THE WABASH EXPRESS.

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Treason.

Perhaps no government that has ever been respected by its citizens, permitted to go unhung an officer, occupying high official position, who had expressed his determination to plot treason against that government. No government can long hope to have the respect of other governments, or of its own people, that will not suppress treason wherever it may be found; and an Administration in the American Republic, that will remain silent, and permit one of its highest functionaries to plot treason, should be strangled out of life by the strong hand of the people.

Howell Cobb, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, a few days ago was in the city of New York. While there he avowed his disloyalty to the Union and his intention, in common with the South, to, under certain contingencies, destroy this Union of States. Those sentiments, entertained by one of his Cabinet officers, are known to Mr. Buchanan, and still the traitor remains in the Cabinet. "Can such things be and not overcome us like a cloud?" Where is the safety of this Union of *ours*? How can we hope to transmit to our children and to our children's children, this glorious heritage that has been given to us by our fathers, when, in the very heart of the Republic, treason is hatched and fostered? Can it be true that this, the only free government on God's great footstool—this, the only spot on earth where equal privileges, equal prospects, equal inducements and equal rights are guaranteed to all its citizens, is to be forever destroyed to gratify the mercenary motives and ambitious hopes of a few men? Is this our destiny and our future *this*? Is the President of the United States, in conjunction with the Treasurer nursing in their corrupt hearts, our destruction and our final overthrow? Is it the end and aim of this Democratic party, to pull down, over its collossal remains, this fair fabric, that has cost so much toil, so much treasure and so much blood to erect? If so, let the truth be known and let every man turn a Brutus and every Brutus seek to be a Casca.

We ask the reader to look around him, and see what is presented to the vision.—The Democratic party, under whose control has been the affairs of this government for years, has turned a disunion party.—All through the South and all over the North its leaders avow disunion sentiments—threaten to yield obedience to the will of the majority, only by making sure destruction of this Federal government. In no other party can there be found one of those incipient traitors.—Treason is nowhere onthe continent, *but among Democrats*. Noman can be a traitor but a modern Democrat, and no man plots treason unless he belongs to the Democratic party. The Bell men are Union men and the Republicans love the Union of these States—they cling with parental fondness to the Union of these States, and they will resist, with all the heroism of true patriotism, the dissolution of these States.

Howell Cobb, the present Secretary of the United States Treasury, has been in New York plotting *treason*. Can the party, whose treasurer he is, any longer have the confidence of the American people? Why does he desire a dissolution of this Union? For no other assignable reason, than the American people, or a majority of them are about to elect the man of their choice as President of the United States. Is not this government one of majorities? Is a minority—a wicked, disloyal minority to force the majority of this people to acquiesce in its desires?

We do believe, and all the surroundings are daily teaching us, that the salvation of this government, its future and its glory depends wholly and entirely upon the Republican party. If it does not succeed in the great contest to be determined on next Tuesday, the very blood will curdle in our veins when we think of the gloomy prospects before the patriot. Should the disunion Democracy succeed, treason will be encouraged at Washington and traitors will throng the Federal Capital as birds of carrion cover the remains of a dead lion Let the Republicans be triumphant and treason will be strangled and traitors hung Howell Cobb will be dismissed from the Treasury and hissed into retirement. Secessionists and disunionists will be tried under the Constitution, and if found guilty of plotting treason against the Commonwealth, will be executed. Traitors will never more receive the applause of Democratic audiences, nor treason be proclaimed as a Democratic necessity. If the Republicans are victorious, an honest man will walk into the White House and turn a reckless old dotard out. An honest man will take charge of the National Treasury and turn a bold and daring traitor out.—Honest men will have control of all the Departments of State so recently under the control of dishonest partisans. All through the General Government—ramified throughout all its different Departments, will honest men alone be entrusted to manage our affairs. A policy will be at once inaugurated that will promote the interests of the masses—enhance the happiness of the people—administer exact justice to every section of the country, and advance, in every sense, the general good and promote the individual prosperity of every citizen.

☞ The Indiana papers bear honorable and united testimony to the efficient aid rendered by the Germans in the revolution in that State. The same class of freedom loving citizens contributed in a degree to swell the Republican majorities in Pennsylvania. All honor to the Germans.—*Toledo Blade.*

The universal recognition of the power of the Germans in aid of the cause of Free labor in the late elections, is a fact worthy of record. There has been no stinted or partial admission of the influence of this vast vote. Republicans are proud and glad to admit that they owe very much to the freedom loving instincts of the laborious, frugal, and intelligent German population. —*Ind. Jour.*

☞ The horse Medoc, owned by W. J. Bradley, trotted at Memphis recently a two mile heat in 5.00¼, and one mile was made in 2.26½. The horse is but four years old, and the race has never been equalled. Mr. Cradly was offered $4,500, but he refused it, and properly. Medoc is the finest horse of his age in the world.

