UNION COUNTY STAR AND LEWISBURG CHRONICLE.

BY O. N. WORDEN AND J. R. CORNELIUS.

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Union County Star & Lewisburg Chronicle

AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY JOURNAL

Issued Fridays, at Lewisburg, Union county, Penn'a.

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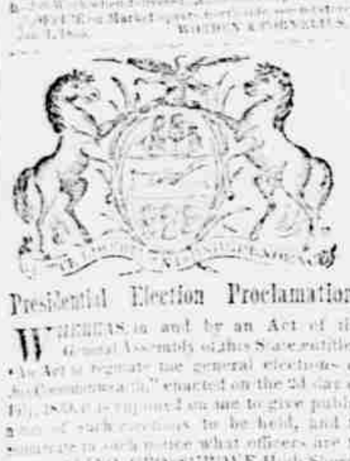

Presidential Election Proclamation.

WHEREAS in and by an Act of the General Assembly of this State entitled "An Act to regulate the general elections of this Commonwealth," enacted on the 2d day of July, 1839, it is enjoined on me to give public notice of such elections to be held, and to enumerate in such notice what officers are to be elected—I, JNO. CROSSGROVE, High Sheriff of the county of Union, do therefore hereby make known and give this public notice to the electors of the said county of Union, that a *GENERAL ELECTION* will be held in said county on the FIRST TUESDAY OF NOVEMBER NEXT (being the 6th day of the said month,) at the several Districts composed of the following townships, viz:

I district, at the late Commissioners' office in and for New Berlin borough.

II district, at the house of Thomas Parsel, in and for Union township.

III district, at the house of Theobald Sanders, in and for White Deer township.

IV district, at the house of James Lawson, in and for Kelly township.

V district, at the house of George Wolfe, in and for East Buffaloe township.

VI district, at the house of James M'Creight, in and for Buffaloe township.

VII district, at the house now occupied by Jacob Deckard, in Mifflinburg, for West Buffaloe township.

VIII district, at the public school house in and for North Ward in Lewisburg borough.

IX district, at the Buffaloe House, in and for South Ward in Lewisburg borough.

X district, at the house now occupied by Wm. [illegible] in and for Mifflinburg borough.

XI district, at the Laurelton School House, in and for Hartley township.

XII district, at the house of Peter Wehr, in and for Limestone township.

XIII district, at the election house near John Reish, in and for Lewis township.

XIV district, at the house of William Wolfe, in and for Hartleton borough.

At which time and places there will be elected by ballot—

Twenty-Seven Persons as Electors of President and Vice President of the United States.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

[illegible]

And the said Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to elections of this Commonwealth," passed July 2nd, 1839, further provides as follows, to wit:

[illegible]

I also hereby make known and give notice that the following Act of Assembly was passed by the general Assembly of this Commonwealth on the 27th of February, A. D. 1849, to wit:

[illegible]

[illegible] No person shall be permitted to vote at any election as aforesaid, than a white freeman of the age of twenty-one years or more [illegible]

[illegible]

Agreeably to the provisions of the sixty-first section of said act "every General and Special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

The Return Judges of the several districts will meet in the Court House at Lewisburg, on the third day after the election, (being Friday, the 9th day of November,) to do and perform those duties enjoined on them by law.

Dated at the Sheriff's Office, Lewisburg, this 8th day of October, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty.

JOHN CROSSGROVE, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Lewisburg Oct. 8, 1860

DR. O. PHELPS BROWN'S ACACIAN BALSAM

FOR THE PERMANENT CURE OF CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, COUGHS, COLDS, GENERAL DEBILITY, &C.

This remedy is offered as affording a means of speedy [illegible] Youth and age are alike subject to its ravages.

EVERY PERSON

can name one or more of his acquaintances who is subject to some form of lung or throat complaint, [illegible] Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Acacian Balsam [illegible]

While the discoverer of this remedy does not believe that people should be constantly dosing themselves with medicines

TO PREVENT SICKNESS,

there are many cases where disease is too long allowed to remain unchecked in the system [illegible] To such

I ASK THE TRIAL

of the Acacian Balsam, as thoroughly worthy the confidence of all. [illegible] Dr. O. Phelps Brown's Acacian Balsam.

