THE TIOGA COUNTY AGITATOR.

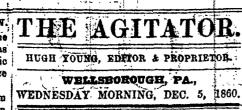
AN HOUR WITH ABRARAM LINCOLN. Lue New York Post has a letter from the hums of Mr. Dincoln, which it commends as containing the fullest utterance upon public affairs that Mr. Lincoln has indulged in since his election, The writer says :

"" It was my good fortune to talk with him an hour yesterday, in relation to this secession movement ; and, though he makes no concealment of the uneasiness which the contemplated treason gives him, he is not a bit alarmed by the aspect of affairs, por is he at all inclined to yield an inch to the well intended but mistaken solicitations of his friends. He believes that This success is only a public pretext for what has been long preparing ; that his position on all questions of public concern-all which affect the slavery question nearly, or remutely-is so well known that he declaration of his would change treasonable purposes slready announced ; and that a reiteration of views which are patent to all dien who have sought to know them, would be an evidence of timidity which he does not feel, and of which he would have no man suspect him. He is cautious, discreet and wise in his replies to questions as to what may or will be done. But those who know the steadfastness of purpose and the conscientious firmness which are his distinguishing characteristics, have no doubt that he will adopt that policy, when President, which a proper regard for the whole country dictates; and that he will pursue it firmly, persistently, and, if necessary, obdurately, to the end. "I know," said he, "the justness of my intentions, and the utter groundlessness of the pretended fears of the men who are filling the country with their clamor. If I go into the Presidency, they will find me as I ani ch record-nothing less, nothing more. My declarations have been made to the world without reservation. They have been often repeated ; and now self respect demands of me, and of the party that elected me, that when threatened I should be silent." While he holds this language in relation to a public letter, he does not hesitate in his private letters to the South, (he has already a large correspendence in that section) and in conversation with his visitors in answer to proper inquiries, to give any assurances which are consistent

him engaged in reading up anew the bistory of the attempted tuillification of 1832, including the discussions (if the celebrated " Force hills" and General Jac mon's more celebrated proclamation I am d barred from saying what commonts these doeliments provoked ; but Mr. Lingola's friends say be assured that, while he has no ambition to be an imitator of the old Chief, hature hat endowed him with that sagacity, honesty, and firmness which made Old Hickory's the most eminetly successful and honorable admidistration known to the revublie. ! .

"I mentioned that Mr. Lincoln had already quite a large comespondence with the South There are many if his letters from that quarter which the country ought to see. Missives which no decent man o mld write are abundant. Unfortunately the par-marks of some of them show that their griters are not devoid of edueation, if destitute of decency.

"The rush fot office has already commenced. While I was wit Mr. Lincoln he handed mela note from a gent aman from an adjoining State who was exceedi gly importunate for the prom-ise of a certain flace as a specimen of many which he is daily receiving. I may be par-dened for relating what thousands ought to know: "I have made up my mind," said he, "not to be badge ad about these places. I have promised: nothing high nor low, and will not. By and by, when I call somebody to me in character of an Adviser, we will examine the claims to the mist responsible posts, and decide, what shall be done. As for the rest, I have enough to do without reading reco mendations for country postmasterships ; these. and all others of the sort, I will turn over to dinates "Que thing more. The cabinet makers, who are busy with their conjectures, are all at fault -not that they may not have, in all their guessinge, hit upon a thme or two which will figure in the list of Secretaries, but because the real esbinet maker hos not in his own mind determined whom he will call to his assistance. He har his own ideal of the fitness of things, and of his responsibility to the country and to his party ; but these fleas have not been expressed in the choice of sen. Hence, conjecture is at fault. The writer save : "That he will look for his Cabinet among political friends, and not elsewhere. He will not invite the late Mr. Bell to administer on his own estate."



الموال من عدة المرتجدين المرد والمناسبين المراجع المراجع

SUMMARY OF NEWS. We have later intelligence from California by Pony Express, The election returns were still incomplete, but as far as heard from the vote stood, for Mr. Lincoln, 38,646 ; for Mr. through their Representatives will be called Douglas, 37,349; for Mr. Breckinridge, 33,-357 ; for Mr. Bell, 8,467. Returns from all the counties in Oregon give Mr. Lincols 318 man do we want to represent us there? All ciation of the value of their labor-their pro majority over Breckinridge, the next highest the solution of it will have an important bearcandidate.

