The Portage Sentinel.

JAMES W. SOMERVILLE, Editor.

RAVENNA, OHIO:

Wednesday, October 17, 1860.

Democratic Nominations.

FOR PRESIDENT,

STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS,

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

HERSCHEL V. JOHNSON,

OF GEORGIA.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL ELECTORS,
SERAPHIM MEYER, of Stark.
WILLIAM B. WOODS, of Licking.

CONGRESSIONAL ELECTORS,
1st District—WILLIAM J. FLAGG, of Hamilton.
2d District—JOHN SCHIFF, of Hamilton.
3d District—JACOB H. FOOS, of Preble.
4th District—SILAS B. WALKER, of Shelby.
5th District—EDWARD SHEFFIELD, of Henry.
6th District—NEWTON A. DEVORE, of Brown.
7th District—HENRY C. KAUFFMAN, of Fayette.
8th District—GEORGE F. STAYMAN, of Delaware.
9th District—CHESTER MOTT, of Wyandott.
10th District—JOHN D. JAMES, of Jackson.
11th District—JAMES M. MILLER, of Meigs.
12th District—SAMUEL G. FOSTER, of Franklin.
13th District—WILLIAM DURBIN, of Erie.
14th District—BURR KELLOGG, of Ashland.
15th District—NICHOLAS F. JOSS, of Holmes.
16th District—AMOS LAYMAN, of Washington.
17th District—WILSON S. KENNON, of Belmont.
18th District—ISRAEL E. CARTER, of Summit.
19th District—CHARLES D. ADAMS, of Lake.
20th District—GEORGE A. HOWARD, of Ashtabula.
21st District—GEORGE WEBSTER, of Jefferson.

The Result in Ohio.

Although the Democracy were again defeated at the recent State election, they have come out of the fight in "good condition." Brinkerhoff's majority is estimated at only 9,000, and the official returns will probably show a much smaller majority.—Dennison's majority last year, was 13,236

We have two more members of Congress than we had. The Democrats elected are George H. Pendleton, Chilton A. White, Clement L. Vallandigham, William Allen, Warren P. Noble, Robert H. Nugen, Samuel S. Cox, and James R. Morris.

Members of Congress in Indiana.

The result of the Congressional election in Indiana is now certainly ascertained.—The following table shows the state of the vote on Congressmen so far as known:

1st, John Law, Dem.,	1,000
2d, J. A. Craven, Dem.,	200
3d, Wm. Dunn, Dem.,	2,000
4th, Wm. S. Holman, Dem.,	400
5th, Geo. W. Julien, Rep.,	5,500
6th, Albert G. Porter, Dem.,	1,300
7th, D. W. Voorhies, Dem.,	1,000
8th, Albert S. White, Rep.,	2,000
9th, Schuyler Colfax, Rep.,	3,000
10th, Wm. Mitchell, Rep.,	2,600
11th, J. P. C. Shanks, Rep.,	2,000

Read and Heed the Words of Wisdom and Patriotism.

Almost every man you meet in these latter days, was an "original Jackson man;" although, if there is any reliance to be placed in the traditions and the election returns of the days when the old Hero was in public life and before the people for their suffrages, he received about the same kind of favor in the eyes of the people of this region as does the great champion of Democratic principles at the present day. Yet every one now professes, at least, to admire the sterling integrity, the great wisdom and foresight, and the pure patriotism of the old Hero of the Hermitage. To all these, and to every other American citizen we commend the following extract from the farewell address of the old warrior-statesman, and ask them to read and ponder it well, and then say to us in their votes on the 6th of November next whether they are not the words of wisdom and truth—words fitly spoken, and worthy of the consideration of every American citizen who loves his country:

The citizen of every State should studiously avoid every thing calculated to wound the sensibility or offend the just pride of the people of other States; and they should frown upon any proceedings within their own borders likely to disturb the tranquility of their political brethren in other portions of the Union. In a country so extensive as the United States, and with pursuits so varied, the internal regulations of the several States must frequently differ from one another in important particulars; and this difference is unavoidably increased by the varying principles upon which the American colonies were originally planted; principles which had taken a deep root in their social relations before the Revolution, and of necessity, influencing their policy since they became free and independent States. But each State has the unquestionable right to regulate its own internal concerns according to its own pleasure; and while it does not interfere with the rights of the people of other States or the rights of the Union, every State must be sole judge of the measures proper to their happiness and all efforts on the part of the people of other states to cast odium upon their institutions, and all measures calculated to disturb their rights of property, or to put in jeopardy their peace and internal tranquility, are in direct opposition to the spirit in which the Union was formed, and must endanger its safety. *Motives of philanthropy may be assigned for this unwarrantable interference; and such men may persuade themselves for a moment that they are laboring in the cause of humanity, and asserting the rights of the human race; but every one, upon sober reflection, will see that nothing but mischief can come from their improper assaults upon the feelings and rights of others. Rest assured, that the men found busy in this work of discord are not worthy of your confidence, and deserve your strongest reprobation.*

☞A son of David Decatur, of Bennington, N. H., was taken on Saturday with hydrophobia, and died on the Sunday following. Some two months since the boy was bitten by a dog, but the wound healed up and no danger was apprehended.

