THE WABASH EXPRESS.

WHOLE NO. 945. TERRE-HAUTE, INDIANA, OCTOBER 24, 1860. VOL. XIX. NO. 46

The result of the elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana on Tuesday, and in Delaware and Florida a few days previously, affords a lesson which should not be lost on those conservative, Union loving men who really wish to secure Lincoln's defeat and prevent the terrible consequences which we dread even to think of, and which are almost certain to follow that event.—*Louisville Courier.*

The "terrible consequences" referred to we suppose must mean the dissolution between the Democracy and the government patronage—the dissolving of their right to suck of the government pap longer. It is "terrible" we must confess, and we can well understand why the editor of the Courier dreads to think of it. There can be but little doubt that those things will be "almost certain to follow" in the event that Mr. Lincoln is elected. Yea they will be absolutely certain to come to pass, and as Mr. Lincoln is certain to be elected we would advise the editor of the Louisville Courier to make up his mind to those "terrible consequences" about which he "dreads to think."

If however the editor has reference to a dissolution of the Union existing between these States, or a secession of part of them from the sisterhood, we are impressed with the opinion, that the thought of it need not cause him such terrible alarm. Let him put this in his pipe and smoke it.—Lincoln will be elected President of these United States by a majority vote—he will be inaugurated on the 4th day of next March—in his Inaugural Address he will mark out clear and distinct the policy to be pursued by a Republican Administration—that policy will guarantee equal and exact justice to every section of this country—the South will have her rights, under the Constitution, protected just as the North will have. He will be the President of the whole Union and not a part of it.—He will be commander in chief of the army and navy of the United States, and if any one, or any number of the States of this Union seek to withdraw from the Federal compact, he will deny their right to do so, and force obedience to the Constitution, by all the power of the general government actively aided and supported by the great majority of the American people. He will construe the Constitution according to the best authority and the convictions of his own judgment, and if any man or any body of men dare to attempt a dissolution of this Union, he will try them as traitors and hang them if convicted. In this Mr. Courier he will be backed by as brave an army of men (if necessary) as ever pulled a trigger or listened to the roar of battle.

Give yourself no fears of the "terrible consequences." Don't snuff so much danger from afar. Make up your mind to abide by the will of the majority. Quit talking about that which you have not the power to accomplish and which would be greatly to your disadvantage, even if you had the power.

The southern press should have more self-respect than to persist in threatening a dissolution of this Union upon the happening of certain things. It should recollect that this Union was to have been dissolved if N. P. Banks was elected Speaker—he was elected and the Union was not in the least shaken. It should recollect that this Union was again to be dissolved if the Republicans succeeded in electing a Speaker last winter—Mr. Pennington, a Republican was elected, and there was not even a jar felt among the pillars which support this confederation. Now for the third time, in as many years, we are told this Union is to be dissolved, and dissolved this time, if the American people presume to elect their President. The people will elect the man of their choice—that man will be Abraham Lincoln of Illinois, and this Union will not then be dissolved—not even shaken—not even jarred. The bonds which now bind us together as one people will become stronger and stronger. Slaveholders will find that their right to hold slaves, is recognized as perfectly under a Republican Administration, as any other.

The Constitutional right to arrest the fugitive from labor and return him to service, will also be acknowledged in all its binding efficacy. The pretended *constitutional* right to curse all our vast public domain with slavery will be denied—denied from first to last—denied all the time and everywhere—denied the first day of the Administration and the last day—denied upon the floor of Congress and on the street—by the Cabinet and the people—by the President and his organ—by patriots now and forever. Still the *constitutional* rights of every citizen will be respected and none but disunionists will complain.

Irishmen Joining the Republicans.

The evidence that a large mass of the Irish voters of the North intend to vote for Lincoln in November multiplies rapidly. It is especially the case in New York, and paragraphs like the following, from the Buffalo *Express* of the 10th, are frequently met with. That paper says:

Heretofore the mass of Irish citizens in this State have been Democratic and followed the fortunes of that party with marked fidelity. There appears, to be a point beyond which even they are not prepared to go. The fusion of the Democrats with the "Know Nothings" and "Disunionists" has disgusted many Irish citizens in various parts of the State, and greatly redcued the power of that party. In Syaacuse the disaffected Irishmen, to the number of more than two hundred, have enrolled themselves in a Wide-Awake club, and in Albany an address has been published by a committee of the Irish Union Wide-Awake Club of that city. These are but signs of the times. In this city, where heretofore but a few Irish voters have stood by the Republican banner, we learn that very many are dissatisfied with the alliance formed by their leaders with the Know Nothings, and will either before or on election day forswear their allience to the Democratic party and vote for Lincoln, Hamlin and Spauldeng. Things are working.

Republicans, Look Here!

The State Central Committee recommend that a meeting be held by the Republicans in EVERY COUNTY in the State, on the SATURDAY before the November election, so that the *whole State will be in council at the same time.* In the mean time let meetings be held in every township and the work kept energetically going.

Death of Judge Bryant.

From the Rockville Republican we learn that Judge Bryant, an old and eminent lawyer and jurist of that place, and late Chief Justice of Oregon, died at his residence in that place, after a long illness on Tuesday the 10th inst about 11 A. M.

