Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.

T. A. PLANTS, Editor. "Independent in All Things----Neutral in Nothing." T. A. PLANTS, A. E. McLAUGHLIN, Publishers.

VOLUME III. POMEROY, MEIGS COUNTY, OHIO, FRIDAY, OCTOBER 19, 1860. NUMBER 41

Business Cards.

T. A. PLANTS. L. PAINE.
PLANTS & PAINE,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law, Pomeroy, O. Office in Edward's Building.

S. A. BURNAP. P. B. STANBERY.
BURNAP & STANBERY,
Attorneys and Counselors at Law. Particular attention paid to the collection of claims. Office on Front street, at the head of Steamboat Landing, a few doors east of the Gibson House Pomeroy, O. 2-38-1y

SIMPSON & LASLEY,
Attorneys & Counselors at Law, and general collecting agents, Pomeroy, O. Office in the Court House. 2-5-1y

I. S. KNOWLES. C. H. GROSVENOR.
KNOWLES & GROSVENOR,
Attorneys at Law, Athens, Athens County, O., will attend the several Courts of Meigs County, on the first day of each term. Office at the "Gibson House." 2-16-1y

MARTIN HAYS,
Attorney-at-Law, Harrisonville, Meigs Co., O., ...ly attend to all business that may will promp... care, in the several State be entrusted to h... U. S. Court for the Courts of Ohio, and in the ... of Ohio. 3-3
Northern and Southern Districts

W. R. GOLDEN. L. S. TOWNSEND.
GOLDEN & TOWNSEND.
Attorneys at Law. W. R. Golden's Office in Athens, O., and L. S. Townsend's in Pageville, Meigs Co., O. Prompt attention given to the collection of claims, and other business entrusted to them. 2-46-1y

PETER LAMBRECHT,
Watchmaker & Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Articles, Court street, below the new Banking House, Pomeroy. Watches, Clocks and Jewelry carefully repaired on short notice. 1-1

W. A. AICHER,
Watchmaker and Jeweler, and wholesale and retail dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Fancy Goods, Front street, below the "Remington House," Pomeroy. Particular attention paid to repairing all articles in my line. 1-1

T. WHITESIDE,
Manufacturer of Boats and Shoes, three doors above stone bridge. The best of work, for Ladies and Gentlemen, made to order.

McQUIGG & SMITH,
Leather Dealers and Finders, Court street, three doors below the Bank, and opposite Branch's Store, Pomeroy, O.

SUGAR RUN SALT COMPANY.
Salt twenty-five cents per bushel. Office near the Furnace. [1-1] C. GRANT, Agent.

POMEROY SALT COMPANY.
Salt twenty-five cents per bushel. 1-1

DARNEY SALT COMPANY,
Coalport. Salt twenty-five cents per bushel for country trade. G. W. COOPER, Sec'y.

ISAAC FALLER,
Clothier, Grocer and Dry Goods Dealer, first store above C. E. Donnally's, near the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, O. Country Merchants are respectfully requested to call and examine my stock of Groceries, as I am confident that I cannot be undersold. 1-23

F. LYMAN,
Painter and Glazier, back room of P. Lambrecht's Jewelry Store, west side Court street, Pomeroy, O. 1-1

JOHN EISELSTIN,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer, Front street, three doors below Court, Pomeroy, will execute all work entrusted to his care with neatness and dispatch Saddles gotten up in the neatest style. 1-22

M. BLAETNER,
Carriage & Wagon Manufacturer, Front street, first corner below the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, O. All articles in his line of business manufactured at reasonable rates, and they are especially recommended for durability. 2-5-1y

F. E. HUMPHREY,
Blacksmith, back of the Bank Building, Pomeroy, O. Farming Tools, Shovel Plows, Mattocks, Hoes, &c., on hand and made to order. Horse Shoeing and all kinds of Job Work done to order Jan. 3.—3-1

RICHD. STEWARD. JOHN P. GILLILAN
STEWARD & GILLILAN.
This firm have located in the old stand of B. F. Stivers, on Front Street, a few doors below Nye's Saw-Mill. Horse-shoeing, Ironing Wagons and Buggies, and all kinds of jobbing work done in a satisfactory manner, at moderate rates. [3-31-1y.]

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
M. A. Hudson, Proprietor, (formerly occupied by M. A. Webster,) one square below the Rolling Mill, Pomeroy, O. By endeavors to accommodate both man and beast in the best manner, Mr. Hudson hopes to receive a constantly increasing patronage. 2-5-1y

PILCHER HOUSE,
Racine, Ohio. This new and commodious building has recently been furnished in the best style, for the purpose of entertaining the public travel. The undersigned will use every exertion to make his guests comfortable, and respectfully solicits a liberal patronage.
April 10, '60.—15-5m R. H. PILCHER.

