The Express.

R. N. HUDSON, EDITOR.

TERRE HAUTE, IND.

WEDNESDAY.....OCTOBER 31, 1860

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATES.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ABRAHAM LINCOLN

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HANNIBAL HAMLIN,

OF MAINE.

A Word.

As the Presidential election is one week from to-day, our weekly issue on Wednesday, is the last, prior to the day when the citizens will be called upon to determine who shall be the President of the United States. It is always a matter of the greatest importance to select from the large number who are fit to be President, the most fitting man. These four year elections are a happy arrangement of our fathers, and show the far seeing wisdom of the great men who formed this government. The American people need such periodic whirlwinds—such mental excitement—such political up risings as we have every four years. Were it not for them we would have to seek excitement elsewhere—excitement this people must and will have.

Since the formation of this General Government, there has not, perhaps been a more important Presidential election than the present one. The result of this campaign does not only determine who is to be our next President, but it settles forever important questions in American politics—questions which have disturbed the public mind since the days of our fathers "*Shall human Slavery be extended on this Continent? Is our vast public domain Free or Slave Territory?* If the Republicans succeed in this contest, those questions will be settled permanently and forever, that the one shall not be extended and the other is free. Is not this desirable?—Every patriot must say so, and every man in whose heart there is one thrill of love for his fellow man must feel that it is.

Viewing the approaching contest in this light, how important is it, that every elector should go to the polls and vote. He who stays away, violates one of the most sacred duties imposed upon him as an American citizen. He who does not exert his influence for the good of our common country and for the right, is derelict to the obligations resting upon him as a free citizen of a free government. There can be no excuse given for not voting, and especially when such great questions as are now involved in the issues before us are to be settled. It is not only who shall be President, but what shall be the policy of this government touching vital questions. As an exponent of the doctrines which the Republicans believe to be right, they will support Abraham Lincoln. In him they find the true, earnest and full embodiment of the questions touching human slavery, which they believe to be right. He is not only regarded as a representative of what we believe to be right, but his whole life proclaims him an honest man. He is every way "worthy and well qualified."

On the contrary, Mr. Douglas is the representative of a doctrine which every intelligent man knows is a humbug and calculated only to deceive the most unlettered, while Mr. Breckinridge personifies principles that are at war with the doctrines which every disinterested Northern man believes to be right. Bell represents no principle that we know of. It certainly cannot therefore be difficult for any one to determine for whom to vote, but at any rate, *go to the polls, on the day of the election and vote—and vote right—and vote for Lincoln.*

The Presidential Vote.

Each passing day convinces us more and more that the Republican party will be successful in this great political struggle. Up to the present writing there can be but little doubt the illustrious citizen of Illinois, Abraham Lincoln, will be elected President by the popular vote Destiny, if not the sober judgment of a majority of the American people, seem to have determined this. The people, whose government this is, desire a change in the administration of the affairs of our Federal Government. They want a new man in the White House—new men in all the departments at Washington—new men to represent us abroad—new men to fill the official stations at home, and the whole work and control and management of our national affairs to pass into the hands of new men. All the surroundings demand this—our present happiness and future prosperity demand this—everything that is right and proper demand this and the sovereign people have determined it.

There can be but little doubt that Mr. Lincoln will get, one week from to-day, the electoral vote of the following States:

Maine	8	Ohio	23
New Hampshire	5	Indiana	13
Vermont	5	Illinois	11
Massachusetts	13	Michigan	6
Rhode Island	4	Wisconsin	5
Connecticut	6	Iowa	4
New York	35	Minnesota	4
New Jersey	7	Pennsylvania	27
Total			175

How the Southern States will be divided between Breckinridge and Bell, it is difficult to determine. Mr. Breckinridge however, will most unquestionably get a majority of them, and we should not be surprised if the following States will give him their electoral votes:

Alabama	9	North Carolina	10
Mississippi	7	South Carolina	8
Louisiana	6	Georgia	10
Arkansas	4	Florida	3
Virginia	15	Texas	4
Delaware	3		
Total			79

This will give the remaining to Mr. Bell, viz:

Maryland	8	Kentucky	12
Tennessee	12	Missouri	9
Total			41

This leaves the States of California and Oregon doubtful, with however the chances decidedly in favor of the Republicans.

We can find no State whose electoral vote, will, by any probability, be cast for Stephen A. Douglas. He seems to be too poor for any to do him honor. He is outside the ring and not in this fight.

By this computation, Mr. Lincoln will have, in the Electoral College, 23 more than is necessary to his election. These figures, in our judgment, will be the result of the election on next Tuesday, and we hope to have the pleasure of adding to this Republican pyramid, the young giants of the West, California and Oregon.

☞ "Abe Lincoln, so help us Heaven, shall never be our President," says the Atlantic (Geo.) Locomotive. Smoebody ought to switch that *Locomotive*.

The Jury Trial.