The Uselessness and Folly of the Slavery Agitation.

Congress and the country have been kept in perpetual turmoil and agitation, for the last ten or twelve years, on the subject of slavery in the Territories. That question was virtually settled by the Compromise Measures of 1850, and expressly determined by the Kansas Nebraska act of 1854.—An organized party has been, for the last five or six years, arrayed against that settlement, and keeping up a continual sectional strife and contention, both in and out of Congress. The consequence has been that great national interests, demanding immediate attention, have been neglected, and the people of the North and South have become embittered, and, in a great measure, estranged from each other—the people of each section being led to regard those of the other section as combining to deprive them of natural and constitutional rights, which they hold as dear as life itself.

This has been, in the brief, the cost of the agitation, which the Republican party has so sedulously kept up; it would be well for considerate men, who are still disposed to act with that party, to inquire what has been its profit. Has it made a single foot of free territory? No. On the contrary, it has made the South more determined and resolute in its endeavors to carry slavery into the Territories, and to obtain Congressional protection for it there.

The Compromise of 1850 and the Kansas Nebraska act of '54 only recognized, in regard to slavery in the Territories, the natural and inevitable course of things. The people of Kansas and the people of New Mexico, would, without any of this agitation in Congress and in the States, have settled, as they have done already, the question for themselves. It will be thus settled, as it has ever been, by the people in each organized Territory in their own way, in spite of Congressional or other outside interference.

Hence the uselessness of the past agitation on this subject; and the folly of keeping it up in future, as the Republican leaders seem bent on doing, is apparent. They profess to be great friends of the Homestead policy, of the Pacific Railroad and other great national improvements, and of a revenue tariff so adjusted as to protect home industry, and yet, by fostering and engaging in a perpetual conflict in regard to territorial slavery, they are taking the most effectual means to prevent Congress and the people from properly discussing and considering any of those great measures of public policy.

The people should administer, on the 6th of November, a lasting rebuke to these agitators. This can be most effectually done at the ballot-box by voting for Judge Douglas for President, who has done more than any other living man to settle the question as to slavery in the Territories, upon popular, constitutional and just principles, which ought to be satisfactory to men of all classes.

The Doctrine which must Prevail.

The principle of non-intervention by Congress in the domestic affairs of the territories of the United States, is a doctrine based upon the true philosophy of politics, and must eventually prevail. The conviction of the honest masses of this country is that popular sovereignty is the true, intelligent and feasible disposition of the question of slavery in the territories. Constitutional rights and personal rights, as well as political ones, urge upon the consciences of the masses to support this doctrine, and it is one which they will never surrender. The reason of Mr. Douglas' great popularity with the people, is because he has boldly and bravely advocated this doctrine in the face of an opposition which has no parallel in the political history of our country. Through evil and through good report, he has bravely stood by his banner, and the people admire and honor him for his courageous advocacy of their cause.

In the coming election, the heart and soul—the great living and life-giving elements of the National Democratic party of all sections of the Union—will vote for the great champion of popular rights. He will get at least a million and a half of the votes of the most intelligent and far-seeing men in the country. If elected, the question of slavery in the territories will be forever put to rest by the verdict of the people. If defeated, he will still have the bone and sinew of the American people with him, for the doctrine for which he contends is a living principle, and not a mere dogma. The irrepressible conflict may triumph for a time. In the war of the Sectionalists, between intervention and non-intervention, the North may for the time secure a triumph over States rights and equal privileges to all, but the doctrine of non intervention is so deeply rooted in the hearts of the people, that it will eventually become the ruling principle of the National Democratic party. Whatever may be the present result of the upheaving in the political world, the friends of the Union, both North and South, will soon be found fighting together, as a great Democratic party, against Sectionalism and intervention. The present election of a Sectional President may postpone—it cannot destroy—the triumph of the great cause to which Mr. Douglas has devoted himself and his brilliant energies. Sooner or later, this country is bound to be ruled by a party based upon the doctrine of popular sovereignty. One Presidential term will terminate the existence of any other. The people will rule in this matter, for it is their own cause. The sentiments of the lovers of the Union, both North and South, are the same. They are opposed to extremes.—Now they are fighting intervention on the slavery question, with a divided banner and under different chieftains. Hereafter, they will make common cause against a common enemy. Their sentiments of Union are one, and when united, as they certainly will be, they will be irresistible, against all the divided forces which Sectionalism can rally to its inglorious cause.