A passenger car on the Beaver Meadow Railroad train was precipitated into the Lehigh passengers and the conductor of the train were drowned. The car contained twenty-eight persons: The accident was caused by the breaking of a rail, and occurred near Bear Creek Dam, where the water is about fifteen feet deep. The through the top of the car before it sunk.

Hon. James Pollock, of Northumberland; dedly in his favor, and we hope he will be cho-Hon. A. H. Reeder, of Northampton ; Morton sen for our next U. S. Senator. McMichnel, of Philadelphia: Hon, David Wilmot, of Bradford; Edgar Cowan, of Westmoreland : Thomas Williams, and J. K. Morehead, of Allegheny ; James Veech, of Fayette, and John H. Walker; of Erie, are the preminent candidates in this State for United States election takes place on the 2d Tuesday of Jansession.

The arrival of the Prince of Wales in Eng- short time. Were I able to trace him through with bis viewe restore expressed, and the land was the occasion of great rejoicing among his long pilgrimage, many important and interthe classes. In commenting ppon his arrival esting incidents could be recorded, but I am the English press are generally very compli- not. mentary in their allusions to the Americans. The London News, in an editorial on the 16th, says :-- "He has seen a nation of soldiers with- strong and retentive mind. He was also enaout an army-civil order without a police- bled to labor at light mechanical business until wealth, luxury and culture without a court or very recently, and also to walk about the vilan aristocracy. He has learned to mingle with lage with an activity surpassing many at the the busy crowd of men without the interten- fourth part of time I could but think of changes tion of chamberlains and couriers; he has that had taken place and revolutions that had found respect without ceremony and hopor convulsed the world during his life. Empires without adulation."

> gress met on Monday, at noon. There was a risen to what it is. very fair attendance of members of both houses, and a not unusual number of spectators. Be- drenched the earth in human gore and then youd the appointment of the usual committees to whit on the President, little business was the wilderness and solitary places have been transacted in either branch. The proceedings converted into cities, and many spires now point were not characterized by any extra excitement. In the House, on the call of the roll, life was passed. about two hundred members responded to their names, among them all of the representatives bood? Ab, they are gone, and their children from South Carolina excepting one (Mr. Miles.) Both houses adjourned at a little after one o'clock. The President's message was sent in become old. Commerce has doubled an hunyesterday. We may give a synopsis of it in dred fold, and every ocean and sea, and every our next.

THE ELECTORAL VOTE. The latest news by the Overland Pony Ex-

that Mr. Lincoln should fall short of an absolute majority of the popular vote, especially him is not greater than that against Buchanan in 1856. ----

FROM THE PEOPLE.

United States Senstor. BELLEFONTE, Nov. 28, 1860.

EDITOR AGITATOR : Dear Sir-The time is near at hand when the people of this State upon to decide who shall take the place of Wm. Bigler in the U.S. Senate. What kind of a will admit the importance of this question, as fession. The common laborer that supports ing upon the interests of Pennsylvania.

At this time in our history as a nation, we want no ordinary man to guard our interests at And note the contrast of their respective efforts. the Federal Capitol ! He should be a man Why they are incomparable, in point of popuriver on Thursday morning last. Four of the whose principles are known, and who has the courage to declare and maintain them. Not results, is not to be depreciated. But if such as the bigoted partizan, but as the Patriot and Statesman has done in other years.

others, the most suitable to fill that station. He is known, is capable, is not a politician, and may successfully compete with those who have rescued passengers were saved by breaking will fearlessly defend the great interests of our State.

I know the feeling in this County is deci-G. D.

Truly Yours, - 1 For the Agitator. Another Veteran Gone.

DIED, in Westfield, Tioga Co., Ps., Nov. 17, 1860. Mr. NATHAN WHITMORE, sged 107 years and 10 days.

Mr. Whitmore was born in Vermont, Nov. 7. Senstor, in place of William Bigler, whose 1753, and I am informed he made a profession term expires on the 4th of March next. The of religion when but twelve years old ; and by what little information I could elicit (as I drove to the house only a few minutes before the time uary-one week after the commencement of the to repair to the church for the funeral services,) he has lived a soldier of the cross since, or 95 years. He was also in the Revolutionary War

Throughout his long life he retained his mental fuculties, slso his bodily strength, in a wonderful manner. His conversation exhibited a age of sixty. Still he had lived about one fiftyand kingdoms have risen and fallen; our nation has burst from its connection with, and The second session of the Thirty-sixth Con- the oppression of, its mother country and has