S. W. ROSS,
Painter, Glazier, and Paper Hanger, Pomeroy. Paper put on at from 12½ to 15 c'ts per bolt, according to quality. Orders left at *Telegraph* Printing Office promptly attended to. 17-2m

WM. RUST,
Tailor, Front street, a few doors west of Court, Pomeroy, O. Men and Boy's clothes made to order; also, cutting done. As I have a No. 1 sewing machine, my facilities for doing work are complete. [3-26-1y]

FRANK COOPER,
Stone Mason & Bricklayer. Residence in John Lance's Building, near the Catholic Church. Dressed and Rubble stone work executed in the best manner; also, Bricklaying Cementing, &c., done at reasonable prices. Work warranted. [3-24-1y]

A. KOHL,
Dealer in and Manufacturer of Umbrellas. He holds himself in readiness to make Umbrellas to order, or repair old ones in the most substantial manner He will also buy worn-out Umbrellas at liberal prices. Shop on Linn street, north of Smith's Shoe Store.
He would also inform the public that he prepares a SALVE, which he will warrant equal to any in use, for the cure of Felons, Catarrhs, Burns, Bruises, Sprains, Cuts, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Rheumatism, White Swellings, and many other diseases of the kind. Price, 25 cents per Box. Jan. 3, 1860.—3-1tf-

THOS. H. DAWSON
Holds himself in readiness to repair Accordeons and Flutinas. Keys inserted, and instruments put in good order. Charges moderate. By leaving orders at George Loachim's Store, a few doors above Donnally's, they will receive prompt attention. [3-30-tf]

☞To Teachers.—The Board of School Examiners for Meigs County will meet on the first Saturday of each month, at the Court House, in Pomeroy, for the examination of Teachers.
Examination to commence at 10 o'clock A. M., and continue till 4½ P. M.
☞No Teacher need apply at such examination who has a certificate valid for three months from the date of said application.
By order of the Board.
Jan. 1860. H. C. WATERMAN, Clerk.

JOHN ELBEN, M. D.,
HOMŒOPATHIST, AND HYDROPATHIST, tenders his professional services to the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity.
OFFICE, in John Geyer's Building, (formerly Jacob Neitzling's,) on Sycamore street, nearly opposite Lowry's Tin Shop, Pomeroy, O.
OFFICE HOURS—Till 9 o'clock A. M.; from 1 to 3 o'clock, and from 7 to 8 o'clock P. M.
Office Prescriptions, from 25 cents upward, for cash. June 2, '57.—tf

HIRAM G. DANIEL. WM. P. RATHBURN.
DANIEL & RATHBURN,
BANKERS,
BANK BLOCK, Pomeroy, O.
Collections made and promptly remitted; Business paper discounted; buy and sell Exchange, Gold and Silver Coin, Uncurrent Money Land Warrants, &c.
FOREIGN EXCHANGE
For sale in sums to suit. We are prepared to draw direct on London, Liverpool, Swansea, Glasgow, Dublin, Belfast, Paris, Amsterdam, Baden-Baden, and other cities in Europe. Also, Australia.
Money Inheritances collected in every part of Europe.
Money received on deposit, and interest allowed on time deposits, at rate agreed upon.
Jan. 17.—2-3-1y

GEORGE HUTTEL,
Merchant Tailor and Clothier.
THE old customers of this house will please bear in mind that I am still manufacturing clothing to order, in my new building, on Court street, 2 doors from Front, Pomeroy, Ohio. My facilities for getting up work is excellent, and I warrant it to be made according to order.
READY-MADE CLOTHING
Kept constantly on hand. Gent's Furnishing Goods, Cravats, Shirts, Collars, Gloves, &c., &c., in good supply, and I take pleasure in informing my friends that I will shortly have an increased stock.
Thankful for your former liberal patronage, I hope to be able to offer inducements for its continuance. GEO. HUTTEL.
Jan. 3, 1860.—3-1-tf

J. S. COPES. HARLOW J. PHELPS.
COPES & PHELPS
COMMISSION MERCHANTS,
NO. 74 CAMP STREET,
New Orleans, La.
Particular attention given to the purchase of
Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Rice,
&c., and to the sale of Western Produce.
REFER TO
Hon. V. B. HORTON, Pomeroy, O.
Messrs. DANIEL & RATHBURN, Bankers, Pomeroy, Ohio.
" A. W. BUSKIRK, Esq., Portsmouth, O.
" GAYLORD, SON & Co., Cincinnati, O.
" MILLER, WINGATE & Co., Louisville, Ky. [July 17, 1860.—28 1y]