☞Twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of wild pigeons were shipped from Michigan during the past summer. "Pigeon dropping" to some purpose, that.

"The Union as our Fathers Made it."

One of the shallowest expressions of the Republicans is that they wish to bring back the government "to the days of our fathers." In support of this, they quote a sentence, or part of a sentence, severed from its connection, taken from some speech or letter of some one of them. The only way to know how our fathers stood upon any question is to look to what they did when acting upon it.

What did they do in regard to the slavery question?

They formed a Union of thirteen States, twelve of which were slaveholding States.

They directed that three-fifths of the slaves should be enumerated in apportioning representatives and taxes among the States.

They prohibited Congress from abolishing the slave trade previous to 1808.

They provided in the Constitution for a Fugitive Slave Law.

They established the Ordinance of 1787, prohibiting slavery north west of the Ohio river, and providing for rendering up slaves escaping into that territory.

George Washington approved and signed bills, admitting Kentucky and Tennessee into the Union as slave States.

George Washington approved and signed the Fugitive Slave Law of 1793.

John Adams approved the acts organizing the territories which embraced the present States of Mississippi and Alabama, from which the anti-slavery clause of the Ordinance of 1787 was specially excluded.

Our fathers admitted into the Union as slave States, Mississippi, Alabama, Louisiana, Missouri, Florida and Arkansas.

The Republicans say "no more slave territory, no more slave States." What brazen impudence in them to talk of bringing back the government to the days of our fathers!

Douglas and Lincoln—An Elegant Contrast.

Hon. David L. Seymour, of New York, who was a member of Congress with both Mr. Douglas and Mr. Lincoln, in a speech delivered at Rochester, made the following elegant comparison between them. He said:

"The contest was between Douglas and Lincoln. Which should we choose? He was not here to attack an opposing candidate, but supposed that a man ought to have some standing as a statesman to qualify him to take the helm of State. The opinions and actions of our government were closely watched abroad. Our relations with the world were such that it had become the fixed opinion of the masses of our country that no man was fit for the Presidency, unless he is a man of tried experience and able statesmanship. Mr. Lincoln served one term in Congress, but in no manner or measure there distinguished himself. For anything in his favor we search the Congressional records in vain.

"On the other hand, the Democratic party, feeling the weight of the responsibility resting upon it, and with a readiness to meet it—have given a candidate, whose name no American speak but with pride—Stephen A. Douglas! [Loud and long applause.]

Twenty years ago elected to the Supreme Bench in Illinois; seventeen years ago a member of Congress, he went into the House to meet Dromgole, Wise, Ingersoll, Winthrop, Barnard, and a host of other able men—a galaxy of statesmen of all parties. Not a month elapsed before the young representative of the West made his maiden speech. The speaker heard it. It took the House by surprise, and at once placed the man in the first rank of able debaters.—That speech was on a resolution to refund to General Jackson a fine imposed upon him for taking measures to defend New Orleans against the British in 1815. It drew from the shades of the Hermitage—from the dying hero—a response of thanks to the young Democrat of the West, who had come up to vindicate his honor and restore to him his due. From that day Douglas continued to advance, and his progression has continued till now he stands like the sun at midday, in full orb, admitted to hold the position that he is entitled to. His efforts to sustain our country and party in the Mexican War need not be recounted, or the part he took in the Senate debate on the Compromise Measures of 1850, or the support he gave the Kansas and Nebraska Bill in 1854, nor to his later defence of Popular Sovereignty under adverse circumstances. They are written in the great history of the country, to be read forever. Our people look upon Douglas like other men, and seize upon his career, and draw it home to their hearts as a part of themselves. Wherever our candidate goes, he is taken by the hand, and the people cling to him as a brother—feel that his reputation is theirs. The American seaman who first carried up the Thames to London the flag of his country, felt that sort of pride when he raised the stars and stripes at his mast head. When hailed by the British sentinel, and asked what flag he carried, the Yankee replied, "The flag of Bunker Hill, and of the land of Washington!" [Tremendous cheering.] Not a man who has the heart of an American citizen—no matter to what party he belongs—treading on our own foreign soil, and asked who is the candidate that fills the hearts of our people—but would respond, Stepen A. Douglas! [Deafening cheers long continued.] There he is, the experienced debater, the able statesman, the self-made man, the incorruptible patriot! It is left in the hands of the people to write his name on that scroll of the Democratic Presidents which stands at the head of this Republic!"

