

LEVI L. TATE, Editor. BLOOMSBURG, PA. SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 24, 1860.

CONGRESS will meet at Washington, in one week from next Monday, to finish out the Second Session of the Thirty-Sixth Congress.

DR. JOHN'S Republican goes for DAVID WILMOT, Free Trader and Negro worshiper, for United States Senator! Oh! crackle! what has become of the Tariff? You see boys, the election is over now.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—We acknowledge the receipt of Tickets to this old established and far famed Museum. It is a very desirable place of resort for amusement and edification in New York P. T. BARNUM, Proprietor and Manager, and J. GREENWOOD, JR., Assistant Manager.

The Williamsport Press is awfully down on ALEXANDER K. McCLEURE, Chairman of the Republican State Committee; calls him a "concocted pretender," says he has an "unequivocal position as a politician," with several other hard things. Before the election McCLEURE was one of the greatest men in the State. The boot is on the other leg now.

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher and Bookseller, No. 617 Sanson Street, Philadelphia, whose notices appear in this Journal, keeps a good assortment of Books, and always does the fair thing with Editors.—His Family Doctor is an invaluable help in the family arrangement, and should be read by every Mother. We also commend Mr. Potter's great work, entitled the "People's Cook Book," the "Horse and his Diseases," to general patronage.

No man can vote in South Carolina unless he owns ten negroes, or real estate of the value of ten thousand dollars. Now who votes there the white man, the negro or the plantation.—Columbia Co. Republican.

Now who could suppose that there was not one word of truth in the above extract? Yet so it is. We give the following extract from a work by GRENVILLE MELLEN. In an abstract of State Constitutions he says that in South Carolina:—"The Constitution grants the right of suffrage to every free, white, male citizen, of the age of twenty-one years, having resided in the State two years previous to the day of election, and having been possessed of a freehold of fifty acres of land, or a town lot, at least six months before such election, or (not having such freehold or town lot) having been a resident in the election district in which he offers his vote, six months before said election, and having paid a tax the preceding year of three shillings sterling towards the support of the government."

The St. Lawrence Hotel. COL. WILLIAM S. CAMPBELL, as everybody knows or ought to know, is the Proprietor of this excellent Hotel, located above Tenth, in Chestnut Street, Philadelphia. We have long heard the "St. Lawrence," and its gentlemanly Proprietor, favorably reported by all who ever enjoyed the pleasure of a visit to the House, and on a recent sojourn in the City, we made the St. Lawrence our home, and justice compels us to say, that we regard it as one of the best conducted Hotels in the United States. Guests are always well cared for and amply entertained, at the St. Lawrence, when under the hospitable of Col. Campbell.

Lincoln's Future. The newly elected President certainly has a fearful prospect ahead. First of all he has to stand the swarming, ravenous crowd of hungry office seekers,—all with claims as big as mountains in his favor. Ninety-nine out of every hundred must be disappointed, and as his party is made up of miscellaneous elements, "with no common principle except desire for spoils and hatred of the Democracy, he will find them differing widely upon political questions, and the catastrophe which overtook the Waig party in 1841, will shatter the Republican party to pieces in 1861. He will find it impossible to reconcile free trade and high tariff men, the American element and the foreign one, the old Whigs and the old Democrats, the Abolition radicals and the conservatives, in the formation of his administration policy. His party will go to pieces like a barrel with the hoops off. The Cincinnati Enquirer predicts that within ninety days from the time that Abraham Lincoln is inaugurated the Republican party will be utterly ruined and destroyed. His path is environed by so many difficulties that, even if he had the ability of Jefferson and the energy of Jackson, he would fail. But he is a weak and inexperienced man, and his administration will be doomed from the commencement. If he takes the radical section of the Republican party, headed by Seward, into his confidence, and pushes the South to extremities, the conservative wing of it will cut loose and repudiate him. If, on the other hand, he courts the conservatives, and pursues a moderate, conciliating policy towards the slaveholding States, the radicals will make open war on the Administration.

THE UNION.