☞ Have you heard the news reader?—Oh yes! every man, woman and child in this region knows that a great political battle has been fought, and a glorious victory won by the Republican army; that battle, and that victory, great as they were, are only preludes to the contest which now approaches. Are you ready for the conflict? That battle is to be decided by votes, not by arms; you may be ready and determined to cast your own vote, but if you do only that, you fall far short of your duty as a soldier in the cause of Freedom and good Government.

Of those to whom many good gifts are given, much good work is required. Do you rely upon the supineness of your enemies, on the fact that they were defeated at the State election, and that they will not rally at the polls the 6th of November? Do not deceive yourselves with any such thought; evil is always on the alert, the Devil is ever active; the factions and fusionists will not resign even prospective ascendency, without a struggle.

What is the duty of Republicans? Is it to be so engrossed with business, and families, and societies, as to have no time to devote to the public welfare except to read the newspapers, and occasionally to converse with a friend who agrees with us in sentiment? That is all very well in its way, but we want something more now; we want labor; earnest, truthful, self-sacrificing labor, personally, with those who have heretofore differed with us in opinion; there has never been a time when labor of that kind promised so rich a reward as at present; the public mind has been stirred to its very depths by the desperate struggles of the multitudinous factions opposed to the Republican party, to retain or regain power.

What do they care for Slavery or Freedom? In the language of Douglas, "they do not care whether it is voted up or voted down"; it is power, and patronage, and pelf they are after. What did Mr. Douglas care about Slavery, when he introduced the bill to repeal the Missouri Compromise? He did it reluctantly, it is true; he knew it was wrong, he feared it would be impolitic; he hesitated, as we all know, for some weeks during the ever memorable session of 1854, before he could be dragooned into a willingness to introduce a proposition so monstrous; he knew it was a fire-brand that would light up the flames of discord, and perhaps of civil war, and he dreaded to take the step, but his *then* Southern masters were inexorable; they had determined that no Territorial Governments should be formed North of 36° 30′ unless the Missouri restriction was repealed, and Slavery permitted to enter all of our Free Territories, to blast their present and prospective happiness, by its blighting and withering touch.

Did Mr. Douglas act the part of a patriotic statesman during that trying and critical period of his country's history? No such thing; he acted the part of an ambitious and time serving demagogue. Had he possessed tha moral courage to have reiterated what he had before declared, and had said to his southern prompters—No, gentlemen, you ask too much; "The Missouri Compromise is hallowed in the hearts of the American people, and no ruthless hand shall ever destroy it, much less mine;" then he would have risen to the dignity of a statesman; then, the nation ever grateful to its benefactors would have repeated his name with praise, and the highest honor within its gift would not have been too much for the man who dared do right under such circumstances; but no, his was not the nature to act such a part; low and groveling, intent only on personal and party ends, he yielded to the corrupt blandishments of his southern advisers, and his was the ruthless hand to destroy the time-honored Compromise; his was the parricidal arm that struck down, not only the Compromise of 1820, but also to violate that of '50, for notwithstanding all the lies that corrupt and time-serving political hacks have uttered about it for the last six years, the Compromise measures of 1850, did absolutely, in terms, recognise and reaffirm the Compromise of 1820, in the establishment of the Texas boundary, and all intelligent citizens know such to be the fact, and they who deny it, do it wilfully and corruptly, and with a shamelessness unparalleled.

And what has Mr. Douglas gained by his base subserviency to his Southern masters? They are the first to discard him; in the whole South there is not a State he can hope to carry; there is not one so poor as to do him reverence. The Southern fire-eaters and disunionists, after having used him as an instrument to promote their nefarious slave propaganding schemes, are the first to disown him.

What comfort does he find in the North, that North which he so wickedly and cruelly betrayed? Very cold comfort indeed? Vermont, his native State, was the first to speak; her voice of condemnation was overwhelming; his party there scarsely muster a corporal's guard. He stumped the State of Maine, the home of Hannibal Hamlin, the Democratic star, that in the old Jackson times, never set; and what was the result? Maine gave the Republicans 20,000 majority! He stumped the Keystone State, promising protection to her iron interests, and yet that State rolled up from 30,000 to 35,000 Republican majority over the heads of all the fusionists and factionists combined! Ohio followed suit; majority 20,000! Indiana ditto; majority 10,000!

What will Mr. Douglas do now? When he started out on his stamping tour, he was hot against fusion, and yet before the campaign was half ended, his friends in Kentucky entered into a close coalition with the Know Nothing Party, and foreign born citizens were called upon to vote for those who had sprinkled the pavements of Louisville with their blood. Fusion did him no good in Pennsylvania, nor Ohio, nor Indiana; his last hope now, is in New York. There his friends have fused with the Bellites and the Breckinridgers; they have formed an Electoral ticket, as follows: 18 Dug, 10 Bell and 7 Breck! A pretty coalition truly. What a graceless set of rascals! They can make corrupt bargains and coalitions, but will the people ratify them? They may buy and sell whole battalions of voters, but can they deliver the goods? We think not, and yet this is the last hope Mr. Douglas has of carrying a single electoral vote; and that is a very forlorn hope indeed; whole companies of honest and independent voters are leaving their corrupt and God-forsaken leaders, and ranging themselves under the Republican Flag.

