

THE LATE ELECTIONS.

The intelligence from the North informs us that the elections which took place in Indiana, Ohio and Pennsylvania on the 9th inst., have been decided in favor of the Republicans. This most certainly is not in accordance with our wishes, neither does it correspond with the anticipations we had entertained in regard to their decision.

On Ohio we did not doubt she would declare, as always, she has done for the Republicans. We had some faint hopes that Indiana would decide differently, but seeing that Senator Bright, the right hand man of James Buchanan was using all the influence of the Federal Administration in favor of the Republicans, and further, that the State Central Committee of the Breckinridge party were recommending all their men to vote for the Republican candidate, simply because the Democratic candidate was a Douglass man. When we saw this, these faint hopes were well nigh destroyed.

Upon Pennsylvania more interest was centered. All parties in the South looked for a very different result, and were not prepared for the overruling manner in which we have been defeated there. The fact is part of the news was well calculated to drive away the faint hopes we had cherished, but having had thus time to reflect, and to become upon it a more sober thought, there is found to be not so much cause for alarm as at first.

Always Democratic, never known to have disdained the mandates of that hideous monopoly that infests despotism called democracy—had last found the yoke too heavy to bear longer. The Hon. W. P. Thompson, a leading Black Republican just returned from an extensive tour through Arkansas, says, there is no doubt that Arkansas will give Bell and Everett a large majority in November. No one doubts it. It is as sure as Kentucky for Bell and Everett.

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MISSOURI.

There were many causes operating to bring about this result. All reports concur in saying that Mr. Curtis, the Republican candidate, is both moderate and conservative in his views; that he is personally very popular throughout the State, which doubtless much increased his vote.

The democratic convention which nominated Mr. Foster endorsed the administration of James Buchanan. This had a tendency to drive off any of the conservative Republicans that otherwise might have been inclined to vote for the Democratic nominee, as no one except those blinded by party could support Mr. Buchanan, who was only saved from impeachment by the 25th article, numbering in the significant language of Parson Brownlow, seven acres of people. The neighboring States sent in large delegations. Hon. J. J. Crittenden delivered another of his brilliant orations. Hixley, Moorhead and others also spoke. The military and citizenry of all classes turned out en masse on the occasion. The work of colonization proceeded on.

TENNESSEE.

One of the largest gatherings of the present campaign took place at Nashville on the 25th ult., numbering in the significant language of Parson Brownlow, seven acres of people. The neighboring States sent in large delegations. Hon. J. J. Crittenden delivered another of his brilliant orations. Hixley, Moorhead and others also spoke. The military and citizenry of all classes turned out en masse on the occasion. The work of colonization proceeded on.

NEW YORK.

The family of this State is now complete. All parties are united upon one electoral ticket in opposition to Lincoln, and what gives it the greatest influence is the fact that it was arranged by the people themselves in the regular meetings of the National Democratic party, they recommended their friends to their friends, and their journals also came out boldly in its support. But what else could have been expected of Mr. Buchanan who declared upon the floor of Congress that slavery was a great political and moral evil, and thanked God his law was not cast in a slave State. What sympathy has he for Southern institutions? What has become of the large Democratic majority in Pennsylvania that elected Mr. Buchanan? All become abolition.

With these numerous causes working to defeat Mr. Foster, we say to our friends those are not just reasons for despairing.

There is some hope left that Pennsylvania will decide differently in the Presidential contest; but even should she not change, we have still New York, the empire State, sufficient of itself to decide the question, and which gives strong promises of deciding for the Union. Then again we have California, Illinois, Massachusetts and New Jersey, all certain to go against the Republicans. With these forces, suffice it therefore your ardor for Bell and Everett, to end or your zeal in their behalf to be stimulated. Everything depends upon unceasing and untiring effort.

In conclusion we cannot refrain from referring to the patriotic cause presented by the Constitutional party during the present canvass. Everywhere throughout the country, her public men, her numerous journals, her State Central Committees have recommended and urged you, earnestly, for a union of all parties, to defeat sectionalism, a union of all for the one paramount object—the perpetuation of every particle of truth. The elections were mere local elections. The usual party lines were not even thought of much less drawn, the people voting without any bearing whatever upon the approaching Presidential contest. The evidence points very clearly that Mississippi will reject the disunion schemes of the Breckinridge party, as she did in 1851, when she threw Jefferson Davis's wife for the same cause.

Our readers are referred to the correspondence to be found in another column, between Gen. G. Mason Graham and Gen. T. C. Moore. It will be seen by perusing the reply of the latter that not only is the celebrated "spadlock" upon the lips of their candidate for the Presidency, but it has been placed upon the mouth of the "stingy" Governor of Louisiana.

These our merchants who have "spadlocks" for sale, should hold them to them, for the demand will be greater than the supply as every "slavery" will want one before the 6th of November and they will bring a good price.

LOUISIANA REVISITED BY JEWELL.—Our late advice from the North say that Mr. Breckinridge had secretly departed for the mountains in Kentucky to attend and speak at various barbecues. Doubtless he has become disengaged at his gloomy prospect abroad in the land and hopes to cheer up his spirits by the pleasure of the chase, or in pleasant chat among his mountain friends. Also poor John.

THE weather the past week has been cool and pleasant. We have had two or three light rains, but we believe that no material damage has been done to the present crops.

AN election for Mayor took place a few days since in Baltimore, which resulted in the choice of a Bell and Everett man by the very handsomely majority of 8,000 votes. Whenever the loyal State of Maryland speaks, it is a strong voice for the Union.

