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Starting in the World.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* offers some sensible reflections upon the topic, which perhaps some reader of the *Jeffersonian* may find applicable to his own case, and therefore worthy of consideration:

"Many an unwise parent labors hard and lives sparingly all his life for the purpose of leaving enough for his children a "start in the world," as it is called. Setting a young man afloat with money left him by his relatives, is like tying bladders under the arms of one who cannot swim,—ten chances to one he will lose his bladders and go to the bottom. We need go no farther than Harrisburg for illustrations of this fact. But teach him to swim, and he will never need the bladders. Give your child a sound education and you have done enough for him. See that his morals are pure, his mind cultivated, and his whole nature subservient to the laws which govern man, and you have given what will be of more value than the wealth of California. You have given him "a start" which no misfortune can deprive him of. The earlier you teach him to depend upon his own resources, the better. We know a young man, now an inmate of the poor house, who, when he arrived at the age of twenty-one, received a "start in the world," to the amount of five thousand dollars in cash.—Like too many who suddenly become possessed of an unusual amount of money he indulged in a round of fast living that squandered his little fortune, and in less three years he was a pauper, with a constitution completely shattered by excessive indulgence in vice and immorality. And how nearly similar has been the fate of some young men in Harrisburg who got "a start in the world," by the sudden acquisition of considerable fortunes! Give young men "a start in the world," with fortunes at their command and in nine cases out of ten they will take the downward road that leads to pecuniary and moral bankruptcy and ruin. On the other hand, give them a sound practical and moral education, and throw them on their own resources, early in life, and you will find them making "a start" in the right direction, and eventually becoming prosperous men and good citizens.

Burying the Dead in New Orleans.

New Orleans is an easy place to die in, but barberous place to be buried in.—How so? The following from the *Delta*, of August 20 tells:

ST. VINCENT DE PAUL CEMETERY.—This cemetery which is situated on Louisa street, in the Third District, has been the burying place of a large number of the victims of the yellow fever this season. This is accounted for from the fact that the disease has been prevailing to a greater degree in the Third District than any other portion of the city. The cemetery is divided into two divisions, the lower one of which is almost destitute of vaults or tombs, and those interred there in dry weather are placed about a foot under ground, the dirt thrown on top not more than covering the coffin. Since the recent heavy rains it looks more like a swamp than a cemetery. The spade hardly breaks the sod before the water shows itself, and negroes gouge out as much earth as they can for the water.

Several graves were open yesterday as we passed through, looking like oblong mud puddles. A few moments afterward the remains of some poor individual were brought in, and left to the negroes to inter Placing the rough coffin on the hand car, they carried it a short distance, and placed it by the side of the hole and then made preparations for placing it in its last resting place. The head of the coffin is let down into the water, but, of course, it would not sink, and immediately rose to the surface. It was thrust down several times rather roughly to endeavor to make it adhere to the soft mud at the bottom, but it invariably rose again.

At last it was shoved in, and the spade of one of the negres held it until the other threw in large quantities of hard mud, which served as a weight to keep the head down. One of the negroes then, while the other kept his spade on the first end, lowered the foot and sank it in the same manner, kicking in some mud with his feet, while his spade kept the coffin down. The whole of this section of the cemetery is filled with new graves, and presents the appearance of a newly plowed field. The stench in some portions is hardly endurable, coming as it does, from the shallow graves of water.

When you go to drown yourself, always put off your clothes; they may fit your wife's second husband.

Inherited riches cannot purchase ornaments for the mind; those must be acquired by each possessor.

ADDRESS OF JOHN W. FORNEY.

In Vindication of the Principle of Popular Sovereignty, and in reply to the Assaults of the Lecompton Organs.

