

The Cincinnati Enquirer

BY S. B. ROW.

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THE DESTITUTE.

For a moment brothers listen.
To the man that cometh up
From the thin lips of a destitute,
Who drink life's anguish cup;
There are brows as pale as ashes,
There are hearts as cold as snow,
Counting on life's dusky highway—
Look, and you will find it so!

There is many a lone, lone orphan,
Beating out the march of life,
Mid the clamor and confusion,
All alone amidst the strife.
Treat them kindly, deign to love them,
And thy mother's feelings prove;
Do not pass them coldly, saying,
—Mine are all that I can love."

THE GREAT POLITICAL ISSUE.

SPEECH OF SENATOR WADE, OF OHIO.

On Monday the 17th inst., an immense audience assembled in the U. S. Senate to hear the speech of "Old Ben Wade," the war-horse of Ohio. The galleries were thronged long before the hour of meeting, and even the cloak rooms, to which admission is usually prohibited, were crowded with the fair sex.

Mr. WADE said: At a time like this, when there seems to be unusual excitement, I have very little faith in the efficacy of any argument. But I must say, when, in this very chamber, where we have all raised our hands to Heaven and took an oath that we would sustain the Constitution of the United States, we hear it said by many Senators that we are upon the eve of a dissolution of this Union, and that your Constitution is to be trampled under foot, silence under such circumstances seems to be akin to treason itself. We have listened to complaints on the other side of this chamber patiently, and with an ardent desire to ascertain what they were. But I confess I am unable to understand what it is of which they complain. The party which has lately elected the President, and is prospectively coming into power, have never held office under this Government, nor any individual of them. Therefore, it is manifest that that party have as yet committed no act of which anybody can complain. If any one has fears as to what may hereafter ensue, they are mere apprehensions—nothing else; a bare suspicion—a fear—rising out of unwarranted prejudices. I wish to ascertain in the outset whether we are right, for I tell gentlemen here if they can convince me that I am holding any political principle that is not warranted by the Constitution under which we live, or trenches on their rights, they need not ask me to compromise, for I will redress their rights myself when I am wrong. No man need approach me with a threat that the Government is to be destroyed, because I hope that I have now, and ever shall have, that sense of justice that when any man shows me I am wrong, I shall be ready to right it without threat or compromise. But what is the cause of this great excitement which undoubtedly prevails in a portion of our country? For, if the newspapers are to be credited, there is a reign of terror in the cities and large towns of the South that looks very much like the reign of terror in Paris during the French Revolution. We hear of Northern men being sent back, or scourged and tarred and feathered, and no inquiry made as to the cause. I do not suppose the regular Government, in times of excitement like this, is really responsible for these outbreaks of passion. If the States where these outrages prevail were a foreign government, and if they were really authorized by the constituted authorities, everybody knows, if it were the strongest government in the world, we would declare war in one day. But what has caused this great excitement? I will tell you what I suppose it is. I do not so much blame the people of the South, because I think they have been led to believe that we, to-day, the dominant party, who are about to take the reins of Government, are their mortal foes, and stand ready to trample their institutions under foot. They have been told so by our enemies at the North, and they would not hear us at all. Now, I wish to inquire candidly, honestly, and fairly, whether the Southern gentlemen who complain so much have any reasonable grounds for that complaint—I mean when they are really informed as to the position. The Northern Democrats have said we have Personal Liberty Bills in some few of the Northern States, which would somehow trench upon your rights to recapture runaway slaves—a position that in more than two or three cases has not the least foundation in fact. But if these laws are really repugnant to the Constitution, they are utterly void, and the Courts will declare them so any moment. Therefore I am glad to hear Senators on the other side say they do not believe that we, to-day, have given up this bone of contention. This matter of complaint, which Northern men have set forth as a grievance more than any one else. I was exceedingly glad to hear Senators on the other side say that the repeal of these bills will not relieve the case from the difficulties—and I have heard it everywhere that the people of the Free States are faithful in executing the Fugitive Slave Law. My colleague, (Mr. Pugh), with a magnanimity for which I give him my thanks, has stood forth to testify that, in the State I represent, Republican Judges, Courts and Juries, have fulfilled this repulsive duty with perfect faithfulness, and so said the Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas), and so I understood the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Fitch) to have said. Therefore, this statements is removed from us, so far as the statements of our political enemies can do it. I know our Courts feel themselves bound to administer the laws just as they find them. Let me say, to gentlemen of the Senate on the other side, where you have lost one slave by the unfaithfulness of legislative tribunals, we have had ten men murdered by your mobs against law. I cannot take up a Southern paper and read of men who travel for business, and you wait upon them by some Committee and tell them to return. And what is the cause? Why, Sir, you come from Ohio, and they don't inquire what party you belong to. Many of these acts have been done under circumstances that would disgrace a savage. We have no security in traveling nearly anywhere. I don't care what a man's character may be, and if he never violated any law under heaven; but if he comes from the North, and especially if he has exercised his political rights and voted for Lincoln instead of somebody else, it is an offense punishable by whipping, by stripes, and by death. And you, who

