Chicago Tribune.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 15, 1860.

THANKSGIVING DAY.

Proclamation by his Excellency, John Wood, Governor of the State of Ills.

It is a solemn duty incumbent as well upon nations as upon individuals, to make at stated seasons, public acknowledgement of their gratitude to Almighty God, for the ceaseless manifestations of His divine beneficence.

We have special reason to be thankful for the blessings that have so abundantly attended us, during the year now drawing to its close. The Guardian Hand of a protecting Providence has been continually overhead. We have been preserved from wasting pestilences which have desolated other lands. We have rejoiced in the plenitude of liberal harvests. We have enjoyed a period of unusual material prosperity, and have at no former period made more beneficial advances in Commerce and the Mechanic Arts. Happy in the peaceful possession of the blessings of civil and religious liberty, we are free from the storms of social tumult that disturb the repose of foreign nations.

And in view of this continued favor which has never forsaken us, and of the unexampled happiness which has recently been our portion, it becomes eminently appropriate for us to acknowledge, as a people, our gratitude and our adoring love to the Infinite Giver of all good.

I, JOHN WOOD, Governor of the State of Illinois, do therefore appoint *THURSDAY, 29th DAY OF NOVEMBER, INSTANT*, as a day of Praise, Thanksgiving and Prayer to Almighty God; and I recommend that the people of this State do, on that day, abstain from their usual occupations, and assembling in their places of worship, and around their hearth-stones, unite in humble expressions of gratitude for the manifold mercies of His Providence, and devoutly implore a continuance of the same.

Given under my hand and the Great Seal of State, this 12th day of November, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and sixty. [L. S.]

By the Governor: JOHN WOOD.
O. M. HATCH, Secretary of State.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

To understand fully the noble rage which has possession of South Carolina at this juncture, we must remember and appreciate the fact that each white man in the State, be he poor or rich, refined or squalid, washed or unwashed, deems himself the equal of about three men, socially and politically, in any other part of the Confederacy. The whole State is penetrated with the notion that they are lineally descended from the Norman chieftains and nobles who fought by the side of William the Conquerer. The mud-eater of South Carolina holds the semi-biller of Georgia in profound contempt. The owner of a single nigger in the Palmetto State, living in the meanest of country hovels, regards the wealthy drover or trader from Kentucky or Tennessee with the mightiest scorn. They actually believe that *they* conquered Mexico for the United States, and in demanding the right of secession they will assuredly claim a large share of the territory acquired by the war with that Republic. They fancy that one South Carolinian can put to flight a score of average Northern men in mortal combat, or at least half a dozen from any part of the country North or South. In a word, they are the *Chinese* of the American Continent—all outsiders being regarded as barbarians who exist by the gracious tolerance of the Brother of the Sun and Moon.

SECESSION AND CHEAP NEGROES.

An intelligent correspondent in Virginia, writes that the largest slaveholders in that State are the strongest Union men. The fact is highly significant. It proves the existence of an "irrepressible conflict" between the slave-breeding and the cotton-producing States. The latter want cheap negroes, while the former desire an active market and high prices for their human chattels. The preservation of the Union, and the continuance of the law against the African Slave Trade, are the surest means of keeping up the demand and the price. Doubtless some of the slave-holders of the cotton States are earnestly in favor of secession, knowing that a Southern Confederacy would at once make the African slave trade a lawful pursuit, and thus supply an abundance of cheap negroes. But it is not unlikely that the more sensible of this class, in view of the enormous taxation to which they would be subjected in that event, have no desire for disunion, but join the clamor for secession solely for the purpose of creating distrust, and knocking down the price of negroes. These men are secessionists only in a Pickwickian sense. They are willing that the politicians urge disunion so long as they want negroes at a low price; but when their plantations are fully stocked, or when the Union shall appear to be in any real danger, then, we shall be greatly mistaken, if they do not become as ardent Union savers as the slave-breeders of the border slave States. At all events, a much larger portion of the South is interested in high prices for negroes than in low prices, and, aside from an inate loyalty to the Government on the part of the former, this fact is quite sufficient to make them warm supporters of the Union.

THE WESTERN DEMOCRACY.

The *Times and Herald* is exceedingly lachrymose over the escaped "Lizzie," from the clutch of the Nebraska slave hunter Nuckolls. It looks upon the affair as a terrible "loss of property," and deeply sympathises with the kidnapping ruffians. It charges the Republicans with the crime of laughing at Nuckolls and his discomfiture.