COALRIDGE MILL
THE SUBSCRIBER DESIRES TO INFORM the Wheat-growers of Meigs and adjoining counties, that he will give, in exchange for one bushel of good, clean Wheat, 42 pounds of Flour.
Persons wishing large lots of Flour made, can have it manufactured at 40 cents per brl.; offal to go to the owner of the Wheat.
Persons residing between Parkersburg and Gallipolis, by sending five bushels of good clean Wheat, I will give one barrel of Flour, pay the freight on the same both ways, they finding the barrel.
W. C. WILLIAMSON
July 26, '59.—30-tf

J. B. HAMPTON,

MANUFACTURER
SOUTH-EAST CORNER OF COURT AND Back streets, opposite the new Bank Building, Pomeroy, O. June 21, '59.—23-1y

MONTGOMERY & HOADLEY,
STEAMBOAT AGENTS,
Forwarding and Commission Merchants,
WHARF-BOAT, POMEROY, O
Keep constantly on hand
LIME, PLASTER PARIS, CEMENT, &c.
WE respectfully request builders, and others in need of the above articles, to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere, as we are confident we can supply you as cheaply as any other dealer.
April 16, '60.—15 3m.

SOAP AND CANDLE MANUFACTORY.
THE SUBSCRIBER HAS THE PLEASURE to announce to the citizens of Pomeroy and vicinity, that he has opened a shop on Sugar Run, near the Tannery, where he will manufacture, and keep constantly on hand, any article in his line of business; and we feel assured that we can give satisfaction to all who may favor us with a call.
N. B.—All orders attended to as soon as possible. DAVID GEYER.
Pomeroy, 1-1.—tf

A. G. CROWLEY & CO.,
WILL HEREAFTER CARRY ON THE Carpenter and Joiner business; Doors, Sash, Blinds, &c., executed to order. From long experience in business, we feel confident of giving perfect satisfaction in all orders entrusted to our care. For past patronage our thanks are due the public, and we respectfully ask a continuance of their favors. The Mill is a few doors above Williamson's Flouring Mill. 1-16-tf

L. D. MOORE,
Saddle, Harness and Trunk Manufacturer, Middleport, O.
KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND will manufacture to order, all of the various articles usually manufactured in such establishments. He calls particular attention to his Harness making, and "defies the world" on fancy mounted double or single Harness. Do not fail to give me a call, in my shop on Rutland street, at the head of First street, in Holt's Building, up stairs. Cash paid for all kinds of Hides, Skins, &c., at the highest market price.
June 21, '59.—25-1y

The Cheapest Store in Town!
Corner Front and Sycamore Streets,
POMEROY, OHIO.
SIMON SILVERMAN,
Wholesale and retail Dealer in
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
HATS, CAPS & NOTIONS,
CLOTHING, DRY GOODS,
AND GROCERIES,
Invites the public to his splendid stock, which he has recently received. It is unnecessary to particularize, but I will say, that my stock is well selected and will be sold at prices unequalled. Jan. 24, 1860—1-4-tf.

SAW & PLANING MILL.
DAVIS & BRO., Mason City, Va., DEALERS in Lumber in the rough, and Manufacturers of Flooring, Ceiling and Weatherboarding. Planing of all kinds done, and lumber sawed to order; also keep constantly on hand Sash, Doors, Blinds, Lath and Shingles. Our cash prices for dressed Lumber are as follows:

Yellow Pine Flooring per thousand	$36 00
White " " "	22 50
Ceiling " " "	20 00
Weatherboarding per hundred feet	1 25

All orders addressed to Pomeroy P. O. will receive prompt attention. [may 15, '60.—19-1y

IRON FENCING AND PORTICOES
CAN BE PROCURED IN IRONTON AT as low prices, in as great variety, and of as good material as any place in the West.
T. S. KIRKER Ironton, Ohio.
Nov. 15, 59.—46-1y

Pomeroy Weekly Telegraph.
PUBLISHED BY
T. A. PLANTS & CO.
Office in first story of "Edwards' Block," near the "Sugar Run Stone Bridge," Pomeroy, Ohio.
All Business of the Firm Transacted by
A. E. McLAUGHLIN, Business Manager.
To whom all applications for Subscription, Advertising and Job Work should be made, at the office.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

In advance	$1.50
If paid within the year	2.00
If not paid within the year	2.50

☞No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, except at the option of the publishers.

RATES OF ADVERTISING

TIME	1w	2w	3w	4w	6w	3m	6m	1y
One square 2 lines	1 00	1 50	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	6 00	8 00
Two squares	2 00	2 50	3 00	4 00	5 00	7 00	11 00	14 00
One-fourth column	5 00	7 00	9 00	12 00	19 50	15 00	20 00	30 00
One-half column	7 50	9 00	12 00	16 00	20 00	30 00	35 00	75 00
Three-fourths do	10 00	12 00	15 00	20 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	45 00
One column	12 00	15 00	18 00	25 00	30 00	35 00	40 00	60 00

Legal advertisements charged at rates allowed by law, from which 15 per cent. will be deducted for advance payment.
Casual or transient advertisements must be paid for in advance.
Advertisements not having the number of insertions marked on copy, will be continued until forbid, and charged accordingly.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.