constituents are guilty of all these things, can get up and accuse us of being unfaithful to the Constitution of the land. I make the assertion here, that I do not believe in the history of the world there ever was a nation or a people where a law so repugnant to the general feeling was ever executed with the same faithfulness as has been this most repugnant Fugitive Slave Law. You have a law in South Carolina by which you take the free citizens of Massachusetts or any other maritime State and lock them up in jail under a penalty. If the poor man cannot pay the jail fees, eternal slavery stares him in the face. It is a monstrous law, revolting to the best feelings of humanity, and in conflict with the Constitution of the United States. I don't say this by way of recrimination. I know the excitement pervading the country, and I do not wish to add a single coal to the flame. Nevertheless, I wish the whole truth to appear. Then, what is it? You have the whole legislation of the country; you own the Cabinet and the Senate, and I may add you own the President of the United States, as much as you own the servants on your own plantations. But I can't see why Southern men rise up and complain of the action of this Government. I have already shown it is impossible to point out any act of which the Republican party, have been guilty of which you can complain. Therefore I understand that Senators who justify the overthrow of this Government, who would break it up and resolve it into its original elements, do it on a mere suspicion that the Republican party may somehow affect their rights. Now, what doctrine do we hold detrimental to you? Are we the sects forth of any new doctrine under the Constitution? I tell you, nay. There is no principle held to-day by the great Republican party that has not had the sanction of your Government for more than seventy years. You have changed your opinions; we stand where we used to stand. We stand on the Slavery question in the place formerly occupied by the most reverend statesmen of this nation, every one of them; Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Adams, Jackson, and Polk inclusive. And that revered statesman, Henry Clay, of blessed memory, with his dying breath asserted the doctrine we hold to-day. Why, then, are we held up before the community as violators of your rights? It is late in the day to accuse us of harboring these notions. Then, what doctrine do we hold that you complain of? You don't complain of our Liberty bills. You don't complain that Mr. Lincoln is a violent man and will probably do you an injury to you. I have shown that the dominant party have nothing to complain of in point of legislation. The Republican party in the North, and in Ohio in particular, hold the same opinion, so far as I know, with regard to this peculiar institution that is held by all the civilized nations in the world. We don't differ in public sentiment from England, Germany, France, or Italy, or any other civilized nation on God's earth. I tell you frankly you will never find a community who are in love with your peculiar institution. Now, the Senator from Texas told us that Cotton was King, and could overrule, by its influence, (I do but use his words) and compel men to come down—that it had subjects in Europe. I will say that that Senator that they are rebellious subjects, and are talking very disrespectfully of their King. They tell you they sympathize with those you call Black-Republicans. Therefore, I hope we shall hear no more of the toast that "Cotton is King," and is going to overrule all nations and bring them under its foot. It never will be done. But have our Southern friends any complaints to make of the platform? I tell you frankly that we did lay down the principle that we would prohibit, if we had the power, Slavery from invading another in public sentiment of this Government. I stand there, I have argued it to half a million of people, probably, and they stand there—and they have committed me to stand there forever, and so help me God! I will. I say to you, while we hold this doctrine to the end, there is no Republican, or Convention of Republicans, or paper, that pretends we have any right in your States to interfere with your peculiar institutions. On the other hand, our platform repudiates the idea that we have any right, or intention even, to invade your institutions in your own States. Now, what do you complain of? You are going to break up this government. You are going to involve us in war and blood out of a mere suspicion that we shall transcend that which we stand here to vindicate. How would you be justified in the eyes of the civilized world to take so monstrous a position, and predicate it on a mere suspicion? We don't lay Slavery. Didn't you know it before to-day? Everything remains as it did a year ago. But all at once, when we rise up here, I find all gloom, and gentlemen rise up to say we are on the eve of breaking up this government. Seven or eight States are going to set up a hostile government—and they look impudently over to us, and say "you can prevent it." What can we do? You have not condescended to tell us what you want done. We hold to no doctrine that can possibly give you any inconvenience. We have been faithful to all the laws, and it is not, therefore, Mr. Lincoln is expected to do any overt act by which you may be injured. You won't wait for any. But, anticipating that the Government may work you an injury, you will put an end to it, which means simply this—that you intend to rule or ruin this Government. There is where it comes. We do not like your institutions, you say. But we never liked them any better, and you might as well have dissolved the Union at any other time as now. We stand precisely where we stood, repudiating your institution as a matter of morals, but admitting that, when it is out of our jurisdiction, we have no hold upon it and no designs upon it. Is there anything in the character of the President elect of which you complain? Has he not lived a blameless life, never violated any law; has he committed any violation of duty? Why then are you suspicious that he will? Now, then, I have shown that having the Government in your hands all the time, you have brought it to the verge of destruction, and the people, believing it was time the scepter should depart from your hands, have placed it in more competent hands. If this is so you have no constitutional right to complain, when we all disavow any intention so to make use of that victory we have won, as to injure you at all.