☞ The Detroit Tribune says that Mr. Douglas may well emphasize "my great principle," for, if we are to judge from the lection returns, it is nobody else's principle.

From the New York Herald of the 26th.

THE VOTE OF NEW YORK.

Lincoln's Election Certain.

It is universally conceded that, unless the vote of New York can be turned against him, Lincoln's election is inevitable. If we can, then, satisfactorily show, from the facts and circumstances bearing upon the case, that the day has gone by for the redemption of New York, we settle all doubts touching the issue of this Presidential contest. This task we now take in hand, as a simple matter of duty to our intelligent readers, and as an act of simple justice to all parties concerned.

Our cotemporaries in behalf of the Union electoral ticket of this State are still contending, from the results of our elections in 1856-'57-'58-'59, that there is a heavy popular majority still existing in the State hostile to the Republican party. We have earnestly labored upon the same plausible statistics to encourage the fusion of all the conservative elements of the Commonwealth against Lincoln. But, called to take a dispassionate view of the field, from the suggestive results of these late Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana elections, we discover that all our statistics of preceding elections, even as late as 1859, are worthless, utterly worthless. And wherefore?—Simply because the disruption of the Democratic party has thrown the whole game into the enemy's hands.

In the way of illustration, let us take the case of Pennsylvania. In 1856 her Presidential vote, in round numbers, was thus divided:

For Mr. Buchanan	230,000
For Mr. Fillmore	82,000
Total anti Republican vote	312,000
For Colonel Fremont, Republican	147,000
Maj. against the Republicans	165 000

Now in this late Pennsylvania election, where there was every external appearance of a coalition between both factions of the Democracy and the old line Fillmore Whigs and Americans upon Foster for Governor, he should have been elected, according to these figures, by a splendid majority, with liberal allowances to the Republicans for all drawbacks on the other side. But look at the actual official results, in round numbers:

For Curtin, Republican	362,000
For Foster, Union Democrat	230,000
Republican majority	32,000

Here we see that Foster, with all the efforts of the Democracy and the Bell Everett old line Whigs and Americans, barely reaches the Democratic vote for Mr Buchanan of 1856; while it is exceeded in the vote for Curtin by 32,000. These figures are instructive. They exhibit a revolution in the popular vote which is perfectly astounding, and which completely does away with all our figures and statistics of preceding elections.

Common justice to all concerned demands that this idea that "something may turn up" to redeem New York should be abandoned. New York will vote for Lincoln, and by a larger majority, we dare say than any other State. Lincoln will be elected. There is no use in mincing the matter any longer. We are called upon to look this thing full in the face. The best that our Union forces can now do is to save all the odds and ends of the election within their reach, such as Congressmen, Assemblymen and county officers. Lincoln will be elected, and all parties concerned may as well just now shape their course to that event as to wait till the day after the election.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

How It Works.

A New-York merchant informs us that he met on Friday and Saturday three solid business men of our city who had just made up their minds to vote for Lincoln. One of them said:

"I have always been a Democrat, but I am before all things a Union man, and I cannot countenance any party that seeks to win an election by threatening Disunion." Another said: "It is clear that Lincoln is to be elected, and the only question to be settled is, 'Shall his election be respected and obeyed, as elections have hitherto been? or shall there be a serious attempt to break up the Union?' I shall vote for Lincoln merely to emphasize the determination of the American People to maintain the Union at all hazards. I shall vote for him to give due notice that all schemes of Disunion must fail." The third said: "We cannot stand three months more of political panic-making in order to affect the Presidential Election.—We must settle the question now, or business will be wholly arrested. To throw the election into the House, where no one has a majority, may not break up the Government; but it will certainly protract the present anarchy and uncertainty until March next. I cannot stand this; and I shall vote to close the contest at once."—These three instances occurred within the limited observation of a single merchant; there are doubtless hundreds like them, and probably thousands. Unless we are grossly deceived, the late political panic, so wantonly produced for partisan and stockjobbing purposes, has added largely to Lincoln's vote. Judicious friends now say that Lincoln will have nearly or quite 40,000 in our city.

We trust the engineers will not be discouraged, but go ahead. If they have done their worst with the Stock Market, let them follow the lead of their Herald and get up a run on the Banks. That will bring nearly every one who has anything to lose to the conclusion that, though the Union can stand three months more of political panic making, business cannot; and that every interest demands the election of Lincoln by a decisive majority.

☞ Maj. Hancock of New Albany, delivered one of the very best speeches, at the Court House, in this city last evening, that it has been our pleasure of hearing during this campaign. The evening being very inclement the audience was not as large as it otherwise would have been, but the eloquent speaker spoke with telling effect to those who were so fortunate as to be present. He was logical, historical and profoundly versed in the political issues of the day, and enchained his audience in a most masterly manner.

We only regret that Mr. H. has not found leisure to enter the canvass at an earlier day, for certainly but few more able and convincing speakers can be found in the State.