THOMAS JEFFERSON in speaking of the measure known as the Missouri Compromise, said that like a fire bell in the night, it awakened him and filled him with terror. He was a far seeing statesman, and at once perceived that the establishment of a geographical line beyond which slavery should not extend, was calculated to destroy that unity of government which constitutes the inhabitants of all the States one people, to weaken the league of love which holds the Union together, and to lead eventually to its dissolution. If Mr. JEFFERSON were now living, the intelligence of the election of LINCOLN, would grate more harshly on his ear, than did the passage of the Missouri Compromise. He would regard the election of a sectional President by a sectional party, as the death knell of the Union. And it is thus that a large majority of the best men and purest patriots in the Southern States regard it. But still we must not despair, for all is not yet lost. Although dark and lowering clouds envelope the future of our country, they are spanned by the rainbow of hope, and while the Union continues to hold together, we will not believe that patriots poured forth in vain their heart's blood at Bankershill, Saratoga, and Trenton.

It is natural that the people of the Southern States should be alarmed at the present time. The returns of the election tell them that a crisis has arrived, and that the organization in this country which holds that Negro Slavery in the United States must be abolished, although the last free government on the face of God's Earth may be destroyed in so doing, has triumphed. Remembering the words of PATRICK HENRY, "shall we gain strength by inaction, by laying supinely on our backs, until our enemies shall have bound us hand and foot," it is natural they should begin to put their households in order, and to prepare for the worst. They love the Union. And why? Because it protects and upholds their rights as freemen. When it ceases to do so, when any State or States are degraded, when they are denied their rights under the Constitution, the Union States are Democratic. How comes it that these "pupusons"—these nullifiers are half "nigger" and half Democrat?

Let us hear no more about "Nigger Equality" from looco-foco politicians after this.—Columbia Co. Republican.

To all that we answer from the record that in Illinois there are 2930 Blacks and 2500 Mulattoes. In Iowa " " 5941 " 5321 " " 178 " 155 " " 895 " 461 " " 6724 " 2340 " " 1465 " 1118 " " 338 " 184 " " 11,014 " 14,295 " " 39,385 " 15,511 " " 512 " 208 " " 318 " 206 " " 593 " 182 " " 109,593 " 50,495

Now it will be seen by the above table, that in the free States, every third negro is a mulatto; and in that nigger paradise, Ohio, the mulattoes outnumber the regular blacks; now those fellows are "half nigger" and "all republican," and carried the election for the Black Republicans this fall. The same table shows, that in the South the ratio of blacks to mulattoes is as 1 to 12; or 280,000 mulattoes to 3,050,000 blacks; so that the figures prove, that if the Republicans had among them, the 3,000,000 of Africans, they would have also 1,500,000 of mulattoes, instead of the contemptible number of 280,000 found in the South.

Suppose you set us some more sums, Doctor. Discussion in Franklin. Pursuant to public notice the citizens of Franklin township and vicinity assembled at Thomas' School House, on Monday evening, the 5th inst. The meeting was organized by electing PETER BODINE, President. Joseph Hartman, Abraham Lillis, Reuben Knittle, Solomon Asley, Vice Presidents. Jacob Wanamacher, Jackson Cleaver, Secretaries. The object of the meeting was stated to be for the purpose of having the political issues of the day discussed by Mr. M. Whitmoyer, Republican, and Mr. C. B. Brockway, Democrat.

The discussion was opened by Mr. Whitmoyer and continued by Mr. Brockway, the speakers taking turns, thus continuing the discussion until a late hour. They observed the utmost courtesy in their remarks, and all parties were well pleased with the gentlemanly manner in which they conducted the debate. On motion the meeting adjourned. JACOB WANAMACHER, } Secretaries. JACKSON CLEAVER, }

Official Vote of Pennsylvania.

Table with columns for County, Breckinridge, Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Moutour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York. Includes totals for Breckinridge, Lincoln, Douglas, Bell, Adams, Allegheny, Armstrong, Beaver, Bedford, Berks, Blair, Bradford, Bucks, Butler, Cambria, Carbon, Centre, Chester, Clarion, Clearfield, Clinton, Columbia, Crawford, Cumberland, Dauphin, Delaware, Elk, Erie, Fayette, Franklin, Fulton, Forest, Greene, Huntingdon, Indiana, Jefferson, Juniata, Lancaster, Lawrence, Lebanon, Lehigh, Luzerne, Lycoming, McKean, Mercer, Mifflin, Monroe, Montgomery, Moutour, Northampton, Northumberland, Perry, Philadelphia, Pike, Potter, Schuylkill, Somerset, Snyder, Sullivan, Susquehanna, Tioga, Union, Venango, Warren, Washington, Wayne, Westmoreland, Wyoming, York.