It nourishes and strengthens the patient who is too much reduced to partake of ordinary food. [illegible]

Let the invalid, then, no longer delay, but make the trial, and the result will surely be of the most gratifying character.

The Acacian Balsam is prepared with the greatest care, and the best materials. No pains or expense are spared to make it what it is—the best known remedy of the age. It may be taken by either sex, of all ages, and at all seasons, with perfect safety; and it is none the less powerful in conquering those diseases which sap the foundation and destroy the lives of so many in our midst. Every family should have it, and regard it as a household treasure.

Descriptive pamphlets given to all who apply to my agents.

PRICE $2 PER BOTTLE

PREPARED ONLY BY Dr. O. Phelps Brown, No. 21 GRAND ST. JERSEY CITY, N. J.

The above is for sale at 25 cts. and $ per large bottle, by J Baker & Co, Sole Agents

THE VOICELESS.

BY OLIVER WENDELL HOLMES.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet wailing singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number!
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy Fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Nay, grieve not for the dead alone
Where some has told their heart's sad story—
Weep for the voiceless, who have known
The cross without the crown of glory!
Not where Leucadian breezes sweep
O'er Sappho's memory-haunted pillow,
But where the glistening night-dews weep
O'er nameless sorrows' church yard pillow.

O, hearts that break and give no sign,
Save whitening lip and fading tresses,
Till Death pours out his cordial wine,
Slow dropped from Misery's crushing presses—
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven!

The Star and Chronicle.

MONDAY, OCT 29, 1860.

TO OUR LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS READERS, LADIES AND CHILDREN!

This week closes another Presidential Campaign, as far as our paper is concerned. We have engaged in political affairs more, for the last four years, than our inclination prompted—but not more than the firm convictions of Duty and Justice to our country's best interests demanded. We have no apology to make. We think we have wrought our share of labor—hope we may have done some good—and leave the event to the All Wise Disposer who overrules all the affairs of men. Hereafter, we shall publish more miscellaneous, literary and news matter, for that class of our readers who are not expected to be so much interested in the greater issues of the day.

☞Who is "Fusion?" Is he Lane, Douglas, Johnson, Breckinridge, Everett, Bell, or who is he? Is he a Free Trader or Tariff man? a Unionist or Secessionist? a Slave-Extensionist or Non-Interventionist? a Cuba-stealer or a Central America Fillibuster? a Lecomptonite, Slave Codeite, or Supreme-Court Slave man? Who is he? Reader! before you vote for "Fusion," find *who and what he is*, or you may be worse disappointed than ever.

☞Among the Republican Editors honored at the recent election, we notice HIESTAND of Lancaster, promoted to the State Senate; COWAN of Warren and PATTERSON of Juniata to the Assembly; GOODRICH is elected Prothonotary of Bradford county; and M'MICHAEL, of the Philad. "North American," is strongly urged for the U. S. Senate......And among our Democratic brethren, defeated for being on the wrong side, we note BRADY in Jefferson (who Isaac G. Gordon outruns,) KEENAN in Westmoreland, and SMITH in Cambria.

☞PIERCE was bad enough—BUCHANAN has turned out much worse—but *Jo. Lane*, who will be President if LINCOLN is not elected, is "a lower deep." He has little knowledge and less principle. He combines all the corruption, bad habits, recklessness, doughfacedness, and mulishness, of Pierce and Buchanan, without the gentility and suavity of the former, or the dignity and personal respectability of the latter. He would make the worst, meanest, and most exceptionable President, in every way, we ever had. LINCOLN or LANE—which?