This brings me here to the question of compromise. The first day of this session a Senator rises and offers a resolution to inquire into the evils between different sections, and to ascertain what could be done to settle the difficulty. I tell that Senator I know of no difficulty. As to compromise, I suppose we had agreed that the day of compromises was at an end. The most solemn oaths have been made, and where are they? Since I have had a seat in this Senate one of considerable antiquity was swept away from our statute book; and when in the minority I stood up here and asked you to withhold your hands—that it was a sacred compact between sections—that was the cry? That it was nothing but an act of Congress, and could be swept away by the same majority that passed it. That was true, in fact, and true in law, and it showed the weakness of compromise. Now, I only speak for myself, that in view of the manner in which compromises have been treated, I should think hardly any two members of the Democratic party could look each other in the face and say "compromise" without a smile. A compromise to be brought about after the experience we have had, is absolutely ridiculous. What are we to compromise? I am one of those who went with zeal to maintain the principles of the Republican party. In a constitutional way we met and nominated our own man, and you did the same. The issue was made, and we went to the people with it, and, although usually in the minority, usually beaten, the justice of our principles and the bad administration of the Government convinced the people that a change ought to be brought about, and after trying your utmost, and we our utmost, we beat you. We beat you on the plainest and most palpable issue ever presented to the American people, and one they understood the better—and now, when we come to the capital, we tell you that our candidates must be inaugurated and administered the Government precisely as their predecessors have done. It would be humiliating and dishonorable to us if we listened to a compromise by which we should lay aside the verdict of the people. When it comes to that, you have no Government, but anarchy intervenes and civil war may follow, and all the evils that human imagination can raise may be consequent upon such a course as that. The American people would lose the sheet-anchor of Liberty, whenever it is denied on this floor that a majority fairly given shall rule. I know not what others may do, but I tell you that with that verdict of the people in my pocket, and standing on the platform on which these candidates were elected, I would suffer anything I deem it in no case when we have a right to extend courtesy or generosity. The absolute right, the most sacred that a free people can bestow upon any man, is their verdict that gives him a full title to the office he holds. If we cannot stand there, we cannot stand anywhere; and, my friends, any other verdict would be as fatal to you as to us. You say he came from one section of the country. What of that? I appeal to gentlemen on the other side to say if they believed if the result of the contest had been the other way, the Republicans would have threatened disunion? I claim that if Mr. Lincoln is an honest man, he will administer the Constitution faithfully. Therefore, I say to you, as far as I am concerned, I will yield to no compromise. I do not come here begging one. It would be an indignity to the people I represent if I was to stand here recanting to the rights of my party. We have won our right to the Chief Magistracy, and if we are to be the other way, we will not consent to be exalted to it from them. They will never rise to ask for compromise. Many of you stand in an attitude hostile to this Government when you threaten, unless we do so and so, you will go out of this Union, and destroy the Government. I say, in my private capacity, I never yield to anything by way of threats. In my public capacity I have no right to yield. Therefore, I would not entertain a proposition for compromise. This long, chronic controversy must be the other way, the principles of the Constitution. I hope it may be adjusted, but I know of no way except that laid down by the Constitution of the United States. When we go astray from that, we plunge ourselves into difficulties. There are different ways of construing it, but in my judgment, it is the wisest Constitution ever yet organized, and I am willing to stand by it. I ask for nothing more.

