

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

BENJAMIN S. JONES, EDITOR.

"NO UNION WITH SLAVEHOLDERS."

ANN PEARSON, PUBLISHING AGENT.

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WHOLE NO. 775.

The Anti-Slavery Bugle.

From Olney's Journey in the West Country. A MISSISSIPPI SLAVEHOLDING ABOLITIONIST.

Yesterday I met a well dressed man upon the road, and inquired of him if he could recommend me to a comfortable place to pass the night.

"Yes, I can," said he; you stop at John Watson's. He is a real good fellow, and his wife is a nice, tidy woman; he's got a good house, and you'll be as well taken care of there as in any place I know."

"What I am most concerned about is a clean bed," said I.

"Well, you are safe for that, there."

So distinct a recommendation was unusual, and when I reached the house he had described to me, though it was not yet dark, I stopped to solicit entertainment.

In the gallery stood a fine, stalwart man, and a woman who in size and figure matched him well. Some ruddy, fat children were playing on the steps. The man wore a full beard, which is very uncommon in these parts. I rode to a horse-block near the gallery, and asked if I could be accommodated for the night. "Oh, yes, you can stay here if you can get along without anything to eat; we don't have anything to eat but one week."

"You look as if it agreed with you; I reckon I'll try it for one night." "All right, sir, alright. Why, you came from Texas, didn't you? Your rig looks like it," he said, as I dismounted. "Yes, I've just crossed Texas, all the way from the Rio Grande."

"Have you, though? Well, I'll be right glad to hear something of that country." He threw my saddle and bags across the rail of the gallery, and we walked together to the stable.

"I hear that there are a great many Germans in the western part of Texas," he said presently.

"There are a great many; west of the Guadalupe, more Germans than American born."

"Have they got many slaves?"

"No."

"Well, won't they break off and make a free state down there, by-and-by?"

"I should think it not impossible that they might."

"I wish to God they would; I would like right well to go and settle there if it was free from slavery. You see Kansas and all the free states are too far north for me; I was raised in Alabama, and I don't want to move into a colder climate, but I would like to go into a country where they had not got this curse of slavery."

He said this not knowing that I was a northern man; greatly surprised, I asked, "What are your objections to slavery, sir?"

"Objections! The first here," (striking his breast) "I never could bring myself to like it. Well, sir, I know slavery is wrong, and God'll put an end to it. It's bound to come to an end, and when the end does come there'll be woe in the land. And, instead of preparing for it, and trying to make it as slight as possible, we are doing nothing but make it worse and worse. That's the way it appears to me, and I'd rather get out of these parts before it comes. Then I've another objection to it. I don't like to have slaves about me. Now, I tell a nigger to go and feed your horse; I never know if he's done it unless I go and see, and if he didn't know I would go and see, and would whip him if I found he hadn't fed him; would he feed him? He'd let him starve. I've got as good niggers as anybody, but I never care for them; they will lie, and they will steal, and take advantage of me in every way they dare. Of course they will if they are slaves. But lying and stealing are not the worst of it. I've got a family of children, and I don't like to have such degraded beings round my house while they are growing up. I know what the consequences are to children, of growing up among slaves."

I here told him that I was a northern man, and asked if he could safely utter such sentiments among the people of this district, who bore the reputation of being among the most extreme and fanatical devotees of slavery. "I have been told a hundred times I should be killed if I were not more prudent in expressing my opinions, but when it comes to killing, I'm as good as the next man, and they know it. I never came the worst out of a fight yet since I was a boy. I never am afraid to speak what I think to anybody. I don't think I ever shall be."

"Are there many persons here who have as bad an opinion of slavery as you have?"

"I reckon you never saw a conscientious man who had been brought up among slaves who did not think of it pretty much as I do—did you?"

"Yes, I think I have, a good many."

"Ah! self-interest warps men's minds wonderfully; but I don't believe there are many who don't think so sometimes—it's impossible, I know, that they don't."