The American people have little or no sympathy with the personal griefs of public men. When MARTIN VAN BUREN arrayed himself against the Democratic party, the judgment that consigned him and his supporters to obscurity was that which grew out of the scarcely denied belief that they were animated by purely selfish motives. There was no great principle in their contest, as the subsequent and present position, of most of the leaders in that diversion clearly demonstrates. But when an individual or a party, solemnly pledged to certain well-defined doctrines, committed to particular fundamental principles, formally and on the sudden repudiates these doctrines and deserts these principles, then a case is presented which renders a rebuke of such an example an evidence of the most exalted patriotism. To illustrate: when JAMES BUCHANAN was put forward at Cincinnati as the representative of the conservative sentiment of the Union, he accepted the nomination in the spirit in which it was tendered, and every succeeding act up to November and December of 1857, the more deeply committed him to the principles laid down in the platform of the party upon which he stood. But notwithstanding the binding force of his own volunteered declarations in this behalf, notwithstanding his written, printed, and spoken pledges to adhere to and maintain the leading principles of his party he soon resolved to turn his back upon these covenants and obligations. Now, I claim that when he formed that resolve, he, on the instant, released every citizen from obedience to the new and heretical creed which he set up as the model of Democratic orthodoxy. It was, therefore, not from thoughtles impulse, but from a deliberate and heartfelt conviction, that I conceived it to be my duty to maintain the attitude in which he and the Convention had placed me—an attitude, which, with more than a million of Democrats North and South, I gladly assumed, under the earnest and consientious belief from it must flow the most glorious results for our common country. There was no flagrant act of disorganization.—When we saw that he was prepared to mould a policy at once abhorent to our feelings and repulsive to our convictions—at once in violation of his own solemn pledges and ours, and in contempt of the entire record of the Democratic party, still with all the traditions of that party in our memory, and with all our personal attachments to him, we preferred rather to occupy a position of honest and respectful difference, than to fly into a fretful passion, and indulge in a wild and unnatural opposition. In almost any other civilized Government on the face of the earth, intelligent men in this age would have been *tolerated* in so sincere and manly a difference with power; and it was impossible to conceive that in this country such a difference would be regarded as an act of treason to the Administration, and a declaration of war upon party obligations, by the very man who had himself assisted to erect and to sanctify the altar upon which we continued to offer our devotions. It was only when the reality was forced upon our minds, that such a disagreement with the President and his Cabinet, was to be made the pretext for political ostracism, and the pretext for personal proscription of the most offensive character, that the independent spirit which lives in the bosom of every free-born citizen, took fire, and those who had thus kindly and respectfully protested, seized the opportunity boldly, and everywhere, to denounce the arrogance and the insolence which attempted to outrage them before their country. As one of those who first sought to maintain those convictions as to principle and duty, and who had felt, in the worst forms, the malignant intolerance referred to, I resolved to overlook the slimy sycophants and paid politicians, the pensioned and purchased adherents of the Administration, and their systematic attacks, and to vindicate myself as against their masters. An invitation to speak to the friends of Hon. John B. Haskin, of New York, furnished me a seasonable and acceptable opportunity.

Mr. Haskin, like myself, had been a democrat from his early years. He, too, had given to Mr. Buchanan the ardent devotion of a generous nature. He had taken his stand upon the right of the people to manage their own affairs in their own way, at Cincinnati and in New York, and when Mr. Buchanan accepted the trust, and re-asserted this right as the great war cry of his campaign, Mr. Haskin was bound to it by new and more solemn ties. But this adherence to the principle has separated him from the administration. All his services to the President, all his years of courage and consistency in the democratic ranks, went for nothing against the exciting spirit, which sought to disgrace him before the country because he would not consent to dishonor himself to his friends. And Mr. Haskin had appealed from power to the people—from the insolence of office to the ballot box—from the servants to the sovereigns. There was another reason why I could speak for myself at such a place, and amid such associations.—Tarrytown was the scene where the treason of Arnold to the American army had been disclosed and denounced seventy-eight years before, in September 1780.—It was right that another treachery to the great principle of the Revolution should be exposed and held up to the public view on the same spot. It was right that unofficial men, private citizens, should meet on the ground hallowed by the noble deeds of the poor private soldiers, Paulding, Vanwert, and Williams—should meet in that place to admonish their countrymen against the new attempt to establish false doctrines, and to punish all who would not accept them. If this allusion is not pleasant, the Washington *Union* must thank itself. With insane negligence of history and of truth, the *Union* has sought to turn the fact that I spoke at Tarrytown into a charge of treason upon Mr. Haskin and myself. Not ours the treason—not ours the shame.—No, no! We have not sought to surrender the sacred rights of the people. We have not been tempted by the glare of patronage, made mad by a longing for continued power, or rendered indifferent to duty and to patriotism by the belief that our influence was boundless, and that our desertion of faith and of friends would pass undetected and unrebuked.