Bigler and Fitch.

The result of the elections in the States of Pennsylvania and Indiana, settles the fate of Messrs. Bigler and Fitch. Both States have elected Republican Legislatures, and hence two Republican Senators will be elected to take the seats now occupied by Mr. Bigler and Dr. Fitch, unless (which is not probable) the Republicans determine to re-elect them, in consideration of the services rendered by each of them to the Republican cause in their respective States. We shall regret the election of Republican Senators from Indiana and Pennsylvania, but have no tears to shed over the fall of Dr. Fitch and William Bigler.—*Statesman.*

☞A curious case of longevity is noticed in a letter from Key West, Florida, to the New Orleans *Picayune:*

"The curiosity of visitors to this place may be gratified by witnessing a connecting link of bygone times, in the person of a negress, aged one hundred and twenty seven years. She lives with her son, aged sixty nine—who owns her—in a comfortable little house outside the limits of the town. Aged as she is, her faculties are good, and she walks every Sabbath, a distance of half a mile, to attend church. I question if many other instances of longevity, greater than this, will have been developed by the late census."

There is One Office-Holder not Afraid.

Beverly Tucker, a Virginian, and United States Consul at Liverpool, has written a letter for Douglas, in which, after showing that he stands by the Democratic record, he says:

"Stephen A. Douglas has, for twenty-five years, been fighting the battles of the Democracy. The formidable numbers, the fierce designs of the common enemy, the unworthy machinations of bitter foes and false friends, within his own political household, the trials and disappointments which he has undergone, the traductions and wilful misrepresentations which have fallen thick upon and about him, having failed to quell his intrepid spirit, or render lukewarm, in the cause of right, his great soul!

In respect to party service, he is without a rival. His record glitters with deeds of daring and patriotism, before whose lustre those of his contemporaries "pale their ineffectual fires." In the campaign of 1852 and 1856 his labors were incessant and his work complete. Fortune, brains, health, pleasures were all freely rendered up on the altar of his party. He has fought more battles, and fiercer ones, taken more prisoners, conquered more enemies, and won more fights than any other man, North or South, in the Democratic party. Like Garibaldi, he has chosen no easy fields; he waited for no invitation; he rushed to the conflict, never pausing to count loss or chances. His terrific Senatorial struggle in Illinois was a moral scene at once grand and sublime.—Single-handed, and against a double opposition, he won his return to the Senate, and gave Abraham Lincoln then a presage of what he has yet in store for him in November next. Such is the man whom a portion of the Democratic party would ostracize against the will of a majority of a National Convention in his favor, and at the hazard of the disruption of the party and the dissolution of the Union.

Upon the principle of common fairness and precedent, then, he was entitled to a harmonious nomination at Charleston. He had "bolted" no principle of the party. He had advocated and rigidly adhered to all its requirements. He received the support of a majority of the Convention, which usage had sanctioned as sufficient, and he stands before the American people as the standard-bearer of the regular Democratic Convention."

This is a truthful record. When Stephen A. Douglas was performing such services for his party, a long list of speakers in this State, now abusing Douglas, and assuming to teach what Democracy is, were fighting with all their talent and energy for the Opposition. Old Democrats of Kentucky, will you listen to their harangues against one who has been the truest, and ablest, and best tried Democrat in the Union.—*Louisville Democrat.*

A Political Jeu D'Esprit.

The custom of subjecting candidates for office to every variety of inquiry in regard to their course upon all possible and impossible questions, which prevails in some parts of the country, is thus satirized by a South Carolina paper, the Spartansburg *Express:*

To the Candidates for the Legislature:

If elected, will you vote for a sufficient appropriation, by the Legislature, to have the Artesian well in Charleston, bored through to the Celestial Empire, so that South Carolina may *drap* through in the event of Lincoln's election?

In the event that the African slave trade is not re-opened, will you favor an appropriation by the Legislature for the importation of monkeys to pick out cotton?

Will you vote for a law to prevent the Aurora Borealis from making its appearance south of Mason and Dixon's line?

Will you vote for an appropriation to aid in defraying the expenses of the visit of the Prince of *Whales* to the United States?