> Many nations of ancient renown have fallen passed away; improvements have advanced, heavenward where the lofty forests waved before the breeze, since more than half of his

> Where now are the companions of his childhave grown grey headed and passed away, and their children's children are now controlling the destinies of our nation. New counties have navigable river and lake has been converted into highways of nations, developing the vast resources of the world. Generations have passed away; still be has lived on, and lived

that can possibly be performed, without risking his own pecuniary benefit, becomes the ultimate when it is sonsidered that the majority against rule by which he is governed. There is no feeling of solicitude or Trust beyond his personal responsibility ; and when an injury is sustained through his neglect of duty, no regret or compunction is manifested, unless he is identified as an instrumental cause. This, of course, is not universally the case; there are many

honorable exceptions; (why not have all exceptions) yet is it surely of too frequent occur-. rence, and in the main, true ; because Teachers, who possess the shadow of a claim to such a title, will never cross the threshold of a school-room for such paltry half-pay. And why not? Because they have a proper apprehimself by manual exercise, commands in many respects, a far better remuneration for his time his work than the common school Teacher. lar benefit. Yet the one, though inferior in its continue to be the plan upon which our common school system is conducted, what substantial David Wilmot we believe, is the man of all inducements are offered for superiority in mental excellence? None. The illiterate yokel spent time and money in preparing themselves for one of the poblest duties of life. Do any complain of this? Then let them support and improve good common schools, by which all may avail themselves of the opportunity of such mental improvement that may acquire an Education adequate for any of the practical and business relations of life ; and hold an elevation in society that will be anything but unreliable. The cry is raised, that taxes are high, and the same breath also complains of poor schools. But poor prices invariably draw nothing but poor applicants. Would you have fittle taxes, and corresponding little, shabby apulogies for schools; or more tax and better schools in proportion? It is a question fraught with vital interests. Tax-payers, how will you de-

> A SOUTH CABOLINA ABGUMENT AGAINST SECESSION.

"G.'

cide ?

W. W. Boyce of South Carolina, now a cessionist, wrote and spoke on the other side in 1851. The following objections to secession, as stated by him then, apply with equal force at the present moment :---

"The first great fundamental unarswerable objection to it is, that it is the disunion of the South-words of such fearful import that I will not weaken them by elaboration.

2. South Carolina cannot become a nation. God makes nations, not man. You cannot extemporize a nation out of South Carolina. It is simply impossible; we have not the resources.

3. From the weakness of our national government, a feeling of insecurity would arise. capital would take the alarm and leave us.-But it may be said, let capital go. To this I reply, that capital is the life-blood of a modern community, and in losing it you lose the vitality of the State.

4. This national government would be a very, very costly machine. The cost of a government is in inverse proportion to its numbers. A small national government is necessarily far more expensive than a large one. Look at the small German States ground down with taxation. So it would be with us. The federal fleets would cut off all import duties, and the immense burden of the government would have to be raised by direct taxation.

5. The feeling of insecurity arising from the weakness of our national government, together with the burden of increased taxation, would cause, or rather continue, an immense emigra tion. Emigration is naturally going on all the time from the old States to the fertile El Doralos of the West; put any further burdens on

THE SOUTH NOT A UNIT FOR DIS. SOLUTION.

What is called the South may be divided into two classes, vis: negro breeding, and negro consuming States. The first class embraces those which raise slaves for sale and export, and consist of Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, North Carolina, Kentucky, Missouri, and Tennessee. The States which purchase slaves are South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, Louisians, Arkansas and Texas. The former grow negroes and the latter cotton .---Slaves are rapidly worn out on the cotton, sugar, rice and indigo plantations, and it requires an annual importation of fifty thousand to replenish them. The demand for slaves has exceeded the supply, and as a consequence the price has immensely enhanced. A few years ago able bodied slaves could be bought for \$700 to \$800. They now cost \$1,100 to \$1,500. The cotton planters are opposed to paying those prices .--They want cheap negroes and abundance of them. Africa is the only market which can supply their demands; hence, they want the African Slave trade reopened and all laws prohibiting that traffic repealed. The free States and the Slave breeding States, resist their desires. The former on the grounds of humanity and morality, and the latter from self-interest. If the Slave trade should be re-established, the price of Virginia negroes would fall two-thirds. A "boy" than readily brings the breeder would be slow sale at \$400. The price of all the wheat grown in the West, is regulated by the English market, though not a gill to a bushel that is raised ever finds its way to Great Britain. So also the price of all the Slaves in the Slave breeding States would come down to the African standard. If the coston planter could purchase a cargo at two or three hundred dollars per head from the importer, he would not be likely to pay the Virginia breeder five timesthat price for his stock. The free States will not permit the re-open-