Were there any others in this neighborhood, I asked, who avowedly hate slavery? He replied that there were a good many mechanics, all the mechanics he knew, who felt slavery to be a great curse to them, and who wanted to see it brought to an end in some way. The competition in which they were constantly made to feel themselves engaged with slave labor was degrading to them, and they felt it to be so. He knew a poor, hard-working man who was lately offered the services of three negroes for six years each if he would let them learn his trade, but he refused the proposal with indignation, saying he would start before he helped a slave to become a mechanic. There was a good deal of talk now among them about getting laws passed to prevent the owners of slaves from having them taught trades, and to prohibit slave mechanics from being hired out. He could go out to-morrow, he supposed, and in the course of a day get two hundred signatures to a paper alleging that slavery was a curse to the people of Mississippi, and praying the legislature to take measures to relieve them of it as soon as practicable. The county contains three times as many slaves as whites.

A Georgia editor has received a basket and the following message from a lady: "Mr. Editor, I send you some Bell pears the best you ever eat."

HEARD SOMETHING DROP.

Once upon a time, 'Julius Caesar,' by investing a 'quarter' in a 'ticket,' was admitted to the darky's seat in a circus, where he saw performed the admirable feat of riding two horses at once. 'Julius Caesar,' then and there felt the first stirrings of ambition, and in mental exaltation he soliloquized to himself 'his nigger kin do dat same, an' he will too.' And straightway he put his resolve into execution. Getting up an old spavined mare and a rather unmanageable mule, 'Julius Caesar' mounted them, with a long heeled foot upon the back of each. 'Julius' was in his glory! His 'trained' animals performed admirably until they came to a large mud hole in the road, when the 'shield' of beyond the capacity of even 'Julius Caesar's' legs to reach. What happened is not very accurately described in history. But not long after the 'spread' of 'Julius,' his master came along and found that 'colored individual' in the puddle, scratching the mud out of his eyes. On being asked how he came to be in such a plight, he could give no rational account of it. All he could tell was, that he was riding the two animals along as nice as could be, when all at once he 'heard something drop,' and that was all he knew about it.

It will be so with Mr. Douglas. Mounted upon his two chargers, he got along very well until one of them 'skied' round the Charleston 'mud hole.' Little Doug is found in a sorry condition, but can give no intelligible account of 'how he came so.' All he remembers distinctly is, that while he was successfully, as he supposed, riding two hobbies at once, they 'spread' beyond the length of his little legs, and he 'heard something drop.'—Penny Telegraph.

HOW ABOUT FINDING FEDERAL OFFICE HOLDERS DOWN SOUTH IF LINCOLN SHOULD BE ELECTED.

A correspondent of the N. Y. Herald, who has been staying with John C. Breckinridge for some time, writes of the marrow of matters:

"The impression entertained by some Northern people and presses that Major Breckinridge is a disunionist, and that his friends aim at a breaking up of the American confederacy, is entirely erroneous, and gross injustice is done Major B. by the circulation of such reports. Some of his warmest and most intimate friends have assured me that even in the event of such a calamity befalling the country as the election of Lincoln, they might be restive, but would not submit to the dissolution of the Union upon any pretext. 'How will you fill your offices in case Lincoln should be elected?' I asked of a strong Breckinridge office-holder in one of the adjoining counties, the other day. 'Oh, there will be no trouble about that, sir; there are plenty of Lincoln men at heart here now, only they don't dare avow themselves.' Some of these percentages have actually begun to consider Lincoln's election a foregone conclusion, and are making their arrangements accordingly. The extreme Southerners will chafe under such a state of things, but that will be all, and the judicious distribution of the fat offices will serve as a soothing salve in many a severe case. I have heard some Kentuckians, strong pro-slavery men, declare that Lincoln's position is not so bad for the slaveholders after all; he would protect slavery where it is; that the present fugitive slave law is all they could ask, and it is only the want of fidelity among some of the States that prevents its execution; and that slavery will only go where soil and climate and the fitness of other things naturally direct it."

DOUGLASSISM AND NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN NEW YORK.