In the event of your election, will you, in accordance with the strict rules of political economy, vote for appropriating the superfluous gas, so freely generated by that body, in aid of Professor Lowe's intended balloon excursion to Europe?

If elected, which hotel will you stop at in Columbia?

Which of the candidates for the Legislature do you think will be elected?

In view of the grave importance of the foregoing solemn questions, and the necessity of specific categorical answers to the same, "What are you going to do about it?"

Are you in favor of making such simpletons of yourselves as to answer all questions which may be propounded to you through the papers?

If the last question is answered in the affirmative, we repeat, with emphasis, the ominous question, "What are you going to do about it?"

Henry Clay on Slavery in the Territories.

In 1837, Henry Clay, United States Senator, introduced the following resolution in the Senate:

"Resolved, That any attempt of Congress to prohibit slavery in the Territories of the United States would create serious alarm and just apprehensions, would be a violation of the good faith toward the inhabitants of such Territory who have removed thereto with their slaves, and because, when such Territory shall be admitted into the Union, as a State, the people thereof shall be entitled to decide that question exclusively for themselves."

On the 8th of May, 1850, Henry Clay wrote as follows in his report:

"To avoid, in all future time the agitations which must be produced by the conflict of opinion on the slave question—existing, as this institution does, in some of the States, and prohibited as it is in others—the true principle which ought to regulate the action of Congress in forming territorial governments for each newly acquired domain, is to refrain from all legislation on the subject in the territory acquired, so long as it remains the territorial form of government—leaving it to the people of such territory when they have attained to a condition which entitles them to admission as a State, to decide for themselves the question of the allowance or prohibition of domestic slavery."

Is Republicanism founded to carry out these views?

Death of Governor Willard.

We are pained to notice the death of Gov. Ashbel P. Willard, of Indiana. He was a man universally respected, and one of the ablest and most convincing stump speakers in his State. His services have contributed largely in securing success in the Hoosier State, and we trust that his mantle may fall on as worthy a successor.

☞The Brighton, England, *Guardian* records the death of a clerk named Bellringer, in that town, from sucking his pen. A slight wound in his lip being open, the ink produced erysipelas and death.

OFFICIAL ABSTRACT

Of Votes given in Portage County, at the Election, on Tuesday, October 9, 1860.

Republicans in Roman; Democrats in *Italic.*

Townships.	Supreme Judge. Jacob Brinkerhoff.	Supreme Judge. Thomas J. S. Smith.	Att'y General. James Barrett.	Att'y General. David W. Stambaugh.	Board of Public Works. Lewis Bergen.	Board of Public Works. Abner L. Backus.	Probate Judge. Sidney Edgerton.	Probate Judge. Samuel Starkweather.	Probate Judge. Darius Lyman.	Probate Judge. William Coolman.	Clerk of Court's. Horace M. Clark.	Clerk of Court's. Henry H. Stevens.	Auditor. Francis L. Sawyer.	Auditor. Clinton Young.	Sheriff. Thomas R. Williams.	Sheriff. James Woodard.	Commis'r. Lucen C. Merrill.	Commis'r. Elias Heckman.	Infirmary Director. Perry P. Dawley.	Infirmary Director. James C. Thompson.
Atwater,	143	26	143	26	143	26	143	26	138	28	141	27	141	27	142	27	142	27	142	27
Aurora,	85	56	85	56	85	56	85	56	83	56	85	56	83	56	83	56	83	56	83	56
Brimfield,	81	134	80	133	80	133	81	134	81	133	81	133	81	130	81	133	78	135	81	133
Charlestown,	113	69	113	68	113	68	113	68	113	68	113	68	113	68	113	68	113	68	113	68
Deerfield,	111	81	113	81	113	81	113	81	113	81	112	81	112	81	112	81	112	81	112	81
Edinburg,	129	40	129	40	129	40	129	40	125	42	129	40	127	40	129	39	121	42	129	40
Franklin,	195	137	196	135	195	135	197	135	194	138	196	136	202	131	202	131	199	131	202	131
Freedom,	151	55	151	48	151	58	151	57	151	58	151	58	151	58	150	58	151	58	151	58
Hiram,	171	102	172	101	172	101	173	101	170	102	172	100	167	99	172	101	173	101	173	99
Mantua,	143	127	143	127	143	127	143	127	143	127	143	127	143	125	143	127	143	127	143	127
Nelson,	165	136	165	136	165	136	165	135	165	135	165	135	165	135	163	135	166	135	165	135
Palmyra,	111	103	111	103	111	103	111	103	111	103	111	103	111	103	111	103	111	103	111	103
Paris,	119	56	123	53	119	55	120	55	120	55	120	55	119	56	119	55	119	55	119	55
Randolph,	183	105	183	105	183	105	189	105	182	105	183	105	183	105	179	105	182	105	182	105
Rootstown,	358	308	348	304	349	304	351	304	326	307	355	303	360	301	359	301	346	302	348	304
Ravenna,	158	96	155	97	156	97	156	97	164	98	155	97	155	97	155	97	154	95	153	97
Shalersville,	128	115	123	116	123	116	117	123	118	123	122	119	122	119	122	117	122	119	119	117
Streetsboro,	113	85	113	85	113	84	112	86	113	85	113	85	113	84	113	85	113	84	112	85
Suffield,	90	159	85	160	85	160	85	160	85	160	85	160	85	160	85	160	84	161	85	160
Windham,	172	14	172	14	172	14	173	14	169	15	172	14	172	14	173	13	168	14	172	14
Total,	2906	1898	2898	1881	2897	1889	2902	1891	2884	1904	2900	1892	2895	1875	2847	1906	2888	1896	2861	1910