What if all the factions have combined in Oew York? What if the great capitalists of that modern Babylon, in conjunction with the Capital States South, have raised a million of dollars to carry that State against Lincoln? They never can do it; they may, and will probably carry the city, but the voters of the interior are unpurchasable; the rural districts will roll up unprecedented majorities; neither fusion nor confusion; neither Death, nor Hell, nor any earthly power, can separate the voters of that glorious State from their duty to their Country, and their determination to redeem the Government from the hands of the Vandals who have disgraced the nation and will ruin it, if not hurled from power.

Republican Gains.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: There was an Anti-Republican majority in Indiana in 1856 of 46,681, and in Pennsylvania of 165,310. On Tuesday, the 9th inst., Indiana gave a Republican majority of 15,000, being a gain of 61,000, and Pennsylvania a Republican majority of 35,500, a gain of 200,000 In Ohio, Fremont was in a minority by 11,498. Now there is a Republican majority against Democracy and fusion of 15,000, and a majority against Democracy unfused of 20,000, a Republican gain of 26,000 to 31,000. The gains in the three States then, in four years, foot up as follows:

Indiana	61,000
Ohio, average	28,500
Pennsylvania	200,000
Total	289,500

The Republican majorities in the three States compare thus:

Pennsylvania	35,000
Indiana	15,000
Ohio	20,000

In November the pluralities for Lincoln will be about as follows:

Pennsylvania	50,000
Ohio	40,000
Indiana	20,000

So much for freedom, free speech, free lands, and the protection of American industry.

Approved, J. B.

The Government organ is delighted with the fusion in New York, which, if possible, would enure exclusively to the benefit of Breckinridge and Lane, as we have before demonstrated. With this view of the case, the Constitution says:

It affords us infinite pleasure to announce the complete success of the fusion movement in New York, and to express our profound sense of the high honor, the self-sacrificing spirit, and the elevated patriotism shown by the Breckinridge and Lane organization in its accomplishment.

The Two Kinds.

The Buffalo Commercial thus notes the whereabouts of the two classes of Americans in that State at the pending election:

The liberal Americans in this State, those who abolished the test oaths and made an American heart the condition of membership, instead of a mere American birth, are now all in the ranks of the supporters of Lincoln. The bigots and intolerants who have made the American a party of religious persecution and proscription of nationalities, are now acting with the Democrats.

☞ The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Press, concludes half a column of charges against the Administration, as having labored to the defeat of the Douglasites with these words:

If the once great Democratic party succeeds in carrying, next November, six out of thirty-three States, North and South, it will be more than fortunate Mr. Buchanan has fulfilled his mission, he has destroyed that party that placed him in the highest office on earth.

Bully for old Buck.

☞ Our friend Garber of the Madison Courier takes his defeat thus philosophically. In his issue of the 16th he says:

The Democracy yelled all over the city, last week, "up Salt river, old Garber he shall go." Not exactly; though wounded we are not disabled, and we will remain with the victorious Republican army, and, as usual, will be found in the "forlorn hope" in every skirmish and every battle with the enemy. The scars of the wounds received in battle are the most honorable decorations of the soldier.

ANOTHER BRAVE MAN GONE.—We learn from the Madison Courier that Capt. William Ford, who won distinction on the bloody field of Buena Vista closed his earthly career a few days since.

Capt. Ford served in the 3d Indiana Regiment, and was a brave and highly honorable man

☞ The lady Edward Everett is engaged to marry is the widowed daughter of Judge Pettigrew, of South Carolina. The lady is described as a blonde, attractive, intelligent, wealthy, and about thirty three years of age.

☞ Gen Hamilton, an Irish gentleman of New York, and formerly a Democrat, has come out for Lincoln In a recent speech, he said that his countrymen had always been cheated by the sham Democracy, and urged them to enlist forthwith into the Republican ranks.

☞ The way the "Invencible Ninth" has done up to the work is perfectly appalling to Democracy. Colfax has 3500 majority, and Lane has 3250. Porter, Laporte and St. Joseph have increased their majorities, in the aggregate, 1800 votes.

☞ The number of slaves in Missouri, contrary to the general belief, is increasing. An accurate enumeration in 1859 exhibited 2052 more than were held in 1858; and the returns so far received from the late census indicate a like increase in the last year.

☞ The Philadelphia Press says: "Every fusion in the States is intended to promote the election of John C. Breckinridge to the Presidency of the United States. There can be no more union between Breckinridge and Douglas than between naturally repulsive forces. Each represents a distinctive platform."

☞ The London Times thinks Garabaldi is completely under the control or influence of Mazzini, and intimates that Italy will have to be re-conquered from the liberator.

☞ The Philadelphia American estimates that the present census will show an increase in population of eight or nine hundred thousand, and that the total population will not be far from 30,000,000.

HOW THE FUSION WORKS.

Two Hundredred and Six Irish Voters Repudiate It.

[From the Syracuse (N. Y.) Journa..]

IRISH REPUBLICAN CLUB.