benefits. It has been to us all a copious fountain of national, social, personal happiness. I have not allowed myself, sir, to look beyond the Union, to see what might lie hidden in the dark recess behind. I have not wofully weighed the chances of preserving liberty, when the bonds that unite us together shall be broken assunder. I have not accustomed myself to hang over the precipice of disunion to see whether, with my short sight, I can fathom the depth of the abyss below; nor could I regard him as a safe counsellor in the affairs of this government, whose thoughts should be mainly bent on considering, not how the Union should best be preserved, but how tolerable might be the condition of the people when it shall be broken up and destroyed. While the Union lasts, we have high, exciting, gratifying prospects spread out before us and our children. Beyond that I seek not to penetrate the veil. God grant that in my day at least, that curtain may not rise. God grant that on my vision never may be opened what lies behind. When my eyes shall turn to behold for the last time the sun in heaven, may I not see him shining on the broken and dishonored fragments of a once glorious Union; on states dis-separated, discordant, belligerent; on a land rent with civil feuds, or drenched, it may be, in fraternal blood! Let their last feeble and lingering glance, rather, behold the gorgeous ensign of the republic, now known and honored throughout the earth, still full high advanced its arms trophies streaming in their original luster, not a stripe erased or polluted, nor a single star obscured,—bearing for its motto no such miserable interrogatory as, What is all this worth? nor those other words of desolation and folly, Liberty first, and Union afterwards; but every where, spread all over in characters of living light, blazing on all its ample folds, as they float over the sea, and over the land, and in every wind under the whole heavens, that other sentiment—Liberty and Union, now and forever, one and inseparable!

"Nigger Equality." The looco-foco kept up an incessant chatter about "nigger equality" as a Republican principle. We showed in a former article where this matter originated—who were responsible for it. We now propose referring to another fact. It is this. The census 1850 shows that there were some 280,000 mulattoes in the Southern States. Now who are the "parties"? Pray tell us. The Southern States are Democratic. How comes it that these "pupusons"—these nullifiers are half "nigger" and half Democrat?

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The Secession Movement.

Senator Hammond's Resignation Immediate. A special proclamation not to be issued by the president. WASHINGTON, Nov. 15. It seems that Senator Hammond's resignation is immediate, a letter having been received here directing his personal effects to be sent forthwith to South Carolina. The Collector at Beaufort, S. C., has officially indicated his resignation, being unwilling, he says, to serve under a Republican Administration.

It has been stated that the subject of a special address was under Executive consideration, but it now appears that no plan is abandoned, in view of the early meeting of Congress, to whom, by the Constitution, the President is required to give information of the state of the Union.

VIRGINIA.—Extra Session of the Legislature called.—Richmond, Va, Nov 15. Governor Letcher has called an extra session of the Legislature of this State for the 7th of January next, to take into consideration the present alarming condition of public affairs, and determine calmly and wisely what action is necessary on the part of Virginia in this emergency.

SOUTH CAROLINA.—Augusta, Ga, Nov. 15.—The Charleston Mercury says the Mayor has issued a proclamation prohibiting storage passengers from landing at Charleston, unless the owners of the ships or steamers bringing them enter into bonds to maintain them if they become encumbrances.

COLUMBIA, S. C., Nov. 15.—Last night there was a grand torchlight procession of 600 "mutineers," composed of the military and firemen. Ex-Speaker Orr made a speech espousing secession. Congressman Keitt and others made similar speeches.

ALABAMA.—Mobile, Ala., Nov. 15.—The Governor will issue a call for a State Convention on the 6th of December. He urges the people to prepare for secession. The Governor's proclamation will be issued on the 6th of December, the election of delegates to take place on the 24th proximo, and the Convention to meet on the 7th of January.

GEORGIA.—Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 15. The leading men of all parties have been in conference here, and have unanimously agreed to a State Convention to reconvened resistance—the time and mode of doing so to be settled in the Convention. A good feeling prevails. Senator Toombs made a powerful secession speech on Wednesday night. Mr. Bartow, of Savannah, followed, urging the establishment of a Southern Confederacy with sovereignty in the Federal power, all State lines to be obliterated.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GEORGIA LEGISLATURE.—Milledgeville, Ga., Nov. 15.—In the Senate considerable discussion has resulted from the motion referring the million appropriation bill for arms and munitions to the Finance Committee. The bill provides that the money thus appropriated shall be subject to the control of the Governor. Many Senators objected to the placing the sword and purse in the same hands. The proposed reference failed. The consideration of the bill will be proceeded with in regular order, and will be passed. A bill was introduced suspending the collection of debts till 1861. A resolution was introduced giving power to the Governor, in case of an attempt by the Federal authority to coerce the seceding States, to employ the military forces of Georgia to resist such coercion. The resolution will pass.

