now, no treacherous counsel, no base surrender of principle. Let there be justice, moderation, prudence, but unflinching firmness. We have undertaken, in the language of Mr. Lincoln, to "turn this Government back into the channel in which the framers of the Constitution originally placed it." Let us do it.

THE UNION, IT MUST BE PRESERVED.—There are not a few who seem to think that the Union will be dissolved whenever the South

Carolina secession Convention passes a resolution to that effect. The Union cannot be dissolved by the passage of resolutions. South Carolina may resolve that she is no longer a part of this Union. She may hold secession meetings, mount disunion cockades, plant palmetto trees, make palmetto flags, trample under foot the glorious flag of our country, and proclaim from the housetops her treason and her shame, but all this will not dissolve the Union. She may compel her citizens to resign official place held under the Federal Government—she may close her courts and post offices, and put her own people to a great deal of inconvenience and trouble, but she will still be in the Union, unmolested. She cannot get out of this Union until she conquers this Government. The revenue must be collected at her ports, and any resistance on her part will lead to war. At the close of that war we can tell with certainty whether she is in or out of the Union. While this Government endures there can be no disunion. If South Carolina does not obstruct the collection of the revenue at her ports, nor violate any other Federal law, there will be no trouble, and she will not be out of the Union. If she violates the laws, then comes the tug of war. The President of the United States, in such an emergency, has a plain duty to perform. Buchanan may shrink it, or the emergency may not exist during his administration. If not, then the Union will last through his term of office. If he overtakes, on the part of South Carolina, takes place on or after the 1st of March, 1861, then the duty of executing the laws will devolve upon Mr. Lincoln. The laws of the United States must be executed—the President has no discretionary power on the subject—his duty is emphatically pronounced in the Constitution. Mr. Lincoln will perform that duty. Disunion, by armed force, is treason, and treason must and will be put down as all hazards. This Union will not and cannot be dissolved until this Government is overthrown by the traitors who have raised the secession flag. Can they overthrow it? We think not. They may disturb its peace, they may interrupt the course of its prosperity, they may cloud its reputation for stability, but its inequality will be restored, its prosperity will return, and the stain upon its national character will be transferred and remain an eternal blot on the memory of those who caused the disorder. Let the secessionists understand, let the press proclaim it, let it fly on the wings of the lightning, and let it be a thunderbolt among those low plotting treason in Convention, that the Republican party, that the great North, aided by hundreds of thousands of patriotic men in the Slave States, have determined to preserve the Union—peaceably if they can, forcibly if they must.

Commerce of South Carolina.

A commercial writer in the New York Herald makes a pertinent reply to a late article in the Charleston Mercury in reference to the prospective commerce of South Carolina as an independent power. We extract as follows:

"The Mercury commits some obvious, though not unimportant errors. Vessels sailing from Charleston for Liverpool or Havre, after as before the 18th of December, will be required before they can discharge cargo in either of those ports, to present a proper clearance, signed by a United States officer. If they have no such clearance, they will probably be seized and detained as suspicious craft. Neither the Government of Great Britain nor that of France will recognize her. South Carolina is not and will not for some time be known in Europe as an independent nation. And any vessel which goes to sea under her flag, and with papers signed only by her officials, will be a lawful prize by any cruiser, and will not be suffered to enter any commercial port.—Until the Government of the United States shall recognize the independence of South Carolina, she cannot carry on any foreign trade with any commercial nation under the sun."

"The Mercury makes an appeal to the foreign Consuls at Charleston. It is apparently unaware of the fact that these Consuls are accredited to the United States, and that their functions cease the instant Charleston ceases to be a United States port. From the hour of the secession of South Carolina, it will not contain a single foreign Consul within its borders. If the United States Government should resolve to suffer the revenue laws to be evaded with impunity at the port of Charleston, there will be nothing, after secession, to prevent a smart import trade at that port. But the merchants of Charleston may as well understand at once that, from the hour the United States Collector resigns to the day the Independence of South Carolina is recognized by the United States and by the rest of the world, not a bale of cotton or a dollar's worth of any other produce can be exported from Charleston."

A GOOD CHARACTER.

A good character in a young man is what a firm foundation is to the architect: whoever proposes to erect a building on it can build with safety; but let a single part of that be defective, and ten to one the edifice he erects on it will tumble down at last, and mingle all that was built on it in ruins. Without a good character poverty is a curse; with it, it is scarcely evil. All that is bright in the hope of youth, all that is calm and blissful in the sober scene of life, all that is soothing in the vale of years centers on and is derived from good character.

Young men particularly, should remember that it is better to be alone than to be in bad company.

The Census of Pennsylvania.

