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tording to these terms.

TENRIAL LIST FOR NOVEMBER,

H TERM, 1800, FIRST WEEK. Isett, Wigton & Co. A. J. Wigton & Bro. Saml. B. McFeaters vs Joshua Johns. Same Benjamin Beers, et al. Jehn Jacobs. Wm. Brewster rs John Jacobs.
rs M. J. Martin, et al.
rs George Bell.
rs B. X. Blair.
rs Thomas Weston. Clement's beirs John Gearhart D. Logan vs B. X. Blair.
J. & J. A. Hagerty vs Thomas Weston.
J. A. Hagerty vs Same.
E. J. Dougherty, indorsee vs Jacob Cresswell.

John Hutchison M. Wallace M. Wallace
"John Lyon, et al.
"John S. Robinson
Sarah Shaffer
"S. L. Keen
George Householder
Milliken, for use
Jacob Fisher
Lyon Gestler James Gordon Joseph S. Reed Samo Silas Lock's use Horstman Bro. & Co. Moses Robison, for use Huntingdon County T. M. Owens, Adm'r Jas. R. Crownover Morris, Fasker & Co. Barndollar, Lowry & Co. William Crotsley Thomas Weston, Jr. Perot & Bro. Jas. Wall

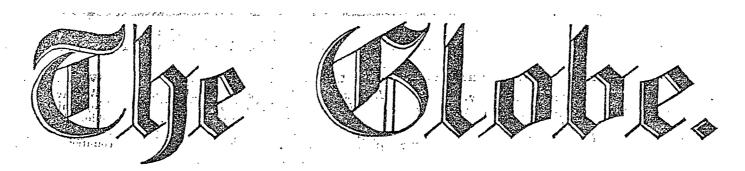
SECOND WEEK. vs M. Funk, et al, vs Wm. McCauley, et al. vs Thomas Ewing, et al. Silas Lock. George Berkstresser. Wilson & Gorsuch. Wison & Gorsuch.
Abraham Grubb, et al.
John McComb.
Mary A. Shearer.
J. & D. Hamilton.
Cresswell & Williams. ts the B. T. Imp't Co.
semi Anthracite Co.
se Benjamin Ramsey.
s. J. H. Dell & Co.
ws William McClure. J. Saxtom, Committee &c. Hugh Seeds. Wm. Crownover. Harrison & Mattern. vs Osborn & Cresswell.
vs Abraham Kurtz, et al.
vs Thomas Weston.
vs Harrison & Couch. Jon. Wall. COURT AFFAIRS---NOV. TERM 1860.

David Beck, farmer, Warriorsmark. Robert Barr, farmer, Jackson. Benjamin Baker, farmer, Tod. Wesley Crotsley, farmer, Cass. Henry Canan, chairmaker, Morris. Asa Corbin, farmer, Union. George Davis, Jr., farmer, Marris. Robert Fleming, farmer, Jackson. Samuel Goshern, farmer, Tell. George Gansimore, farmer, Warriorsmark. William Hight, laborer, Barree. James Harper, clerk, Cromwell. Daniel Kyper, farmer, Oneida. Henry Miller, farmer, Juniata. Simon McGarvey, farmer, Shirley. Thos. Monteague, of John, lumbe'n, Dublin. Benjamin Neff, farmer, Porter. John Oaks, farmer, Jackson. Samuel Pheasant, farmer, Cass. Elisha Shoemaker, Jr., farmer, Oncida. Isaac Wolverton, millwright, Brady. Robert Wilson, farmer, West. Marshall Yocum, laborer, Union. Edmund Yocum, farmer. Walker.

GRAND JURORS.