He speaks to-day at Sullivan and to our friends there, we ask for him a rousing audience. He is a Kentuckian by birth, an Indianaian by adoption and a Republican because his intelligence and the right make him so.

☞ In 1856 Mr. Fillmore had from ten to twelve newspapers in Indiana in his favor. Now all the old Fillmore papers are for Lincoln, and Mr. Bell has just two in the State, both new papers—the Indianapolis Union Flag and the Terre Haute Argus—both weekly papers. The change in in the vote of the party is about in proportion to the newspaper change

☞ Republicans, Douglas and his friends intend to make a desperate effort to carry Indiana at the election next Tuesday.—They seem to lay some peculiar claim to Indiana, as if it belonged to them. Shall they carry it? No, not if every Lincoln man does his duty to himself, his party, and his country.

Another Burr, and another Treason.

Evidence of the most direct kind, consisting of the letters of parties actively engaged in it, has been brought to light in Kentucky, showing that a conspiracy has been formed in the South to dissolve the Union in any event. The leading members of it are Mr. Howell Cobb, and Mr. Jacob Thompson, two of President Buchanan's Cabinet. The conspirators do not propose to wait for a Republican Administration, and a violation of Southern rights which they know well never happen, but they design to break off all the Southern States they can at once, while Mr Buchanan is still in office. They calculate: 1st that Mr. Buchanan will use none of the powers entrusted to him to interfere with them, and in this they doubtless knew what they are about; and 2d, through Mr. Cobb's position as Secretary of the Treasury they expect to take from all the Nothern costom houses the money there, and place it in Southern houses, where they can use it as they want it. In this way they hope to perfect their scheme before they can be resisted by an unfavorable Administration, and at the same time rob the North of the money necessary to set the Southern Confederacy up in business. It is a shrewd scheme, for if the President does not interfere, and no man is ass enough to believe Mr Buchanan will do so, the money in the New York, Boston, and Philadelphia co-tom houses, five-sixths of the whole National revenue, will be gone before Congress meets, and without the concurrance of the President Congress cannot get it back. There is absolutely no remedy *now* in the hands of the people for this most open and defiant treason. When their own Government turns against them, and lends its power to those who are openly plotting its own destruction, when it gives all the strength it has borrowed from the people to help its own subversion, the case is past all remedy except that of a speedy and thorough change. Let Lincoln once enter the White House, and these hatchers of treason will darken its doors no more. Is it not a wonder in history that two of the chief officers of a Government are openly plotting its destruction, and boasting of their power to effect it, without punishment, and even without rebuke! Such is Democracy! Next Tuesday presents to all honest men a chance to end such a shame forever. Who doubts but they will use it.—*Ind. Journal.*

The West in Congress.

It will require about 125,000 persons for each member of Congress under the new census. As the population of Ohio is 2,560,000, she will get twenty members with a large unrepresented faction. The State will, therefore, lose one member.

The population of Michigan is 750,000 which will give her six members of Congress instead of four, as at present. Wisconsin will also get six; she now has three. Iowa will be entitled to five members, with a chance for a sixth. Indiana will probably gain one member. She has now eleven.

Illinois will be entitled to thirteen members, with a fair chance for fourteen. She has now nine.

Minnesota, whose population is 180,000, will lose a member and have, for the next ten years, one instead of two Congressmen; though to day she has population enough for two. The census is based on the number of inhabitants in the State on the first day of June, 1860:

Missouri will gain two members. She has seven now, and will have nine hereafter. Placing the Western States in the tubular form, the representation for the next ten years, as compared with the last decade, will be as follows;

	1850.	1860.
Ohio	21	20
Indiana	11	12
Illinois	9	13
Michigan	4	6
Wisconsin	3	6
Minnesota	2	1
Iowa	2	5
Missouri	7	9
Total	59	72

Gain—13 members.

The West will be a power in the councils of the nation hereafter.

☞ Patrick Lafferty, a Democratic office holder of Philadelphia, *swears* (see page 391 Covode's Report) that *he* distributed 5,000 *forged naturalization papers* for the use of his party at the State election in Pennsylvania in 1856, and that the Democratic majority in that election was only 2,200, thus proving that but for these frauds the Democrats would have been beaten!

William Karns, a Democratic contractor of public works in Reading, Pa., *swears* (see page 625 of Covode) that Reuben F. Brown, a high Democratic official of Philadelphia, sent him a large bundle of these forged naturalization papers to distribute among his employees at the same State election; that Brown instructed him to fill up the papers so as to make them read as if issued in 1852, and that Senator Bigler, a Democrat, *franked* the bundle of forgeries to him.

In the same election Mr. Mann, a Republican, was defeated for District Attorney of Philadelphia. He contested the election, and proved *before a jury*, by legal evidences, that more than 2,500 illegal Democratic votes had been cast in eight districts of that city, and that they were cast by voters imported from New Jersey and New York.