The examination that has been going on for the last four months, before the jury of the country, is about to close. The issues are all made up, the counsels have been heard and the verdict will be rendered on next Tuesday. It has been a case of very general interest, engaging the best talent of the country, and attended with much expense. The argument of the attorneys has been profuse, prolix, and profound—sometimes able and sometimes not—sometimes grave and sometimes humorous.—The different attorneys went before the jury urging for their consideration the following facts:

Mr Breckinridge stated his case thus: "Gentlemen of the Jury—Let the past bury the past—the light of 1860 has dawned upon us and amid its refulgence we have discovered that a man of color and a cow are precisely the same kind of *property*.—The only difference between them is, that one has but two legs while the other has four, and I am impressed with the opinion four legs are more valuable than two. The negro being property, Gentlemen of the Jury, the Southern slaveholder has a right, under the Constitution, to take his negroes anywhere, everywhere and the National Legislature should protect him in that right."

The Little Giant then states his case: "Gentlemen, there is but one Great Principle, and that one belongs to me. I am its author, its finisher, its discoverer and its gigantic advocate. My great principle is, that the people of a Territory, like the people of a State, have the right to say whether they should have Slavery or not—they may exclude it if they so desire. At the same time I am an earnest advocate of a strict adherence to the decisions of the Supreme Court, and particularly the one known as the Dred Scott decision, which establishes the doctrine that the people of a Territory have no power to exclude Slavery therefrom. This is my great principle, gentlemen of the jury, and upon this unequivocal statement, I submit my case."

A little bell then tingles, and John Bell rises. He holds in one hand the Star Spangled Banner, in the other the Constitution, and he stands on all the laws and decrees he intends to enforce them. It seems to be his special mission to prevent a dissolution of these States, and after repeating the Declaration of Independence and singing the Star Spangled Banner, he gives way to Honest Old Abe, who states his case in the following concise manner:

"Gentlemen—Human Slavery is the creature of local law, and does not exist outside the jurisdiction of that law. All of our vast public domain is free, because there has never been enacted any laws, by a proper tribunal, making it Slave. The normal condition of all men is that of freedom, and the normal condition of all Territory is freedom also. Slavery is unjust towards the black man and a curse to the white man, and such being the case, while I would not interfere with the peculiar institution where it exists by virtue of State Sovereignty, I am now, and ever expect to be, inflexibly opposed to its expansion or extension."

The jury seemed to be pleased with the correctness of those opinions as advocated by Mr. Lincoln, and we have but little doubt, that on next Tuesday the majority of them, will return a verdict in his favor

☞ Dr. York of Paris, addressed a large and respectable audience at the Court House last evening. He is a fluent and able speaker and is fully conversant with the great issues now occupying the public mind.

He speaks understandingly, clearly, to the point, and the plain common sense which characterizes all that he says, makes him a very interesting speaker.

After "Old Abe" is elected, we speak for another speech from him, when in the general jubilee that will prevail everywhere, we would be delighted to hear his ringing voic again.

THE TREATMENT NOTHERN MEN GET.—A fresh Southern out age is noticed by the Wilke-barre (Pa.) *Record*, as follows:

"Mr. David Levi has just returned from Arizonia. Coming up the Missippi, as the boat stopped at Natchez A vote was taken for Presidential preference among the passengers One very respectable looking merchant from Ohio, voted for Lincoln, with the remark that it was useless for him to attempt to disguise his sentiments The other passengers immediatly stripped him, covered him with tar and feathers, and set him afloat in a canoe."

IMPORTANT DECISION.—Judge Bicknell of the Circuit Court, at New Albany, decided on Tuesday in a number of liquor cases that parties licensed, who were indicted for retailing on Sunday, were not liable under the present liquor law of Indiana. By the same construction, parties licensed may sell upon the day of any State, county, township, or municpal election, according to the inferece of the New Albany Judge.

☞ Among the new members elected to the present Legislature, who will take high rank as intellectual gentlemen and accomplished scholars, are our friends Benj. F. Claypool, of Fayette, and Ira G. Grover, of Decatur. They are among the first young men of the State.

☞ Horatio Newcomb, one of the clearest headed men and ablest lawyers in the State, we are glad to see, is "Senator from Marion."

ANOTHER DOUGLAS ELECTOR FOR BRECKINRIDGE.—We learn from the Nashville Union and American of yesterday, that Hon. W. C. B. JONES, of Tennessee, has withdrawn as an Elector on the DOUGLAS ticket, for the Second District in that State, and will suppoft BECKINRIDGE and LANE for President and Vice President..

☞ The sermon of Rev. George Glavis, at the Baldwin church on Sabbath evening, was one abounding in many beautiful passages and much Biblical learning.

We understand his friends desire him to deliver a lecture on some literary subject, before he leaves the city, which we are in hopes he will consent to do.

☞ The population of Michigan is 750,000 In 1850 it was but 397,000. It has nearly doubled in the last decade. If 125,000 is established as the ratio for a member of Congress, Michigan will have 6 members and 8 electoral votes—a gain of two on the present apportionment.