Whatever personal disagreements may have taken place between the Chief Magistrate and myself after his election—and I am not here to lift the veil that hides them from the public sight, and only refer to them in so far as those who now profress to be his organs may compel me, and even then without the violation of the sancities of private correspondence and private life—one thing is known, not merely to the world, but to Mr. Buchanan himself; *I intended, fully believing in his public virtue and his devotin to the Democratic party, and, above all, to the great principle of popular sovereignty, which he was elected to maintain, to signalize myself by giving to his policy, and himself an ardent, effective, and, I may be permitted to say, a disinterested support.*

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His Inaugural had fallen upon the honest heart of the people like a refreshing shower of wholesome truth. It had paralysed faction. It was bringing over to the Democratic party thousands who, in doubting him, had voted against that party in 1856. It may well be conceived how anxiously I strove to maintain a state of things which would not only assist to push Pennsylvania forward in the race of empire, but would advance all the true men of the State who had been steady in the faith which gave us the signal victory of one year before.

What motive could I have had at that time to come into collision with any member of Mr. Buchanan's Administration? As to the cry of having been a candidate for the Cabinet, that slander is best answered by the fact that my name was never presented with my consent to his consideration, and that the only part I took in the formation of that Cabinet was industriously to labor to elevate Howell Cobb to a seat in that Cabinet, *because he honestly, as I supposed, sustained the principle of popular sovereignty in the Presidential election*, and also to raise my voice against the infliction upon that Cabinet of Mr. Jones, of Berks county, whose career since then has so fully fulfilled all the apprehensions which I entertained of his subserviency, his treachery, and his incapacity. Nor could I have felt any disappointment after my defeat for the Senate. Indeed, Mr. Buchanan has now in his possession a letter from me, in which I thanked him, in grateful terms, for the manner in which he was pleased to prefer me among all the distinguished gentlemen named for that high place.

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Amongst those now most anxions to consecrate the great betrayal of principle by the present Administration on the Kansas issue is the Hon. Jeremiah S. Black, Attorney General of the United States, a position which he would not occupy to-day, and he knows it well, but for the very anti-Lecompton Democracy against whom he is now constantly, coarsely, and calumniously railing.

Yes, had these gallant men been willing to yield to the demand of the extreme South, that Pennsylvania should allow that South to make a Cabinet minister for us in the person of Jones, of Berks county, the loudest and most valiant opponent of the Lecompton policy of the present general Administration would be the illustrious Attorney General himself.

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I will now come down to the causes which led me to deliver the speech which has elicited such unlicensed abuse from the paid organs of the Administration, to which organs I will, in the proper place, pay my respects. After Mr. Buchanan had determined to make his Kansas policy a test with the democratic party; after Judge Douglas had spoken his first celebrated speech in the Senate, and when the fact had become notorious that the moving cause of the surrender of the principle to which we stood committed in 1856 was the threat of secession coming from certain politicians in three or four Southern States, (not the people of these States, but the politicians and managers,) the most unexampled proscription was resorted to for the purpose of intimidating those who agreed with Judge Douglas, and Governor Wise, and Governor Walker, and to compel them to take sides with the Administration in its unexpected metamorphosis.