The journal is quite welcome to all the satisfaction to be derived from venting its spleen upon the people of this city. If the Republicans laughed at the kidnapper's defeat the Douglasites laughed as loudly, and manifested more hilarity. No Douglasite lifted a finger to help the negro-stealer, but as they stood on the corners were heard to say, that they didn't care a button if every nigger in the disunion States run off; that they wanted to make the fire-eaters sweat; that they were done catching fugitives—others would have to do that "dirty work." Some of the Democrats wanted to know when Nebraska became a slave Territory, and what right the fellow Nuckolls had to take a colored wo man back there as a *slave?* Many of the Squatter Sovereigns became indignant at the bloodhounds in our midst, and made no concealment of their wish that the darkeys might give them an admonition which would be remembered for a long time to come. Here and there a "Danite" office-holder could be heard sustaining the right of the woman stealer, but they confined their assistance to words and refrained from deeds. The *Times and Herald* speaks only for the Danites—the Douglasites are against it. The editor and proprietor are pro-slavery men, who would be slaveholders here in Chicago if the State Constitution tolerated the barbarous institution They sympathise with the South Carolina traitors, as every issue of their sheet attests.

The *Times and Herald* is far from reflecting the sentiments and feelings of the Democracy of the Northwest. It is edited for the latitude of Richmond and not for Chicago. The Democrats of this section are Union men, sound and inflexible. They stand ready to sustain the new President against the treasonable assaults of the fire-eaters, and to give his administration a fair and manly trial. They differ with the Republicans on some questions, but they much more nearly coincide with them than with the fire-eaters. They much prefer intervention for freedom to intervention for slavery. They do not believe human bondage a divine institution, or that it is morally right or a political good. In all these respects the *T. and H.* mistakes the feelings of the Northwestern Democracy, and libels them every day. Brought up in the Calhoun school of politics, and accustomed to swear by the Charleston *Mercury* and Richmond *Enquirer*, the editor imitates the style and reflects the sentiments of these disunion sheets. We miss their ability, it is true, but not their animus. If he falls behind them in strength of argument in behalf of slavery, he equals them in hatred of freedom. The principles and instincts of the Western Democracy are not represented by the *T. and H.* as at present conducted.

A HOME LESSON.

The time has been that it was not deemed safe, or at least not judicious, to nominate our most moral and high toned citizens for office, unless the majorities to back them up were so large as to be beyond the reach of ordinary contingencies. Not to put too fine a point upon it, it has been generally thought necessary to put the burden of the day, in the "fighting districts," on the shoulders of those who would lay aside the dignity of their positions and resort to any manner of electioneering gymnastics deemed essential to success. It is a matter of profound gratification that the late election in this city and county has proved the fallacy of these notions.

WILLIAM B. OGDEN was the Republican nominee for State Senator. His character was a public advertisement of the fact that he would resort to no trick or device to secure a single vote. Indeed, he left home immediately after his nomination, and has remained away ever since. But Mr. OGDEN has a majority of 5,102, against 4,743 for the Republican electoral ticket, which may be fairly taken as the test of party strength in the county.

In the 56th Representative District, composed of four wards in the city and eleven townships in the southern portion of the county, (usually regarded a close District,) the Republican nominees were J. Y. SCAMMON and WILLIAM H. BROWN—two of the solid men of Chicago *par excellence*. They were nominated with the full understanding that they were to run on the strength of their known character and repute in the community, and not on their familiarty with political intrigue. The majority for the Republican Electoral ticket in the District was 1508. But Mr. SCAMMON's majority was 1830, and Mr. BROWN's, 1725.

These results speak in unmistakable terms of the virtue and intelligence of the people, and, by consequence, of their capacity for self-government.

STRENGTH OF THE DISUNION STATES.

The white population of the States in which the secession sentiment is active, was, by the United States Census of 1850, as follows:

South Carolina	274,563
Mississippi	295,718
Georgia	521,572
Florida	47,203
Alabama	426,513
Total	1,565,570

This is a little less than the total population of the State of Illinois at the present time. The increase in the five States named during the last ten years, would probably give a total white population now of about 2,000,000, which is about 700,000 less than the present population of Ohio. The total colored population of those States, which certainly adds nothing to their strength should they embroil themselves in war, was, by the Census of 1850, 1,458,098—being nearly equal to the total white population.