☞ The Louisville Democrat says that "as Yancy was coming down in the cars from Frankfort, a collection of four or five wags had assembled at one of the depots, who cried lustily, Yancy! Yancy! Yancy! A satisfied smirk crossed the visage of the arch agitator at the demonstration, and a gentleman who had been seated with him arose and stepped out to the platform, not to speak, but to listen. He was mistaken for Yancey, and a stentorian voice, like the concentrated bellowing of a park of artillery, bawled out: Here he is. boys; bring along the rope to hang him.' The gentleman, rather amused at the mistake, but not desirous of having it carried any further, etired into the car."

☞ "Herschel V. Johnson, while in Congress, was found among those who opposed the abolition of flogging in the Navy—wishing to perpetuate that accursed system which enabled a boy midshipman to order an American sailor, who perhaps had fought the battles of his country before the boy midshipman was born, to be tied up and flogged like an inhuman owner would flog a dog." So says the Cleveland Democrat.

☞ Mrs. Senator Douglas, who took passage on the steamer J. C. Swan, from St Louis, to Memphis had a very valuable watch, the case said to have been inlaid with perals,—stolen from underneath her pillow just before landing.

Large Yield.—A farmer in Walworth county Wisconsin, harvested 72 bushels of wheat from 1 acre of ground.

☞ We ask Mr. Hudson to answer this question: The Supreme Court has decided that Congress has no power over the question of slavery in the territories. This being the case, how do you propose to prohibit slavery from going into the territories? As you are opposed to letting the people in the territories settle this question for themselves, please let us know how you and your party expect to dispose of it.—*Journal.*

We do not propose to *prohibit* slavery from going into the Territories. We go a step further than Congressional prohibition. We say that slavery can not, under any state of circumstances go into a territory, and we will never ask Congress to prohibit, that which can not, and of right does not exist. We say that whenever the master voluntarily takes his slave out side the jurisdiction of the State law by which he is made master, and into a territory where there is no law recognized the relation of master and slave, that moment the shackles fall from the boundman, and he stands disenthralled, and as free as is his former master; and can never again be reduced back into slavery. We say there is but one case, under the Federal Constitution, where a slave can remain a slave and be in a territory or free State, and that is, "when a person held to service or labor in one State, *under the laws thereof*, escapes into another State" &c. The master here may reclaim the escaped slave and return him into servitude, but in no other case. The master has no such right if he voluntarily takes his slave anywhere outside the jurisdiction of the law which makes him the master and the other the slave.

Are you satisfied neighbor.

The Regularity of Douglas' Nomination.

Douglas was rejected fifty-seven times by the Charleston Convention.

He was rejected twice by the Baltimore Convention.

He was rejected on every ballot for President taken at Charlestown and Baltimore.

He was nominated, not by ballot, but by a resolution—a mode of proceeding unheard of before in National Democratic Conventions.

He was nominated by a Convention which his own friends said did not contain a quorum.

He was nominated, as his own friends declared in the Convention at the time, irregularly.

He was nominated by States that will not give him a single Electoral vote.

He was nominated by a Convention the delegates in which from at least two States were bogus.

He was nominated by a Convention which had driven out regular delegates because they were opposed to him.

He was nominated in defiance of the protest, fifty seven times repeated, of the South.

Sense vs. Sentiment.—To be philosophical, to be even sensible in love affairs, is a rare felicity. Three-fourths of all the songs, sonnets, and madrigals of lovers are written in desecration of inconstancy; in sorrow for unrequited affection, and in revenge of false vows and promises. Sometimes, however, we see a more wholesom sentiment. Tennyson, in his poem, "In Memorium," says very truly and beautifully:—

"I hold it true whate'er befall,
I feel it when I sorrow most;
'Tis better to have loved and lost,
Than never to have loved at all.

And Congreve, who wrote many years earlier, says with less beauty of diction, but with equal philosophy in the thought:—

"False though she be to me and love,
I'll ne'er pursue revenge;
For still the charmer I approve,
Though I deplore the change.
In hours of bliss we oft have met;
They could not always last;
And though the present I regret,
I'm grateful for the past."

Sea-quarters of the Prince.—Of the vessel which carries the Prince of Wales home to England, a Portland paper says. "The Hero flag ship of the squadron, is a six hundred horse power screw steamship, carrying ninety 68 pounders, and a crew of 990 men. The apartments for the use of the Prince are fitted up on the upper deck under the poop, and consist of a dining room, a parlor and a sleeping room They are comfortably and conviently, but not expressly furnished."

☞ A handsome young fellow in New York, in great distress for want of money, married last week a rick old woman of seventy. He was no doubt misserable for the want of money, and she for the want of a husband; and "misery makes strange bed fellows."

☞ A short time ago, says the Glasgow Guardian, a Primitive Methodist, while discoursing in a chapel not 100 miles from Earl Grey's monument in Newcastle, took occasion to mention the many trials and difficulties which often had beset his path "But," said he, "in the midst of all my difficulties, I am led to persevere in good work by the following passage of Scripture coming into my mind: 'Faint heart never won a fair lady!"