☞It is well understood that those who run the Bell-Everett machine undertook to sell and deliver over to the Republicans (to support Curtin and Lincoln) every paper of that stripe in Penn'a, for "so much monish." The Republicans did not like the business, and knowing the men did n't think it would "pay," anyhow. The Democrats took the bait, "bled" some, and now think it was a very poor investment. These tricky, unprincipled Bell-Everett leaders, now—despised by the earnest men of all parties—are searching in vain for some one to buy their worthless, rascally bodies—souls they seem to have none!

LETTER OF JAMES MONROE.

NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED.

Now that the Slavery question is being so extensively discussed, it is interesting to know the sentiments and views of the great men of the Republic. Ex-President Monroe was a Virginian by birth and education. This letter was written to a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, and exhibits the decided opinions entertained by him in reference to the "peculiar institution:"

NEW YORK, Dec. 15, 1830.

DEAR SIR: The Secretary of the Colonization Society, in Washington, has informed me of your intention to visit England, to solicit aid from the philanthropic and benevolent part of that community in favor of the object of the institution, and has requested me to give you letters of introduction, to promote the success of your mission. To you I will write without reserve, because you know the INTEREST I TAKE IN THE EXTIRPATION OF SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES. Regarding the offices I have held, I feel a delicacy in appealing to the benevolence and generosity of the people of another country, to give us aid, to extricate us from any *internal and domestic evil with which we may be burdened*. I enclose you, however, a letter which you are at liberty to show to the characters mentioned in it, and which may render you all the service which the introduction desired might obtain. My long absence from that country, is an additional motive with me, not to calculate on any material effect which letters from me might produce. I wish you to inform the Secretary that I have endeavored to promote your object, in the only way that I could. With the best wishes for your health, and welfare, and success of your mission, I am sincerely yours,

JAMES MONROE.

So we may add President Monroe to the long catalogue—Washington, the Adams', Jefferson, Jackson, Van Buren, Polk, &c.—who, during their career gave evidence of their abhorrence of Slavery, or their practical belief in the power of Congress over it in the Territories. *Lincoln agrees with them.* But what did they know about it, compared with Douglas, Breckinridge & Co.?

A series of Hard Winters, beginning with 1860, is predicted by European writers.

Impromptu—for the Star & Chronicle.

A REQUEST.

O, think not of me in the glittering throng,
In the maze dance, or the careless song—
When companions around are joyous and free,
I would not, then, have thee think of me.
But when all the echoes of mirth depart,
And no earthly cares invade the heart,
When thy every thought shall sacred be,
In that holy hour, remember me!

Kelly Twp. 1860. M.

[Correspondence of the Star & Chronicle.]

To Our Old Editorial Pine Table.

UTICA, Aug. 22, 1860.

It will not do for me to linger along the valleys of the Sauquoit and Oriskany, whose waters are used, in their descent of 15 or 20 miles each, in propelling machinery for one or two hundred mills and factories of various kinds. The first grist-mill in this region was erected in 1789, and the first cotton factory in 1809. An immense sum of money is now invested in domestic manufactures. The country is dotted with little villages, and filled with thriving farmers, quietly but systematically becoming rich, and swelling the population of Oneida county to over 100,000. Coming northward to the plain of the Mohawk, the view of the City of Utica from the head of its wide, principal avenue, (Genesee street) is rarely excelled. The most of my 'teens were spent here, and I looked for many changes. The most striking object in the former first sight of the place, is missing—the tall, white, solid spire of the earliest Presbyterian Church edifice, which was one of the most graceful and elevated I have yet seen, no longer catches the first and the last rays of the sun. The house was ignited by a young fireman, (afterwards hung for arson, having first confessed this deed,) that he might see a magnificent spectacle! In its stead is another edifice, of darker color, and not as imposing in appearance. The city has probably doubled in twenty years, and contains 30,000 inhabitants. I tarried on a built-up, popular street, where were open fields and commons, "out of the city," when I was a lad. My former dwelling-places I found, unaltered—but only one old neighbor was to be met—a good Welch woman, who had buried her honest husband and five of the eight children—lovely girls and lively lads—with whom I first sought company when an utter stranger. (Gentle, beautiful WINIFRED! surely heaven is your home, after the agonizing trials you here endured. The sweet, suffering smile still reigns supreme over the wrinkles of time on your kind mother's face—"but," said she, so mournfully, "Ah! my heart is sad and broke.")