The State of South Carolina, in which the secession spirit appears to be most rampant, had a white population, in 1850, of 274,563, and a colored population of 384,984. Her present white population is about double that of Cook county, Illinois, and about equal to that of Hamilton county, Ohio, or of Kings county, New York. The colored population of Mississippi, in 1850, exceeded by some thousands that of the whites. There are many counties in the free States which have five times as large a white population as the State of Florida.

NEW JERSEY.

It has been a source of much regret among the Republicans here, and especially among the natives of that State, that of all the free States east of the Rocky Mountains, New Jersey had gone for the pro-slavery fusion ticket. Such was the complexion of the news up to yesterday morning. A dispatch was then received from Hon. Thos. H. Dudley, Chairman of the State Republican Committee, stating that four of the Republican Electors were elected. As we understand it, the result was obtained in this wise: The Bell and Breckinridge men fused, nominating four Breckinridge and three Bell men. The Douglas men also nominated a ticket, taking the three Bell men and filling up the ticket from their own ranks. The footings show that the three Fusionists are elected and four Republicans. This increases Lincoln's vote to 173, with California and Oregon to hear from.

Perry, Cobb and Steele are the Fusion Electors chosen in New Jersey. Perry was a Breckinridge man, who had to write a letter promising to vote for Douglas after he was chosen, to prevent being scratched. Cobb was a Douglas man, and Steele was a Breckinridge man. Douglas is tolerably sure of one electoral vote; he may get two, but he cannot hope for any more.

We take the following extract from the Philadelphia *American*, showing that the gallant Republicans of New Jersey had to fight the great railroad monopoly of that State, as well as the combined strength of the pro-slavery doughfaces:

The result of the Presidential election in New Jersey does not altogether surprise us, though we had hoped for a different one. It is conceded that the contest there involved more directly the ascendancy and power of the railroad monopoly, which has so long overshadowed political influence, than all other considerations besides. This was the real question from the beginning, underlying all others, and made to play the most active and potential part. That corporation long ago succeeded in obtaining control of both the Democratic organizations, and secured the Bell managers outright, three months ago, by the well understood appliances. Still, with all the strength of this powerful combination, it was found difficult to resist the popular feeling for Abraham Lincoln, or to resist the moral revolution which has just terminated in an unprecedented success. Under these circumstances, the most desperate means were employed, and money scattered everywhere with a profusion which has never before been known. As the traveling public "pay the piper," the monopolists could well afford to dance at their expense.

Our friends in New Jersey made as gallant a fight, and against the most formidable odds, as in any other State, and are just as much entitled to recognition and honor as those who have been more fortunate. They struck a blow which staggered the despotism that has ruled the State, and it only needs to be followed up effectually, as it will be, to insure success hereafter. All our sympathies are with the Opposition there, who stood up against combination, conspiracy, money and other influences, relying upon the justice of their cause, and receiving accession from noble and patriotic exertions. They conducted the campaign almost alone and comparatively unaided, and inspired confidence elsewhere by an example worthy of all praise and emulation. If their pride has been wounded, as one half be concerned, in the failure to secure the majority, and to swell the common triumph, so much the more reason why they should receive our most cordial welcome into the victorious fellowship for which they struggled so bravely and faithfully; and we are quite sure it is willed by, as it ought to be, the feeling among all the true friends of Mr. Lincoln.

Lincoln in Virginia.

LOUDON Co.—In Purcellville, Lincoln gets 25 votes, and in Lovelisville, in the same county, 24 votes.

FAIRFAX Co.—Lincoln gets 24 votes in Fairfax county. Mark C. Gorten, who voted for Lincoln, was taken by a mob and blacked with printer's ink.

MASON Co.—Lincoln gets about 70 votes in this county. In Hartford the vote stood: Lincoln 46, Bell 37, Breckinridge 43, Douglas 14.

PRESTON Co.—This county gives 150 votes for Lincoln.

HANCOCK Co.—Lincoln has 254 votes.

MONONGALIA.—Lincoln gets 77 votes in this old stronghold of Democracy.

OHIO Co.—(In which is located Wheeling) Lincoln has 709 votes.

PRINCE WILLIAM.—About four months ago a little squad of Republicans of the town of Occoquan, erected a Lincoln and Hamlin pole. The incensed slaveholders raised a mob and cut down the pole directly under the eyes of Gov. Letcher's troops, called out to prevent rioting. At the election on the 6th the vote in Occoquan stood as follows: Lincoln 55, Breckinridge 51, Bell 48, Douglas 1. Pretty good that for a town in a county containing three thousand slaves.