☞ Late statistics show that five million persons are supported in England by cotton—that thirty million spindles are employed in the production of the yarn; and that the capital absorbed exceeds $750,000,000. Four fifths of the cotton consumed in England—800,000,000 pounds—is American.

☞ The class of Acting Midshipman at the Annapolis Naval Academy the present year, number 97. Among them is a son of Wm. L. Yancey, who enters for a five years course. Is the Union safe for that term?

☞ In Philadelphia, recently, a silver dollar of 1794 sold for $23 50; a Washington cent of 1792 for $59; and a half dime of 1634 for $3 36; and a half dollar of 1786 for $25 50.

☞ It has been estimated that the currency required in the United States does not ordinarily exceed $9 per inhabitant, of which at the utmost, only one quarter is in coin, while in France it is probably double the first named sum—the largest portion is coin.

☞ The California State Insane Asylum has 419 patients, 88 of whom were admitted since April 30, 1860.

☞ Gen. Cass was 78 years of age on Tuesday of last week.

☞ The following is beautiful, and from the pen of one whose whole soul is brim full of poetry.

For the Express.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

Now Autumn's sere and withered leaves,
Are falling to the ground,
And Autumn winds are sighing, with
A strangely altered sound;
No more the summer songster's notes
Through greenwood bowers resound.

Spring opened with her genial warmth,
Her soft and gentle showers,
Her bursting buds, expanding leaves,
And sweet and lovely flowers;
How gaily sped, with wanton haste,
Her cheerful sunny hours!

But as the seasons, each the last
In quick succession chase,
Soon to the sober summer's toil,
Spring, gala-day, gave place;
And all day long the fields were rife
With many a teeming race,
With bleating flocks, and lowing herds,
Earth seemed a busy place.

But Autumn, twilight of the year,
Has brought its charm once more,
Its dreamy mist, that curtain,
The distant hill hangs o'er—
Such tranquil, soul-entrancing power,
Earth ne'er possessed before!

Enchantment reigns, it is an hour
To contemplation dear,
When Autumn's fading beauty brings
The closing of the year;
For soon her last green wreaths will fade,
Her charms will disappear,
Beneath the cold and snowy shroud,
Of Winter, bleak and drear!

Behold! O! man, an emblem here
Of what thy life should be,
Its short but ever changing course
In panorama see,
A picture drawn by Heaven's own hand,
A guide and chart for thee.

If in thy Spring the flowers have bloomed,
If Virtue, Love and Truth
Have lent their fragrance and their charms,
To beautify thy youth;
If manhood's Summer thou hast spent,
And sought no toil to shun,
Canst show a record of the past,
Of duties rightly done;

If thou hast well improved its hours
Of sunshine and of song,
Hast well contended for the right,
Hast ever shunned the wrong.

If Autumn with the ripened fruit
Of Faith and Hope abound;
If joy and peace within the heart,
At life's decline are found,
If patience with her sacred charm
A well spent life has crowned;
Then may'st thou greet, with cheerful smile,
Its fast approaching close,
And welcome with a thankful heart,
The winter of repose.

And, as into its mother's arms,
The infant sinks to rest,
And all its cares and griefs forget
Upon her loving breast,
So may'st thou turn from earth aside—
Give back to God thy breath,
And, till a happier morrow dawns,
Yield to the embrace of Death!

WILLIE WOODBINE.

Fairy Glen, Ind.

☞ In 1851, during the Exhibition of industry of all Nations, in London, Hobbs, our countryman picked Brahmah's and all the most famous English locks which had been represented as burglar proof; while, at the same time, not one of their locksmiths were able to pick Newall's American lock. These incidents were the means of making Mr. Hobbs and the locks which he took to London quite popular, so that a very promising field was presented for their manufacture in England, and he, in company with an English capitalist, entered upon its occupancy. A large factory was soon erected in the vicinity of London, and Mr. Hobbs had several ingenious machines constructed to fabricate several parts of locks which had previously been executed solely by hand labor in England. His lock factory became the first in that country. The London Mechanics' Magazine states that Hobbs has retired from business, and is about to return permanently to America with his family.

Douglas on Lincoln.—A correspondent of the Albany Journal states that a few evenings since, in company with one of Albany's most eloquent and reputable clergymen, and several other gentlemen, the reverend gentleman said that in the year 1858, in New York, in conversation with the Hon. S. A. Douglas, Mr. Douglas remarked that he knew a man named Abraham Lincoln, who, should he ever be nominated for the Presidency, "*would go to the White House in flying colors!*" and he further added: "I recognize in him all the great qualities that distinguished the "upright and honest Statesman, and he is a man of uncompromising firmness and great decision of character, insomuch that his political opponents, with all their spirit or party malevolence, cannot find anything to condemn in him. Such a man, sir, is Abraham Lincoln of Illinois."