☞ A letter has been received in washington, from Tom Corwin, who has been sojourning for some days at the residence of Mr Lincoln. He states that Lincoln's policy, if he is elected, will be conservative, assimilating to that entertained by the old Whig party.

☞ The wife of one of the wealthiest merchants princes of New York wore a dress at the great Academy of Music ball, the three flounces of which alone cost a thousand dollars each. The lace used upon the dress was *only two hundred and fifty dollars a yard*.

Will or will not Jack eat his Supper?

This is the absorbing question in the Suthern journals, since the result has been known of the recent elections. In other words, will any citizen of the Slave States condescend to accept office at the hands of the inevitable Black Republican President who is to be inaugurated next March?—Having pretty generally concluded to abandon the idea of a fight, the fire-eaters are debating the question whether they will not eat or let eat, as once did the famous dog in the manger. The Washington Dispatch brings the following information from Cottondom, which shows a feeling of "resignation" among the "present incumbents" there, that if practiced on the fourth of March, may save the necessity of applying Mr. Lincoln's broom in that part of the Kitchen:

MAKING A VIRTUE OF NECESSITY.—It is said that some fire eating postmasters in the extreme South have sent letters to the Department, stating that they must not be considered as willing to hold their offices after the 4th of March next. As there are a great number of defaulting postmasters at this time, we may expect to hear of many such acts of patriotism.

The Knoxville, Tenn. Whig, a well-known and influential paper of Southern opinion, takes the following view of the case:

"Will Democrats in the South hold on? Who that knows them can doubt? Not one in a thousand will resign and go out of office. Oh, no; they will be glad to serve under Lincoln and thus save the country! They will get up outside pressures, and procure letters to be written, urging the importance of continuing them in office.—Postmasters, pension agents, district attorneys, marshals, route agents, and all, will intrigue and scheme, to be retained under even Lincoln. We challenge the world to point to a man who will resign. Lincoln's greatest trouble at the South will be to find offices enough to meet the *clamorous demands* of the Breckinridge Democrats."

The Washington Constitution, the organ of the Buchanan Administration, also bears witness on the subject thus:

"If rumors are to be believed, it is not alone in Wheeling that mercenary politicians are shaping their sails to catch a favorable breeze from Black Republican quarters.

Lincoln and the South.

The liberality and justice which will characterise the Administration of Lincoln towards the South, were well expressed in a speech which he delivered in Cincinnati, when he thus addressed some Kentuckians who were present:

"I will tell you, as far as I am authorized to speak for the opposition, *what* we mean to do with you. We mean to treat you, as nearly as we can, *as Washington, Jefferson, and Madison treated you.* WE MEAN TO LEAVE YOU ALONE, *and in no way interfere with your institution; to abide by every Compromise of the Constitution;* and, in a word, coming back to the original proposition, to treat you as far as degenerated men (if we have degenerated) may, according to the examples of those noble fathers—Washington, Jefferson and Madison. *We mean to remember that you are as good as we are;* that there is no difference between us other than the difference of circumstances. We mean to recognize and bear in mind always, that you have as good hearts in your bosoms as other people, or as we claim to have, *and treat you accordingly.*"

HORRIBLE INTELLIGENCE!—We were seriously told this morning that a plot is actually on foot for the forcible seizure of the polls in the city of New York, by Capt. Rynders and his men, who propose to exclude all the Lincoln votes, and to stuff the ballot boxes, until the majority against Lincoln in the State shal reach 75,000 votes. *Quale errore!* as the Italian opera singers exclaim.—*Baltimore Patriot.*

About the same time, probably, the "bloody abolitionists" will enter the city of Charleston, South Carolina, and after slaughtering the principal inhabitants, entrench themselves on the border of the city, and hold it as a hostage for the good behaviour of the South Carolina fire-eaters.

☞ The New York Herald, which has been denouncing Lincoln as an ultra Abolitionist, and prophesying all sorts of calamities in the event of his election, has suddenly hauled off on the other tack. In its issue of the 20th inst. it says:

It appears that "Old Abe" is a conservative Republican—That he contemplates no war upon the constitutional rights of slavery in the slave States—that his platform is the Chicago platform in good faith, and that his general policy on slavery will be to conciliate the South into submission, instead of exasperating her people into open rebellion. His cabinet too, will be made up of Northern and Southern men

SECESSION.—The Huntsville (Ala.) Advocate says:

"We understand from personal consultation, or what we regard as reliable authority, that all of our merchants, no matter what their party affiliation, have returned from the North in favor of secession and resistance, if Lincoln should be elected."