We, whose names are hereunder written, citizens of the city of Syracuse, of Irish birth and extraction, being desirous of securing the election of Lincoln and Hamlin, and believing that we can best effect that object by united action, do hereby for such purpose associate ourselves together, under the name of the Irish Republican Club of the city of Syracuse:

Daniel Heitron,
Michael Heitron,
John Healey,
Timothy Maloney,
Timothy McCarthy,
Michael Hays,
Edward Ryan,
Michael Healey,
Thos Meagher,
Nicholas Burns,
Matthew Ryan,
Dennis Leahey,
Michael T Oley,
Edward Ryan,
Patrick Fitzgerald,
Michael Ryan,
Lawrence Powers,
Patrick Murphy,
Simeon Donovan,
John Wright,
John Tabbart,
Michael Doyle,
Wm. Hays,
John Logan,
Dennis Lenehan,
Patrick Slattery,
Wm Howe,
Michael Fogerty
Luke McKenna,
Thos Hughes,
Dennis Murphy,
Rhody Molaughney,
Frank Gillispe,
Patrick McNally,
Geo Booth,
John Quinn,
Matthew Hughes,
Bryse Sheridan,
Simeon Hughes,
Owen Mack,
John Hughes,
John Kelly,
Patrick Killy,
Timothy Cummings,
Edward Cummings,
Wm Meagher,
Jeremiah Ryan,
John Caudon,
Wm Flannagan,
Michael Flannagan,
John Shea,
Thos Dwyre,
Richard Ryan,
James Clark,
John McGrath,
James Moore,
Dennis Sullivan,
Jeremiah Sullivan,
Edward Dunfee,
Patrick Crossen,
Daniel Murphy,
Walter Burke,
James Donogan,
Owen Donogan,
John Cadahan,
Martin Moran,
John Moran,
Patrick Connery,
John Connery,
Daniel Brown,
Edw Davarins,
Dennis C Murphy
Miles Finnegan,
Patrick Doyle,
Peter Nolan,
Daniel Dwyer,
Jeremiah Dwyer,
Timothy Dwyer,
Robert Goggin,
Martin Sammons,
John Fitzgerald,
Martin Cooney,
James Hayes,
David Feagan,
Peter Keenan
Thomas Connolly
Thomas Leathy
John Hart
D. Driscoll Sen
D. Driscoll Jr
Sohn Keenan
Dennis Flannery
Charles Phealon
R. Cunningham
Wm McCormick
William Ryan
John Holleran
Sameul Colman
James Gaffney
Patrick Holsy
Michael Hanglan
James Patten
Jeremiah Hays,
Edw Murphy,
John Leath,
Michael Holihan,
David Sullivan,
Michael Cummings,
John Burke,
Wm. Kavenaugh,
Watt Dalton,
Jamer Grant,
Wm. Caffery
Thomas Lynch,
Charles McFall,
Edward Leathy,
Dennis Mullins,
John Young,
Mechael Gleason,
Anthony Webb,
Anthony Griffin,
Steph. Maloughney,
William Powe,
P. Maloughney
Patrick Green,
Midhael Dolan,
David Harneay,
James Rhooney,
Patrick Corbett,
Patrick Agon,
Abraham Prettie,
Luke Joyce,
Michael Wheaton,
David Fitzprtrick,
James Jennings,
John Jennings,
Daniel Murray,
Wm. Hogon,
James Hogen,
Martin Welsh,
Thomas Powers,
Geo Hughes,
James Dounelly,
Martin Healy,
Patrick Wood,
Edward Wood,
James Powderly,
Patrick Murphy,
John Haman
Arthur Webb
John Connolly
John Kelleher
George Lason
John Keenan
Wm. McCutceon
Matthew Leahy
Edw. Cummings
Eugene Cummings
Wm Savage
Timothy Woodlock
Michael Woodlock
Moses Summers
Wm Summers
Patrick Hogan
James Cawley
Michael Kerrivan
Dennis O'Donald
Dennis Leahy
Thos. Dempsey
Patrick Maher
Patrick Hogan
Morgan Doyle
John Riley
Sweeten Miller
John Woods
Michael Tobin
Stephen Tobin
P. Shaughnesser
T. Shaughnessey
Thomas Grey
John Bustin
J. Shaughnessey
Martin Mara
Thomas Again
Thos Kelly Sen
Thomas Kelly Jr
John Hanglin
Timothy O'Merrin
John McLean
Patrick Lyons
John Hunter
Samuel Lest
Garret Comafort
Malachi Teehan
Patrick Clancy
Thomas Burke
Michael Comafort
Anthony Dean
Thomas McCarrby
George Knight
Thomas Burns
Timothy Ryan
Patrick Hogan
Patrick Cummings

ADDING INSULT TO INJURY.—If we did not know that Bro. Sulgrove's heart can not foster malice, we should feel disposed accuse him of perpetrating a gross wrong towards Capt. Joseph Briggs, of Sullivan county.

In its list of Democratic Senators elected, as published in the Journal of yesterday, we find the name of Joseph W. Briggs, after Vigo and Sullivan.

Now we put it to Bro. Sulgrove as a gentleman of candor and humane feeling, if it ain't too bad, after being beaten in the race as Capt. Briggs was, to have applied to him the epithet of Democrat? Henry K. Wilson, Dem., was elected Senator for the counties of Vigo and Sullivan. Apologize to Capt. Briggs at once, Berry.