TRAVERSE JURORS-FIRST WEEK. Jesse Rutter, farmer, Springfield. Daniel Bolinger, farmer, Tell. William Burket, carpenter, Warriorsmark. William Boate, collector, Huntington. Jacob Booher, farmer, Springfield. Robert Baird, M. D., Shirley. Jonathan Cree, farmer, Dublin. Richard Cunningham, farmer, Jackson. Joseph Cornelius, farmer, Cromwell. J. M. Cunningham, carpenter, Huntingdon. James Clark, Sr., merchant, Warriorsmark. Jacob Fink, farmer, Penn. Abednego Grazier, farmer, Warriorsmark. James Goodrich, farmer, Henderson. Israel Graffius, tinner, Alexandria. Jesse Gorsuch, farmer, Oneida. David Hawn, farmer, Juniata. George Hartley, teacher, Huntingson. James Hamilton, farmer, Henderson. John Hall, farmer, Oneida. William Harper, J. P., Dublin. Jackson Harmon, cabinetmaker, Jackson. James Isett, farmer, Penn. John Irvin, farmer, Jackson. Robert B. Jones, farmer, Tell. James R. Lane, farmer, Cromwell. Miles Lewis, farmer, West. William Madden, farmer, Springfield. Charles McCarthey, farmer, Clay. Peter Myers, tailor, Shirley. Daniel Neff, farmer, Porter. George Numer, farmer, Henderson. James Neely, farmer, Dublin. James Oliver, farmer, Franklin. Geo. W. Owens, gentleman, Warriorsmark. William Rothrock, brewer, Huntingdon. Samuel Sharrer, farmer, Shirley. Thomas Sankey, farmer, Henderson. James Saxton, coal merchant, Huntingdon. John Steel, farmer, West. George M. Smelker, farmer, Shirley. John H. Stonebraker, potter, Franklin. Daniel Teague, farmer, Cromwell. George S. Tate, gentleman, Carbon. William B. White, farmer, Juniata. John Woodring, drover, Franklin. Edward Zerner, farmer, Shirley. David Zentmire, farmer, Franklin.

TRAVERSE JURORS-SECOND WEEK. Alexander Baker, farmer, Morris. Peter M. Bare, merchant, Shirley. Jacob Baker, farmer, Springfield. Wm. Copley, Jr., blacksmith, Warriorsmark Adolphus Cunningham, farmer, Penn. Benjamin Corbin, farmer, Oneida. Elijah Curfman, farmer, Cass. Lewis Carothers, carpenter, Cromwell. George Dare, clerk, Franklin. Samuel Douglas, farmer, Shirley. Wm. Drake, coachmaker, Shirleysburg Isaac Enyeart, farmer, Cromwell. Tobias Foreman, laborer, Morris. Wm. II. Gorsuch, merchant, Shirley. David S. Henderson, shoemaker, Alexandria. Elijah G. Heck, plasterer, Clay. Daniel Harris, carpenter, Penn. Isaac Kurtz, farmer, Walker. A. B. Lang, farmer, Walker. Jno. A. McPherran, farmer, Franklin. Thos. Monteague, carpenter, Franklin. John Moore, inn keeper, West. H. L. McCarthy, surveyor, Brady. John R. McCartney, farmer, Henderson. Saml. S. Marks, carpenter, Franklin. Daniel Piper, blacksmith, Alexandria. Wm. Philips, merchant, Alexandria. Samuel Ralston, J. P., Warriorsmark. John Simons, miller, Franklin. Peter Shaver, Hill Valley, farmer, Shirley. Richard Silverthorn, farmer, Tell. Frederick Snyder, farmer, Henderson. Henry Swoope, farmer, Walker. Jno. B. Thompson, farmer, Franklin. Leonard Weaver, farmer, Hopewell. Henry S. Wilson, surveyor, Oneida.



WILLIAM LEWIS -PERSEVERE.- Editor and Proprietor.

VOL. XVI.

HUNTINGDON, PA., OCTOBER 31, 1860.

NO. 19.

Political.