ing of the African Slave trade; therefore the cotton States propose to go out of the Union and open that traffic on their own account and responsibility. It will be readily seen how deeply interested the slave breeders are in preventing disunion and the African Slave trade. Their chief income is derived from the sale of negroes. Whenever a family is hard up it sells a mulatto "down South" for the price of an Illinois farm, and replenishes its empty coffers. When a son is to be sent to College, or a flam is to be made at a fashionable watering place, away goes a darkey to the auction block, and the needful is procured. The Slaves of Virginia are estimated to be worth 300,000,000 of dollars, and the moment the Cotton States succeed in opening the African Slave Trade, they would not bring seventy-five millions, Kentucky negro breeders would lose one hundred millions from the same cause ; and all the other horder States in like proportion.

In view of these grave considerations it is not individually. surprising that the negro breeding sections should frown upon the schemes of the fire-eaters, or that they should remain loyal to the Union. And another bound that binds the border States to the Union is found in the fact, that in case of dissolution the Canadian line would be moved down to that of Mason & Dixon. With slaves escaping at pleasure on the one hand, price knocked down to that of horses on the other, how long would the institution last in those border States ? And after they had become free, no matter how so made, what inducement or interest would they have to remain in confederacy with the Cotten States with their discontented myriads of human chattles who at any moment, might break out into unquenchable insurrection .- Chicago Tribune.

THE PANIC.

The New York Independent, one of the ablest and most interesting Journals now published, sums up the nature and causes of the present incial disturbance in the following.

MISCELLANEOUS ITEMS .Thirty-seven applications have been a

to Lincoln for the Richmond, Va., Postor ...Lincoln carried his own ward, city, con and State. He also carried Douglas' vision city, county and State.

.... Napoleon Bonaparte used to say "for tile newspapers are more to be feared the hundred thousand bayonets."

.... The thirty-three Governors of the Unit States comprise 16 Democrats, 16 Republic and one American-Hicks, of Maryland.

...The population of the State of Pennyl nis, as estimated by the recent census, is is two millions nine hundred thousand.

...South Carolina is still enrolling min men. Such minute men will never effect . thing unless they have sixty seconds apiece Lou. Dem.

... The value of the hop crop of the United States, this year is estmated at \$4,000,001 nearly all in Otsego, Oneida and Madison con ties, N. Y.

...Gov. Banks, of Massachusetts, is shortly go to Europe to organize a system of emination, to settle lands belonging to the Illinois Central Railroad.

....Packages have been received at the pa office in Alexanderia, V., a directed to "Ale anderia, Virginia, Southern Confederacy". This is rather premature.

According to the St. Paul Times, then not a Democrat elected to the Minnesota Legis Isture. That's cleaning out the moccasin Da mocracy pretty well.

...Dr. Livingstone, the African traveler, bu been heard of. He was safe and well up to be May, and reported that the natives of Afin exince less hostility to travelors than formeth

... A young lady, writing as enthusiastical as young ladies generally do, portrays Gariba di as "a dear old weatherbeaten angel." I did'nt let anything but the weather beat him ... Several months since, a Mr. McNight e

Cortland Co., N. Y., bought of a pedler some salve for corns. He applied it, and it caused sore which continued to spread and cause in tense pain notil he was relieved by death.

.... Andrew B. Hutchinson, a son of Jen Hutchinson, of Milford, N. H., and one of the well known Hutchinson family, died at the Lunstic Hospital at South Boston, of chroni insanity, a few days since. He was fifty-trait years of age.

... Where is Henry A. Wise? He has not been heard from lately, and as he declared, " will never remain in the Union twenty-for hours after Lincoln's election, so help me God," his agonized friends fear he may have acceded

... The colored population of Philadelphi numbers from twenty to twenty-five thousand, They own property to the amount of nearly three million dollars, and have churches and schools valued at from four hundred thousand to five hundred thousand dollars.

...A Destructive fire occurred at Dundee, Yak Co., N. Y., by which the whole of the business portion of thetown was laid in ruins. The Record printing office was also destroyed, on which there was only an insurance of \$200. The total loss is estimated at \$50,000.