Now, what other matter do you complain of? It is claimed that you have a right to secede at your pleasure. I cannot find any warrant for doctrine like that in the Constitution. In my judgment, it would be subversive of constitutional obligations. If that is so, we have no Government. It would reduce this Union to a mere conglomeration of States, to be held together at the will of any capricious member of it. The State of South Carolina is a small State; but, probably, if she was not so small, she would be the most difficult to rule, except by the United States, that would prevail in this Chamber. I say this from no ill will. I think she is unwise. I would be willing to let her go out if we could do so without an example fatal to all government. But, standing here, my wishes must be controlled by constitutional duty. I don't see how any man can contend that a State can go out of the Government at pleasure. The question was revived thirty years ago, and received a verdict which was supposed had set it at rest forever. By Gen. Jackson, and the men who surrounded him, it was pronounced a delusion, and utterly disruptive of all Governments. Yet, here it is to-day, blooming and fresh. Mr. Calhoun even held to the doctrine that we have power to make war on a State. You will find this doctrine in his long letter to Gov. Hamilton. I acknowledge to the fullest extent the right of revolution, but not to call it a right to destroy the Government and erect another on its ruins more in accordance with your wishes. But when you undertake it, you undertake it with this provision: If you are successful, all is right; you are heroes;—but if you are defeated, you are rebels! That is the character of revolutions: if successful, all well; if unsuccessful, the Government treats them as traitors! I do not see a cause to apprehend that any party intends to make war on the seceding States; I only assert the right to do so if they see fit. I would not, however, counsel or advise any party to do it. I would be very tender with the rights of the people who were about to break up the Government under which they had deliberately come to the conclusion they could not live—but I apprehend that the position of the Republicans would compel them to take a more austere ground. Although a State secedes, they cannot recognize her right to go out of the Union until she gains the consent of the Union. The duty of the Chief Magistrate is to execute the law in every part of the Government. He cannot be released from this obligation. Nothing in the Constitution of the United States will warrant his saying that a single star has fallen. He is sworn not to know that a State has seceded, and to pay no respect to resolutions that declare she has done so. In doing this it does not follow that he must make war upon her, but he should exercise every Federal right over her, the most important of which is the collection of the revenue. There are many rights for the benefit of the people of a State that might be dispensed with. If they do not want the mails carried, the President could abolish the post to send here, but they could do as they liked represented here, but they choose to forego that privilege it is not incumbent upon the President to force them to send representatives here. But the chief magistrate must collect the revenue precisely the same as in every other State. No State can be released from that obligation, for the Constitution demands it. What follows? If the seceding State shuts up her ports of entry, so that ships cannot discharge their cargoes, then ships will be forced to go there; or, if the Government blockade her ports to collect revenue, she will not have gained her independence by secession. If she will feel contented to live under this equivocal state of things, all will be well, but she cannot do so. What will she do? She must take the initiative and declare war upon the United States. Then force must be met by force, and she must hew out her independence by violence and war. There was no other way under the Constitution that he knew of if a State seceded and declare war. He did not suppose that there was a lawyer on the floor but who will say that the act of loving war is treason against the United States. That is the result, and we may as well look the matter in the face. The Senator from Texas says that the South will force an ignominious treaty from us in Faneuil Hall. To this I would answer, "Well, you may; we know your power; we know your bravery; we do not want to fight with you; but, nevertheless, if you drive us to the necessity, we will use all our powers to maintain the Government intact, in all its integrity. If we are overthrown, the Government will be subverted as thousands of other Governments have been. If you are the weak, then you must go to the wall. That is all there is about it. That is the condition in which we stand. I can see no power in the Constitution that will release the Senator from this position. He did not take the oath to support the Constitution until one State seceded. There was no such immunity for him. There was no way, then, for a State to go out of the Union, but she could demand equal justice under the Constitution, and indicate her grievances while the flag of the nation waved over her. There was no way for a State to go out of the Union except by making war and vindicating by force of arms her right to independence; and if you do not bear my prophecy in mind. No man would regret more than I would the disruption of any portion of the United States, where the people think themselves aggrieved, if there is any honorable release from it. But all this trouble is a matter of prejudice superinduced by listening to the enemies of the Republican party. We are looked upon in the light of enemies; we are branded as traitors; we are styled John Brown men; but we will not secede, we will preserve a glorious Union. Mexico of England eight millions of dollars, and asks of us protection, and she has all the elements to build up a glorious republic empire. Still, the Republican party will do anything for the Union as it is.