SENATOR DOUGLAS AND THE LECOMPTON CONSTITUTION. A SINGULAR CHARGE AND ITS REFUTATION:

An attempt has recently been made by the Breckinridge and Lane Club of Leavenworth, Kansas Territory, to prove that Senator Douglas suggested to John Calhoun the plan of

submitting the slavery clause which was adopted by the Convention which framed the Lecompton Constitution. The letters, upon which this charge is based, have been extensively circulated in the Breckinridge, and some of the Republican papers,

Mr. Douglas has had his attention directed to the matter, and has given the whole charge a most direct and unqualified denial. In his speech at Milwaukee, on the 13th inst., he

thus disposes of it: An Abolition newspaper has just been placed in my hands, containing what purports zens of that Territory. I have no means of of "Good," and cheers.] I also told him knowing whether this correspondence is genuine or fictitious. [A voice, "Fictitious, undoubtedly."] I have looked over the names attached to it, and recognize no one as a per- not know what the Executive Department of the sonal acquaintance. In this correspondence I am distinctly charged with being the author Kansas; and that, in my opinion, the people of the Lecompton Constitution. [Laughter.] were to make it as they pleased, in the first I do not blame you for laughing at that statement. [Renewed laughter.] If there is any statement on earth that ought to seem that it was the act and deed of that people. ludicrous and laughable, it is a charge of Thereupon I gave him the assurance that that kind. But, nevertheless, the charge is according to my judgment, the Constitution distinctly made, and that I not only devised the Lecompton Constitution, but that it was submitted to me and that I approved it, together with the plan of submitting the sla- that it had been properly done. Governor you that it is false in every particular. [Im- condition of Kansas, and it was conceded by mense applause.] I never saw the Lecomp- us both, as it had been by everybody at Washton Constitution until after it had been adopt- ington, of all parties, that Kansas would ined in Kansas by the Convention, and sent to evitably te a free State. It was acknowledged the slavery clause was submitted until after it it a slave State; and it was conceded by us was forwarded to the States for publication. I never heard, nor conceived, nor dreamed, that any man on earth ever thought of such a scheme. I make these statements distinctly, without equivocation or mental reservation. I appeal to God, in the presence of high Heaven and this audience, that the charge is false, I care not who made it. [Tremendous apare determined to hunt me down by all the filment on the part of their people of every means that malice can invent. ["That's so," ground that he (Mr. Buchanan) believed the frame their Constitution as to make it obligapeace of Kansas, the peace of the country, and the Union itself, was in danger, and that his obligations under the Constitution. But Mr. Walker was the only suitable man in while I expressed this opinion to Governor rifice, and go to Kansas. Mr. Walker replied they decided it was to be final and conclusive. that if the President put it upon the ground I do not distinctly recollect whether I commuthat the Union was in danger, and that he nicated to Mr. Calhoun or not the result of this was the man to perform the high trust—under interview with Gov. Walker. It is well known these circumstances he would not decline; to my friends that I am not in the habit of but that he would never go to Kansas unless writing political letters. It is true that I gave the Administration stood pledged to the prin- many letters of introduction to Mr. Calhoun, ciple that the Constitution, whatever it might be when formed in Kansas, should be sub- or having business with the land office in mitted to the people for acceptance or reject Kansas, and I may possibly have written him, rying out that principle. And he mention- pending the session of the Convention. Gov. ed Mr. Calhoun, the Surveyor General of Walker proceeded to Kansas, and published Kansas, as the man having the greatest pow- his inaugural address containing the stateer, by his patronage in surveying the public ment that he was authorized by the President lands. I reported these facts to Mr. Buchan- and his Cabinet to say that the Constitution an, and he declared that the programme would be rejected unless it was submitted to marked out by Gov. Walker was the one un- a vote of the people. When the Convention der which his Administration would sink or adopted the Constitution and declared it in