Rev. Dr. Dewitt, of Harrisburg, in a lecture before his church, impressed me with the remark, that, as a general rule, he did not ask how people *died*, but how they *lived*—their youth generally determined the character of their mature life and their old age. Thus I found it here. With very few old acquaintances was recognition mutual. Of fellow apprentices, one, a younger when I was an older, is now Post Master, and accords me honor as an aid in his learning the "art of *letters*." Many are of good standing and influence—some of "no reputation"—and others have, in sorrow and shame, closed at noon, lives, whose pleasant mornings were stained by dissipation and ungodly license. Many business stands remain unchanged—their signs as lifelike as one's own face in a glass—while others are swept away, men and buildings, and all around them seems confused and unreal. The city appears to have considerable manufacturing and trading enterprise—not specially prosperous at present—but with much substantial, comfortable elegance in private residences, and a profusion of trees and shrubbery. In the midst of all its noise and stir, I could but recall the time of dismay and desolation, when, standing on the Genesee street bridge—the very center of the city, in broad day, during the primal sweep of the Asiatic Cholera, in 1832—looking up and down that great thoroughfare I could see no human being!

The State Lunatic Asylum on the north-west of the city, is a beautiful stone structure, 550 feet long, the centre 46 and the wings 40 feet wide, and was intended to accommodate 1000 patients. The usual view of visitors is limited to the first floor, one wing of which is occupied by the male and the other by the female patients who are most healthy and nearest cured. Some of these were disposed to be sociable, some were reading or sewing, others walked to and fro as if chafing in confinement, and some seemed somewhat annoyed by being looked at, keeping their eyes fixed on the paintings, &c., upon the walls, or some other objects than their visitors, who were passing along the same hall, on each side of which their private rooms are ranged. There are ample walks and pleasure grounds within the enclosure, outside of the building, where the females especially seem quite interested; but they had, after all their careful and attractive surroundings, and clean, neat apartments, an unsatisfied, melancholy air that should make one daily thank God for reason as well as other blessings. Among the managers of the Asylum is one (Dr. Gray) from Bellefonte, Pa.

A. Andrews & Son, on Catharine steet, near the Genesee canal Bridge, are largely engaged in the manufacture of Organs, for Church or Parlor service, of any size, price, or material desired. The head of the firm was originally a cabinet-maker, at Waterville—next made a small musical instrument, the "Harmonist"—and for 20 or 30 years has been perfecting the construction of Organs, of which he has sold many hundreds, mostly in the largest towns and cities of all the Northern States, and recently at Washington, D.C. They have removed here on account of superior facilities for business, and, with peculiar advantages of experience and personal fitness claim (I should say justly) to be able to furnish better Organs for the same money than any other builders in the Union.

Utica includes the site of "Old Fort Schuyler," which was built, about 1756, near where the first M. E. Chapel, and the starch factory, were since erected. Its settlement for farming purposes was about 1788 and 1789—a few years after "Whitestown" (then covering pretty much all the country west of Albany) was founded. New Hartford, four miles west, has the honor of having the earliest newspaper—the *Whitestown Gazette*, in 1793—but all the newspapers for eight miles around are now absorbed by Utica, which has three or four dailys and weeklies to match. Fifteen miles to the north-east, railway cars take visitors to and back from the noted TRENTON FALLS, twice every week day. The township of Trenton, with Remsen and Steuben adjoining, are inhabited largely by Welch—perhaps the best class of immigrants—and in the latter lie the remains of the illustrious BARON STEUBEN, of the Revolutionary War, who there deceased, in 1796, on a tract of land conveyed to him by Congress. NEDROW.

Its Grinding Despotism.