We notice that the Statesman publishes without comment the telegraphic report of the Convention of the Young Democracy (Douglas) of New York, wherein, after passing resolutions indorsing Douglas, Johnson, and Popular Sovereignty, a resolution offered by S. D. Hunt, denouncing the personal liberty bill, and the extension of suffrage to negroes, met so decided an opposition that it was withdrawn. This is equivalent to an indorsement by the Douglasites in New York, of measures which have excited their intensest horror in Ohio. According to the Squatter Democracy of this State, last year, a personal liberty bill was tantamount to treason, and as to negro suffrage—to hit at such a thing was atrocious! Their brethren in New York take an opposite view of the matter. They took down a proposition to protest against these enormities, yet we suppose the Statesman thinks this all right.—State Journal.

MANUMISSION.—Six very fine looking children, the eldest nine years, the youngest about nine months, all girls with the exception of a boy aged five years, were brought into Court with their mother, for the purpose of being emancipated. The mother had some traces of negro blood, the children had none whatever; on the contrary, they were of remarkably fair and delicate complexion, and had the hair and features of the white race. They were the slaves of Mr. Thomas J. Murray, of Lincoln County, Georgia, who has purchased for them a comfortable house and lot on Barr street in this city, as a home. Mr. Stephen Coles had charge of the case in court.

ANOTHER CASE.—The emancipation papers of a negro man, aged twenty-five years, named August, the slave of Louis Massey, of New Orleans, were duly recorded.—Cin. Com. Aug. 10th.

SOUTHERN METHODIST SLAVEHOLDERS.—The presiding elders of the several districts embracing the whole territory of the Baltimore Conference, convened in Staunton, Virginia, on the 1st instant. The design of this meeting was to consider the course most proper to be taken by the membership of the Church in the bounds of the Conference, in view of the action of the General Conference at its late session in Buffalo. That body introduced into the discipline a chapter on slavery, which is very offensive to the Methodists of the Baltimore Conference. For two months past they have been expressing in various ways, their determined opposition to the new chapter; and it is a 'fixed fact' that they will throw off their allegiance to the

body enacting it. The meeting at Staunton was merely to give this meeting of dissent a wise direction. The result of their deliberations, we understand, was the recommendation of a convention, to be composed of one layman for each travelling preacher, to meet at the same time and place as the Annual Conference at its next session. So far as we know, this suggestion meets approval, and will, no doubt result in a concerted movement of withdrawal from the body, whose action is oppressive beyond endurance to Baltimore Conference Methodists.—Washington States.

A LETTER TO WENDELL PHILLIPS.

From the Ashabula Sentinel.

WENDELL PHILLIPS ESQ:
DEAR SIR: I read your animadversion upon Mr. Lincoln, with some interest. The idea which you tacitly advance, that members of Congress hold to, and desire the adoption of all the measures contained in bills which they present, involves the reputation of all who have served in Congress. I do not answer you on behalf of Mr. Lincoln. I speak for the truth of history.

You state your charge as follows:
ABRAHAM LINCOLN, THE SLAVE-HUNTER OF ILLINOIS.—We gibbet another bound to day, side by side with the infamous Mason of Virginia. Mason's slave bill is based on that clause of the United States Constitution which provides for the surrender of slaves escaping from one State into another State of the Union.

The Supreme Court of the United States has decided that the District of Columbia is not a State within the meaning of the Constitution. See *Heppner vs. Ellis*, 2 Cranch, 415. The District of Columbia is not, therefore, included in the terms of the Fugitive Slave clause. Whoever tries to extend the dominion of that clause over the District of Columbia exhibits only his voluntary baseness, can have no pretence of constitutional obligation, out-Masons Mason, and stamps himself a bound of special 'slavery.'

This deed, Wendell Phillips, Republican candidate for President, has done! Here are the facts:

Extract from a bill suggested by Hon. Abraham Lincoln, to the U. S. House of Representatives, January 10, 1849. (See *Congressional Globe*, appendix, 22 Session, 30th Congress, p. 212.)

Section 5. That the municipal authorities of Washington and Georgetown, within their respective jurisdictional limits, are hereby empowered and authorized to provide active and efficient means to arrest and deliver up to their owners ALL FUGITIVE SLAVES escaping into said District.

Observe his proposition: it provides no safeguards, no jury trial; takes no care to prevent free men from being carried off as slaves. In these respects, it is worse than even Mason's bill. The municipal authorities are to 'provide active and efficient means.'