GENERAL NEWS.

A BUFFALO farmer has raised a turkey weighing 23 lbs. The total valuation of property in San Francisco is \$35,500,000. The old Milton Democrat office was removed to Sunbury last week.

It is reported that the Bank of South Carolina has suspended specie payment. The population of Brooklyn, N. Y. is 273,425—an increase of 63,000 in 5 years. INTELLIGENCE has been received from the Hayes Arctic expedition, which has reached Upernivik.

GEN. CLARK, who died in San Francisco on the 17th ult., has been in the army forty-eight years. The Secretary of War has given Gen. Harney leave of absence one year. He will visit Europe. The diphtheria, or putrid sore throat, is prevailing in many parts of Indiana, with alarming fatality.

MR. TEN BROECK has won £2,000 in England on a match between his American colt Umpire and a horse named Tom Bowline. A GERMAN journal states that the number of homoeopathic physicians now practicing is 3254, of whom 1642 are now in America.

A PEAT bed about a hundred acres in extent, has been found near Ontonagon. It burns well, and it is thought can be made serviceable for manufacturing purposes. The Hon. Reverdy Johnson, of Maryland, lectured in San Francisco a few weeks ago, on the subject of building churches. A somewhat novel subject for a lawyer.

The population of Michigan has been ascertained to be about 750,000—which is nearly double the number of 1820. We will probably have six Congressmen to the new apportionment—an increase of two. The Prince Imperial of France has just had a school room provided for him on the ground floor of the Tuilleries, on the side of the garden. It contains a well selected library, philosophical and mathematical instruments, etc. The Prince will be five years old on the 16th of March next.

BALTIMORE.—The census of Baltimore shows a population of 214,067, of which 2,213 are slaves. The number of dwellings is 33,151. There are 1,146 manufactories, producing \$500 and upwards. The increase of population in the last ten years is 44,983 while between the years 1840 and 1850 it was 69,741, a difference of 24,758. PRIZE FIGHTING IN VERMONT.—A bill is before the Legislature in Vermont to prevent prize fighting, making every person who shall engage in any such fight punishable by imprisonment not more than ten years, or by fine not more than \$5,000; and every aid, second, or surgeon by imprisonment not more than five years, or by fine not to exceed \$1,000, and every resident of the State who goes out of it to engage in such fight, subject to the same punishment as an aid, second or surgeon to any such fight within the State.

NEW JERSEY.—Trenton, Nov. 15.—The official vote of the State is as follows:—The following persons are chosen electors: William Cook, Dem; Joel Parker, Dem; Theodore Stanton, Dem; Joseph C. Horablower, Rep; Chas. E. Elmer, Rep; Edward W. Ivis, Rep; Isaac W. Scudder, Rep. The three Douglas Democrats are elected by between 3,000 and 4,000 majority. The straight Douglas ticket carried just enough votes from Vroom, Warts, Condit and Brewer to defeat them. Warts and Warts are defeated by some 1,500, while the others lose it by from 100 to 300. THE ESTATE OF STEPHEN GIRARD.—A bill has been filed in the United States Court at Philadelphia, by parties who are subjects of the French Emperor, for the recovery of all the Girard estates, except that which is necessary for the maintenance of the college. The bill, says the Ledger, fills forty-nine closely printed pages, and will commence perhaps a long course of litigation. The grounds on which the recovery is based are:—1st, that the present city of Philadelphia cannot legally execute the provision of Stephen Girard's will; and 2d, the estate, by reason of mismanagement, has diminished in extent, referring to the loss of the Louisiana lands and the non-productiveness of those in Kentucky.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE ANAESTHETIC OF LARGESIZE.—There is a remedy in this age to alleviate the most grievous tortures of the human body, and to incorporate them into our own, thereby rendering them less painful. It is called "Largesome," and is a great discovery. It is a great relief to the human mind, and is a great relief to the human body. It is a great relief to the human mind, and is a great relief to the human body.

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REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

WHEAT..... \$1 00 CLOVERSEED..... 65 25  
RICE..... 10 00 BUTTER..... 12 00  
SUGAR..... 12 00 CORN..... 10 00  
COFFEE..... 12 00 PEAS..... 10 00  
CORN MEAL..... 10 00 BEANS..... 10 00  
SALT..... 10 00 POTATOES..... 10 00

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