☞ When the Nebraska bill was passed through Congress in 1854, only ten to twelve Senators could be found to oppose it, Even in 1856, when the Missouri raids on Kansas were practically approved by the Senate, only twelve Senators stood up to condemn them. Republican Senators were refused places on important Committees only a few years ago, on the assumption that they were "outside of any healthy political organization." The next Senate will convene on the 4th of March next, and will contain *thirty one* Republican Senators, including the two from Kansas.—Does any one believe that the revolution so steadily progressing up to this point is to be arrested here?

☞ The disunion howl which we now hear, is not doing the politicians who are raising it the slightest particle of good.—If there were any who were inclined to vote for Lincoln, and who were wavering before the howl was raised, they are now confirmed. They will vote for him with a high hand and an outstretched arm. The American people have advanced a step beyond being frightened out of their votes

☞ A child of J. H. Health of Washington, D. C. was baptised last week in water which was taken from the River Jordan, carried to Jerusalem and consecrated upon the Holy Sepulchre, and then brought across the Atlantic.

☞ The theoretical believer in an easy cure for hydrophobia, father and son, recently tried to get themselves bitten by a mad dog, at Alfort, in France, in order to illustrate the beautiful method of healing the dangerous wound. Bystanders refused to permit the courageous experiment.

☞ The Prince of Wales ball at Boston cost it is estimated, about $20,000.

Boone County Bank—Sharp Financing.

A few weeks ago a Bank was organized under the general banking law of this State, by the title of the Boone County Bank, and Lebanon was selected as the ostensible place for the transaction of business. A New York broker furnished $55,000 in Tennessee and Virginia bounds to secure the bills of the Bank, and the Auditor issued upon this security $45,000 of circulating notes. We believe that $21,000 of the bills thus obtained have been put in circulation—the balance are on deposit with the Branch of the Bank of the State in this city as collateral of security for the amount due upon the bonds. The bills were engravad by a concern called "The New York Bank Note Company," and are of inferior appearance. The individuals engaged in the enterprise are unknown to our bankers and merchants, and they brought with them no evidence of their ability to safely and sucessfully carry on the business of banking. * * * *

The only question with those who had given the matter any attention, was as to the way our Boone county bankers intended to make the institution pay. A few days ago the *modus operandi* developed itself Several bills made their appearance which looked very like the genuine issue, but upon inspection they were found to be frauds The genuine and fraudulent notes were doubtless stricken from the same plate, but the filling up of the latter is an imitation—a counterfeit, not only the names of the Auditor and Register, but also the President and Cashier. So close is the resemblance that it requires some little skill to detect the spurious notes. The impression of the latter is not quite as heavy as the genuine, and the paper is of lighter color and poorer quality. The Auditor and Register pronounce their signatures upon the latter described bills as counterfeit. There is no doubt that a large amount has been put in circulation. One of our bankers yesterday received a letter from Iowa inquiring as to the standing of the bank, stating that a large amount of the bills were in circulation in that State. And our bankers yesterday received from their correspondents more of the spurious than the genuine bills. One received $178 from Chicago, $140 of which was the counterfeit.

The officers of the Bank yesterday made no distinction in the redemption of the genuine and the spurious notes $130 was sent from here for redemption, $45 of which the Register pronounced counterfeit; but the entire amount, good and bad, was redeemed in gold. We do not believe the Bank will continue this kind of redemption for any length of time.

This is *free* banking with a vengeance It is a well laid scheme for a gigantic fraud upon the public, but the necessities of the bankers have developed the fraud sooner than they intended it should be. The plan was admirably devised, and if the operators had had sufficient capital to have first given the genuine notes good credit, the spurious might have been put out indefinitely, but the forcing of the fraudulent notes into circulation from the start at once let daylight into the operation As it is there is no knowing to what extent the counterfeits have been put upon the public, until the fraud is generally exposed and published.

This new species of fraud will have the effect to weaken confidence in all Stock Bank notes. The community have looked alone to the securities of these banks for protection, and that has given them circulation, but the frauds we have described will taint all with suspicion.

It is reported that the spurious notes were filled up in this city. If so, the matter should be thoroughly investigated and the guilty parties brought to punishment, if possible. And the same course should be followed with all who have participated in the fraud, if the law provides any penalies for thus defrauding the community.—*State Sentinel.*

Pennsylvania Congressmen.

The new delegation will stand as follows:

1 J M Butler, P.
2 E Joy Morris, P.
3 John P Verree, P.
4 Wm D Kelley, P.
5 W Morris Davis, P.
6 John Hickman, P.
7 Thomas B Cooper, D.
8 S S E Ancona, D.
9 Thaddeus Stevens, P.
10 John W Killinger, P.
11 James H Campbell, P.
12 George W Scranton, P.
13 Philip Johnson, D.
14 Galusha A Grow, P.
15 James T Hale, P.
16 Joseph Baily, D.
17 Edward McPherson, P.
18 S S Blair, P.
19 John Covode, P.
20 Andrew Stewart, P.
21 J K Moorhead, P.
22 Robert McKnight, P.
23 William Stewart, P.
24 John Patton, P.
25 Elijah Babbitt, P.