Not content with having entire control of the General Government, four out of every five years of its existence—using a Two-Thirds Rule when the Majority principle failed to answer their end—Slaveites resolved, at Charleston, that they would be bound by no rule whatever. Their own imperial will was to be sole law. Mr Douglas came there with a clear majority: what cared the Slave-Extension Oligarchy for that? They "seceded" simply because they could not have their own way—no justifiable cause whatever. By any and every correct test, Douglas is the proper, legitimate nominee of the Democracy: but what cares Slavery for the acts of a "National Democratic Convention" if it does not subserve its one aim of strengthening that institution?

The great facts thus grouped in outline should be pondered by all.

The Slave Power now laugh over their having "killed Douglas." They may find that (like Sampson) in his death he has pulled down their idol Temple with him, and involved them in a common destruction at which the world will rejoice.

WHAT SAY THE DEMOCRACY?

☞The *Sunbury Gazette*, a leading and independent organ of the Douglas wing, does not urge its readers to support the Reading ticket, as agreed to by the Northumberland county committee, but gives the following opinion of the traitors who have sold out the Douglas party to the Secessionists:

"Was there ever a more pitiful exhibition of pusillanimity, or a more laughable display of absurdity? The fact of it is, the sucklings who put themselves at the head of the Douglas movement in this State, were no match for the talent, experience and determination of the Breckinridge veterans, who have carried all they originally intended. They have forced a recognition of the legitimacy of their standing in the party, which the Douglas men have denied, regarding them as seceders and disorganizers."

The *Sunbury American*, also a Douglas paper, says:

"We would not vote for any Elector opposed to, or unwilling to vote for Stephen A. Douglas, the regular candidate and nominee of the party. The Reading ticket will be found among the proceedings of the Standing Committee. The straight out Douglas ticket, is still at the head of our columns."

The "Reading Gazette," the organ of the Berks county Democracy, truly states one cause of recent defeat, in the following words:

"The chief cause that has made our defeat so complete and overwhelming was undoubtedly *the studied indifference to Pennsylvania interests which the Southern Democracy have exhibited for a series of years past.* While we have invariably stood by the South, and fought and won many a battle, against fearful odds, in defence of her rights, she has, in return, persistently set her face against all legislation for the protection of our interests."

Gen. Duff Green, of S. C., writes to the South or Slave States to the same effect. Pennsylvania has acted like a dog to Slavery—and now demands the treatment of men.

The Harrisburg *Patriot & Union*, one of the most violent advocates of Breckinridre, says:

"We say frankly that the election of Andrew G. Curtin makes the defeat of Abraham Lincoln hopeless. It is useless to attempt to keep up appearances by affecting a hope that we do not feel. If the Democratic and conservative vote of Pennsylvania when generally united could not carry Foster, it cannot defeat Lincoln when divided among three candidates."

Which is the Union Party?

There is not known, in the Republican ranks, *one man* who ever threatened or advocated Disunion sentiments. Pretended quotations from such, are base, bald, wicked forgeries.

The few Abolitionists, North, who denounce the Union, either support Gerritt Smith, or do not vote at all.

But the Disunion, Secession, State-Action, and Nullification men known, South, are almost exclusively in the BRECKINRIDGE ranks—few supporting *Douglas*, and fewer still supporting *Bell*. Their speeches—undoubted and uncontradicted—may be found at length in the Congressional Globe, and other authentic records, last winter, this campaign, and for 20 or 30 years past.

The Republican Platform is clear and explicit on the point of Union, and of State and Territorial rights. Read the following, adopted at Chicago:

3. That to the Union of the States this nation owes its unprecedented increase in population; its surprising development of material resources; its rapid augmentation of wealth; its happiness at home, and its honor abroad; that we hold in abhorrence *all schemes for Disunion*, come from whatever source they may; we congratulate the country that no Republican member of Congress has uttered or countenanced a threat of Disunion, so often made by *Democratic members of Congress without rebuke and with applause* from their political associates; and we denounce those threats of Disunion, in case of a popular overthrow of their ascendency, as denying the vital principles of a free government, and as an avowal of *contemplated treason*, which it is the imperative duty of an indignant people strongly to rebuke and forever silence.