You speak of Abraham Lincoln, as the candidate of the Republican party, for President. He holds that honor in consequence of having avowed his convictions, 'that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their creator with certain inalienable rights; that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed.' I presume you admit him to be honest, that when in power he will maintain this doctrine to the extent of his official authority. With this profession of moral and political faith, he stands before the public. You go back twelve years, find that he then proposed to introduce a bill containing a clause to which you object, and in direct contradiction of his own solemn avowal.

I need not tell you that you intended no misrepresentation. I know you were dictated by a desire to promote the cause of liberty and justice; that in your zeal you overlooked important historical facts, and adopted a course of argument unjust to Mr. Lincoln and to the public.

This remark is fully illustrated by the fact that you speak of the fugitive law of that day as being the one now in force. But you could not have designed to charge Mr. Lincoln with an intention to extend to the District of Columbia, the provisions of a law which was not passed until sixteen months after he ceased to be a member of Congress.

Again, I know that you and every intelligent man will admit that if Mr. Lincoln now holds the doctrines proclaimed by the Republican party, he should be judged by those doctrines, whatever may have been his previous views. Paul was an apostle at Corinth, and at Rome, although he had been a persecutor at Damascus. The consciousness of every man compels him to judge those around him by their present opinions, and not by those which they have discarded.

But you have brought before the public an item of history which should be understood by the people. It is due to truth that those who have labored in the cause of humanity, should understand the part which Mr. Lincoln performed in that closing session of the 30th Congress. To appreciate his action we must take into view some of those surrounding circumstances and facts which give character to his doings.

The Mexican war had closed by our obtaining from Mexico a vast territory, over which the Administration was seeking to extend the curse of human bondage. The free soil organization had been the means of defeating the election of Gen. Cass, and the Democratic party stood humbled before the country, but apparently more devoted to the cause of oppression than it had previously been. The Whig party, though tacitly pledged against the extension of slavery, was not relied upon. Experienced members well understood that when the contest should become serious and slaveholders should threaten, the conservative portion of that party would obey the behest of their Southern masters. Mr. Adams, so long relied upon by the lovers of liberty, had passed to his reward, and no man of his experience was left to guide their councils. Democrats and Whigs united in their efforts to suppress discussion in regard

to the crimes of slavery and the slave trade. I speak not for Mr. Lincoln; I have no authority to do that, but I speak of him as he stands historically connected with that cause which is dear to you and me.

And so far as I have knowledge, he had not up to January 1849 given any public evidence of his adherence to the doctrine which now constitute the basis of the Republican confession of faith. He had been bred among slaveholders, educated in the belief that slavery was just, proper and necessary. He was the only Whig representative from Illinois, and while at home was surrounded by a pro-slavery sentiment but little modified from that of Kentucky. His party was just coming into power, while he was about to retire to private life, precisely at the time when he could have claimed the highest Executive favor that was due his State. He saw a few members standing aloof from the Democratic and Whig organizations, seeking by every honorable means to call attention of the House and country to the crimes of slavery. They were called 'agitators' and the line of demarcation, which separated them from other members was well defined. These men were seeking to inform the country that in the District of Columbia, a Fugitive Slave Law far more barbarous than any that has ever been in force, in our free States was maintained an enactment by which free persons were seized and imprisoned, and after proving their freedom, were compelled to pay expenses, or be sold into slavery. The fugitive slave law of 1793 had become a dead letter upon our statute book, perfectly useless to the slaveholder, and I would that Mr. Lincoln, or any other man had been able to repeal the heathenish enactment in force within the District of Columbia even by extending the act of '93 over it; and permit me also to say that Congress had as much power to legislate for catching slaves in the District of Columbia as within the States. The power to do either was an usurpation; and the small band to whom I refer were endeavoring to call public attention to the fact that our government had by Congressional enactments authorized the commission of revolting crimes, in the District of Columbia, in our Territories, and upon the high seas.