Probably the aforesaid merchants have large ballances against them on the books of Northern traders and manufacturers, and expect to make "a good thing out of it" in case of secession and resistance, by repudiating their debts.—*St Louis Democrat.*

TAKE EITHER HORN OF THE DILEMMA.—"Ion," Democratic correspondent of the Baltimore Sun, thus tells the whole story about Pennsylvania:

Foster was honestly sustained by the different parties hostile to Lincoln, or he was not. If the former was the fact, then Lincoln has a fixed majority; if the latter, then it is certain that those who deceived the Democracy then will do it again. Lincoln's vote is to be larger than Curtin's if indeed, Lincoln is not preferred to Breckinridge by numbers who voted for Foster.

Mr. Masterson.

The Charleston Courier says: "This gentleman, of St. Louis, favored a large and attentive auditory which an elaborate Republican address on Friday evening at Mount and Hill's Hall. Mr. Materson, is of Irish parentage, and possesses an abundance of that keen—sarcasm and wit that is incident to the inhabitants of the Emerald Isle. He devoted the greater part of his speech to the Irish portion of the assemblage, showed them the error of their ways, and demonstrated conclusively that the docrines as now advocated by the party which they were now upholding would eventually bring about the very result which they were endeavoring to prevent.—He is an eloquent, pungent and convincing speaker and bids fair to perform glorious work among his Irish brethren.

☞ To show the confidence of our delegates and prominent men (who attended the Chicago Convention) after the nomination of Lincoln, we give the conclusion of the speeches of Hons. Caleb B. Smith and Henry S. Lane:

Mr. Smith said: "In conclusion, I assure you that the Republican flag will wave in triumph upon the soil of Indiana."

Mr. Lane said: "My fellow citizens, some doubts has been expressed in reference to Indiana. I pledge Indiana by ten thousand majority. I pledge my personal honor for the redemption of that State."

The speakers knew just what they were talking about. Mr. Lane has just carried the State by ten thousand. Next month our noble State will give Lincoln and Hamlin 15,000 plurality.

☞ The decrease of the import of coffee into New Orleans, this year up to the 13th inst., is 14,325 bags.

From the Louisville Courier.

A Card from Senator Bright.

JEFFERSONVILLE, Oct. 25, 1860.

Editors Louisville Courier: In requesting the use of your columns for the publication of this card, I depart from a rule that I have observed through the whole of my political life, and stoop to notice the calumnies of a pensioned press.

A friend has just handed me a newspaper called the Cincinnati Enquirer (other wise I presume I should not have seen it,) which contains, in its issue of the 17th inst., the following notice of myself:

HOW JESSE D. BRIGHT VOTED.

A gentleman of veracity, and whom we can avouch as such, stated to us yesterday, in the presence of others, that he saw Mr. Jesse D. Bright's ticket, which the Senator voted on the 9th inst., and that it was the full Republican ticket, with one exception. He voted for Lane, Republican, and against Hendricks, as did the Breckinridge men of Indiana generally.

In addition to this, I find, on my return to this place (after an absence of two weeks,) letters from several friends (three of whom reside in Kentucky,) calling my attention to this calumny, and requesting me to notice it. I do so very reluctantly, because of my unwillingness to dignify such an absurd charge with even a denial; but I hope I shall do it satisfactorily to those who feel enough interest in the matter to read this statement.

"The gentleman of veracity," who told the editor of the Enquirer that "he saw my ticket," that he knows how I voted, and that I voted for Mr. Lane, or any other Republican candidate on the State ticket, is a liar and slanderer, and I apply the same language to certain editors of Douglas new-papers, who have reiterated this charge and vouched for its truth.

I have been pursued by Stephen A. Douglas and his minions to a point where I find that my friends expect me to take some notice, over my own signature, of these revilers and defamers of character, and especially, that I should notice the unmitigated falsehoods contained in that truth-telling newspaper, (!) the "Cincinnati Enquirer;" and, in yielding to their wishes, and thus departing from a rule of action that has governed me through life, I want it distinctly understood that, *personally*, I am indifferent alike to the praise or censure of that class of editors who have been so actively engaged in villifying and abusing me throughout the pending Presidential canvass, because of my open support of Breckinridge and Lane. I hope they have ascertained that I am not to be coaxed, driven or slandered into the support of *that traitor to party and to principle, Stephen A. Douglas.*

Respectfully, yours,

J. D. BRIGHT.

THE CHICAGO PRESS SAYS.—"The bogus Democracy has given up all hope of carrying Illinois for Douglas. Favored by an old apportionment, which is worth to the pro-slavery party six members of the lower House and two members of the Senate in the Illinois Legislature, they are now directing their efforts to the defeat of Lyman Trumbull. They have already begun the work of importing their men from their strongholds into the doubtful districts, where, by the defect in the statute, they will be sure to vote. They have abandoned the fields in which the prospect for making strength for Douglas is most flattering, and have concentrated their forces and their money in the counties upon which the complection of the Legislature depends."

☞ The anniversary of the death of David C. Broderick was observed in California. The flags of several of the engine houses were at half-mast, and the Republican and independent newspapers published articles laudatory of the man and honorable to his memory. The work on the monument has not yet commenced, although the sum of six thousand dollars is in the hands of the committee.