The Senator from Illinois, (Mr. Douglas,) and my colleague, (Mr. Pugh,) have said that the Republicans were going for a reign of equality, and would build up a black Government. I think they would be the most blessed things, if inducements could be made to every black man among us to find a home in Central America or lower Mexico. Then adopt the homestead policy for our people, and we will have such a power, vested in native white men, as was never before seen. Men of every clime will come among us, and we will build up a nation of laboring men. Then Canada will knock at our doors, and we will have all the elements to build up a republic more powerful and more just than the world has ever dreamed of. I am for maintaining the Union of the States. I would sacrifice everything to maintain it. The glorious old flag of ours never shall, by any act or word of mine, cease to wave o'er this nation as it is. But if we will have it, in this new renovated Government of which I have spoken, the old fourth of July will never be repealed, and the old flag of 1776 will fly in this nation forever. This was the sentiment of the old Congress of the Southern Republic. Sir, it shall ever be the capitol of our Union. It was laid by Washington and consecrated by him, and the flag vindicated in the war of the revolution, shall ever continue to float to the breeze over it. [Applause in the galleries.] Washington and his patriots fought for that good old flag, and it was the glory of their lives. My own father, though an humble soldier, fought to save the great cause, and went through sevenfold hardships for it. He bequeathed the flag of his country to his children for their protection. It was my protection in youth and the glory and pride of my riper years; and though it may be assailed by traitors on every side, yet, by the grace of God, under its shadow I will die.

THE CHARLESTON FORTS.
Allusion is so frequently made to the Charleston forts that some information concerning them will be read with interest. They are three in number, namely, Fort Moultrie, Fort Sumter, and Castle Pinckney. The fort is on Sullivan's Island, which is principally within the corporate limits of the City of Charleston. This Island is separated from the main land by a narrow channel, which sometimes at low tide may be forded though it would be a very unwholesome thing for an attacking expedition to rely on this method of approach. Fort Moultrie is on the seaward side of the island, nearly a mile distant from this channel, so that its passage would be measurably "in the face of an enemy," and directly so should the commanding officer erect batteries at the point of landing, which however, is not certain to be done. Sullivan's Island is quite thickly built up, generally with wooden tenements, and a horse railroad traverses the whole distance. The fort itself is an extensive work, well provided with everything but men. Its guns are, many of them, of the largest and best description, and nearly all the recent improvements in explosives have been introduced, in the use of which the men are well drilled. Indeed, we may state with confidence that the officers and men at Moultrie very much excel in this particular. Recently, and in the last ten days—a trench has been dug around the entire fort, and, without going into minute detail, it will be enough to say that everything is being done necessary to place the work in the best possible condition of defense. She has recently received six months' provisions. What is wanting in men will in a measure be made up by discipline and completeness of act in dealing appointments. The distance between Fort Moultrie and the city is about three miles.

A few days since, Col. Gardner, who, for years, held the post of Commandant was relieved of the command by Maj. Robert Anderson, of Kentucky, who was breveted for his successful conduct in the Florida war, and who served with distinction in Mexico. The other officers are: Capt. Abner Doubleday, Capt. T. Seymour, Lieut. T. Talbot, Lieut. J. C. Davis, Lieut. N. J. Hall, of the 1st Regiment of Artillery, Capt. D. G. Foster and Lieut. G. W. Snyder of the Engineer corps.