I returned, after my interview with Mr. Buchanan, still anxious to maintain friendly relations with his Administration; but I was soon convinced that unless I debased my manhood, and recalled all I had said in favor of the Cincinnati platform and the doctrine of popular sovereignty, I would be called upon to bear the brunt of a violent collision. And from that day, from January, 1858, up to September, when I spoke at Tarrytown, there was no calumny too vile to be coined and circulated by the organs of the Administration against the journal of which I am the owner and the editor, and the gentlemen with whom I am proud to co-operate in this great cause. Every friend who had been appointed to office and who still dared to sympathise with me, in my struggle for principle, was ejected from place. I was denounced, not only as false to my party, not only as false to the issues of 1856, but I was declared "to be under the pay of the Black Republicans;" and, to cap the climax, the same Administration organs were kind enough to allege that I had proved myself ungrateful to James Buchanan by refusing to follow him in his betrayal of Democratic principles. Appeals were made to postmasters throughout the country to attack me in my business, and to leave no effort untried to cripple my enterprise.—In a word, there was an ingenuity of proscription, a fertility of falsehood, a recklessness of persecution, which induced me more than once to inquire in the language of Governor Walker, whether indeed "we were living in the last year of American Independence, or the first year of the American monarchy?" I saw the basest wretches, men who had never been recognised by the Democratic party in this State, and who in 1856 had scarcely an opinion to avow, ready to go for Fremont or Fillmore—I saw these men not only clothed with the power of the Federal Administration, but authorized to speak in denunciation of men who had created it. I saw the money of the Federal Government expended to break down the regular organization of the democratic party whenever and wherever that organization was not committed to the scandalous Kansas policy of that Administration. I saw Senators turned into speculators in order to induce them to desert their written and spoken promises to the people; I saw Representatives purchased to betray their contituents, as a Southern Slaveholder purchases his slaves; I saw newspapers openly and actively engaged with me on the side of conscience and the Constitution threatened or bought into silence or acquiescence; I witnessed an era of official despotism, and an organization of official insolence, such as, had it taken place under an opposition Administration, and against the democratic party, would have hurled that Opposition into perpetual obscurity. It was in vain that patriotic democrats in all parts of the Union, North and South, East and West, held up their hands in terror at this abandoned spectacle. It was in vain that Wise of Virginia, protested, that Douglas protested, that Packer protested, that Bancroft protested, that Ryerson protested, that the nearest and dearest friends of Mr. Buchanan protested—the crusade went on. I saw the Democratic party of Illinois, standing under the flag which marshalled us in the great victory two years ago, traduced as traitors to that flag; I saw Stephen A Douglas leading the regular organization of the party, to a daily conflict with the avowed enemies of that party, and yet attacked front and rear by the Administration; I saw Hickman contending against the mercenary hosts of office in his district, Haskin struggling against the custom-house in his, Montgomery with the regular nomination at his back opposed by the officials in his, and John G. Davis upholding popular sovereignty in his, against a frantic horde of mercenaries; and it seemed to me that silence on my part would be grievous cowardice.—Accordingly I spoke as I did.

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Cast your eyes over the wide expanse of the country, and observe the change which has taken place in a short time!—Let us begin at Maryland, and there we shall find that, at a democratic Convention lately held in the city of Baltimore, resolutions in favor of the Kansas policy of the Administration were tabled by a decided vote. From the same State was published the eloquent letter of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson (whose powerful speech in Philadelphia, in 1856, will long be remembered) against the odious test of the Administration and the insane proscription of Judge Douglas.