LANDING OF VALUABLE ANIMALS.—Ten blooded mares and an Arabian stallion were landed at Philadelphia on Thursday from the ship Lancaster, from Liverpool They were purchased and shipped in England by Mr. Dudly M. Bruce, of Kentucky, a well-known importer of fancy stock. Three of the animals cost two hundred guineas each, and for the others almost as high a price was paid.

☞ The Prince Imperial of France, now in his fifth year, is considered old enough to have a grand palace of his own, and it is stated that the Emperor has just purchased a beautiful piece of land in the forest of Le Jouchere, on the hills of Bougival, where the new palace is to be erected. The spot chosen is near Malmaison, the favorite residence of the Empress Josephine, and commands a charming view of he valley of the Seine, one of the loveliest landscapes in France.

☞ The new Treasury loan of $10,000,000 has all been taken at rates ranging from par to fourtenths of one per cent premium. As this bears interest at five per cent. the sale was a good one and shows that men of capital have confidence in the stability of the Union. While a government five per cent. loan is made at par, Virginia sixes are selling at 91, Missouri fives at 79¼ and California sevens at 93½.

☞ They are trying to get up a fusion of the Douglas, Bell and Breckinridge parties in Iowa, giving two Electors to the first, and one to each of the "elements."—The project still hangs fire. One of the Democratic leaders predicts that, if the fusion put in operation, Iowa will give Lincoln a majority of 20,000.

☞ D. Wallack, editor of the Washington Star, and a hard Democrat of the hardest order, has been expelled from a Breckinridge organization in the Federal Capital, because he has published in his paper recent Wide Awake movements and the returns of the recent elections in Northern States.

UNDERSTANDS HIM.—Roger A. Pryor, of Virginia, understands Douglas very well. He supports "ye leetle giant" with all his might, and gives as his reason for so doing, that "Douglas supports the decision of the Supreme Court, and asserts for slavery the right of colonization in the Territories."

☞ Col. William Preston, of Louisville, Minister to Spain, we learn from the Louisville Journal, narrowly escaped drowning with his whole family, while on a voyage lately from Marseilles on his way to Madrid.

☞ The American party in Baltimore has dissolved, and so many of its members are joining the Republican party that Bell and Everett will probably lose the State of Maryland.

☞ General Canas, recently executed in Costa Rica, was striking fire with his steel and flint to light his cigarette, at the moment he felt the lead at his heart.

☞ It has been decided by an Eastern judge that a bank is bound to pay on the production of the half of a cut note, even without an indemnity.

☞ In New York, Illinois, Iowa and Minnesota the State elections are held every four years, in November, on the day the Presidential Electors are chosen.

☞ Gov. Denison of Ohio, has appoint-appointed the 29th day of November as a day of general thanksgiving.

THE QUAKERS ARE OUT.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

Not vainly we waited and counted the hours,
The buds of our hope have burst into flowers,
No room for misgiving—no loop-hole of doubt,
We've heard from the Keystone! The Quakers are out!

The plot has exploded, we've found out the trick;
The bribe goes a begging, the fusion won't stick,
When the Wide-Awake lanterns are shining about,
The rogues stay at home, and the true men come out!

The good State has broken the cords for her spun;
Her oil springs and water won't fuse into one;
The Dutchman has seasoned with Freedom his crout,
And show, late, but certain, the Quakers are out!

Give the flags to the winds!—set the hills all aflame;
Make way for the man with the patriarch's name!
Away with misgiving—away with all doubt,
For Lincoln goes in when the Quakers come out!

[From the Indiana Journal.

"My Great Principle."

TUNE—"Bobbing Around."

Come all ye people hear my speeches,
Squatting around, around, around,
And what my "Squatter Sovereignty" teaches,
As I go squatting around.

Once Breck and I got on a spree,
Squatting around, around, around.
Oh, I hugged Breck and Breck hugged me,
As we went squatting around

But Breck he loved another jade,
Squatting around, around, around,
The 'Slave Code' wench from Dred Scott made,
As he went squatting around.

The Baltimore platform then we tried,
Squatting around, around, around.
Breck pulled out a plank and let me slide,
So I went squatting around.

I lost my Ma, which made me whine,
Squatting around, around, around,
But the Yankees all heard that speech of mine,
As I went squatting around.

At the old White House I long to be,
Squatting around, around, around,
For there will be honors and dollars for me,
As I go squatting around.

But there I fear I never shall go,
Squatting around, around, around,
For the tail of my coat hangs a little too low
As I go squatting around.