Those marked P. were elected by the People's party; D. by the Democratic party. The result is 21 Opposition and 4 Democrats.

The Legislature is strongly Republican, the People's party having a majority of 51 on joint ballot, the House stand 67, to 38, and the Senate 25 to 8.

Ohio Congressmen.

The delegation stands 13 Republicans 8 Democrats, as follows:

1st District, Geo. H Pendleton.
2d " John A Gurley, R.
3d " C L Vallandigham, D.
4th " Wm Allen, D.
5th " J M Ashley, R
6th " C A White, D
7th " Thos Corwin, R.
8th " Samuel Shellabarger R.
9th " W P Noble, D.
10th " C A Trimble, R.
11th " V B Horton, R
12 h " S S Cox, D.
13th " John Sherman, R
14th " H G Blake, R
15th " R H Nugen, D.
16th " W P Cutler, R
17th " J B Morris, D
18th " S Edgerton, R
19th " A G Riddle, R
20th " John Hutchins, R.
21th " J A Bingham, R.

Republicans marked (R.) Democrats (D.)

☞ The political stock-jobbing of Mr. Cobb and his confederate conspirators in New York has excited deep indignation and resentment there and throughout the State. Pennsylvania will give Mr Lincoln at least 50,000 majority, and perhaps 60,000 or 70,000 She is determined to meet the issue squarely, and defy the traitors and nullifiers, who are now conspiring to break up and plunder the Government. Philadelphia, which gave Mr. Foster nearly 2,000, will give Mr. Lincoln 6,000 majority, or more. The Bell men, who were not bought by the Administration, to run the machine, have joined our standard bravely, and are now in full commission.—They confess having been the dupes of knaves and tricksters.

☞ The Connecticut Supreme Court, has a novel question to decide: whether a man of one quarter African blood is white or colored. If white he can vote, if colored, he can not be taxed.

☞ The New York Express, the chief advocate of fusion in New York State, and a Bell-Everett paper, receives from the City Treasur, of New York some $20,000 a year. Fusion pays the Express.

ARRIVAL OF THE BOHEMIAN.

Farther Point, Nov 1.

The steamer Bohemian from Liverpool 1 P M of the 18th via Londonderry 19th inst, passed this point this morning at 5 o'clock.

When the Bohemian left Liverpool great rejoicings were going on in honor of the opening of the splendid free Library presented to the town by Wm. Brown; thousands of volunteers were in procession and business was generally suspended.

Lord Brougham and numerous other celebrities were taking part in the proceedings.

The Queen and Court had arrived at Windsor from Germany.

Punch has a leading picture in which he is introducing the Prince of Wales to his pretty Miss Columbia, with the assurance that he don't get such a partner as her every day.

France.—The Times' Paris correspondence says, that the departure of the Pope's Nuncio from Paris was considered the forerunner of the Pope's quitting Rome.

The same authority says seldom has the spirit of hostility been so general to the Church of France, and never has it been more boldly displayed. Pastoral circulars allacuting and sermons, denounce and all but implore divine vengeance on the invaders of the Papal States. The whole prelacy is aroused from one end of the country to the other.

The French note to the Federal Council, states that independent of the insults offered to the French flag at Syria. A French subject was maltreated on the occasion. France therefore, claims that a searching inquiry be instituted, and expresses a hope that the guilty parties be punished.

The Federal Council has directed the government at Valais to make the necessary investigations.

Italian affairs are wholly unchanged.

The Paris Patrie says as soon as the annexation of Naples and Sicily to Sardinia is proclaimed, Garibaldi will resign his authority, and assume the title of Commander-in-Chief of the land and sea forces of Southern Italy. He will exclusively occupy himself in preparing for war next spring, and was to make an appeal to all Europe to volunteer.

It is confirmed that a French merchantman laden with stores for Gaeta had been captured by Garibaldi's ships, but as the blockade was not recognized by France she would probably be restored to avoid disagreeable consequences.

The Turin Gazette says Prussia has simply made some remarks against the entry of Sardinian troops into Naples, but Russia made no communication.

It is reported however that the Russian ambassador at Turin has been recalled, and that the Sardinian ambassador at St. Petersburg had received his passports.

It is stated that 14,000 Piedmontese troops have already reached Naples by sea. After Victor Emanuel reviews them, they will march to Consorta to be joined by those entering by the Roman frontiers.

Resolution of Condolence.

Terre Haute Lodge No. 19, F. & A. M., October 27th, A. L. 5860, A. D. 1860.