do, and he allowed me to examine the interlineations in the document in Mr. Buchanan's own handwriting. [Tremendous applause.] Thus I had before my own eyes the uncring evidence that the President had endorsed the document. I asked Governor Walker if he had read it to the Cabinet, and he answered not the whole of it; but that he had attended a Cabinet meeting and discussed it all over, and stated all of its propositions, and that when that one member of the Cabinet disapproved it, he told the President that he would not go to Kansas; that he would not enter that Territory with any one member of the Administration against him; that thereupon the dissenting member of the Cabinet withdrew his objection, and they all pledged themselves to stand by him on the principle of submitting the Constitution to the people. [Cheers.] I then informed Governor Walker that, as a Senator, I had no besitation in assuring him that I should require the best evidence the nature of the case would admit of, that the Constitution to be adopted in Kansas was the act and deed of that people, and that I believed that the submission of that that I was not prepared to endorse the proposition that the President and Cabinet had anything to do with the matter; that I did Government had to do with the Constitution of instance; and when it came to Congress, I, as a Senator, must demand the best evidence ought to be submitted to the people; and I intended, as a Senator and chairman of the both that they had a right to make it a free State, if they chose, or a slave State, if they preferred it. [Cheers.] But inasmuch as we conceived that there was so large a majority of the people in favor of a free State, we discussed the proposition on the supposi-tion that Kansas was to be a free State. I expressed the hope that, upon making it a provision of the Constitution of the United swim. Mr. Buchanan then requested me to force, without submitting it to the people, I desee Mr. Calhoun, who was then in Washing- nounced it the very instant I heard of it. [Treton, and say to him that he must act in con- mendous shouts of applause.] The very night cert with Gov. Walker. I told him he had the news arrived at Chicago, changing the better give his own orders to General Calform of submission of the slavery clause, I dehoun. I was informed afterwards by Gener- nounced it in unmeasured terms. I denounced al Calhoun that the President sent for him, it before I knew what the course of any other explained to him the programme agreed upon man in America in relation to it would be .between Governor Walker and himself, and | [Cries of "Bravo," "That's a man," and aptold him (Calhoun) that he was expected to plause. I did not wait one hour or one mincarry it out in good faith. At that stage of the proceedings I left Washington, and returned to my home in Chicago. A few weeks look into the Lecompton Constitution, you after a messenger brought me the card of R. will find that the original document made J. Walker, asking me to call and see him at | Kansas a slave State, and then the schedule the Revere House in Chicago. I did so, and submitted another slavery clause to the peoas soon as I entered his room he produced a ple to vote for or against; if they voted for it, roll of papers, and said that he there held in his Kansas was a slave State, and if they voted hand the inaugural address to the people of Kansas, which he was going to publish as soon as he arrived in the Territory. He further said that it had been agreed to by the President and had a talk with him upon this President and his Cabinet, and that they had subject, in which I informed him, as a friend, instructed him to come by way of Chicago and stop one day in that city in order to get the assent of Senator Douglas to it. [Applause.] Governor Walker then proceeded to read that insurance address and when he to read that inaugural addres, and when he got to that part of it in which he stated he ciples of all parties in all Republican govern-