STATE TICKET.—The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday figures down the result of the State election to a very close approximation to the official vote. The majority for the Republican State ticket is put at 9,823, from which figures the Journal says the official count won't vary 100. This although a little less than we desired ought to be satisfactory, especially in view of the fact that we have in the Legislature a majority of 30 on joint ballot, enough certainly for all practical purpose

THE EFFECTS OF FUSION.—We publish this morning the names of 206 Irish adopted citizens of Syracuse, N. Y., who have formed themselves into a Republican Club for the advancement of the election of Lincoln and Hamlin. This is but one of many similar movements produced all over the country by the fusion between Douglasism and Know Nothingism. Let the fusion and confusion proceed.

☞ Jesse D. Bright was about right when he said in his recent speech at this place, that Douglas was nominated by fifteen Republican States. The returns from Ohio, Pennsylvania and Indiana indicate that they at least are Republican to the core.—*Ind Journal.*

☞ A. B. Carlton, editor of the Old Line Guard, Breckinridge Democrat, has been elected Prosecuting Attorney in the Second district, over Wier Douglas Dam.

☞ The Bell-Everett State Convention of Minnesota, met at St. Paul a few days ago. Exactly fourteen persons were in attendance!

☞ Mr. Yancey thinks the election of Old Abe will be sure to build up the Republican party in the South. That is exactley what we thank,

Hannibal Hamlin.

Much has been written about the Republican candidate for the Presidency, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, and comparatively but little about HANNIBAL HAMLIN, our candidate for the Vice Presidency. We propose a brief summary of the prominent features of his private and public charscter.

HANNIBAL HAMLIN came from a good Revolutionary stock; his grand-father, ELEAZUR HAMLIN, commanded a company of minute men, and five of his sons were enrolled under him; one of them served during the war.

HANNIBAL, son of DR. CYRUS HAMLIN, one of the brothers before-mentioned, received the benefits of the private schools of his own town, and of the Academy at Hebron, until he was sixteen years of age, when he was taken from school to labor on his father's farm. He remained on the farm until he was eighteen, when he commenced the study of the law; he studied six months, when his father dying, he again returned home and labored on the farm for the next two years. During this time he practiced some at surveying.

At the age of 21, he became associated with a friend in publishing the Jeffersonian; some six months afterwards he sold out to his partner, but continued to work at the case and the press until the year following, when he re-commenced the study of the law with Joseph G. Cole, afterwards with Mr. Fessenden, his present colleague in the Senate. Mr. Hamlin was admitted to the Bar in 1833, and at once entered on the practice of his profession.

About this time he was married to Miss Sarah Jane Emery, who died in April, 1855, leaving three children; in September, 1856, he was married to his present wife, by whom he has one son.

Mr. Hamlin was annually elected by his fellow-townsmen of Hampden, a Representative in the State Legislature, during the five years from 1836 to 1840 inclusive.

In 1837 he was elected Speaker, and was again elected to that office in 1839 and '40. In 1843 he was elected to Congress; his first speech was in opposition to the 21st rule. He also spoke at the first session on a bill fixing the time for the meeting of Presidential Electors, and delivered a political speech on party issues, April 15, 1844.

The second session of the 28th Congress was memorable for the consummation of the annexation of Texas. Mr. Hamlin was not averse to new accessions of Territory, but favored that policy on such terms as he deemed suitable. The joint resolution annexing Texas did not meet his approval, and he voted against it. On that subject he made a sound and truly eloquent speech He expressed his profound regret that this "great and important national question, had been draged down, down, down, from its own proper sphere to a wretched contemptible one for extending and perpetuating slavery." At the same session Mr Hamlin delivered a practical speech on the reduction and graduation of the public lands. He was re-elected to the 29th Congress; was chairman of the Committee on elections, and a member of the Committee on Naval Affairs. He made several speeches the first session; on the public land question on giving notice to the British Government to terminate the joint occupancy of Oregon, on the mode of raising troops for the Mexican War, and other subjects.—At the second session '46-7, he spoke on the mode of increasing the Army, and on establishing a Territorial Goverment for Oregon. In this latter speech, Mr. Hamlin (dissenting from the policy of the Democratic party in general) more distinctly explained his position in regard to the annexation of Texas, after the refusal of the South to agree to any division of the Territory between slavery and free labor. He here announced, in the most explicit manner, his opposition to the extension of slavery, as already foreshadowed in his speech on Texan annexation, when that measure was still pending. During this session he offered the Wilmot Proviso, as an amendment to the then somewhat famous "Three Million Bill."

On returning, at the close of this Congress, Mr. Hamlin was elected to fill a vacancy in the State Legislature In the spring of 1848 Mr. Hamlin was elected to the United States Senate to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Gov. Fairfield. He served for the four years of this unexpired term, and was re-elected on the 25th of July, 1851, for the full term.—He was bitterly opposed by the pro-slavery portion of the Democracy, who refused to support him to the last, although he was the regular nominee. In his opposition to the extension of slavery, a vital issue of the Republican organization, Mr. Hamlin has been uniform, decided and earnest, during all his public career, regardless of party ties or inducements.

In the Senate, Mr. Hamlin entered at once, after his first election, upon a service as active and influential as that which distinguished his four years in the House. One of his speeches, as a Senator, was on the Oregon Bill, during the first session of the 30th Congress, 1848.