... Charles F. Brown, the renowned " Artems Ward, showman," began his career as a write in Boston, while a printer's apprentice. Hu contributions to the Carpet Bag, under the signature of "Lieut. Chubb." are well remembered by many readers of that periodical.

...The Albany Journal remarks that Texa, after obtaining her Independence, started with a separate Government, but soon wearied of it and sought admission into the Union. But not when her Claims and War Debts have been paid by the General Government, her Wigfalls go for Secession ! ... Pennsylvania made the first turnpike rosd in the United States, laid the first railroad, et upon the land. The Herald for a fortnight be- comotive, established the first hospital, the first fore the election, announced the coming of a law school, the first public museum, the first Panic with as much assurance as the coming of ball of music, and the first library in the world open freely to all. ... The postage collected in the State of South Carolina, for the last year, of which we have official returns, amounted to \$91,000. The cost of transporting the mails throughout the State was \$192,216. In Massachusetts, the same year, the post office receipts were \$532,184, and the expenses \$153, 091!

THE BANK SUSPENSIONS.

We are having a slight instalment of the promised panic. Ageneral suspension of spe cie payments was agreed on by the Presidents of the Banks yesterday. Whatever may be the pretended reason for this action, we are very certain that there is no 'real cause for it. nor can any that is estisfactory be assigned The motive with the Banks themselves is doubt less to take advantage of the prevailing ex-citement to make with money for their stockholders. Our political troubles simply furnish a desired excuse to such action.

It would be well for bank directors, and officers of other mon d institutions, to consider the ultimate and 'ertain consequence of their present course. resent course. Their idea that a suspension of the banks of

several of the Southern States should render it necessary for those of our own City to sus pend, is simply and supremely ridiculous .--They have lost no soin of any consequence but during the last when they were absolutely gainers to the extent of one hundred thousand dollars. The action taken yesterday, of course renders all our Banks liable under the Act of Assembly to a forfesture of their charters ; and if there is no more "back bone" in them than is indicated by this present action, the sooner they are closed up the better will it be for the community .- Philadelphia News.

Garribaldi has resigned his dictatorship into the hands of Victor Emanuel, and gone home to his rude farm on the little island of Caprera. liberator returns to the simplicity of his penceful seclusion, refusing both wealth and titles, enriched in nothing but glory, and the mingled j. j. elo

press from the Pacific Coast makes it pretty him and the warnings that have reached him. certain that Lincoln has carried both California The brilliancy of youth had long since left the heads of der string and make them re-sponsible for the model conduct of their subor-has voted for him if no conduct of their suborhas voted for him, if we except New Jersey, until finally, worn down with cares and the and even there he gets four out of the seven weight of over five score and seven years, he electors. Among the slave States, Virginia Gabriel's trump shall arouse the slambering and Missouri are somewhat in doubt, but it is millions of the dead. most probable that the former has voted for Bell and the latter for Douglas, though in each village of Westheld on the 19th ult., at 10 State the vote is extremely close. Presuming o'clock A. M., where remarks were made by the reports to be all correct, the following will

be the electoral vote of the United States : BOD LINCOLW

FOR LINCOLN.	FOR BRECKINBIDGE.	1
California 4	Alabama,	
Connecticut 6	Arkansas	
Illinois11	Delaware	
Indiana	Florida.	
łowa 4	Georgia (110
Maine 8	Louisiana	6
Massachusetts	Maryland	8
Michigan 6	Mississippi	7
Minnesota 4	North Carolina	
New Hampshire 5	South Carolina	
New Jersey 4	Texas	
New York		<u> </u>
Ohio23	Total	72
Oregon, 3	FOR BELL.	1 -
Pennsylvania	Kentuck	'n2
Rhode Island 4	Tennessee	42
Vermont	Virginia	
Wisconsin 5	-	1
·	Total	b9
Total	TOR DOUGLAS.	E
1	Missouri	10
	New Jersey	3
		4
• • •	Totsl	.12
		1

The whole number of Electors being 303, the number necessary to a choice is 152. Mr. Lincoln has obtained 180, or 28 more than were out California, Indiana and Illinois combined, and still been elected. It will be some time before we shall get the full popular vote. Mr. Lincoln will not have a majority, but he will probably come quite as near to it as Mr. Bu- the remedy? I answer that the one principal ohanan did.