4. That the maintainance inviolate of the rights of the States, and especially the right of each State to order and control its own domestic institutions, according to its own judgment exclusively, is essential to that balance of power on which the perfection and endurance of our political faith depends. We denounce the lawless invasion, by armed force, of *any State or Territory*, no matter under what pretext, as among the gravest of crimes.

Now, look at the Breckinridge and Douglas Platforms, at Charleston and Baltimore, and there is not a word there added on the subject of *Union*. There is plenty of Slavery Extension and Fugitive Slave Law—plenty of submission to the U. S. Supreme Court as above Congress and the People—plenty of Cuba in them—but nowhere do they express a Union-loving sentiment except in the Free-Trade platform of Cincinnati, and that substantially declares that Union can be maintained only by giving Slavery all its insolent and unconstitutional demands. The Union of the Democracy is all *conditional* upon the subjugation of Free Soil, Free Speech, and Free Press.

Gen. JACKSON declared, without reservation, "The Union—it must and shall be preserved." So says the Republican Platform.

WEBSTER said: "Liberty and Union, now and for ever, one and inseparable." So say the Republicans.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN, while in Kansas last winter (long before he supposed himself a probable candidate for President) stated—

"You Democrats fear that the success of the Republicans will destroy the Union. Why? Do Republicans declare against the Union? Nothing like it. Your own statement of it is, that if the Black Republicans elect a President, you won't stand it! *You will break up the Union.* That will be your act, not ours. To justify it, you must show that our policy gives you just cause for such desperate actions. Can you do that? When you attempt it, you will find our policy is exactly the policy of the men who made the Union—nothing more, nor nothing less. Do you think you are justified to break up the Government, rather than to have it administered by Washington, and other good and great men who made it, and who first administered it? If you do, you are very unreasonable, and more *reasonable men can not and will not submit to you.* While we elect a President, it will be our duty to see that you submit. John Brown has been hung for treason against a State. We can not object, even though slavery is wrong; that can not excuse violence, bloodshed, and treason. It could avail him nothing that he might think himself right. So, if constitutionally we elect a President, and therefore you undertake to destroy the Union, it will be duty to deal with you as Old Brown has been dealt with. We hope and believe, that, in no section, will a majority so act as to render such extreme measures necessary."

☞Reader! the Republicans, with their Platform and Leader, are incontestibly for Union. The Disunionists are all opposed to Lincoln, and their Platforms nowhere avow true Union sentiments. We leave it to you to decide—by your votes—which is the Union Party?

Senator Hammond, a burning and shining light in the Democratic party, is the author of the following beautiful sentiment: Read it, workingmen!

"The man who lives by daily labor, and who has to put out his labor in the market, and take the best he can get for it, in short, your whole class of manual laborers and operatives at the North are SLAVES."

Mr. Johnson, of Georgia, a candidate for the Vice Presidency, advises his friends to "plant their feet on every man's neck who dares to say that he will interfere with slavery anywhere."

A VOTE FOR LANE.—Recollect that every vote against Lincoln is a vote for Jo Lane, who in a speech delivered in Oregon last year, said:

"I had rather be a decent man's nigger at the South, than a poor white laborer at the North."

"Mudsills!" White Men! remember these!

More Great Big Scares!!

"LAST CARDS."

The Pro-Slavery journals are filling their columns with bullying extracts from the Fire eating Press, whereof the following are fair specimens:

From the Sumter (Geo.) Republican.

We have seen a private letter written by a distinguished gentleman residing in Oglethorpe county, to a gentleman of high standing in a neighboring county, from which we take the following sentiment, uttered by Senator Toombs. We are not at liberty to give the names of the parties, but if denied they can be obtained:

"I heard a Georgia Senator say the other day in private conversation, that in the event of Lincoln's election, he would resign before Buchanan's time was out, come home, *raise an army of ten thousand men, and when he crossed the Potomac again it would be with his drawn sword. The Senator said there were thirty Members of Congress pledged to that position, and would go with him, some from every Southern State.*"

From the Montgomery (Ala.) Mail, 18th.