The Charleston Mercury speaks of the vigilance in the Fort thus:—"While the working men are doing wonders on the outside, the soldiers within are by no means idle. Field pieces have been placed in position upon the green within the fort, and none of the expedients of military engineering have been neglected to make the position as strong as possible. It is said that the greatest vigilance is observed in every regulation at this time, and that the guns are regularly shot every night. It is very certain that ingress is no longer an easy matter, and the visitor who hopes to get in must make up his mind to approach with all the caution, ceremony and circumspection with which the Allies are advancing upon the capital of the Celestial Empire."

Castle Pinckney stands in the harbor, wholly surrounded by water, which cannot be bridged readily, between Moultrie and the city, and can be operated on only by heavy guns. It mounts a large number of heavy guns, and has been recently very much strengthened. In 1832, Gen. Scott did much to strengthen this position, and most of the works then added still remain. An engineering force of a limited number of men has for the last two weeks been engaged in rendering the fortification one of a really formidable character. Like Fort Moultrie, it only wants men.

Fort Sumter rises out of the water further down the harbor, about 3½ miles from the city, nearly abreast of and not over one mile from Moultrie. It not only commands both the other forts, but, it is believed, the city could be effectually shelled from it. It is thoroughly appointed with all the larger description of guns. Outwardly it resembles the round, yellow fort on Governor's Island, though larger. It is thoroughly manned and believed to be impregnable to anything likely to be brought to bear against it. Though out at sea, it has a fine well of fresh water. For some time past upward of 100 men, most of them mechanics, have been actively engaged in placing the guns in order. The effect of Capt. Forbes' efforts are plainly visible, even to the unprofessional eye. There have heretofore been no more soldiers than were necessary to keep the guns in order. Moderately well garrisoned, Sumter would prove an ugly customer to Charleston and its surroundings should it ever come to that. One would suppose that it would not be difficult for men when driven out of Moultrie, if supplied with boats, to pull over to Sumter, and in a very brief space of time make it hot work for the captors in Moultrie.

The United States Arsenal is at the west side of the City of Charleston. In it are stored upward of 70,000 rounds of arms and other appointments of war, excepting large guns. It is now guarded, nominally, by a military corps of Charleston, whose services the Government accepted to protect it from the mob. It was an expert movement, a peaceful capture. It will continue to be thus guarded, till the time arrives for making use of the extensive military store-house against the Federal Government, which in this, as in many other things, has been outwitted by the nullifiers.

Governor Magoffin, of Kentucky, has addressed a circular letter to the Governors of the slave States proposing a plan of adjustment for our national difficulties. He thinks there should be every effort used to prevent Secession if it can be done with honor. To this end he recommends a Conference of the Southern States, and recommends a repeal of the personal-liberty bills, the execution of the fugitive-slave law, the return to the South of those indicted for abducting slaves, an equal division of our national territory, making the thirty-seventh parallel of latitude a compromise line, guaranteeing the free navigation of the Mississippi forever, and granting the South a larger share of power in the United States Senate.

The Central Committee of the Constitutional Union party of Kentucky have issued a call for a State Convention of that party, to meet in Louisville on the 8th of January, for the purpose of consulting upon the course Kentucky should pursue in the present crisis. Members of all other political organizations are invited to take part in the deliberations of the Convention.

DIPHTHERIA AND ITS CURE.
This singular disease, which has thus far seemed to baffle the skill of our best physicians, says the Cincinnati Press, has become so prevalent and has been so generally fatal, that any suggestion in regard to its cure will hardly prove uninteresting. Its causes are not known, and therefore all treatment has heretofore been merely experimental; but its pathognomonic symptoms are so diversified and dissimilar that in many instances the throat of the patient closes and he dies before his disease has been discovered. The diagnosis by which it is known from other complaints of the throat is the formation of a membrane, which increases gradually until the patient is literally strangled to death. It is sometimes accompanied by ulceration and extreme prostration of the entire system, at others by neither of these symptoms, yet in either case it is equally fatal. To arrest the formation of this membrane would, therefore, seem equivalent to curing the disease, and this, in most instances, may be done in the following manner. In the early stages of the complaint, which is always accompanied by a soreness and swelling of the throat, let the patient use a simple solution of salt and water, as a gargle every fifteen minutes. At the same time, moisten a piece of flannel with a solution of the same kind, made as warm as the patient can bear it, and bind it around his throat, renewing it as often as the gargle is administered, and in the meanwhile sprinkling fine salt between the flannel and the neck. Use inwardly some tonic or stimulant, either separately, or, if the prostration be great, use both together. The treatment, as may be seen, is extremely simple, and if used in the earlier stages of the disease, will effect a complete cure.