MINOBITY PRESIDENTS .- The Democratic prpapers are deriving what comfort they can from the reflection that LINCOLN is a minority array one against the other, or question the President-in other words that he has not a majority of the whole vote polled. Now, Mr. Lincoln has, in round numbers, 2,000,000 votes. and that it is more than any President before him ever got; and very few of our Presidents. After uniting Sidily and Naples with their nine within the last 40 years, have had a majority millions of people to the Italian Kingdom, the of the popular vote. Jackson and Harrison were about the only exceptions. There was a majority of 36,000 against John Quincy Adams admiration and affection of the world. It his in 1824, and James K. Polk was in a minority tory records anywhere the life of a hero more of 30,000 in 1844, as was Van Buren in 1836. disinterested, more tirave; more faithful, en- The popular majority against Gen. Taylor was dowed with more substantial magnanimity or 151,708, and the majority against Buchanan in sigors sublime simplicity of character, we do 1856 was 377,629. Pierce had a majority, in not know it. Italy may well look upon him 1856 was 377,629. Pierce had a majority, in

on amidst the dangers that have threatened

His funeral solemnities were attended in the the writer, from Luke 23, and 28, "weep not for me," to an attentive audience.

SIMEON CLEAVELAND.

P. S. Will some of his friends who were acquainted with him please to favor the public with a brief history of his life, which will not fail to interest many, and be nothing more than what circumstances appear; to demand, and which I cannot do, for want of information? Will other papers please copy ? S. C.

For the Agitator. The Common School Teacher.

The present is manifestly an age of want. also abundance. In the matter of Education. our people want the very best-rapid and thorough advancement-good Teachers and good schools.

On the other hand, our Teachers want good situations, good schools as well, and good wages. But unfortunately enough, these quite natural and necessary wants are almost entirely wanting. Not to say that we have no fine Teachers, thorough scholars and good schools : but to say deliberately, that pretensions are not we are often disappointed in the instruction, which our children receive ; in other words, the majority of our common school Teachers are absolutely unqualified for the position which they occupy. Now why is this? And what is cause, is the low price paid for teaching. Now is this susceptible of demonstration? Let us

see. It is not intended to excite any feelings of hostility between employed and employer, to motives of any; but simply to state facts. It is an undeniable truth that labor is usually proportionate to its reward. It does not seem that even houest men are very often actuated by so liberal and charitable a spirit, as to voluntarially earn more than they are paid for. And if it were so, one would not offer his services in a situation where he would do his best or nothing, for a consideration which he thought inadequate to the result of his labors ; allowing at the same time, his bump of Benevolence to be fairly foll; withal. Hence, the fact that competent and efficient Teacher are no more plenty. For instance, suppose a poor Teacher for no other will be) is hired for a paltry price. The full development of such a tendency would

the citizens of the old States, and you add immensely to this stream of emigration. Unfortunately this emigration, in the event of your becoming a separate nation, would be only from the white race, and you would therefore be going down the declivity of ruin with fcarful velocity.

6. Following emigration, and a natural effect of it, would be an immense depreciation of property; lands first, more land being thrown into the market than the demand required; then negroes, as they would be cut off from the western market. Millions would be lost to the western united. State in this way.

10. Secession is against the wishes of the

other southern States. Ought not they to have some influence with us? Should we not defer to our allies, who have twenty times the interest in the institution of slavery that we have? How can we ever hope for a Union of the South, if we, a mere handful of the southern people, insist on enforcing our opinions on the rest of the South? A southern Union implies a modification of the extremes of all opinions.

11. A large minority, at least, of our citizens are opposed to secession. If there were no other objection, this should be conclusive. 12. Secession, separate nationality, with all its burdens, is no remedy. It is no redress for the past; 'it is no security for the fature. It is only a magnificent sacrifice of the present, without in anywise gaining the future." Secession, gallant as may be the spirit which prompts it, is only a new form of submission. For the various reasons I have stated, I object in as strong terms as I can to the secession necessary. So that he might have done with- always backed up by actual performance; that of South Carolian. Such is the intensity of my conviction upon the subject, that, if secession should take place-of which I have no iden, for I cannot believe in the existence of such a stupendous madness I shall consider the institution of slavery as doomed, and that the Grent God in our blindness has made us the instruments of its destruction."

> How THE PRESIDENT IS ELECTED .- The successive steps in the election of President and Vice President of the United States are taken according to existing laws, at the following

dates : 1. By the act of Congress of 1845 the Electors for President and Vice President of the United States are appointed in each State on the next Tuesday after the first Monday in November.