To effect this object, Mr. Palfrey of your State, asked leave to introduce 'a bill repealing all such acts and parts of any and all acts of Congress that sustain slavery or the slave trade in the district of Columbia.' The bill, if a law, would have left every slaveholder in possession of his slaves, and every slaveholder at liberty to pursue his vocation according to that 'popular sovereignty' which our Democratic friends now advocate. But I trust that you do not other man will charge Dr. Palfrey with such intent. His motion, (not the bill) was a blow aimed at that despotism which had held him and his friends in abject silence. He intended the country should understand that the slave trade and slavery in the District of Columbia was to be attacked, exposed, held up to the disgust of mankind; that members of Congress could and ought to speak out to place the subject before the country, and to act against it.

On the 18th of December, your humble servant went farther than Mr. Palfrey or Mr. Lincoln. I asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill granting to the people of the District of Columbia the privilege to express by vote their desire to maintain or abolish slavery and the slave trade within said District. In presenting this bill I had not the most distant idea of passing a law that should leave the slaveholder to determine whether he would hold slaves, or the slaveholder to say whether he would follow his avowed vocation or not. My object was the same which I attributed to Mr. Palfrey, and I determined to make my bill so acceptable upon its face, that members would not object to its introduction. In this I succeeded.

I obtained leave to introduce it. It was formally read a first and second time, and stood upon the table of Congress, when a member from Mississippi, discovered that it gave the slaves the same right to vote that it gave the masters. This fact was announced, and there was a sensation among slaveholders and conservatives, and my poor bill was laid upon the table in double quick time. But my object was obtained.

Now, sir, when you or others shall judge me in the present, or in the future, let your opinions be formed by the whole record, by the surrounding facts and circumstances, by my words, my acts, my votes; but I pray you not to take the bill I then introduced, as expressing my opinions. This is the rule which in past time has been applied to statesmen of all parties, and I desire to be judged by it. Mr. Lincoln has a right to be judged by it.

The next movement on this subject was by our excellent friend Daniel Gott of New York. It was directed against the slave trade in the District of Columbia. He was more fortunate than Mr. Palfrey or myself. The slaveholders had become nervous under the repeated blows given the institution, and some of them appeared desperate. Mr. Gott on introducing his resolution demanded the previous question, that being the only mode by which he could get a vote upon it. To avoid such a vote a motion was made to lay the resolution on the table, when Mr. Venable of North Carolina, addressing Southern members in an undertone called on them to vote against laying it upon the table, and to vote in favor of the previous question, 'so as to make every man North and South show his hand.' If this article should meet the eye of that gentleman I would assure him that to this day I feel grateful for the proposition he made. By the aid of Southern men we obtained a direct vote upon adopting Mr. Gott's resolution, and it was carried. It was an unexpected victory for the time being, but a motion to reconsider was made and the discussion postponed until the 10th of January. On that day Mr. Lincoln had his bill read to the House, and declared his intention to introduce it as an amendment to Mr. Gott's resolution; if the motion to reconsider should succeed. He stated that he had conversed with fifteen of the principle citizens of Washington City who thought that such a proposition would meet with the approval of the people of the District. He did not represent that the bill was satisfactory to those fifteen citizens, much less did he represent it as satisfactory to himself, but he did express the hope that it would meet the approval of the peo-

ple of the District, and that was the apparent object of the bill.

But his conversing with the people of the District, the preparation of his bill, the avowal of his intention to present it, were important. By these acts he took his position with those who were laboring in the cause of humanity. He avowed his intention to strike down slavery and the slave trade in the District, to strike from our statute book the act by which freemen were transformed into slaves; to speak, and act, and vote for the right. He cast aside the shackles of party and took his stand upon principle. You speak of that act with great severity of condemnation. I view it as one of high moral excellence, marking the heroism of the man. He was the only member among the Whigs proper of that session, who broke silence on the subject of those crimes, which through Congressional enactments still continue to disgrace our nation and mankind.

I repeat I am not vindicting Mr. Lincoln. I know not that I speak his views. I only speak of those acts which have given the lovers of liberty confidence in him.

But those acts were ancillary to the exclusion of slavery from California. They were intended to prepare the popular mind for that event. At the period of which I am writing (1849) those friends of freedom who held seats in the House of Representatives were marshalling their forces preparatory to that conflict which was rapidly gathering around them.