In Virginia, Governor Wise, the representative man of the State, whose brilliant and unequaled career against religious proscription will be remembered as long as the name of the Old Diminion itself, and who has always emerged the victor from his contests with factions—this remarkable man stands in the forefront of the scene, bravely denouncing the Kansas policy of the Administration in all the phases, and especially that portion of it which seeks to force upon Democracy a dishonoring and repulsive test. The old organ of Thomas Ritchie, the Richmond *Enquirer*, which daily earns new laurels by its intrepid resistance to secession in all its horrid guises, stands forward now, as of old, in defence of Jeffersonian principles, and responds to the appeals of the true Democracy of the North. Even in South Carolina, we find Mr. Speaker Orr lifting his voice, if not against the Kansas blunder of the Administration, at least in favor of Judge Douglas. In Georgia, the leading active men of the Democratic community, Messrs. Toombs and Stephens, backed by the larger number of the Democratic papers, have clearly and unequivocally signified their hostility to the proscriptive policy of the Administration. In Louisiana a much more striking state of public opinion is apparent. The public press of New Orleans, sustained by a majority of the newspapers of the State, repudiate the rank intolerance of the Administration, and retaliate the maledictions of the Washington *Union*. In Mississippi and Tennessee the manifestations are numerous in the same direction—not the least of which is the speech of Hon. Henry S. Foote, well known as one of the most stalwart advocates of the compromise measures of 1850 who, at Bollivar, Miss., took up the gauntlet for Douglas before an intelligent audience, and advocated almost the entire theory of the anti-Lecompton Democracy of the North. But, perhaps, the two most striking instances are those of Kentucky and Missouri. In the first, the Democratic press defiantly array themselves upon the side of Douglas in his struggle in Illinois; while in the second, both the Senators in Congress, (one of whom, it will be remembered, Mr. J. S. Green, led the debate in advocacy of the Lecompton and the English bills, in the United States Senate, and with unsurpassed ability and power contented against Judge Douglas,) and all the Representatives in Congress, with all the national papers to support them, have not only proclaimed their earnest sympathy with the great leader of Illinois, but have in terms denounced the vituperative and scandalous course of the Washington *Union*. So much for the aspect of affairs in the Southern States. Turn we now to the great Northwest. There the progress of the principle has been still more triumphant. There its footsteps have left behind the lagging, limping, halting policy of Lecomtonism. In Minnesota, the public sentiment is so strong in support of Judge Douglas, and also in support of the principles he advocates, and those which are daily upheld in The Press, that no man can be elevated to public position who grovels upon the Lecompton platform. In Michigan the Democratic State Convention have been compelled to place in nomination Hon. Charles E. Stuart, that patriotic Senator in Congress, who, with Douglas and Broderick, resisted the the machinations of the Federal power, and contented to the last against its Lecompton calamity. Every Democratic candidate for Congress in Michigan takes the same ground. In Iowa and Wisconsin, notwithstanding the patronage that has been openly exerted against the Democratic opinions and the Democratic organization, there would not be the ghost of a chance even to poll a reasonable democratic vote, if the democracy did not proclaim their unalterable determination to stand or fall upon the principles laid down at Cincinnati, and the pledges of 1856. I leave glorious Illinois to speak for herself. Upon her the eyes of the whole Union are now fixed with intense interest. Every man is reading and thinking about the struggle now going on within her borders. But look at Ohio and to Indiana. What do we see there? Precisely the same state of things, only more strongly developed than that I have attempted to depict in the other States of the free Northwest. English and Cox, and Groesbeck and Pendleton, and all who started out boldly against Lecompton and surrendered upon the English bill as the great measure of peace, find that their finality is but a poisoned chalice returned to their own lips. They now find that their only safety consists in flinging the draught from them, and in denouncing publicly and before the world the organ of this very Administration to which they stand no less publicly committed, because of its war upon the very man whom they deserted in the hour of his utmost need. So odious have the finality and the organ become to these men to the people, and to the Democratic papers of Ohio, that if either of the Lecompton Representatives running for reelection in Ohio should be rescued from defeat, *it will only be because he has transcended his Republican competitor in opposing the two favorite institutions of the present national Administration—the English bill and the Washington Union.*

Leaving the West, we turn our gaze upon "the Star of the East," and what do we find in Maine? A democratic gain of some three thousand votes at the late election, in which uncommon fidelity and energy were displayed. But why this gain? Because the Lecompton policy of the Administration was accepted? Oh no! *But because it was rejected, and because every democratic candidate for Congress in that State placed himself enthusiastically upon the eternal principle of Popular Sovereignty, as advocated by* Broderick, *and* Dougls, *and* Stuart, *and the gallant men* who stood firm, first and fast during the late exciting struggle in Congress. The Washington *Union* bossts of this gain, but craftly conceals the reason. The other States of New England can have no future as democratic States, unless they follow the example of Maine, and cast away the miserable hacks who have conspired to keep the party there in the minority, in order that competition might be diminished in the distribution of the Federal offices.

The democracy of N. York are looking forward to a victory only through the divisions of the Opposition; but even in their Convention Lecompton was hardly recognized, and the Administration was noticed in a sort of political parable.