☞ The Missouri *Democrat* thinks that the Federal Government would not permit a Southern State to withdraw from the Union in the event of LINCOLN'S election. It argues thus:

It is said in some quarters that if South Carolina secedes, that other Slave States will resist the Federal Government if it attempt to coerce her into the Union. We do not knew how that might be; but we do know that the Government cannot permit a hostile State to interpenetrate the very heart of the county, sundering the States like a wedge. When the nation was comparatively weak, the acquisition of Florida and Louisiana—all that lay between us and the seaboard of the Gulf—was deemed essential; and it is the acme of absurdity to suppose that the existance of a foreign government could be tolerated on the Atlantic seaboard. Now South Carolina may, if she chooses, refuse to elect senators and Members of Congress, but the United States laws nevertheless will be administered within her limits, and every box of cigars that comes from Cuba to Charleston, and every basket of champaigne that comes thither from France, will have to pay duty to the Federal Treasury. The laws will be enforced—not new laws, but the same she has obeyed from the beginning.

The threatened revolt against the principle of all organized Democracy—the principle which recognizes the majority as the rightful exponent of the national will—a principle which even monarchs are beginning to regard as the legitimate basis of all government—comes, appropriately enough, from the most oligarchical States. The movement is not a movement hostile to the Union, merely; it is one hostile to free suffrage, to Domocracy, to enlightened opinion, and even to the republican form of government. Were it to succeed, its proximate result would be a Dictatorship, with, perhaps, a simulacrum of a patrician or a plantation Senate. The Republican, whose watchword is Union and Liberty, has adopted a creed, which, however brief, is charged with profound meaning. The success of the Secessionists, whether by the defeat of Lincoln or the dissolution of the Union, would be the overthrow of the Democratic principle.

A Southern Newspaper on Douglas

The following may serve to amuse readers of all parties, while it will possibly amaze the Douglas men:

[From the Petersburg (Va.) Bulletin.]

LET THE SOUTH LOOK OUT.

The great disorganizer is still on the tramp. When last heard from he was among his congenial friends that dispute with the crawfishes for the slashes of Michigan, and was holding forth to the Abolitionists of Kalamazoo about the ineffable beauties of Squatter Sovereignty and the grateful duty of hanging Southern patriots. Not content with the mischief he has already produced by blighting Democracy wherever he has visited, he meditates additional treachery, and would extend his noxious influence to hitherto uncontaminated regions. He is about to make the tour of the Southern States, scattering his poison as he goes. The following is an authentic list of his appointments, reaching, as it will be seen to the very day of the Presidential election:

Memphis, Tenn., Wednesday, Oct. 24.
Huntsville, Ala., Thursday, Oct. 25.
Nashville, Tenn., Friday, Oct. 26.
Chattanooga, Tenn., Saturday, Oct. 27.
Kingston, Ga., Monday, Oct. 29.
Atlanta, Ga., Tuesday, Oct., 30.
Macon, Ga., Wednesday, Oct. 31.
Columbus, Ga., Thursday, Nov. 1.
Montgomery, Ala., Friday, Nov. 2
Selma, Ala., Saturday, Nov 3.
Mobile, Ala., Monday, Nov. 5.

This we think is the most impudent and most disgraceful demonstration ever made by a Presidential candidate.

The Chiriqui Surveying Expedition.

The New Orleans Picayune has an extract from a private letter written by Dr. John Evans, the Geologist of the United States Chiriqui Surveying Expedition, which contains information of general interest. Dr. Evans is an explorer and geologist of profound knowledge and much experience:

CHIRIQUI LAGOON, Sept. 27, 1860.

"I have just returned from a trip of twelve days to the Changainnola river, where I found eight seems of coal, much of which is of excellent quality and burns very freely. There will not be the least difficulty in making this coal accessible to ship navigation.

The bottom lands bordering the river are quite level and the soil as rich as I ever met with in any of my travels. It is from 4 to 12 feet in thickness, a sandy, clay loam, with a large per centage of vegetable matter.—All the tropical fruits are found on its banks—oranges, limes, lemons, bananas, bread-fruit, alligator-pears, prunes, dates, &c., &c., all growing wild.

The weather is delightful. The thermometer ranges from 69 to 85 degrees; sea breezes during the day and land breezes during the night; blankets have been always found comfortable toward morning.

The coal deposit is accessible to navigation and inexhaustible. The sand stones, clay, and lime stones associate with it; also the characteristic fossils are found everywhere in the lagoon and its tributaries.

☞ "And shall our Douglas die?" Yes we think the little fellow must go under, judging by the election returns from the "doubtful" States.

For the Express.

"Hurrah for Douglas."