1. Subscribers who do not give express notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.
2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers can continue to send them until all arrearages are paid.
3. If subscribers neglect or refuse to take their papers from the office to which they are directed, they are held responsible till they settle their bill, and order the paper discontinued.
4. If any subscriber removes to another place without informing the publisher, and their paper is sent to the former direction, the subscriber is held responsible.
5. The courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is prima facie evidence of intentional fraud.

TELEGRAPH JOB OFFICE
In connection with our Newspaper Establishment, we have a complete Job Office. We are therefore prepared to execute
PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL JOB WORK,
Such as Posters, Programmes, Bills of Lading, Bill Heads, Business and Visiting Cards, Blanks, &c. at
City Prices.
We call the special attention of this community to the above proposition, and desire an investigation of our work and prices.
T. A. PLANTS & Co.

MARBLE WORKS
THE undersigned would respectfully announce that he has become the proprietor of the "Premium Marble Works," of Racine, and will continue the business under the supervision of Mr. J. L. Waliar, at Racine, with a branch at the house formerly occupied by Judge Irvin as a law office, at the west end of Sugar Run Bridge, in Pomeroy. By a prompt attention to business and the production of superior work, he intends to merit, and hopes to receive, a liberal patronage from the citizens of Meigs and adjoining counties. Call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere. J. V. MITH.
Sept. 7, 1860.—35-tf

ALFRED NESMITH,
(Late of the Firm of Stevenson, Bowen & Nesmith,)
NOW WITH
M. WILLIAMSON, & CO.
Wholesale Dealers and Jobbers in
DRY GOODS,
425 Market & 414 Commerce Sts.
M. WILLIAMSON, O. H. WILSON, S. M. ANDERSON, H. C. POTTER, } Bet. 4th & 5th North sid
PHILADELPHIA.
March 1, '59.

CHOICE CLOTHING.
Z. L. FISNER
HAS just received a fine lot of
MEN AND BOY'S CLOTHING,
Consisting of Dress, Business and Overcoats, of the latest styles and of every quality. Pants, Vests, Shirts, Cravats, &c., on hand, at prices that cannot fail to suit, either at wholesale or retail.
Store under the "Gibson House," Pomeroy, O.
Sept. 28, 1860.—38-6m

JACOB RUMSEY. GEO. A. RUMSEY
JAMES M. RUMSEY,
WHOLESALE DEALER IN
Foreign & Domestic Dry Goods,
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Hosiery,
Gloves & Notions;
ALSO, CARPETS, OIL CLOTH AND UMBRELLAS.
SECOND STREET, Near Market,
3-32-1y *Portsmouth, Ohio.*

LANDS FOR SALE.
THE undersigned offers FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, and in lots to suit purchasers, all the lands in Meigs county, and adjoining counties, belonging to the estate of Nahum Ward, late of Marietta, Ohio, deceased.—Title indisputable. WM. S. WARD,
Executor on the estate of
Marietta, O., May 30, '60.—23 NAHUM WARD.

OHIO STATE AND UNION LAW COLLEGE
LOCATED AT CLEVELAND, O.
SESSIONS commence on the 25th day of August, 15th day of December and 7th day of April. Students may enter at any term with equal profit. The College is authorized to confer all degrees. Upon graduating, students receive the degree of Bachelor of Laws, and may be admitted to practice without further examination. For Circular, address
Dec. 6, 1859.—49-1y M. A. KING.

WOOL CARDING,
AT THE
RACINE WOOLEN FACTORY.
HAVING put in new machinery, we are prepared to do Wool Carding at 4 cents per pound.
All work warranted, where the wool is clean. Wool or Lard taken in pay for work.
July 3, 1860.—26-tf THOS. EGAN.

APPRENTICES.
THOSE wishing to take boys or girls at any age from infancy to 14 years, to live with them till of legal age, would be doing a public benefit by making known their wishes to Mr. Scott, Superintendent of the Infirmary, near Chester, or to either of the Infirmary Directors.
Feb. 7, '60.—tf. M. BOSWORTH.

A. SEEBOHM,
DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY,
DEALER IN OILS, PAINTS, BRUSHES, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, Perfumery, and Fancy Articles,
Front Street, Pomeroy, Ohio.
Prescriptions carefully put up. Jan. 9.—2-2.