BRECKINRIDGE GOING TO KENTUCKY.—Our late advice from the North say that Mr. Breckinridge had secretly departed for the mountains in Kentucky to attend and speak at various barbecues. Doubtless he has become disengaged at his gloomy prospect abroad in the land and hopes to cheer up his spirits by the pleasure of the chase, or in pleasant chat among his mountain friends. Also poor John.

LOUISIANA REVISITED BY JEWELL.—At the great Union meeting at Memphis last Monday, there were thirty-three young ladies dressed in white, representing the thirty-three States of the Union. Louisiana's representative was Miss Clara Jewell.

Soujourner, the ex-Emperor of Hayti, in the city of Kingston, Jamaica, in a style of men and wretched poverty, and spends most of his time in gambling, with a few few the other negroes.

The river at this point is still falling—with arrivals of boats from above and below.

STILL ONWARD.

Breckinridge and Lane Torchlight Procession.

A Letter from the Home of Mr. Bell.

COMMUNICATED.

TYRONE PLANTATION, Oct. 18-30.

CHARLES W. BOYCE, Esq.

Editor CONSTITUTIONAL.

Alexandria.

Sir.—On Thursday the 4th of this month I mailed at Alexandria to Mr. Moore's address at Baton Rouge, a letter of which the following is a copy.

In a note accompanying the letter I requested

the Governor in view of the intricacies of the

mail to enclose his reply to the editor of the

Bell-tin in New Orleans, to whom, I in-

tended him. I was sending a copy of the letter

to be published when they should receive his re-

ply.

NASHVILLE, Oct. 8th 1860.

Dear Sir:

I am just in receipt of your

favor of the 26th ultimo, asking informa-

tion as to the pecuniary condition of Col.

Bell, which I am happy to have in my

power to give you, having obtained my infor-

mation from a gentleman who knows

You may rely implicitly upon its correctness.

These trials of all our troubles lie in a very small,

but most portentous compass; the Republic has

grown so large and the appliances for the Presi-

dency and other offices of it has become so numer-

ous that one government is insufficient to gratify

the ambition of all, most especially now that the

free States having acquired the ascendancy by their natural growth Southern patriots may not

expect so large a proportion of the "loaves and

fishes" as they have thus far enjoyed, and rather

than give up what they are in to consider them-

elves as having a proprietorship right to long

possession, they will not hesitate to break up this

glorious Union under the blighted and blessing

profession of which we have grown to

present state of prosperity and happiness, and plunge

the nation into confusion and dissolution.

What say ye, these politicians, how much we

are pleased in life and property, so day after day

on the whaling and directing the storm.

I do not think nor mean to intimate that Gov.

Moore, or any other citizen of stellar stamp, des-

eives any day in the life of the Union any more

than I do. But my dear Sir, and I trust that they are

following the lead of a set of political gamblers

who are insolently leading them beyond their

depth in a current, the power of which they will

presently have no strength to resist, and by which

they, and we, and the whole South, will be carried

over the falls of the politico Negro to which

their desperate gamblers are hurling us all.

The deep conviction with which I am opposed

to the Breckinridge men of the South is

bringing on our country is my apology for obscuring

myself so loyally, or at all, on your

Very respectfully,

C. MASON GRAHAM.

proper to do, and I can assure you they have no desire to exact from me a disclosure of the official action

I may or some in what he called upon to take.

If your not had been addressed to me as from an old friend to another, or as simply from a fellow-citizen, and had asked my opinions and pur-

poses as far as might be consistent with my sense

of public duty to disclose, then I should have had in great pleasure in responding fully. But you

will readily recognize that if you have the right

claimed, any other citizen has, and under your

theory of Executive duty, I should be obliged to subject myself to a universal censure, that might probably be both disgraceful and disre-

spectful, with the views thus entertained by me.

I feel bound to decline replying to your questions, and I hope you will understand me as declining,

not from any lack of respect or regard for you, both of which you know I feel to a high degree,

but solely because I believe it would be improper for me to answer, proposed as you have proposed yours.

Nor have I any desire to conceal the opinions

I entertain upon the present aspect and proba-

bility of future public affairs. Indeed, I have re-

ceived a letter from a number of gentlemen of

New Orleans, requesting to be informed of my

position and opinions, to which I shall take an

early opportunity of replying. A copy of which

will be forwarded you.

I sincerely hope that differing with me as to my

position and opinions, you will give me credit for the entire

truthfulness with which I assure you I have assigned the only reason I have for the character

of this letter.

This reply would have been earlier, but having

been confined to my bed of "dyspepsia" since the moment I landed in the city, until this morning

—shall be in Rapidis in five or six days.

Very Respectfully,

THOS. G. MASON GRAHAM.

COMMUNICATED.

BIRCH CREEK, Rapidis, Pa., Oct. 12, 1860.

Dear Sir:

I must give you an account of the grand demonstration the Union men

of Catahoula gave at the Springs yesterday.

The orators, at the usual hour, Mr. R. C. Cumy and Judge Taliferro being

announced, the company about five hundred

in number, including a great many ladies

were present, and the ground that had been well

prepared for the occasion. When after a

rousing shout for Bell and Everett, Mr. Cumy

gave a strong and convincing speech in

the cause, his speech though shorter

than could have been wished was indeed

one of great merit. He refuted ably the

mischievous argument of the Breckinridges

of "no chance"—showed that his own

party had no confidence whatever of his

Breckinridge's election, that all the dis-

unionists and fire-eaters, Yanceyites, &c.,

were his supporters and well-wishers, and

many other things I have not room for. He

also had a good excuse to wit: an ass (a blue-bellied Yankee from Connecticut) who interrupted half on the stand, which he did

with the boldest possible water. Cumy is a

whole all the way through.

Judge Taliferro followed in an elegant

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