SCATTERING VOTES.—Attorney General, D. W. Stambaugh, 1; E. Hutchinson, (Bell and Everett) 5; Board of Public Works, M. L. Doherty, (Bell and Everett) 5; Clerk, H. H. Stevens, 1; Probate Judge, D. Lyman, 2; Wm. Coolman, 3; Sheriff, Thomas Williams, 3; Woodard, 2; Auditor, Baldwin, 2; R. F. Freeman, 2; Commissioner, Sylvester Hinman, 1; Geo. W. Barcley, 1; Heckman, 2; Infirmary Director, J. W. Somerville, 1; P. P. Dawley, 2.

Interesting Facts.

The late sewing machine controversy "stirred up the thing from the bottom," and has furnished the public with a mass of facts about matters and things in general of the very highest importance. The sewing machine is a great institution. Like the tariff, it is "mixed up with everything." The sewing machine is found in the parlor and in the kitchen—in the country and in the city—in the factory and in the workshop. The sewing machine is even found in our State prisons and penitentiaries.

The present century has produced the following great inventions: The steamboat, the railroad and locomotive, the magnetic telegraph, and the sewing machine. Some people would rather hesitate to admit that the sewing machine is producing results equal to either of the other three great inventions, and yet facts and figures prove that this is really the case.

One of the witnesses examined in the case was Ezra Baker. Mr. B. states that the amount of the boot and shoe business of Massachusetts is $55,000,000 annually, and the ladies' and misses' gaiter boot and shoe business is at least one half of the whole boot and shoe business in that State; and is therefore equal to $27,500 000. He also states that about one-eleventh of the 55,000,000 is paid for sewing labor. From this proportion, it appears that the annual sewing labor upon ladies' and misses' gaiter boots and shoes is $2,500,000, and that it would cost four times as much if done by hand—so that the *annual* saving by this invention in this manufacture of ladies' and misses' boots and shoes in one State, is $7,500,000. The price of these shoes has been reduced to the consumer *one half* by the introduction of sewing machines; the price of material remaining the same.

But it is in the manufacture of clothing that the sewing machine shows up its wonderful powers, and causes one to wonder how the world had ever got along without sewing machines. To show what is doing towards clothing the naked, we shall refer to the evidence of James W. Miller, connected with Brooks Brothers, of New York. Mr. Miller states that the house of Brooks Brothers does a business of over $1,000 000 annually, and uses twenty sewing machines in the store, and patronize those that others use, and do about three-fourths of all their sewing by machines, and pay annually for sewing labor about $200,000; $75,000 of this is saved by machines—that is, machines save $75,000 on every $200,000 paid for sewing labor. And he states that the house of Brooks Brothers does not make 1 10th part of the machine-made clothing manufactured in New York. This, putting the proportion at one 1-10th part would make the business of manufacturing machine clothing in the city of New York $100,00,000 annually; and, at the rate that house pays for sewing, it brings the cost of sewing in this branch of manufacture in the city of New York (even with the assistance of the sewing machines) up to *twenty millions of dollars.* A saving of $75 000 on every $200,000 of this makes $7,500,000. The opponents of labor saving machines should take the above figures into immediate consideration. The more attention they give them, the sooner they will discover that the labor saving machine benefits no one more greatly than the laborer himself.—*Albany Knickerbocker.*

☞A good many years ago, says the Boston *Post*, a Massachusetts man was elected to the office of Lieut. Governor. When the fact of his election was announced, he was called upon for a speech. He proceeded to acknowledge the honor in very handsome terms, and added that he had no doubt he should make a good *Lieutenant*, as that was the office he had always held *in his own house!*

☞An aeronaut, Wells by name, succeeded in making an ascension at Richmond, Virginia, in a caloric balloon a few days ago. He ascended quite easily to a height of four hundred feet, and came down a little more rapidly than he went up, as soon as the heated air cooled and lost its ascensive power.