REMINGTON HOUSE.
F. B. RIHELDARFER, **Proprietor,**
At the head of Steamboat Landing,
Front Street, Pomeroy, Ohio.

Poetry.

STRANGERS YET.

BY R. MONCTON MILNES.

Strangers yet!
After years of life together,
After fair and stormy weather,
After travel in fair lands,
After touch of wedded hands—
Why thus joined? why ever met?
If they must be strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
After childhood's winning ways,
After care, and blame, and praise,
Counsel asked, and wisdom given,
After mutual prayers to Heaven,
Child and parent scarce regret
When they part—are strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
After strife for common ends,
After title of old friends,
After passion fierce and tender,
After cheerful self-surrender,
Heart may beat and eyes be wet,
And the souls be strangers yet.

Strangers yet!
Strange and bitter thought to scan
All the loneliness of man!
Nature, by magnetic laws,
Circle unto circle draws;
Circles only touch when met,
Never mingle—strangers yet!

Strangers yet!
Will it evermore be thus—
Spirits still impervious?
Shall we ever fairly stand
Soul to soul, as hand to hand?
Are the bounds eternal set
To retain us strangers yet?

Strangers yet!
Tell not love it must aspire
Unto something other—higher:
God himself were loved the best,
Were man's sympathies at rest;
Rest above the strain and fret
Of the world of strangers yet!
Strangers yet!

From the Keokuk Gate City, Sept. 28.

Letter from Judge Bates.

ANOTHER ABLE AND POWERFUL REVIEW OF THE POLITICS OF THE DAY.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 15, 1860.

To the Republican Committee of Keokuk, Iowa, Messrs. J. N. Rankin, Wm. S. McGavic, J. B. Howell, Geo. W. McCrary, and John N. Noble:

SIRS: A few days ago, I had the honor to receive your letter of Sept. 3, informing me that a mass meeting of Republicans of Iowa, Illinois, and Missouri is expected to be held at Keokuk, on the 10th day of October next, and inviting me in urgent terms to be with you on that occasion, and "address the multitude," which you expect to be very large.

I thank you, gentlemen, for this mark of your respect, but beg you to excuse my non-attendance.

The simple truth is that I cannot afford to attend. I answer you as I have already answered many others, that I am under a necessity to return to my professional labors which for more than a year have been too much interrupted by the excitement of politics. I was unwillingly drawn into the discussion of public affairs without any wish or intention to take an active part in the canvass for the Presidency.

In so far as I may be thought able to exercise any popular influence, I suppose the work is already done.

Five letters of mine, bearing upon the subject, are already in print and before the public. Those letters, as far as they go, express my opinions of men and measures, in all sincerity.

I stand by the doctrines which they declare, and when they fall (if fall they must), I am willing to fall with them. I never was willing to make the question of Negro Slavery in the Territories, and, consequently, the Government of the Territories themselves, the dominant question of the country, overriding and swallowing up every consideration of popular interest, national policy, and constitutional law.

But the Democratic party would have it so. It has pertinaciously agitated the Slavery question, in its most dangerous form, by using all the means in its power to acquire tropical countries, with their mixed and ungovernable people, for the sole purpose of turning them into Slave States.

It wantonly repealed the Missouri Compromise, which had been the bond of peace for the third of a century; and it destroyed the compromise of 1850, under which the nation rested in quietness and peace. It did all it could to pass the wicked Lecompton bill, and did actually pass the despicable English bill; and foiled in these dishonest measures, it still keeps Kansas out of the Union, for the apparent purpose of suppressing its vote in the pending Presidential election. It labors to establish as sound doctrine, in law and politics, the monstrous heresy, that the Constitution of the United States establishes Slavery in all our Territories, and keeps it there beyond the reach of all human power as long as the country remains in a Territorial condition, and a large portion of that country, including Kansas and Nebraska, has remained in that condition for more than half a century. It assails, with violence, the freedom of speech and the press, and violates the sanctity of the Post-office, because it is either conscious of guilt, and therefore afraid to face the truth, or is too timid and weak to meet and put down error and falsehood.

It has not learned what Jefferson taught—"error may be safely tolerated when truth is left free to combat it." But, in blind zeal for the defense of opinions and ideas, in themselves indefensible, it strikes boldly at those fundamental rights upon which all our hopes of civil and religious liberty are based—free opinion, free speech, free locomotion, and a free press.

I have long believed that a party whose character is masked by so many disqualifying voices is unfit to rule a free people; and, therefore it was my earnest wish to see all the elements of opposition brought into harmonious action for its overthrow, by the election to the Presidency of some safe and patriotic man, untainted with the habitual vices of that dangerous party.