ommend it in his message, and I replied that | could not sanction it without repudiating all if he did I would denounce it the moment his message was read. [Great applause. A voice, | that I did not believe moral and just. [Cheers.] "We like you for it."] At last the President became somewhat excited upon the sub- I refer you to him as to his recollection of ject-[laughter]-and he arose and said to that interview, if you choose to consult him. me, "Mr. Douglas, I desire you to remember In that conversation with Mr. Calhoun he that no Democrat ever yet differed from an | never intimated that he had any authority Administration of his own choice without be- | from me that I approved that scheme; he neving crushed."]" Ah !" and laughter.] Then er intimated that he had received a letter every member of the Cabinet, except one, he added, "Beware of the fate of Tallmadge from me on that subject, or any authority dicordially approved of it. He also said that and Rives." I arose and said, "Mr. Presirectly or indirectly, but admitted that he dent, I wish you to remember that General knew that I wanted the whole Constitution Jackson is dead, sir." [Tumultuous cheer- submitted; that he tried to have it submitted, ing.] From that day to this he and I have and when he failed, on his own responsibilibeen trying the question whether General ty went for the other proposition as the best Jackson is dead. [Great laughter and applause.] And one thing is certain, the peoplause.] And one thing is certain, the peoplause of Illinois decided in 1858, that James and myself parted; I never saw him after-Buchanan was no General Jackson. Soon wards. He is dead-and far be it from me after I made my speech against the Lecomp- to utter one word against his memory. I ton Constitution, in December of that year, | think he made a great and fearful mistake in Gen. Calhoun and a large number of the mem- his Kansas movements, and I said so in his bers of the Lecompton Convention, all his par- presence and to his face, and in the Senate of ticular and confidential friends, visited Wash- | the United States in his life time-since he is ington. Now, if it be true, as they charge on me, | dead, peace to his ashes, it is not to my taste to that Ihad advised Calhoun to pursuethis course, | indulge in criminations. The Abolition pahow does it happen that these gentlemen, while per in which I found this pretended corresto be a correspondence between a Breckin- Constitution to a vote of the people was the in Washington, did not charge me with that pondence, contained an editorial article, in ridgo committee in Kansas and certain citi- best means of ascertaining that fact. [Cries fact? [A voice, "That's the point."] They which it charged that I had offered Mrs. Calwere present in the galleries of the Senate day after day, week after week, and month correspondence with her husband, while he after month, hearing me denounce the Le- was Surveyor General of Kansas. [Laughcompton Constitution, and the scheme of sub- ter. In this pretended correspondence the mission, as a fraud, and not a man of them | charge is made that Mrs. Calhoun had hawkwhispered that I had even been satisfied with ed these letters about in the market for sale, it. [Cries of "Never, they could not do it."] and that two thousand dollars had been of-My enemies wait until the controversy has fered for them; and on that statement the passed away, until John Calhoun is dead, and Abolition paper bases its charge, that I or election, and then they trump up this mar- notice this only to vindicate the character of