COUNTIES.	Population in 1850.	Population in 1860.	Increase.	Ratio per cent.
Adams	25981	27977	1996	7
Allegheny	138220	150074	11854	8
Armstrong	23264	23114	654	2
Beaver	26689	23821	2868	11
Bedford	23052	22983	669	3
Blair	21777	27785	6008	27
Bradford	42831	50946	8115	19
Bucks	56091	63993	7902	14
Butler	20346	23723	3377	17
Cambria	17773	22313	4540	25
Carbon	15686	21237	5551	35
Centre	23265	27087	3822	16
Chester	66428	74749	8321	12
Clarion	25955	25575	380	1
Cleaveland	12738	18225	5487	43
Clearfield	11207	17722	6515	58
Columbia	17710	24608	6898	39
Montour	13239	13110	129	1
Crawford	37849	40041	2192	5
Cumberland	24227	40402	16175	67
Dauphin	33754	43840	10086	30
Delaware	21679	29015	7336	34
Elk	3331	5848	2517	75
Erie	38742	49697	10955	28
Fayette	20112	40195	20083	100
Franklin	43904	42252	1652	4
Fulton	7567	9140	1573	20
Greene	22126	24406	2280	10
Huntingdon	24786	26167	1381	5
Juniata	27170	33869	6699	24
Lancaster	13518	18414	4896	36
Lawrence	13099	16300	3201	25
Lebanon	38944	41661	2717	7
Lehigh	25171	30300	5129	20
Luzerne	23270	33823	10553	45
Lycoming	50072	51089	1017	2
M'Kean	25257	37590	12333	48
Mercer	5254	9000	3746	71
Monroe	33172	37164	3992	12
Mifflin	14390	16378	1988	14
Mill	13270	18805	5535	42
Montgomery	68291	70494	2203	3
Northampton	40235	47775	7540	19
Northumberland	23272	29057	5785	24
Perry	20088	22940	2852	14
Philadelphia	408762	608834	159272	38
Pike	5881	7465	1479	25
Potter	6048	11467	5419	89
Schuylkill	60713	90173	29460	48
Somerset	24416	29020	4604	19
Sullivan	3694	4140	446	4
Susquehanna	28688	36665	7977	28
Tioga	23978	31217	7239	30
Union	26083	35422	9339	36
Snyder	18310	25189	6879	37
York	13671	19229	5558	41
Warren	44989	47319	2330	5
Wayne	21300	31172	10182	48
Westmoreland	61726	54020	7706	12
Wyoming	10655	12644	1989	18
York	67450	68888	10638	16

Total. 2,311,776 2,913,441 601,665 26

NOTES.

*Part of Montour county was re-annexed to Columbia in 1853.

†The population of Forest was returned with that of Jefferson in 1850.

‡Snyder county was formed from Union in 1855.

THE TERMS OF UNION.—We have before alluded to the one sided compromises proposed to satisfy the South. They all look to concession to the South and not by it. The South demands all that is contained in the Breckinridge platform, and will be content with nothing less. As Wigfall says: "When two ride one horse, one must ride behind and that the South will not do." The quarrel between the two sections is to be settled upon the plan of reconciliation between the two Deacons. Deacon A. called on Deacon B., to whom he had not spoken for fourteen years, and said: "Brother B., I've come to propose to you that we settle our difficulty, and be friends. We will compromise the matter, and live in peace hereafter, for I'm getting old, and quarrels don't become Christian men, getting ready for the next world."

"Very well, Brother A.," says B., "what are the terms of the compromise you propose?" "Why," replied Deacon A., "you must give up, for I can't."

President Buchanan is again verifying the truth that 'no man can serve two masters.' His wavering, shifting policy is not only the worst that could be adopted for the country, but the most unwise he could have adopted for himself. He is contriving to alienate the respect of each section without gaining that of the other. Secretary Cobb leaves him because he half promised to defend the Union, and Secretary Cass leaves him because he fails to keep even that half promise. He is throwing away the greatest opportunity ever a President had of achieving honorable position in history as the preserver of his Country; and yet he so vacillates that even the traitors he encourages cannot respect him.—*Ab. Eve. Journal.*

A NAME FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC.—A correspondent writing to the Columbia South Carolinian from "up country" wants the true name of the new Republic "Columbia Republic," and says:

"Give us the true Columbus and the Yankee may have the false Americanus Vesputius." The Louisville Journal says that if the "up country" writer wants the true name he must remember that Christoval Colon discovered America, and so the "Colon Republic" would be proper. It would also be judicious, for should the new Republic, in the process of time, divide, one fraction might be called the "Colon" and the other the "Semi-Colon."

"The South does not intend to leave the Union," says Senator Johnson of Tennessee. We have always said so, but are glad to have Mr. Johnson's endorsement of our opinion.—Nobody knows better than he