My efforts in that direction have not only been unsuccessful, but a result exactly opposite is now sought to be brought about by combining the most opposite and hostile parties and factions for the avowed purpose of defeating Mr. Lincoln's election—not for selecting any other man by the people, for that, under existing circumstances, is hardly possible. This scheme to defeat Lincoln but elect nobody, seems to be based upon a principle entirely new in American politics, though well understood in American trade.

It is a principle of a joint stock company, in which each subscriber (in case there is any profit in the adventure), is to draw a dividend in proportion to his stock in trade.

Thus, in the political company lately formed in the great commercial State of New York (and it is rumored that there are other like companies in other States,) the stock of which is divided into thirty-five shares, it has been publicly gazetted that Mr. Douglas owns fifteen shares, and Messrs. Bell and Breckinridge ten shares each; and of course, by all the laws of honest trade, the division of the profits, if any must, be in that ratio.—But it may be well doubted whether there will be any profits to divide. It is far more likely that the concern will have to "go into liquidation" before the middle of November.

The scheme, indeed, is attractive, by its novelty and boldness, and is characteristic of the daring enterprise of our trading people; but then, the stockholders are such inveterate enemies and are so justly suspicious of each other, that it is hardly possible for the affairs of the Company to be managed with prudence and success. Besides, the people with whom the new Company must deal, in all probability, prefer to transact their political business with some firm of longer standing and a better reputation for candor and liberality.—But to be serious.

This combination of opposite and hostile parties, not to elect any man to the Presidency, but avowedly to defeat an election *by the people*, is factious and dangerous. On the face of it, it proclaims a distrust of the people, and a desire to withdraw the great question from the body of the nation and refer it for decision to a small number of men—the House of Representatives—all of whom are open to all of the appliances of political speculators who will have ample opportunities to work upon their hopes and fears, the ambition and their interest.

If the traders succeed in defeating an election by the people, it is more than probable that in view of the present array of parties in Congress the House of Representatives will also fail to make an election, and then the Senate must choose a Vice-President from the two highest on the list voted for by the electors; and the person so chosen will become President of the United States, and what sort of a President? A Constitutional President, I admit, and, therefore, to be quietly submitted to, but a President that no citizen, in voting for electors, ever thought of as President, and yet the parties which bargain and contrive, and labor to compass this result, all profess to be great friends of the people, and firm believers in their virtue and their capacity to choose a President, in the way of the Constitution, wisely and well; still, they are doing their worst to take the election, in fact, from the people and give it to the Senate.—And why give it to the Senate just now? Because *just now* the Democratic party is in a sinking condition, and already below the hope of electing a President by popular vote. But if this new scheme can be made to work successfully, then the Senate (which unfortunately has still a Democratic majority) may force upon the country a Democratic President in spite of the people.

Thus it seems to me plain, whatever mask this intrigue may assume before the public, that the real design of it, and the probable effect of its success, will be to re-establish the now broken and defeated Democratic party, and make it stronger than ever by the absorption of most if not all the elements of the new coalition. It is easy to understand the Democratic party, for its history is before the world; and its present division into factions, ostensibly upon a particular principle, but really upon particular men, has not changed its doctrines, nor improved its character. But it is not so easy to understand the Consitutional Union party, because it is a new party, without any history, and without any pledge, in case of its success, to support any particular line of governmental policy. It contains undoubtedly many excellent men whose private opinions are known and respected, but as a party, it leaves itself by design, perfectly free to do whatsoever it pleases, and unite with whomsoever it pleases, when it comes into power.

It pledges itself to nothing, but to support the Constitution, the Union and the laws, and that, every honest citizen of every party, knows to be a common duty. Every President, of whatever party, must begin his official life by swearing that he will preserve, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States," and that Constitution makes it his especial duty to "take care that the laws be faithfully executed." As a party then there is nothing to distinguish it from any other party.

Once in power, it may carry out the views of policy entertained by the "hottest" Democrat of the South, or "blackest" Republican of the North, free from any charge of inconsistency or breach of plighted faith. Any party, I think, in order to grow in strength and to become useful to the country, must needs have some distinguishing characteristic of its own. Without some such nucleus of attraction and bond of union, no party can long survive.

And in this instance, the process of disintegration seems already to have begun; for in New-York the "American party" has lately held its own separate State Council, and in Virginia meetings of the people have been held (warmly supporting Mr. Bell) in the time-honored name of "Whigs"—thus in both these great States ignoring the new party, and resuming their former party names and positions. I shall draw no parallel, much less contrast between Messrs. Lincoln and Bell, for, in sincerity, I entertain a high opinion of them both. In the general Administration of the Government, I could trust either of them, for they are both men of knowledge and experience and old Whigs; and the only point of marked difference between them that I know of, is found in their widely divergent opinions in regard to Slavery in the Territories, and the power of Congress over it there. Mr. Bell, I understand, believes that the Constitution carries slavery into all the Territories. If that opinion be well founded, then of course it is the duty of Congress to protect slavery there; for it were absurd to say that there is or can be any *constitutional* right which the Government is not bound to protect.