☞When two caravans meet in the interior of Africa, the two head men approach each other, then go back a reasonable distance, lower their heads and butt. The one that goes down has to yield the right of way to the caravan of the one who "downs" him. So Lieut. Burton says.

☞The Nashville *American*, after alluding to the fate of Gen. Walker, says: "Gen. Walker was a native of this city, and has here a large number of acquaintances and personal friends. His father, Mr. James Walker, a Scotchman by birth, is one of our oldest, worthiest, and most highly esteemed citizens. He has the heartfelt sympathies of our entire community in the loss of his distinguished son. Gen. Walker is the third son that Mr. James Walker has lost in the Nicaraguan cause.

☞During the last Sikh war, an officer in a regiment marching upon the Sutlej received intelligence from his agent in England that a legacy of £1,500 had fallen to his lot, the information being accompanied by a request to know "how he would take it." The young gentleman, after due reflection, and perhaps consultation with his comrades, replied that he would "take it in pale ale;" and the full value was remitted to him in the article of his choice.

☞During the past seven days, 9,837 persons, of which number 5,468 were females, have been weighed at the Mechanics' Fair, Boston. The average weight of the women was 116 lbs. 14 oz. The 4,369 men averaged 146 lbs. 13 oz. The aggregate weight of the whole human flesh was 640 tons and 407 lbs. The feminines weighed 319 tons and 1,045 lbs., and the masculines 320 tons and 1,412 lbs.

☞At the Ball in New York City, in honor of the Prince of Wales, the following ladies, twelve in number, had the honor of dancing with him: Mrs. Morgan, Miss Fish, Miss Mason, Mrs. Gould Hoyt, Miss H. Russell, Mrs. Edward Cooper, Mrs. Augusta Jay, Mrs. Belmont, Mrs. M. B. Field, Miss Van Buren, Mrs. Kernochan and Miss Butler.

☞The Republican National Executive Committee, having concluded that Lincoln is bound to be elected, now urge their friends to look out and secure a Congress favorable to his administration. How disappointed those committee-men would feel if Mr. Lincoln should not happen to be elected after all!

☞The town of Lekroy, in Bradford county, Pennsylvania, at the late election gave Curtin 200, and Foster 2 votes. In 1856 Buchanan had 1 vote and Filmore 1 vote. Understanding that in the rest of State the Bell men and the Democrats had united, these two men "fused" and went for Foster.

☞The Petersburg *Express* says that the lady the Hon. Edward Everett is engaged to marry, is the widowed daughter of Judge Pettigrew, of South Carolina. The lady is described as a blonde, attractive, intellectual, wealthy, and about thirty-three years of age.

☞A despatch from Augusta, Ga., says: "The news of the Pennsylvania election has created a profound sensation among all parties. The South Carolinians are mounting cockades."

☞Susquehanna Depot, Pa, is agitated by doubt whether John England, who drank eleven glasses of whisky just after being bitten by a rattlesnake, died of the snake or the liquor.

☞The loss by the late gale to the shipping and on land, on the coast from New Orleans to Mobile, a distance of over 200 miles, is said to amount to two millions of dollars.

RIDDLE FOR A TOBACCO PAPER.—Question. Why does a tobacconist invariably take his wooden figure of the snuff taking Highlander in doors over night? Answer. For fear there should be a *Scotch mist* before the morning.—*Punch.*

The People Deceived.

Two causes have operated to produce the large Republican vote in the recent State elections in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana:

1. There has been a general fusion of the anti-slavery and pro-slavery extremists with the fixed purpose to break down the Democratic and Union party.

2. The mass of the people who voted the Republican ticket have been led to believe that was the only way to secure their personal freedom from the aggressions of the South.