He closed his remarks on the Clayton Compromise in these memorable words:

"There are other objections to the bill to which I would gladly allude, but I have already detained the Senate longer than I designed or anticipated. Looking to the lights of other days—the patriots of other times—the eloquent warnings which we have had from our Washington, our Madison, our Jefferson, our Mason, aye, and from our own Pinckney, too, and all that long list of patriotic men of the South who have adorned this Union, who have pointed out the evils that would come upon us by perpetuating and extending this institution, I owe it to the constituents whom I represent, to our posterity, to all the toiling millions who are seeking an asylum in our land, to embrace this opportunity of opposing with unshaken firmness any attempt to introduce or permit this institution to flow into territory now free. Let these vast and fertile regions be preserved for the cultivation of free labor and free men, so well calculated to advance the arts of civilization."

That was good Democratic doctrine then—aye, and good Whig doctrine, too; and it is just what the Republicans maintain now. Our space being limited, we can only enumerate a few of Mr. Hamlin's prominent acts and speeches in the Senate.

The first speech, properly so called, made in the Senate on the admission of California, was delivered by Mr. Hamlin on the 5th of March, 1850.

Late in the same session, he made a speech, creditable alike to his intellect and to his humanity, in favor of abolishing the practice of flogging in the Navy. As chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to which position he was elected in December 1849, and which he continued to hold until he resigned it in 1856, Mr. Hamlin gave laborious and faithful attention to the subjects which came before him.—Among his more important speeches during the 31st Congress, was one, at the first session, on the Ocean Mail Service, and another, the second session, on regulating the liabilities of ship owners. He took a prominent and active part, in connection with Senator John Davis, in preparing and urging the bill, first introduced into the 32d Congress, providing for the greater security of lives on steamboats.

During the first session of the same Congress, he made two elaborate speeches on the American fisheries, giving a full history of the negotiations on that subject, and furnishing a fund of information in regard to it, nowhere else to be found in the same space. He also made speeches in the same Congress, defending the River and Harbor bill from the assaults made upon it, and favoring the Internal Improvement policy. He offered and actively supported an amendment of the Pension laws so as to secure pensions to widows of Revolutionary soldiers who married after 1800. He introduced a resolution authorizing the Codification of the Revenue laws, and appropriating $10,000 for the purpose, which was adopted.

Down to 1856, Mr. Hamlin acted regularly with the Democratic party, uniformly voting, nevertheless, against all projects for extending slavery. Having occupied, for several years, the position of Chairman of the Committee on Commerce, to which he was appointed by the Democratic majority in the Senate, he felt it his duty to resign that place, on resolving, after the Cincinnati Convention of 1856, no longer to act with a party which he deemed to have *deserted the chief landmarks of Democracy*. In doing so he took occasion to define his political position in a clear and apposite speech, the concluding paragraph of which is as follows:

"These events leave to me only one unpleasant duty, which is to declare here that I can maintain political associations with no party that insists upon such doctrines; that I can support no man for President who avows and recognizes them; and that the little of that power with which God has endowed me, shall be employed to battle manfully, firmly, and consistently for his defeat, demanded as it is by the highest interests of the country which owns all my allegiance."

Mr. Hamlin was subsequently nominated, in June, 1856, as the Republican candidate for Governor of Maine. The Democratic party had carried the State the year previous, and were then in power—He commenced the canvass in July, and traversed the State, making nearly a hundred speeches in the different counties.—He was elected in September by an absolute majority of about 18,000 over his two competitors, and 23,000 over the Democratic candidate, more than double the majority ever given to any other candidate in that State. The effect of this brilliant triumph was electric, in the great Fremont canvass, and so remarkable a revolution surprised even the most sanguine of Senator Hamlin's friends abroad.

On the 9th of January, 1857, he resigned his seat in the Senate, and was inaugurated the same day as Governor of Maine.

On the 16th day of January, a little more than a week after his inauguration, Gov. Hamlin was, for the third time, chosen a Senator of the United States, in which office he had served nearly ten years. On the 20th of February he resigned the office of Governor, and soon after returned to Washington, resuming his seat in the Senate.

During the first session of the 30th Congress, March 9th and 10th, Mr. Hamlin made an extended and able speech on the Lecompton Constitution and the Kansas question.

He also replied at the same session, pointedly and eloquently, to the "mud sill" speech of Gov. Hammond of South Carolina, *repelling his assaults upon the laborers of the free States.*

At the opening of this Congress, he also took occasion to express, in a most effective manner, the unfairness and gross sectional partiality of the Democratic majority in the Senate on the formation of the committees. He made another able speech at this session, in defence of American rights in regard to the fisheries—a question of much local importance to his own State, and to other portions of New England.

For several years past Mr. Hamlin has been an earnest and decided supporter of the Homestead policy; he was in favor of Mr. Grow's bill giving homes to actual settlers on the public lands, which passed the House at the last session of Congress, but which was so amended by the Democratic Senate as to destroy its efficacy, and was subsequently vetoed by a Democratic President, James Buchanan.

In the active discharge of his du ties as a Senator, Mr. Hamlin, since his last election, has continued without interruption until the present time.