The man that hurrahs for Douglas in the present posture of political affairs is considered by intelligent men as "not posted," as having been slighted by the Telegraph and the Post Office. It is seldom, however, that a cheer for Douglas is heard; but when such a melancholy wail is forced upon the ear now days, it proceeds from a stimulus that is sometimes availed of by people to keep their courage up. During a short excursion into the country a day or two since, a few chirps for Douglas were heard, and in almost every instance came from small boys underneath red caps that were evidently intended for persons of larger growth. The old woodpeckers have undoubtedly seen the "signs," and having no further use for the crimson crest have handed it down to the young ones, to flicker out as an emblem of departed hopes. And well it may be so, for no man of any sagacity, of penetration sufficient to see the sun in its midday brightness can have any expectation of the success of Douglas in the Presidential race. It is demonstrated beyond the possibility of contingencies that the man cannot be our next President, who travels the country as the champion of a "great principle" he has left to the mercy of five slaveholding Judges, who have already annihilated his "principle" by a decision which he accepts, and pledges himself to stand by any other decision they make in opposition to Popular Sovereignty. His parasites in this State who have amused us during the campaign with the grandiloquent declamation—"Men of Indiana, do you think when you go to the Territories you lose your *b-r-a-i-n-s* and can't govern yourselves"—have no power to save the Douglas that surrenders, to five men in robes, the right of the people to govern themselves. Query: Whether any earnest Popular Sovereignty man can vote for Douglas, who is now in the South making speeches in favor of *protecting* Slavery in the Territories? The campaign is nearly over, and the contest is narrowed down to Lincoln and Breckinridge. No other candidates have a shadow of a chance.

The correct understanding by Republican of the true intents and purposes of the leaders of the Democratic party, to perpetuate and extend Slavery, has been fully confirmed by this campaign. The Douglas portion of the Democracy never would admit that such was the purpose of the party. They went to Charleston expecting to nominate Douglas. They came away without Douglas, but with a tremendous flea in their ear. They got Douglas at Baltimore in a divided Convention, and three Southern men of extreme views were applied to, as a candidate for Vice President. Johnson accepted—the right man for the managers, but an unfortunate one for winning votes in the North. The people of the North are not ready to subscribe to the doctrine that "Capital should own its labor"; neither do they believe that Northern mechanics are "*slaves*" in their workshops. There are men in the Douglas ranks who cannot coincide with Johnson's preference for a *negro* rather than a white man in the Presidential chair. True men cannot be made to vote for a man who has such a preference. Johnson's choice of a *negro* for President has "squelched" out all the pith of the charge of Negro Equality made against Republicans by Douglas Democrats.

Stuck-up Democrats, who ape aristocracy and lick the boots of slaveholders, may applaud when Johnson says he would rather see one of his negroes President than Abe Lincoln, but honest, well meaning men cannot vote that way. Strange as it may seem Northern Democracy does embrace a set of toadies who crawl upon their knees to slavery, that they may be smiled upon by aristocracy, and are yet vile enough to presume to have a sympathy with Northern freemen. Such characters should be spurned by every honest voter of the North. When such characters support Douglas and Johnson it is time for independent, working men, to see which way they are drifting.

To "hurrah for Douglas" may serve to keep up the courage, but is not a rallying cry for an effective party in this campaign. Men who vote for Douglas will only throw their votes away. If they think they are voting for a Popular Sovereignty candidate, they may be deceived. Mr Douglas has left Popular Sovereignty to the Supreme Court, and so recently as October 24th, 1860, in a speech at Memphis, said that property in the Territories, whether that property consisted of horses, cattle or SLAVES—"SHOULD BE VIGOROUSLY AND SACREDLY PROTECTED BY GOVERNMENT."

OWL.

A Telling Fact.

It is worthy of recollection, in connection with the Kansas development of Douglas' participation in the Lecompton fraud, that he was ready to advocate and support it in the Senate, in the modified form of the English swindle, (as his most intimate friends did do in the House,) and was only kept from it by the indignant protestations of the murdered Broderick, who threatened to expose and denounce his perfidy, if he thus abandoned his position. This, with the fact that his vote was not needed to pass it through the Senate while the requisite votes of his warmest admirers in the House were promptly given for it,—is strong corroborative testimony of Douglas' willingness to see that fraud carried out.

Volcanic Remains.

The Toledo Blade says: "Since the State elections, the volcanic action of Vesuvius Johnson has ceased. He has gone South, probably to retire with his beloved "Monongahela," to the shades and sweets of plantation life. In one of his last eruptions, at Indianapols, he uttered the following words to the people.

"You must begin with your constables, and go up to your chief magistracy, and place your foot on every man's neck who dares to say he will interfere with slavery anywhere!"

What a blessing that such a *crater* is extinct! Peace to *his* ashes. He can now place his foot on the neck of his negroes at home, in quiet enjoyment, while Old Abe goes "up to the chief magistracy."

☞ The New York Post says: "There is an old story which represents a couple of sagacious cronies discoursing on the probable principle which guided Adam in the names he gave to animals. One asserted that he did not see why he called a lion by the name of lion. "Why," replied the other "that is simple enough to me. He called it a lion because it looked like a lion!" We doubt if the Democratic party could now get its appellation on such a principle of naming. Nobody would think of calling it a Democratic party because it looks like a Democratic party.

They Love the Irish.