Garrison, the noted disunion abolitionist, of Boston, has standing as a motto at the head of his paper: "No Union with Slaveholders;" yet he and other extreme men, leaders in the Republican party, ally themselves with the most ultra slave code men in the North. These extremists meet in loving embrace, and by their union the Republican party is swayed and its numbers increased. Note, too, that the Administration, which the Republican papers have been in the habit of violently assailing, and to which they have applied the most bitter and reproachful epithets, is now treated by them, either with lenity or kindness, or with a respectful silence. The explanation is; that by its influence and patronage, it has helped the Republicans to their large vote in the recent elections, with the implied, if not express, understanding that the same service shall be rendered in the Northern States at the November election. The consideration is that the Republican leaders shall do their utmost, by influence, money and party drill, to divide, distract and defeat national Democracy, and to make either Lincoln or Breckinridge the next President, but by all means to keep Douglas out of the White House.

The result has been that honest Republicans and conservative voters have been duped into the support of a secret, corrupt alliance, which they would have repudiated with scorn and loathing, had it been openly manifested and clearly understood.

But the most effectual game of deception, which the Republican leaders have played off upon the mass of the people at the North, has been to rouse the fears and jealousies of the South. They have, with the most fanatical zeal, and the most earnest appeals to their love of freedom, labored to persuade the Northern people that it was the fixed purpose of the South, with the aid of the Democratic party, to force slavery upon the Northern States, and that thus the personal liberty of every man, woman and child in the latter was in great peril; for, as they alleged, it was the intention of the slaveholders in the South to reduce to slavery every laboring man and woman and their children.

No man of intelligence really believes any such farrago as this, unless he has so long used it, in trying to dupe others, that he has become mentally blinded or deranged by his fanaticism. But it serves to influence the passions of men, and to deceive them into the belief that, in voting the sectional Republican ticket, they are serving their country and their God.

The South has now no more power over the North than it had when the Constitution was formed. In fact, it has less; for the North has been steadily gaining on it in political power and importance in the Union. At the beginning, as now, three-fifths of the slaves, both in the North and the South, were reckoned in, to fix the ratio of representation in Congress, and a fugitive slave law was enacted, for the benefit alike of States and Territories, wherever slavery had a legal existence. The slave trade was abolished, in accordance with a provision of the Constitution, and free States have been admitted into the Union in all cases where the people had, by their State Constitutions, prohibited slavery. The Southern people have not the disposition to encroach upon the institutions of the free States, and could not, if they had the disposition.

This war upon the South, and the National Democratic party, as its aider and abettor, is most irrational and deceptive. But if the mass of the Republican party are most egregiously deceived. But by the 6th of November, the scales will fall from many eyes, and a very different account will be given of themselves by the people of Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania, from what they gave on the 9th of October.—*Statesman.*

A Complete Victory.

Later returns from Lake Superior make it certain that the Democrats have secured a complete victory in every county. They have carried not only Mackinac, Chippewa, and Houghton, but Marquette and Ontonagon as well, which the Black Republicans claimed, and both of which went for them two years ago. Coulter, Democratic Senator, has a majority in every county—a victory doubly valuable, because the Black Republicans elected their candidate two years ago. No victory has been gained for a long time that is more full of promise to the Democracy of Michigan than this in the Upper peninsula.—*Detroit Free Press.*

☞A display of jewelry was witnessed in New York, on opening day, which must have pleased the ladies. At one store, a *riviere* of Diamonds worth $16,500 attracted attention. It was a chain of thirty-one brilliants that glittered and sparkled with every motion like the wavelets of a crystal stream under the rays of the sun. One, the solitaire, which glittered in the front, was alone worth $5000.

☞DR. DELLENBAUGH will be in attendance at Ravenna, Collins House, Oct. 22d.

MARRIED,

In Rootstown, on the 11th inst., at the residence of Edward Collins, Esq., by the Rev. E. E. Lamb, Mr. WILLIAM H. MATHEWS, of Centreville, Michigan, to Miss JULIA A. SPENCER, of Rootstown.

At the Rapids, on the 11th inst., by N. P. Squire, Esq., Mr. SAMUEL WILLARD, Jr. to Mrs. HARRIET ABBOY, all of Hiram.

Window Glass & Putty.

FRANKLIN Rock Glass, a fresh supply just received by CHARLES E. SWIFT.
October 17, 1860.

TEA, COFFEE AND SUGARS.

SUPERIOR articles, at SWIFT'S.

Saleratus.

FOR a good article of Saleratus call at SWIFT'S.

CANDLES & OIL.

BUY your Candles and Oil at SWIFT'S.

NEW GOODS!

FALL STYLES OF SILK AND SOFT HATS.

Call and see them at J. J. GRIMM'S.
Ravenna, August 15, 1860. No. 3, Phœnix Block.

CHEMICAL SOAP for washing clothes, a good article, and only ten cents per bar, at SWIFT'S.
May 8, 1859