"FRIAR'S POINT" is the name of a village in Coahoma county, Mississippi. Three Northern mechanics working there were recently subjected to a most horrible fate, the particulars of which are set forth in a letter written to the Memphis Argus by Mr. Sam'l J. Halle, who, that paper says, is one of the firm of Berlin & Halle, clothiers in Memphis, and seems therefore to be reliable. Hanging and burning men, on the testimony of a frightened negro, appears to be growing popular in some parts of the South. Here is the letter:

FRIAR'S POINT, Miss., Dec. 11, 1860.

To the Editor of the Daily Argus:—There is great excitement in this community. The people are in arms against the Northern men who have been in the country but a few months. On yesterday evening two guns and a negro quarter were fired simultaneously, doubtless by the procurement of these wretches. The night was lit up for miles around. The Vigilance Committee were soon under arms, and proceeded to the room of three carpenters, one by the name of Hamlin, the others unknown, and took them and hung them to the first tree, and afterward cut them down and burned them! The town is now under arms, the military are patrolling the streets, and all is excitement and alarm. This morning the remainder of the Northern men were sent up the river on the steamer Peytona; some of them were branded with the letters, G. B. (gin burners,) before being shipped. Fourteen gins have been burned in this county during the last six weeks, and the people have determined to stop it. An Abolitionist was hanged, barreled up and rolled into the river at this point last week, and it was probably to avenge his death that the first gins were fired. A negro implicated the other day in the hanging. The Vigilance Committee have sworn to hang every Northern man who comes here from this time until the fourth of March, and all such had better be in hand at Friar's Point.

SAMUEL J. HALLE.

It should be kept in mind that this letter was written by a Southern man to the editor of a Southern newspaper.

ELECTION LAWS OF SOUTH CAROLINA.—The election laws of South Carolina, as we gather them from the legal notices in the Charleston paper, contain what will be considered some curious provisions in this democratic age. Universal suffrage does not obtain there. The voter, beside being a "free white man" (i. e. are there any white men in the State not "free") must be possessed of "a free hold of fifty acres of land or a town lot." The possession of this property qualification not only gives the right to vote, but enables the voter to choose where he shall vote. He may vote in the parish in which his property is situated, though not a resident. When challenged a voter is required among other things to swear that he "is not a pauper, soldier, or non-commissioned officer of the army of the United States." Commissioned officers, by implication, are excepted from this degrading enumeration with paupers.

The "Canadian extradition case" was decided in Truto, C. W., on the 15th inst. The decision was given by the Court of Queen's Bench. It is in favor of giving up the slave-prisoner, Jones, to the United States authorities. One of the Judges dissenting from the opinion of the court, an appeal has been taken. The prisoner is strongly guarded. No attempt has been made to rescue him, but great excitement prevails.

The Vicksburg, Mississippi, Whig says:—"The Post office receipts in the State of Mississippi amount to \$101,849. The expenditures are \$371,001, leaving a deficit of \$289,152. This sum will have to be raised, when the State secedes, by direct taxation of the people. A tax of \$300,000 for just one item, which cannot be avoided! In these facts be considered by the people before they take the final step."

In the Blue Book, 781 South Carolinians are set down as receiving the United States pay rolls for different services. Nine only have resigned, and these resignations are to take effect on the 4th of March next, when they know they would be dismissed anyhow. Very patriotic in them.

The Mobile Tribune says that Capt. S. S. Taylor has rigged out a schooner, mounted two heavy guns, and taken on board fifty hardy, active, well-drilled searovers, with which he intends to defend the Alabama coast. This is the beginning of a new navy.

The Governor of Tennessee has issued a call for an extra session of the State Legislature, to meet on the 7th of January, to consider the condition of the country.