until we arrive upon the eye of a Presidential | my friends had made her that offer. I shall erable, base charge, which they never be-fore dared to insinuate, that I had sanctioned Calhoun or degraded myself by offering her a scheme from which now even they shrink or anybody else any money or other compen-with horror. [A voice, "Just like them."] sation for suppressing my private correspon-Committee on Territories, to demand evidence If you will read these pretended letters—for dence with Mr. Calhoun, or anybody else on I do not know whether they are genuine or earth. I will tell you all I know about the very clause. [Laughter.] I desire to say to Walker and myself talked over the existing forged-you will find in them the evidence last charge. Just before I left Washington, that this charge is basely false. And now let me call your attention to them. My enemies found the charge upon the hypothesis that Mr. Calhoun was under my influence, the President of the United States for acceptance. Inever saw the schedule by which the people of Kansas, were opposed to making Mr. Calhoun finally submitted to this form holding a land office, and nearly connected of submission of the Constitution, they infer that I must have agreed to it. If you will read all of these letters, you will find that to look over her deceased husband's private every man who speaks on the subject testifies | correspondence with Judge Douglas. She that Calhoun was, from the beginning to the refused to permit him, saying that her husend, in favor of submitting the whole Constitution to the people. I rejoice that this fact that the beauty for it has been brought before the country, for it fice-holder offered Mrs. Calhoun two thousand will relieve Mr. Calhoun's name of much cen- if she would allow him to look over General plause.] It seems as if the Disunionists of free State, they would insert such clauses in sure that has been cast upon him, under the Calhoun's private papers and take out all the the South and the Abolitionists of the North | their Constitution as would guaranty the ful- supposition that he was opposed to the submission of the whole Constitution. They all written to her husband. She, like a true bear witness that he stood by the proposition hearted woman, who revered the memory and 'They can't do it," "Never, never," "You States, and that they would put into their to submit the whole Constitution until he was honor of her husband, indignantly rejected are too much of a giant," and applause. — Constitution a clause requiring every officer defeated, and when he failed to carry it, they have been been defeated, and when he failed to carry it, they have been been defeated, and when he failed to carry it, they have been been defeated, and when he failed to carry it, they have been been defeated, and when he failed to carry it, they have been defeated, and the failed to carry it, they have been defeated, and the failed to carry it, they have been defeated, and the failed to carry it, they have been defeated, an statement of facts on this subject. Before I aid in the enforcement of all Constitutional he counselled with the friends of submission, man. left Washington, in the spring of 1857, after Mr. Buchanan's inauguration, the President tendered to Robert J. Walker the office of them, as I do to you to-day, that no man ought nights, and during the first night John Cal-Governor of Kansas, which he declined to ac- to be permitted to vote at any election who is | houn absolutely refused to yield, or be satiscept. Mr. Buchanan subsequently appealed not willing to obey the Constitution of the fied with anything less than the submission to me to go and see Mr. Walker, and urge United States in all its parts. [Applause.] of the whole Constitution. The second night, had never written any letter to the late Genhim to accept the appointment, upon the And I, therefore, trusted that they would so they say, he demanded the same thing; but eral Calhoun that I was ashamed to have the the third night, finding he could not secure | whole world see. That it was possible that, the submission of the entire Constitution, he in the hurry and freedom of private corresagreed to a partial submission. Now if it be pondence, that I might sometimes have extrue, as my enemies aver, that Calhoun was America to administer that office in such a Walker, it was distinctly understood that this acting under my advice, that fact proves that America to administer that office in such a Walker, it was distinctly understood that this juncture of affairs. I visited him accordingly, was a question for the people of Kansas to I was for submitting the whole Constitution, afraid to have the public know. I added that I appreciated the noble conduct of Mrs. Calsufficiently guarded in getting up this testimony, for while they show the design to assail me, they furnish facts which acquit me stated that she had carefully examined all her the result for many reasons is greatly to be entirely. [Cheers.] Read the testimony of husband's private papers, and there was no Mr. Doniphan, in which he says he was pres- letter to be found written by me to him since ent at each one of these night caucusses; that | 1852 or 1853. Now, my friends, I submit he never heard my name mentioned or any these facts to you and to the world. What pretext of a letter having been received from me, or of any advice whatever, and that he is tion. He also said that before he would go he must know distinctly that every Federal office-holder in Kansas would aid him in caroffice-holder in Kansas would aid him in caroff politics, or the Lecompton Constitution, thing occurred when he was present. He is their own witness, and they have published his statement to the world. But I am not going into a defence against these charges. got up loosely upon the recollection of men three years after the events have transpired, and when they are so much interested in throwing the responsibility of their own disreputable conduct upon others. I appeal to my record—the record I have made before the world in a three years' fight-and I defy any honest man on earth to say I have wavered a hair's breadth. [Cheers.] I do not red that I should brand it the first time I met | They don't care to interfere with us just now believe there is an honest man on earth doubts my fidelity to principle. I will here state another fact. During the Lecompton struggle, when the war in Congress was raging furiously, I had one interview with General Calhoun. and but one. It took place in the presence of a gentleman whose name I will not give without consulting him. Mr. Calhoun being dead, I can only refer to this one witness; and although he is not present, and I have not inquired of him as to his recollecstate to you substantially what occurred on this point. Mr. Weir, then United States District Attorney in Kansas, holding an of-I received Mr. Calhoun courteously and

kindly, as we had been old friends; he expressed his regret at the differences which had grown up between us on this question; he assured me, upon his honor, that he had done everything in his power to procure the submission of the whole Constitution, because was authorized by the President and every ments; because it was an attempt to force a ment if the constitution on an unwilling people. He wish of all his friends, and because he thought he knew that it was my desire, and also the Constitution was not submitted to the people | begged me not to say anything upon the sub- | it was fair and just. Having failed in acit would not be accepted by Congress, I asked jeet until we should hear the news as to how kim whether he had that distinct understand the vote stood on the slavery clause. The was the next best thing, and that he had agreed ing with the President and with the Cabinet. vote, you remember, was to be taken on the to the schedule in the form in which it was adop-He replied " Yes," and then turned over his slavery clause on the 21st of December, three ted, believing it to be so I told him I thought it manuscript and said that he had read every word of it to President Buchanan; that the President had approved of every word and President had approved of every word and bis recommendation until the vote was taken that I would deem that better than nothing. syllable in it, but wanted to make one or two on that clause I would withhold my speech [Laughter.] I told him never; that a fraudverbal alterations, which he permitted him to against the measure. He said he must reculent submission was a mockery, and that I ten thousand gallons of wine per annum.