The Democracy have repeatedly nominated Irishmen to conciliate the Irish votes, and then beaten their own nominee to conciliate the Know-Nothing spirit among "natives." In this city they have done it repeatedly, as more than one of them can testify, and has testified with bitterness of soul.—*Mo. Democrat.*

TELEGRAPHIC

Dispatches by the Union Line.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

ARRIVAL OF THE PONY EXPRESS.

ST. JOSEPH, Mo, Oct 30.

The Pony Express with California dates to the 17th arrived here this morning.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct 17—The Pony Express with St. Louis dates to the 7th inst is telegraphed from Carson Valley this morning.

There is intense anxiety to receive the news by the next Express, to the 10th inst. when the result of the Pennsylvania election will be known.

Politicians generally concede that if Foster is elected California will go for Douglas, while if Foster is defeated and the other Northern State elections result in Republican victories California will go for Lincoln.

It is generally conceded that the Breckinridge party is losing ground.

Col. Baker, Senator elect from Oregon, is expected to make a tour of California for the benefit of the Republican ticket.

The rainy season has fairly commenced, this Express leaving in the midst of a drenching storm.

The news from Oregon is unimportant. The Democratic papers of both wings of that party generally denounce the coalition which elected one Republican Senator.

Brevet Brig. Gen. Clark, commander of the Department of California, died in this city to day.

ARRIVAL OF THE FULTON.

Victor Emanuel entered Naples on the 17th; he had already entered the Neapoli town of Gullanora amid enthusiasm.

Mazzini has refused to leave Naples.

The diplomatists at Gaeta had protested against the decree relative to Milano and all the embassadors had signed.

Gen Goyou had reoccupied Viterbo.

Three new forts armed with rifled cannon had been completed between Sido and Malamocko, and the armaments on the whole of the Venetian shore are being renewed and connected with an electric battery.

The vote on the question of annexation to Piedmont is to be taken in Sicily October 21st.

It was asserted that great consternation prevailed among the Turin Cabinet in consequence of the Russian and Prussian embassadors having remitted formal protests against the Sardinian invasion of the Kingdom of Naples.

The Russian minister will demand his passports if no regard is paid to the protest.

Advices from China state that the allied troops reached the Peiho August 1st, and established camps at Pethary.

They found the northern and southern forts evacuated, and attacked the Tartar camp on the 12th; the Chinese fled in disorder.

At the departure of the mail the allies were opposite Takua Fork where the Chinese were preparing to r

The grand attack was to take place August 15.

The rebels attacked Shanghai Aug 18, and were repulsed.

Trade was stopped.

WASHINGTON ITEMS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.

The United States Court of claims has resumd its session after a long recess.

The number of cases on the docket is small, renewed efforts will be such as to procure an amendment of the law establishing this tribunal so that awards not exceeding $2,000, may be finale instead of standing as now to be definite acted upon by Congress.

The Executive Committee of the four political parties are closing up their business. Having closed to issue any more printed material.

It ii estimated that the aggregate number of documents circulated by them since the commencement of the Presidential canvass, is between six and seven millions, nearly all of them were folded at the Capitol.

A cogent remonstrance has been presented to this government against the diversion of the Brooklyn and vessels of war from the protection of the Panama route to other purposes.

The remonstrance is from a responsible source and has been induced by the recent occurrences at Panama, as well as by rival and conflicting interests existing with respect to the Panama R R and the proposed communication at Chiriqui.

The remonstrants urge as a great subject of complaint and of humiliation of Americans that the Panama route over which there is so much travel and transportation of treasure is left to the protection of British men of war, though the New Grenadian treaty imposes such duty on the United States.

A SOUTHERN PLOT.

LOUISVILLE, Oct 30.

This morning's Journal says remarkably shrewd and well informed politicians recently from Washington state, that some principal Breckinridge leaders from the South, including Wigfall of Texas, and Judge Meek of Alabama, agreed upon last Thursday upon a plan of action in case of Lincoln's election, viz:

South Carolina within 30 days after the election would declare herself independent, and send an ambassador to Washington asking recognition; if recognized, other Southern States would follow suit, and after a sufficient number of States have been thus recognised, a Southern Confederacy would be formed.

FROM ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 30.

Senator Crittenden addressed a large audience composed of all parties, at the Court House last night.

He eulogised Douglas as a national man and statesman and his course in opposition to Lecompton.

He urged Union men of all parties to vote for Bell as the only candidate whose success would give peace to the country.—Could see no remedy whatever in dissolving the Union or seceding from it, though the Republican party may elect its President. We can outvote them and prevent harm being done.

The South can find constitutional safety in the Union and preserve that greatest blessing for this country.

He concluded, "It will be my prayer that this Union may last beyond any calculation."

FORGERY.

LEXINGTON, KY, Oct 30.

Vice President Breckinridge authorizes the announcement that the letter published over his signature, purporting to be addressed to Dr. J. T. P. Cohoon, N. C., under date of 5th inst, is a forgery; he has written no such letter.

☞ There are now four hundred and one prisoners confined in the Indiana penitentiary at Jeffersonville.