2. By the act of 1792 the Electors are to meet on the first Wednesday in December after in their respective States, to cast their votes.

3. These votes when cast arg to be certified by the Electors and sealed up, and sent up to the President of the Senate.

4. On the second Wednesday in February after, the sealed certificates of the Electors are result in a total disregard of all interests any to be broken open and the votes counted and not know it. Italy may well look upon him is 1852, but it was a very small one-only 58,869. farther than is necessary for him to retain his the result declared, in the presence of Con-hamanity way more than he belongs to her. In this view of the case it is not remarkable position. In fact the smallest amount of labor gress.

ive terms :

"A party of merchants in this city united several weeks ago in a discreditable combination to defeat the election of Mr. Lincoln by working upon the fears of those who were made to believe that his election would bring ruin tablished the first water works, ran the first le the next steamer. Of course, it was easy to prophery it, because it had been already planned. Of course, these who were to make it knew that it would be made. A prearranged movement to push down stocks is easily effected in this city. Such a prearrangement was made. Only some who had a right to be parties to it were not told in time, and lost money enough to vote for Mr. Lincoln. But the leaders, if not the rank and file of followers, knew very well when to get rid of their stocks before the coming depreciation of value. We could mention the names of some well-known champions of the Fusion party who sold out their stocks and fronted with cream colored magnesian lime shortly before the market was to be born down by their unworthy act.

"This was before the election, but as this preliminary Panic did not succeed in defeating Mr. Lincoln, it has been kept up since-regardless of expense !-- to break up the moral force of his election, to embarrass the incoming Administration, and to defeat the popular will expressed in the vote of the sixth of November. It is supposed that if the South clamors loud enough, and the Panic pinches long enough, and the lie be told often enough that the Republican party did it,-the Republican States will at last be bullied into blotting out Personal Liberty Bills-into permitting some of the free territories to be turned into slave soil-and into accepting some cunning compromise by which the country shall still continue to be governed by the old hereditary Slave Power whose dominion has now, by the people's decree, come lawfully to an end. But thank God-that an honest and brave man is to be President !.

"This is the secret of the Panic : The Slave Power undertaking to do through the stock market what it failed to do through the ballot-box."

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· · ·	The Fusion Pyramid.	•	•
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Cool.-We see Breckinridge editors claiming all the vote for the Reading Fusion Ticket as having been cast for Breck .- which they dared not do before Election. Do not the Douglas men yet see how they were fooled in that game ? We suppose at least half the vote was cast by Douglas men. ----

Congress, in the State of Delaware. as our only protection from anarchy.

... The largest hotel in this country, and consequently in the world, is said to be the Lindell House, now nearly completed, in St. Louis.-It is 272 feet front, 227 feet deep, 112 feet high, stone. Its cost, unfurnished, will be \$600,000. It has 500 rooms, and can receive 1,200 guest.

... About twenty young gentleman of New Orleans, La., wishing to display their spirit, determined to wear no cloth except what was manufactured in a Southern State. So they bought some pieces of Kentucky jean, and had it made up into suits, but they discovered, when too late, that the Kentucky jean had been made in Massachusetts !

... The Fort Wayne (Indiana) Times says that a most terrible tragedy occured in Adams county, in that State, a few days previous.-A woman about to churn butter, threw some boiling water in the churn, into which one of the children had, unnoticed by the mother, placed an infant, and it was instantly scalded to death. In her frenzy the mother seized & chair and inflicted a death blow upon the little girl. After realizing what she had done, she threw herself into the well and was drowned.

THE TRUE SPIRIT .- The following from Col. Forney's Press (which supported Douglas) breathes the right spirit and will find a hearty response in the breast of every right-minded American citizen of whatever political creed:-No two sentiments are more deeply enshrined in the American heart than those of Jackson and Webster-" The Federal Union-it must be preserved," and "Liberty" and Union-one and inseparable. And there is no more clear and imperative duty enjoined upon all American citizens, no matter what may be their political sentiments, than to assist in sustaining the righteous authority of whoever is legally abon ted President of the United States. Acquies cence in the will of the -majority, constitution ally expressed, has been the only bond which has kept us together in spite of our bitter and vindictive partisan conflicts, and when that bond is broken our whole system of Demegratic government must necessarily be destroyed, and Fisher (Lincoln and Bell) has 248 maj. for the iron hand of a military despatism invoked

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