the acts of my life, and doing a political act a few months ago, I received a letter from a near relative of the late John Calhoun, in which he furnished not only the statement, but the evidence, that one of Mr. Buchanan's private papers that Judge Douglas had ever on me their attempt to bribe a widowed woman. ["Shame, shame on them," and applause.] Mrs. Calhoun authorized her reldid, together with the tender, on her part, to surrender to me all the letters I ever wrote to her deceased husband. I answered that I pressed myself carelessly or inelegantly, but there was nothing in my letters which I was can you think of a body of men who will go around trying to bribe widow women to betray the private correspondence of their dead husbands, to be used for political purposes? [A Voice—"They're worse than Republican's."] What do you think of the recklessness of partisan papers that dare charge those attempts at bribery upon me, who was intended to be their victim. [A Voice—"It is like them."] I dislike to refer to my own private history, or to defend myself against any petty slanders. I have not been in the habit of doing so, and I do not intend to do it me fairly, and do me justice, they will republish this speech, and allow the antidote to follow the poison, and my vindication to go to

the world. INTERESTING STATISTICS OF THE CENSUS. The census shows that the annual increase in tions of the interview, I will undertake to the population of the United States since 1790 is about three per cent. In 1715 the population of the Colonies was 433,500, of which 58,500 were negro slaves. The presfice under Mr. Buchanan, came to my house ent population is about 30,000,000, of whom one night with Gen. Calhoun, the president of about 4,000,000 are negroes. Our public the Lecompton Convention. we owe about \$260,000,000, of which \$96, 000,000 are held by foreigners. It takes 750 paper mills and 2,000 steam engines to supply our publishers and newspapers with printing paper at a cost of \$27,000,000 per annum.

AN AUXILIARY TO JUSTICE.—A Cincinnati paper says that a policeman of that city was having great difficulty, one day last week, in getting a large, stout, drunken woman to the station house, and was on the point of giving up the job, when a billy-goat, which has the liberty of the streets, came up behind and with a powerful butt, lifted her from her feet and drove her forward, repeating the process till the station house was nearly reached.

There are forty acres of vineyards in forty miles of Chattanooga, Tenn., producing ten thousand gallons of wine per annum.

lution of the Union after Lincoln's election, than she can prevent that election. She will be powerless to provent civil war, with all its attendant horrors. Any one of the Southern States can, and some of them will, involve the whole country, North as well as South, in the internecine strife of a bloody and desolating civil war. Virginia will, by a majority, of her people, decide upon resistance, while a large minority may desire to postpone resistance for the 'overset act;' but pitched as she is to the Southern States, she will be dragged into a common destiny with them, no matter what may be the desire of her people. We believe that a majority of the people of Virginia, if the opportunity of a State Convention was allowed them, would vote for immediate resistance and for a common destiny with the Southern States, and with this belief we would advise the slave States not to hesitate to strike an early blow from fear that Virginia may hesitate in

Southern Sentiment on the Late Elections. The Richmond Enquirer of the 15th says: "Virginia can no more prevent the disso-

The Richmond Whig, of the same date, is full of appeals in favor of the Union at all hazards. It says:

her duty to the South."

"It is incumbent upon the industrious, inelligent, and patriotic citizens of Virginia to pause and reflect, before they conclude to be led by the nose into the grand Disunion mash-trap set for them by the Yancey-Breckinridge leaders."