Mr. Lincoln, on the contrary, believes (and in that I agree with him) that the Constitution does not carry slavery into the Territories, and that, in the absence of local law upon the subject, no man has or can have a *constitutional* right to hold slaves in a Territory, or to call upon the General Government to protect his slave property there. Here lies the main difference, if not the only important difference between the opinions of Lincoln and Bell. In other things, as far as I know, they substantially agree. But in that difference is found the pivot of the Republican party, the very hinge on which it hangs.

Your enemies, possibly for lack of substantive matter to charge against you, assail you with reproachful adjectives. They call you *Black* Republicans, and in one view there may be some sense in the epithet, for it cannot be denied that you are strongly opposed to the admission of *black* (slaves) into the Territories, and firmly resolved to reserve, if you can, the virgin lands, to be settled and cultivated and made valuable by the free white voluntary labor of American citizens, and thus build up communities of white people—free, equal, and intelligent. But I think the Democrats better entitled than you are to the black adjective, for your claim is negative only, as you insist upon excluding the *blacks* from all our free Territories, and show a decided unwillingness to be associated with them in your farming labors: while the claim of the Democrats is affirmative, and is proven by their constant efforts to establish the right of the blacks to go along with the whites into the Territories, and by the urgent desire of many of that party to augment the number of the *blacks*, by fresh importations from Africa.

In regard to the Government and economic view of the case, an eminent Southern statesman has tersely said that "Capital ought to own its labor."—Certainly it ought and does, whenever it is able and willing to buy its labor by paying honest wages for honest work.

But I cannot see any greater necessity for capital employed in farming to own the men who do the labor than for the capital employed in building houses to own the carpenters and masons who erect them. But if I am wrong in this, and the dogma be really a true maxim, as applied to the laborers, still I think there is another aphorism quite as true and far more beneficient, especially in a country, that is, *Labor ought to own its Land.*

The main objections urged against the election of Mr. Lincoln are not directed against him personally, for it is only a just tribute to his personal character, that no one imputes to him evil designs against the country, nor imagines that when he becomes President he will attempt any great wrong to the nation, or any section of it. But coming tacticians suggest, and some timid patriots fear, that certain truculent politicians in the South will seize upon Lincoln's election as a pretext for rising rebellion to put down a Presdent constitutionally and lawfully chosen.

If you have any such idle fears, I beg you to dismiss them at once, lest they lead you to the gross injustice of imputing to the Southern States, or even to the body of Southern Democrats, the purpose to commit a crime at once so wicked and so foolish.

We all know that there are in the South a few conceited egotists, who, whenever they find the votes and the arguments all against them, appeal to our fears, by threats of indefinite mischief, hoping to win a triumph over justice, reason, and the public will, by sheer bullying.

I tell you, my friends, that the Southern people are not guilty of that wicked crime and stupid folly they know, as well as we can tell them that armed resistence to a lawfully chosen President is treason; they know that a government that has not the power and the will to protect itself and enforce the laws is a poor, contemptible government; and *they especially* need a government strong enough to protect all its people. They know that armed resistence to a lawful President is but the beginning of civil war; and civil war, as our people are now divided, would be sure to run into social war; that is, a war in States, counties, neighborhoods, and then what human power could prevent the horrors of a servile war. However much I may differ from many of our Southern brethren upon certain points of governmental policy, I rely upon their wisdom and patriotism to put down the few desperadoes among them; and thus prevent the initial crime which, if allowed to be successfully committed, would imperil the world's last hope of Republican Freedom, and would not fail to draw in its train the complicated horrors of civil, social and servile war.

I rely, I say, confidently upon the virtue and patriotism of the Southern people; but even if these were wanting I would still rely upon their plain reason and common sense, for none but mad men would teach their slaves, by their own bad example, how to rise, in bloody rebellion against lawful authority.

Knowing our earnest devotion to the Union, and our willingness to make great sacrifices to preserve it, the plan of intimidation is still pursued and appeals are still made to our fears, and men do it who ought to know better; but acting upon the maxim of moral philosophy, as taught in the Court of King Charles the Second, they assume as true that:

"Most men are cowards; all men should be knaves, and all the subject matter of debate. Is, only who's the knave of the first rate."