Our worthy friend, J. M. Root, had introduced his celebrated resolution directing the committee on Territories to report bills organizing governments in California and New Mexico, excluding slavery therefrom. On that resolution, Mr. Lincoln voted for freedom. The question was of absorbing interest. The advocates of free soil and free men felt their responsibility. The Democratic party were anxious to carry out the design of extending slavery for which Texas had been annexed, and the Mexican war had been waged. The slave power had never been defeated on any important measure. Slaveholders were threatening dissolution of the Union; timid men hesitated, conservatives begged and prayed the advocates of freedom not 'to sever the Union,' the radical Abolitionists cried 'down with the Union,' while wickedness and stupidity combined to charge members of Congress with the alleged political heresies entertained by the friends of Mr. Garrison. Amid these scenes, the friends of the slave in Congress were constrained to keep their eyes upon the battle-field, to see that their ranks were serried and firm. In that hour of freedom's danger Abraham Lincoln was with them. On every call of the year and says the official records show him at his post. Firm, cheerful, and true to his own convictions, he faltered not, but carried out in practice the doctrine which he enunciated by presenting the bill of which you complain. And even when Gen. Taylor and his Cabinet surrendered to what they supposed a necessity, and exerted their influence to induce members of Congress to give way, and accept an amendment to the civil and diplomatic bill organizing a government in California without excluding slavery, Lincoln maintained his position, and with his associates, on that last night of the 30th Congress amid excitement and violence, resisted the influence of the out-going, as well as of the incoming administration, and saved an empire from bondage.

Eleven years of subsequent study, thought and observation, have brought Mr. Lincoln to the satisfactory conclusion that life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness, are gifts of God, constituting the rights of man for the protection of which, Governments are instituted.

In our Territories, in the District of Columbia, and upon the high seas, our Federal Government holds exclusive jurisdiction. There Mr. Lincoln stands pledged by every obligation that can rest upon him, to maintain to the full extent of his moral and official power, these rights which pertain to the human soul. To the fugitive slaves, to the slaves in our Southern States, to the serfs of Russia, to the oppressed throughout the world, he stands pledged to the extent of his moral and political influence, to support the rights which God has given them. I am not aware that any man of any age has based his political faith upon truths more essential. They are the truths which all good men would gladly maintain.

Your friend,
J. R. GIDDINGS.

Jefferson, July 30th, 1860.

LINCOLN ON NEGRO EQUALITY.

The Democracy and Bell-Everette are circulating in Massachusetts the following passages, from the speeches of Mr. Lincoln, as printed in the Joint Debates of Douglas and Lincoln, published by Follett and Foster, of Ohio. The object of the New England Democracy is to show that Mr. Lincoln is not in favor of 'Negro equality.'

"I have said that I do not understand the Declaration to mean that all men were created equal in all respects. Certainly, the negro is not our equal in color—perhaps not in many other respects."—Page 63.

"What next? Free them, and make them socially and politically our equals? My own feelings will not admit of this."—Page 74.

"Our opinion is, that it would be best for all concerned to have the colored population in a State by themselves. In this I agree."—Page 125.

"I will say, that I am not, nor ever have been, in favor of making voters or jurors of negroes, nor of qualifying them to hold office, nor intermarry with whites; and I will say further, in addition to this, that there is a physical difference between the black and white races, which I believe will forever forbid the two races living together on terms of social and political equality."—P. 130, 133.

"I agree with Judge Douglas that he (the negro) is not my equal in many respects, certainly not in color—perhaps not in intellect and moral endowments."—P. 75.

"In that contest I did not at any time say I was in favor of negro suffrage—twice, once substantially, and once expressly, I declared against it."

"I have no purpose to introduce political and social equality between the white and black races."—P. 194.

"I tell him very frankly, I am not in favor of negro citizenship."—P. 157.

"We have been looking over the 'Debates,' and find these extracts to be veritable. Perhaps our Democratic brethren will give them circulation in this part of the world."—Cincinnati Commercial.

THE WAY IT WORKS.