Mr. Hamlin's nomination for the Vice Presidency at Chicago, in May last, was an event as unexpected to him as any that could have happened. The spontaneousness, unanimity and cordiality with which this nomination was made, and its universal acceptableness, as since demonstrated, are conclusive evidences of the exalted character and eminently honorable national standing of Senator Hamlin. He is also emphatically one who has a strong hold upon the popular heart. His smypathies are with the people, and he shares theirs in return. No other name could have been found among all those of our public men, which, as associated with that of Abraham Lincoln, could bring more strength to the ticket in the present canvass.—[*Condensed from Barrett's sketch of Hamlin.*]

☞ When a young Camanche wishes to marry, he leads his best horse to the door of his intended, and there hitches him. If she rejects his love she turns him loose; but if she accepts she leads him to her father's stable. In this latter case, the lover kills another horse and delivers the heart to the lady, who immediately roasts it, when the happy pair eat it together, and the marriage is complete.

☞ The Journal is "informed" that sixteen or seventeen Republicans want to succeed Post Master Cornwell. There are a great many Republicans competent to fulfill the duties of the office and Republicans are not wanting in patriotism.

TICKETS FOR THE PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.—We have now, in form, the Republican Presidential ticket. We will fill all orders at $2 per thousand. Those who desire correct tickets, should send in their orders at once.

ON DIT.—The Indianapolis Journal of yesterday says there is a rumor that Ex-Governor Paris C. Dunning has avowed his intention to support Mr. Lincoln. Let him come. There is joy in the Republican party over every sinner that repents.

NEW R. R. BRIDGE.—A new Bridge is being built by the Terre Haute, Alton & St. Louis Railroad across the Wabash at this place. The old one was completely rotten in many of its timbers, when removed. The work on the new bridge has been done without delaying trains inconveniently.

STATE ELECTION.—Official returns of the the State Election as they are received, increase the Republican majorities. So far, they foot up 9,966. The official vote from Spencer county, it is thought, will run it up to the even 10,000!

CHEAP HOUSES.—Geo. W. Shaffer has erected a number of new buildings suitable for residences, for persons of moderate means, south of the R. R. Depot. These he now offers for sale on most accommodating terms.

WHO'S AFEARD?—The Journal professes to think that the Republicans are afraid they won't be able to carry this State in November, and cites the fact that appointments are being made for speaking in the out townships. Why, bless your soul, Col., that is only for the purppose of receiving converts from the late Democratic party into the bosom of the true political church. There is a glorious revival in this respect going on all over the land since the 9th of October.

REJOICING.—The Wide-Awakes of Indianapolis honored Henry S. Lane, upon his arrival in the State Capital on Thursday night, with a torchlight procession.—Speeches were made by Gov. Lane, Lieut. Gov. Morton, Hons. Chas. Case, W. M. Dunn, A. G. Porter, Col. Nelson, and others. The scene seems to have been a pleasant one to all but the squatters. The Sentinel especially seems to have a spite at the newly elected Governor. Take it easy, Bro. Bingham. If you live, you will get used to Republican Governors in Indiana. Revolutions never go backward.

NEW JERSEY FOR LINCOLN.—The Sentinel of Freedom published at Newark, N. J., in reviewing the recent elections, says that nothing is now more certain than that the whole North will go for Lincoln. New Jersey and Indiana which were the only doubtful States, have by the overwhelming majority for Lane in the latter, and by the Charter elections in the former demonstrated that the last hope of Democracy in the North is broken and vanished into thin air. With Fusion or confusion, with both or either to battle against, the live Republicans of New Jersey will overwhelm the whole opposition in that sterling old State with complete defeat. Bully for New Jersey.

HOW SO JAMES?—The Local of the Journal says we the Local of the Express give the *Union* men the "short cut." We are not sensible of having done any such thing. If by the *Union* men he means those who united with the Democracy to defeat Henry S. Lane, and who express a determination to give this State to Douglas we own we are perfectly indifferent towards them, and look upon them as we do upon other Democrats, as enemies to the peace and well being of this State and nation.

But for those who honestly advocate the claims of John Bell from convictions of duty, and who are unwilling to be sold to Douglas by venal party leaders we confess we have a warm sympathy. With such men we stood in 1856 battling for Mr. Fillmore, because we were honestly of the conviction that he was the best man. We can easily understand how such men could consistently vote for Henry S. Lane, a life long friend of Henry Clay. And it was because they had confidence in such men as Henry S. Lane that they could consisty vote with us at the late election. But how could men who profess to have been friends to Henry Clay vote for a man and with a party whose opposition to Mr. Clay during his life time had been bitter and malignant? No honest motives could induce men to act thus. It is contrary to human nature, and to common sense. Nothing but a desire to cheat the people out of their choice could induce men to make such coalitions as this. Those who voted with us did so because they had more confidence in our men and in our policy than in the men and policy of our opponents.—They aided us voluntarily because they could trust us and our candidates. We made no bargains and sales, no *union* electoral tickets. We plainly and clearly announced our principles, we presented good men—true and honest men, and it was this and these which induced the honest portion of the friends and professed friends of Bell to vote our ticket.

We are glad to have their votes and their help, but we are unwilling to do wrong and act dishonorably to induce others to do right.