And they act as if they expected us to believe, upon their interested testimony, two very false and debasing propositions. First, that if Lincoln is elected, there will be rebellion in the South, and second, that our Government is so weak and cowardly that it cannot maintain itself and execute the laws—and all this is done as a clever trick, to frighten Lincoln men from the conclusion of their own judgment and conscience, and drive them to vote for some other candidate to whose support they could never be brought by any motive more respectable than Fear, at best, even when genuine and honest, is a debasing passion, and makes men do a great many mean things, which when the fit is off they are ashamed of. But fear, unreal and feigned, stimulated only as a cover and excuse for some mean action, is despicably vile. Hypocrisy, even when it pretends to be virtuous and brave, is bad enough, but the hypocrisy of fear and cowardice is the last poor artifice of conscious imbecility. You suggest in your letter that there may be a class of men who really desire the election of Mr. Lincoln, but are deterred from his support by fear—the fear that passionate and unjust men will impute to them bad motives—the vague fear engendered in weak minds by the persistent slanders against Mr. Lincoln, imputing to him not bad acts nor bad professions, but secret bad intentions, at war with his acts and professions and with the tenor of his life; and you seem to think that my views of the subject might be helpful to such men. I doubt it; for I have little sympathy with men who lack the moral courage to act out the honest conclusions of their own minds. I advise every man, however, to do what I try to do myself—carefully make up his mind which of the candidates, under all the circumstances, he would rather have for his President, and then frankly support that candidate against all opposers, let who will carp or censure. That is certainly the course of honesty, and, I think, as certainly, the only course of safety. For the man who begins by forfeiting his own self-respect, by unmanly yielding to the dictation of others, will be seen in the end to get what he deserves, the contempt of the very men who cowed them into submission.

Let every man, then, who really prefers Lincoln support him frankly and above board; then success will be a virtuous triumph, and defeat will be no dishonor.

Most respectfully, your fellow citizen.
EDWARD BATES.

Be Generous.

Oh! it seems to me, my kind friends, if cold, calculating selfishness only knew one-half the delight that springs from generosity we should have fewer ungenerous and sordid people in the world.—For our part, we wish everybody could do just one generous and noble act in their lives in order that they might know how good it feels. Ah! greater, far greater is the joy of giving than receiving. And do you suppose, oh! close fisted misanthrope, that all your riches were intended for yourself? If you do we are sorry for you, and should advise you to step into a substantial Insurance Office and secure a policy before you start on your upward journey. "Every one for himself" is your motto, eh? Oh! all right; we wish you success in your one-eyed idea and hope you'll be able to render it available when you get into the clutches of the devil. As the old woman said of Universalism: "It may be a good doctrine to live by, but a mighty poor one to die by." Oh! my friends, don't let your avarice choke up the avenues of your charity, and never miss an opportunity to be generous.

Growing Old.

It seems but a summer ago since we looked forward with eager hopes to the coming years; and now we are looking sadly back. Not that the dream has passed, but that it has been no more worth to those around us. As the glowing hopes and ambitions of early life pass away—as friend after friend departs, and the stronger ties which hold us here are broken—our life seems but a bauble, glancing for a moment in light, and then broken, and not a ripple left on the stream. Forty years once seemed a long weary pilgrimage to tread. It now seems but a step. And yet, along the way are broken shrines where a thousand hopes have wasted into ashes; footprints sacred under their drifting of dust; green mounds whose grass is fresh with the watering of tears; shadows even, that we would not forget. We will garner the sunshine of those years, and with chastened steps and hopes push on toward the evening whose signal lights will soon be seen swinging where the waters are still and the storms never beat.

Greatness.

All greatness consist in this—in being alive to what is going on around one; in living actually; in giving voice to the thoughts of humanity; in saying to one's fellows what they want to hear or need to hear at that moment; in being the concretion, the result of the present age. In no other way can one affect the world than in responding thus to its needs, in imbodying thus its ideas.—You will see, in looking into history, that all great men have been a piece of their time; take them out and set them elsewhere, and they will not fit so well; they were made for their day and generation. The literature which has left any mark, which has been worthy of the name, has always mirrored what was doing around it: not necessarily daguerreotyping the mere outside, but at least reflecting the inside—the thoughts, if not the actions of men—their feelings and sentiment, even if it treated of apparently far-off themes.

Despair of the Pope.

The Pope is said to have written a melancholy letter to the Cardinals in France. He looks upon all as lost, and, although convinced that he shall die by the bullet of an assassin, he declares he will not quit Rome under any condition or at any price.

WHAT FAMILY GOVERNMENT IS.

It is not to watch children with suspicious eye, to frown at the outbursts of innocent hilarity, to suppress their joyous laughter, and to mould them into melancholy little models of aged gravity.

And when they had been in fault, it is not simply to punish them on account of the personal injury that you have chanced to suffer in consequence.

Nor is it to overwhelm the little culprit with angry words; to stun him by a deafening noise; to call him by hard names, which do not express his misdeeds; to load him with ep