Death has again been commissioned to enter this Lodge, and has taken from our midst him to whom as our Worshipful Master, we have been accustomed to look with confidence and respect, for instruction; whom, as a man, we have esteemed for his upright bearing; and whom, in the endearing relation of friend and brother, we have been proud to cherish in out heart of hearts, as one in whom were personified all the excellent tenets of the principles of the Order, which he, as a Mason, so dearly loved. He has gone; and "the place that once knew him knows him no more forever!" In the prime of his days, in the sarength of a vigorous and effective manhood, Bro. James W. Wright has been called to part with all held so dear on earth, and summoned, may we not confidently trust, to brighter scenes beyond the Christian's grave.

Bro. Wright became a member of this Lodge by Dimit in 1856. His knowledge of the principle and workings of Masonry, and his zealous endeavors to impart instructions to others, pointed him out at once to his brethren, as a proper teacher, and he was elected Senior Warden. At the election in June last, elevated to the East as our Master, in which capacity, as in all others, he was never found absent from the duties of the post, either at the regular or called meetings of the Lodge, unless detained by unavoidable circumstances. He was faithful to his trusts, and we were made the recipitents of the benefits of his large experience and extensive knowledge of the principles of Masonry.

In view of this our sad bereavement.

Resolved, That in this afflicting dispensation of an All wise Providence, society has been bereft of a faithful and tried brother; and the bereaved family, of a kind and indulgent husband and father.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the stroke, yet we mourn not as those without hope, but we are led to trust that what has been to us a *loss*, has been to him a *gain*.

Resolved, That we have nothing of earthly consolation to offer to the disconsolate widow and fatherless children' yet we can, with confidence and truth point them to Him who has promised to be the "widow's God," and who has said, "leave your fatherless children to me;" and to that source alone can they look for the support they need in this the hour of their deepest affliction.

Resolved, That, as Masons, ever cherishing in grestful remembrance, the many tried virtues and excellent counsels of our departed friend and Master, we will endeavor to follow where he trod; and will ever remember him in our hearts as we now think of him, "not lost, but gone before."

Resolved, That we, as a Lodge, will pay the last tribute of our respect and affection by following his remains to their silent resting place, and performing there the solemn rites of the Order.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions, attested by the Secretary of the Lodge, be forwarded to the family of our deceased brother, and also to each of the city papers, with a request to publish them.

LYNDON A. SMITH,
AKBA HOLMES,
R. W. THOMPSON, } Com.

The above is a true copy of resolutions adopted by the Terre Haute Lodge

[Seal] No. 19, F. and A. M., Oct. 27th, A. L. 5860, A. D. 1860.

Attest:—S. B. Smith, Sec'y.

☞ Deborah, from the Hebrew, means a bee; Rachel, a sheep; Sarah, a Princess, and Hannah, the gracious.

A parrot belenging to some friends of mine was generally taken out of the room when the family assembled at prayers, for fear lest he take it into his head to join irreverently in the response. One evening however his presence happened to be unnoticed, and he was forgotten. For some time he maintained a decorous silence, but at length instead of Amen out he came with Cheer boys cheer. On this the butler was directed to remove him, and had got as far as the door with him when the bird. perhaps thinking that he had committed himself, and had 'better apologize, called out, "Sorry I spoke." The overpowering effect on the congregation may be easily imagined than described.—[From Cornwell Simeon's story Notes.

Col: Washiugton has written a letter of thanks to Mr. Thaddeus Hyatt for using his influence so successfully in securing the return of the pistol which was presented by Lafayette to Washington and which was carried off by some of the John Brown murauders. He says, in the course of his note:

"Feeling myself to be only the possessor of this relice, its history being national, I can only transmit it to posterity with the injunction with which Gen. Washington handed down to his nephews his five swords, viz: "That they should not be unsheathed for the purpose of shedding blood, save in self defence or in defence of their country, and then the possessors shall fall, but not relinquish them."

Wellington Never lost a Gun.—It is a singular fact in this man's history that he never lost a gun to the enemy. "Returning with him one day from the hunting field, "says lord Ellesmere I asked him if he could form any calculation of the guns he han taken in the course of his career? No, he replied not with accuracy somewhere about 3,000 I should guess. At Oparto, after the passage of the Doura, I took the entire siege train of the enamy; and at Vittoria and Waterloo I took every gun the enem had in the field; and what, however, is more extrordinary I don't think I ever lost a gun in the field. After the battle of Salamanca, he went on to explain, three of my guns, attached to some Portuguese cavalry were captured in a trifling affair near Madrid, but they were recovered the next day. In the Pyrenees, Lord Hill found himself obliged to throw eight or nine guns over a precipice but these were all recovered, and none fell into the enemy's hands at all. —[Brialmout's Life Wellington.

Military Honors in Olden Times:—Mr. Palfrey, in his History of New England says in the early days of Massachusetts colony the honor of an office in the militia was much esteemed. John Hull a thriving Boston merchant, chosen a corpril in 1648' praised God in his diary far giving him acceptance and favor in the eyes of his people and as a fruit therefore, advancement above his deserts. When six years later he was promoted to be an ensign. he recorded his prayer, beseeching the good Lord, who only can, would ploas to make me able and fit