☞ A prisoner named Crandall, recently escaped from the Allegheny Co' jail, and wrote back to the keeper the *modus operaudi* of his escape in the following jocular style:

"I got out of my cell by ingenuity, ran up stairs with agility crawled out of the back window in secresy, slid down the lightening rod with rapidity, walked out of the aneglic town with dignity and am now basking in the sunshine of pleasure and liberty!"

THE ALLEGED SLAVE PLOT.—The excitement in Princess Anne and Norfolk counties, Va., growing out of the late alleged insurrectionary plot, is subsiding. Dick Ryan, the suspected leader, has been arested, together with eighteen or twenty other slaves; and a white man is said to be implicated in the manufacture of Pikes for the slaves.

Treason in the Cabinet at Washington.

[From the Louisville Journal.]

Should Abraham Lincoln be chosen President by the people of the United States, on the 6th day of November next, and should Yancey and his followers attempt to carry out their avowed and treasonable designs, it will become the duty of James Buchanan to order their arrest, and in the event of their conviction of treason, to sign the warrant for their execution. He has sworn to do this. Will he do it! We are not sure that he will not connive at an attempt to lay this Government in ruins. He is bad, enough—is he bold enough? But while we are not entirely sure as regards the President, we think we may be entirely sure, if reliance can be placed on credible testimony as to avowals, that one at least, and perhaps two, of his constitutional advisers are conspirators, at this moment, against the perpetuity of this Union, and would lend all the power of the Federal Goverment, so far as in them lies, in furtherance of its destruction should they be baffled in their selfish designs. We are sure, so far as reliance can be placed on credible testimony as to open and repeted avowals, that one of the chief officers in the Department of the Treasury at Washington, who has the entire confidence and is regarded as an exponent of the sentiments of the head of that Department—a man matured in years, who has had a seat upon the bench of Georgia and in the Congress of the United States—that this man has repeatedly declared, within the last two months, that it is the deliberate and organized plan of the Governors of the cotton States, upon the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency, at once to convene the Legislature of their respective Common-wealths, declare, a Republic of the South, inaugurate John C. Breckinridge as its first President, and paonounce confiscation of the property of all opponents! A deliberately organized, well mattred, well considered PLAN—not a mere scheme or probable purpose; and to this plan this high official gives his hearty and cordial concurrence, and avows it as his belief that "God Almighty Himself no longer desires the Union to be preserved," and thinks therefore, no doubt, that in conspiring to rend it into fregments he is doing God service!

We are not informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has as yet in words avowed his views and doing so boldly as has the traitor he retains in office; but the circumstance of such retention, and the intimate personal and political relations between the two leave no one to doubt that the subaltern is but the mouthpiece of the chief. The name of the official to whome we refere will be given to any one authorized to ask it, as will as the name af the very responsible gentleman to whom his treasonable avowals were made. Whether such a man should be continued in high office when men merely suspected of sympathy with Douglas, or Lincoln, or Bell, are not deemed fit for the lowest, is a question not difficult to answer: yet hundreds of such men fill the departments at Washington, and daily reciving appointments, while scores of office holders only „suspected of being suspected" of being anything but Disunion Democrats having been and are being removed.

PARSON BROWNLOW ON NORTHERN DEMOCRACY.—Parson Brownlow, in the last number of the Knoxville *Whig* has a brief expression of his opinion of Northern Democracy, which we give entire:

The everlasting cry of "nigger" has been the vitalizing principle of the corrupt Democracy for years. Upon this cry they built up the Republican party, split their national organization, and find themselves in a miserable minority in the Union. The seat of government with the party now is Richmond, and its loyal provinces are the "eight Cotton States," which they seek to precipitate nto a revolution.

The small remains of power, this once domination party, has, at the North, crumbled into an Abolution faction; and the time is only distant one month, when Democracy at the North shall make its final exodus from all the Free States. The remnant of Democracy at the North is not living for any valuable or honorable purpose. They are office holders, fighting for their bread and meat, and in a cause they hate at heart.

CHANGES IN KNOX CO.—W. G. Latimer of Abingdon, Knox Co., Ills, a Douglas man in 1858, but now an ardent friend of Lincoln, writes as follows:

"Nor am I the only come-out in this community. I have the names of forty of my old Democratic friends, who were for Douglas in '58, and are now for Lincoln; and they all reside within the limits of two townships in Knox Co., Ills. Does any one doubt this statement? If so I can produce the names and the voters:

An old President:

Since the South is always citing precedents, it is well enough when the editors and orators of that section talk of the criminality of such of the Northern States as have enacted "Personal Liberty" bills, to remind them that for legislation of that sort Virginia furnishes a precedent almost as old as the Constitution itself. An act of the Virginia Senate and House of Delegates, of 1787, was intended to, and did, operate as a bar to the Sedition Law within the boundaries of the Old Dominion and it is the boast of all Democratic politicians in Virginia, that statute of Congress was always a dead letter in their State! But that was among the royalty; when the mud-sills, the greasy mechanics and the like, attempt to interpose the shield of State Sovereignty between the people and an oppressive and iniquitous statute, the case is very materially altered? What business have such men with rights?

☞ The Neapolitan clergy, who have existed on the bounty of the despot, are the first it is said to fawn upon Garibaldi.