The Charleston, South Carolina, Evening News of the 13th of October has a quaint article, as follows:

"PENNSYLVANIA.—The Black Republican journals are triumphant at the success of their party in Pennsylvania as clearly prefiguring the election of Lincoln to the Presidency. The immediate cause of the success of the party in Pennsylvania is no doubt the ascendency of the iron and coal interest over every consideration of patriotism. Pennsylvania wants protection to her peculiar products, and expects to find it in the Administration of Lincoln rather than that of Breckinridge. She has thus sacrificed her duty at the shrine of Mammon. She has descended from the elevation which she had won, as the Keystone State of the Union, at the mercenary call of interest. In the expected results of this defection she may be deceived. The Senate is anti-tariff. That body will not protect the iron and coal interests of Pennsylvania at the expense of the great body of consumers and in support of a gigantic monopoly."

The Savannah Republican of the 13th says: "The aspect of the political horizon is dark; and no doubt the prospect of a sectional, in-

stead of a National Federal Government to rule over us is doing much to augment the general uncertainty and alarm. This may be well founded or not, and in any event the South, beyond the justice and moral power of her cause, is impotent to control the result. We have only to do our duty, as our best judgments and sense of patriotism may prompt, and then leave the consequences to the majority of the American people, and in the hands of that wise Providence that has ever watched over our nation and protected it from harm."

The New Orleans Bee of the 11th says: "We honestly confess that the news re-

ceived yesterday has almost convinced us of the certainty of the success of the Black Republicans. If neither Pennsylvania, nor Ohio, nor Indiana, can be rescued, we are left with the faint and feeble hope that New York may stem the anti-slavery torrent. It is possible that the exertions and influence of the conservative citizens of the Empire State may suffice to save the country from a look too one-sided to justify much confidence in a fortunate issue. Meanwhile let us take it patiently and await events. If Lincoln is ative to inform me of these facts, which he to be chosen President, it is well for the South —it is well for our trade and commerce that we should be prepared for the event. Far better that we should have a timely warning of misfortune, that we may put our houses in order and meet it when it comes, than to stand unnerved and speechless before an unexpected and crushing shock." The New Orleans Crescent, of the same

date, says:

"THE LATE ELECTIONS. -The election returns received yesterday from Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana, indicate the triumph of deplored. We reserve any extended comment upon the subject until we can have a full view of the entire field, and thus be enabled to discuss the subject in all its bearings. Meantime, we may say the news produced a decided sensation in the city, and, by many, was regarded as the forerunner of evil results and coming trouble. Let us, however, pa-tiently await fuller returns and further de-

velopments." The Wilmington, N. C., Journal (Breckinridge) says:

"From all the indications, it would appear that Pennsylvania had gone for Curtin, the Black Republican candidate for Governor .-The effect of this can hardly be over-estimaas a general rule; but this scheme, just be- ted. We hardly think that the majority of fore election, to palm off an enormous fraud, the voters of Pennsylvania care much about such an infamous forgery, I thought it requi- the negro. We rather think they don't .it. [Loud cheers.] In taking leave of the in that way. Perhaps they would be willing subject, I have only to add that if those news- to let us alone on condition of our paying papers which have published and given cur- them black mail. The protection which the rency to this caluminy are disposed to treat | tariff now gives to iron is some twenty-four per cent. It is, near as may be, a bonus of twenty-four per cent. given to the Pennsylvania iron-maker. If the said maker, with a guarantied difference in his favor of twentyfour per cent., cannot compete with the foreign manufacturer, surely it is unreasonable to ask us to pay more. We have railroads to build, ploughs to make, horses to shoe-a thousand useful and necessary things to do with iron; then why should we be made to pay tribute on our railroads, our agriculture, our machinery, simply that Pennsylvania iron-masters may get rich at our expense?" [Nashville Gazette, Breckinridge.]

With solemn faces, and slow, measured words, do men in Southern communities now speak of the three States making up the above caption, or rather of the result of the popular elections transpiring there on Tuesday last. With almost breathless anxiety asks one of another, "What's the news?" and half choked with chagrin and disappointment comes the answer, "Bad enough, in all conscience. Like a mountain torrent did the tickets friendly to Lincoln, sweep Pennsylvania, Indiana, and Ohio—all gone, gone glim-mering for the Black Republicans." And thereupon begin the questioner and the informant to speculate upon the probable charac-