As to New Jersey, she is near enough to us to be a familiar story. Adrian will doubtless be returned to Congress by the people of his district. John Huyler will be left behind to repent at his leisure the folly of his Lecompton vote. Wortendyke, no doubt, wisely anticipates the quiet comfort of ths own fireside as far preferable to the marble halls at Washington. In the Western part of the State, the Democratic party has either boldly accepted the Douglas platform or coldly passed over the Administration policy. So much for New Jersey.

And what of California—the first born of popular sovereignty—that State in which the battle of 1856, as well for the nomination of the present Presidential incumbent, as for his election, was fought with such indomitable courage and sagacity by Broderick and his troops of friends? What does California say?—The answer is, That despite the patronage of the Administration, conferred as usual upon the ancient foes of the President, and thrown with terrific force against his truest friends, Broderick of the Senate, and his colleague in the House, Jo. McKidden, will be enthusiastically sustained when they come up to be judged in their own persons, by the people.—And here let me say of my friend McKidden, that he has stood firm in the midst of the most trying circumstances. Those who should have stood forth in his support tried to weaken and to discourage him. Assailed from within and without, coaxed, threatened, denounced, and importuned, he maintained his honor unflinchingly to the end, and left his native State without a stain upon his name. Whatever betide him in after life, he can look back to his career in the last session of Congress without a blush.

Last, as to Pennsylvania. In this State the Admtnistration has succeeded in nominating ten of the twelve Lecompton Representatives. Never had the people less to do with the selection of candidates. This result was accomplished at a time when the peculiar virtues of the English bill had not made themselves as apparent as they are now. Messrs. Ahl and Leidy have the popular permission to retire, and the most of the remaining ten will no doubt enjoy the same felicitous fate when the returns are rolled up from the people the 13th of October.

The Washington *Union* claims a gain of some 3,000 votes in Maine, but refuses to give credit to the position of the Democracy of that State against the Lecompton policy of the Administration.—How many will the Democratic party lose in Pennsylvania, inasmuch as the ten gentlemen referred to have been forced upon the Administration platform, and are compelled to run, notwithstanding their tardy concession against the English bill, with the whole weight of the Administration upon their shoulders?—How many votes does the Washington *Union* think it will make for these Lecomptonites, and for the other Democrats who are running in Pennsylvania, by its continued attacks upon Stephen A Douglas and the regular Democratic organization in Illinois? How much will it help the Administration by making the English bill an issue, and by continuing to denounce all who will not consent to do the same? *We have never yet had a trial of Lecomptonism in Pennsylvania.*—Our last election—that which took place in October of 1857—resulted in the triumph of Wm. F. Packer, who stood broadly and squarely and publicly upon the principle of Popular Sovereignty, which principle he afterward manfully reiterated in his inaugural address. But this is the first election in which the distinctive policy of the Administration has come in issue in our State. Not only the peculiar policy of the Administration in this respect will be involved in the result, but the new idea, lately enunciated, that the President is the principle and that the Administration is the party; that all creeds and all platforms have passed away, and that the cabinet and the powers that he shall make our creeds and reconstruct our platforms. *All this will be in issue.* In the days of General Jackson the great motto which immortalized his Administration, was, "The Union, it must and shall be preserved." This motto has now been changed into "The President: he must and shall be sustained." Pennsylvania in October inst. will be called upon to decide whether she will prefer to sustain the doctrines which have made the country prosperous, or to desert these doctrines for the purpose of sustaining the President.

Military Visitor.

We were pleased to see Colonel A. D. Hope, of the Hope Express Co. in town yesterday. The Colonel looks well, and bears his honors with much ease. The Col. is as *tall* if not as *high* as General Scott. It is probably not generally known that Gov. Newell, of New Jersey, has appointed Col. Hope Deputy Quartermaster General, with the rank of Lieut. Colonel.

We must not neglect to give the Colonel the benefit of the title up this way. If the Colonel managers matters in the Quartermaster's Department as well as he does the Express business, the State of New Jersey will have cause of congratulation.—*Daily Times.*