Agreeable to the Constitution, when the returns from the several colleges have been read by the Vice President in the presence of the assembled Congress, and it shall have been ascertained that no candidate has a majority of all the electoral votes, it becomes the duty of the House of Representatives to choose from the three numerically highest names on the list the future President. A quorum of two thirds is required for this purpose, the delegation of each State casting a single vote; and the successful aspirant must have a majority of all the votes. In the present Congress, the delegations as they stand would unquestionably distribute their votes as indicated in the subjoined table:

	Lincoln.	Breckinridge.
Connecticut,	1	1
Indiana,	1	1
Iowa,	1	1
Maine,	1	1
Massachusetts,	1	1
Michigan,	1	1
Minnesota,	1	1
New Hampshire,	1	1
New Jersey,	1	1
New York,	1	1
Ohio,	1	1
Pennsylvania,	1	1
Rhode Island,	1	1
Vermont,	1	1
Wisconsin,	1	1
Total,	15	15

Illinois would vote for Douglas and Tennessee for Bell—the delegation from Arkansas is divided between Douglas and Breckinridge—those from Kentucky, Maryland and North Carolina are equally divided between Bell on the one hand, and a Democrat on the other. The vote in the House would therefore stand thus:

	Lincoln.	Breckinridge.	Equally divided.	Total.
Lincoln,	15	4	0	19
Breckinridge,	12	4	0	16
Douglas,	1	1	0	2
Bell,	1	1	0	2
Total,	33	33	0	66

It is not at all likely that Kansas will be admitted in advance of the election—so that seventeen votes only will be required to elect. It is certain that in the event of a failure to elect by the popular vote, Lincoln will go to the House, and it is almost certain that Breckinridge will also. Whether Douglas or Bell will be the third on the list is doubtful; but only one of the two can in any event be voted for.

Lincoln will lack but two votes of an election; while Breckinridge will lack five, and either Hall or Douglas will lack 16. It is obvious that neither of the latter could expect the whole body either of the Republicans or of the Democrats to come to his support, except under very extraordinary circumstances, and probably they would not do it in any contingency. The choice will be practically between the other two; if one of them is not elected we shall have no President—but the question will go to the Senate, and that body will undoubtedly choose Lane to be the acting President for the next four years. The certainty of this result, in the contingency supposed, will have a great influence upon the opponents of the Democracy in the House. We think it not impossible that, as a last resort, to prevent the election of Lane, some of the Democrats on the Illinois delegation might join the Republicans, and give the vote of that State to Lincoln—leaving him only one short of an election. Where he could get that one, it is not easy to see. Tennessee has seven Americans and three Democrats of her delegation; but scarcely any contingency can be foreseen in which her vote could be given to a Republican candidate. Kentucky has five Americans and five Democrats, and the chance of her voting for Lincoln is not greater. Maryland has three of each, H. Winter Davis, J. M. Harris, and E. H. Webster, being the three Americans—and North Carolina has four of each upon her delegation. It is not easy to imagine any contingency in which either of these States would vote for a Republican.

The chances for Breckinridge to get the five votes he would need are still smaller. Arkansas is the only one of the four tied States that would vote for him, unless possibly North Carolina might do so. But he would still lack three votes, and nothing short of downright purchase of some one American member on each of the delegations from Kentucky and Maryland, and of several on the Tennessee delegation, could possibly secure them for him.

It is clear, therefore, that if the election goes into the House, Lincoln's chances are decidedly better than those of any other candidate. And it is altogether probable that no one could be elected, and that the struggle would be carried on with intense and continually increasing animosity, until the 4th of March.—New York Times.

'WOODMAN SPARE THAT TREE!'

We perceive it is proposed to nominate for Congress, in New York, Gen. George P. Morris, so well known as one of the editors of the Home Journal. As an interesting French contemporary remarks, perhaps the best known production of the gallant and accomplished editor is that of which the title is given above. In case of his nomination, it occurs to us that the chances in question might be used in striking effect as an electioneering article against the Republican party—thus showing the natural opposition between politics and poetry! The propagation of the verses against the ferocious woodman has undoubtedly affected the hearts of many thousands. Is it possible that human nature is so changed that its sympathetic emotions are to be now touched by a reputation actually derived from a political party—thus showing the natural opposition between politics and poetry! The propagation of the verses against the ferocious woodman has undoubtedly affected the hearts of many thousands. 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