ATTENTION, SOUTHERN MEN!—The young men of this city, thinking that the time has arrived when they should prepare to *resist any further aggression on the part of the North*, would respectfully invite the young men of this city and vicinity, between the ages of sixteen and twenty, to meet at Concert Hall, on Friday night, Oct. 19, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of forming a club, whose motto shall be, "*Resistance to Lincoln is obedience to God.*"

The presence of Secretaries Cobb and Thompson in New-York is ominous. It is asserted that they intend to make arrangements to withdraw the United States money from your Sub Treasury, *and transfer it to the South*, for the purpose of taking it along, in the event of dissolution.—*Washington Despatch.*

It is hardly legitimate electioneering to capture voters by scaring them to death, and it is almost impossible to treat the subject seriously; the very extravagance and recklessness of the uproar only seems to amuse the women and children, whom it is intended to frighten.—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

☞The Fusion leaders and Bears and Bulls of the New York stock market, are now making a BANK PANIC to try to frighten the friends of Lincoln.

THE NEXT DODGE.—Now for the disunion howl! Pennsylvania has gone. Indiana has gone, and now the disunion howl is in order. Let all Republicans be prepared for it—for proclamations by Southern Governors—for jeremaids by the Locofoco press—for diatribes for pro-slavery orators! This is the next dodge.

THE PRESIDENT ON THE PROSPECTS OF DISUNION.—We are gratified to learn, as we do from our Washington correspondent, says the New York *Times*, that President BUCHANAN has no apprehensions that the Union will be dissolved in consequence of Mr. LINCOLN's election. He appreciates, with a great deal of justice and accuracy, the true character of the menaces that are uttered at the South, and has no hesitation in saying that, "though there may be a little noise and agitation, nothing will come of it."

"If the Union can not stand a change of administration," says the Providence *Journal*, "if it exists only by the sufferance of the minority, then it is already practically dissolved, and we live not in a confederacy of equal States, but in a government half of sovereign States and half of subject provinces."

And now if Wise, on account of the election of Lincoln or anybody else, shall carry out his old programme of seizing upon that armory as John Brown did, we hope he will be hung upon the same gallows that he hung old Brown on, and with the same rope.—*Lou. Jour.*

Some of the Bell men of Kentucky, with John J. Crittenden, advised their friends in Indiana to support the Douglas ticket. The people of Indiana resented this impertinent "interference with our domestic affairs." The old-line Whigs do not sustain the men who hunted Henry Clay to his grave.

The editor of the Washington *Star* has been expelled from the Breckinridge club in that city, being suspected of Republican proclivities.

Roger A. Pryor denies having said that he would act the part of Brutus and plunge the dagger into Mr. Lincoln to prevent his inauguration.

VERY TRUE.—Those who break up the Union (says the Louisville *Journal*.) to protect Slavery, would break down stable doors to keep horses from running away.

ORIGINAL LETTER FROM ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The following letter was written by the Republican candidate for the Presidency, to John M. Carson, Esq., chairman of the Committee of Lectures of the Harrison Literary Institute of Philadelphia. It is dated two months previous to the meeting of the Chicago Convention, and may be considered a curiosity in political literature. The italics are the compositor's:

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., April 7, 1860.

JOHN M. CARSON, Esq.—*Dear Sir:* Yours of March 14th, addressed to me at Chicago, and seeking to arrange with me to lecture for the Harrison Literary Institute, has been received. I regret to say that I can not make such an arrangement. I am not a professional lecturer—have never got up but one lecture, and that, I think, rather a poor one. Besides, what time I can spare from my own business, this season, *I shall be compelled to give to politics.* * * *

This letter shows, conclusively, that Mr. Lincoln did not then anticipate his own nomination—but he *did* expect some other Republican would be nominated for President, and he *did* mean to devote himself, mind and body, in favor of his election. Noble soul! he is himself in the position where others are doing for him what he would have done for any of them, and happens to have much more leisure than he looked forward to.