BEATEN.—George Lunt, editor of the Boston *Courier*, and the most unscrupulous editor and politician in New England, was beaten as the Fusion candidate for the Legislature by four votes, in Boston. This is George's third unsuccessful attempt to get into the Massachusetts Legislature.

THE VOTE.—The result of the voting in the Kingdom of Naples, on the subject of annexation to Sardinia, with the exception of two provinces to hear from, was as follows: Ayes, 1,102,499: Noes, 9,731.

THE KANSAS FAMINE.

Letter from F. N. Blake.

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
ATCHISON, K. T., Nov. 12, 1860.

While in Chicago, my former place of residence before settling in this Territory, for a few weeks past, I was asked by numerous friends in regard to the truth of the reports of destitution and suffering in Kansas, I have uniformly answered that I was compelled to believe them, as they were made upon the most creditable authority in this community. I also knew, from observation made in a tour through the Territory in the early part of September, that an entire failure of crops was inevitable. These things have been brought to your attention more recently by Rev. Charles Reynolds and others sent out as gentlemen to gather relief. Learning that a "Relief Convention" was called to meet in Lawrence, November 14th, for the purpose of ascertaining, approximately, the aggregate amount needed for the people of Kansas, and to set forth an effective appeal to the liberal and humane people of the States for aid. Many friends of the residents here have requested me to revisit the Territory for the purpose of being present to aid in harmonizing and perfecting the plans already in operation.

Upon arriving here—Atchison—I am happy to learn that the movement inaugurated by Mr. Hyatt and others is in successful operation.

Gen. Pomeroy, of this place, has his office on the levee, near the ferry landing, and is devoting his whole time to receiving and forwarding supplies. The various local township committees send teams to him daily, and are being more or less supplied, as he has the means to do so. I saw this morning 175 sacks of potatoes, in good order, landed for him—contributions from Knoxville, Illinois. This makes six car loads from Knox county—so far the banner county for her charities to this people.

In the office of Gen. Pomeroy I saw the statistical reports of many of the more southern counties, where there is to-day *an entire destitution.*

I am satisfied this work must be vigorously pushed forward, or this struggling people will see a winter of untold horrors. The first contribution to this cause was from Knox county, in your own State—a county that responded in unmeasured liberality, during the darker hours of this oppressed people; and to-day, again, this same county organizing themselves, and, gathering their own gifts, send forth a well filled car—not knowing any one here to receive it—under their own Agent, Mr. A. M. Bardett, to distribute it; and have thus gladdened the hearts of hundreds who seemed doomed to sorrow, as well as actually saving some "ready to perish!" How beneficent to the poor and honorable to our humanity it would be to witness these voluntary offerings from every county in Illinois. Such an example would be imitated in other States, and without the solicitation of agents, or complicated machinery, "every desert and solitary place would be made glad."

I am happy to say that an arrangement is perfected so that supplies sent to Gen. Pomeroy will be readily received (at less than half of the usual rate), by the cars, direct from Illinois. This place is the *terminus* of all railroads west. You will hear from me again on my return from the Convention.

Yours, F. N. BLAKE.

DeKalb County—Paying Bets—Ratification—All for the Union.

[Correspondence Chicago Tribune.]
SYCAMORE, DeKalb Co., Nov. 12, 1860.

DeKalb county acknowledges that she did not come quite up to the mark that she set for herself, but she does claim to have done pretty well, "considerin." A most disgraceful fusion was entered into by the Douglasites and a few sorcheads just before the election, the terms of which were, that the Democratic candidate for Circuit Clerk should withdraw on the day before election, and all the Democrats were to vote for the candidate of the "People's Convention," who happened to be a Republican The result was, that the friends of the bolting candidate were told by the Douglasites: "Now, your State ticket is safe, therefore it is for your interest to have as few Republicans out as possible, and as many Democrats as possible—for every Democratic vote is a vote for your man, while most of the Republican votes will be against your man." Thus, by over-confidence we lost some hundred votes in the county.—We hope you will hold this up as a warning to other counties. Our regular candidate for Clerk was only injured a few hundred votes by the operation. Our vote by towns is as follows:

	Lincoln.	Douglas.
Genoa	181	23
Kingston	171	49
Franklin	153	20
Smith Grove	116	30
Mayfield	100	9
Sycamore	333	120
Pampas	248	78
DeKalb	237	125
Malta	79	49
Milan	85	9
Afton	79	85
Pierce	83	69
Squaw Grove	133	89
Clinton	179	81
Shabbona	177	27
Paw Paw	91	47
Victor	133	23
Somonauk	289	128
	2049	965

Lincoln over Douglas 2094

On Saturday afternoon our village had grand fun in witnessing the payment of a wager made upon the general result, between the Commander of the Wide Awakes, Capt. Alonzo Ellwood, and the Commander of the Douglas Invincibles, Capt. Edward M. Knapp. The wager was that if Lincoln was elected by the people, Knapp should wheel two barrels of apples twice around the Court House square, and if Lincoln was not so elected, Ellwood was to perform the wheelbarrow exercise. On Saturday afternoon one of the largest crowds our town has ever seen, gathered in from the surrounding country to witness the payment of the wager. Faithful to his contract, Capt. Knapp, at the hour appointed, appeared with his apples and wheelbarrow, attended by his company in their uniform, and the Wide Awakes also appeared with capes, caps and lamps, and both companies escorted Capt. Knapp in his double trip around the square, the bands playing national airs, and the crowd lustily cheering the faithful Captain. The apples were delivered to Capt. Ellwood with all the honors, and both companies joined in and ate them with much good humor. It was one of the happiest times our village has ever seen.

In the evening there was a general ratification meeting over the election of Lincoln, and Capt. Knapp was called to the Chair, and declared, as did also his entire company, and all the Democrats present, his acquiescence in the election of Honest Old Abe. There is, so far as I know, not half a dozen Douglas men here who indorse the course of the Chicago *Times and Herald* in predicting disunion troubles under Lincoln's Administration. I think there *are* half a dozen, but certainly not more. That paper is making Republican votes every day. The "shrieks" of the "Banshee" are most *awfully* unprofitable just now, at least in this region. WALDO.

Shooting and Stabbing on Election Day

[Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.]
PULASKI STATION, Nov. 12, 1860.

I have been waiting to get the official vote of every precinct in the county, but despair of ever doing it. The report now is, and I suppose it is correct, that the election is void in all the towns except Mound City, and that candidates who would have been elected if the canvass had been allowed, are going to contest the decision of the Board of Canvassers.

In our precinct Mr. W. Harbison got into a quarrel with a Mr. Ayers, a schoolmaster, on the Sheriff question. Mr. Harbison was stabbed by Ayers in two places, and died in about twenty minutes. Several shots were fired in quarrels at Caledonia, and one man supposed till this evening to be killed, but I learn that he is recovering.

I send you the Mound City vote which must stand for the county as at present adjusted, viz: Douglas 94, Lincoln 44, Bell 38, Breckinridge 4. For Congress, Logan 95, Lanegan 49. C. D. SMITH.

How Boiler Explosions may be Prevented.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

I herewith hand you a diagram and description of "Dustin's Low Water Alarm and Self-Feeder." As you will see, these are very highly recommended by many professional engineers and citizens of different States, who have used them; embracing Capt. E. B. Ward, the well known steamboat owner of Detroit.

They are operated by the uncoring and free action of gravity. When the water begins to fall below the line desired, a valve is gradually opened to admit more feed. If this fails to act, and the water continues to fall; or, from any cause, it is too low when there is steam, an alarm whistle is sounded; should it further fall, a safety valve may be opened, by the same means, giving free egress to the steam. Thus rendering it an impossibility for an explosion to occur on account of low water. Foam, which so often deceives engineers, has no influence with these instruments, solid water being the guide of action. I have not the least doubt that if the Globe had been provided with them, we should have been spared the late dreadful calamity in our midst; and I believe it to be the duty of every person using a steam boiler for any purpose whatever, to immediately adopt the use of these, or some other equally effectual means, to prevent a recurrence of a like disaster. The cost is quite moderate, and the convenience would be great to all those who are using engines in a small way, when they can hardly afford to pay the wages of a fully competent engineer. The patentee is Capt. Selah Dustin of Detroit.

R. C. BRISTOL.

State Temperance Convention.

Editors Chicago Tribune:

The annual meeting of the State Temperance Union, and Convention of all friends of Temperance in Illinois, will occur on Wednesday and Thursday, the 5th and 6th of December. The meetings will be held in Metropolitan Hall, Chicago. It is important that we have a general attendance of members and all friends of our cause present, as business of great interest to the cause must be transacted.

The election will have passed, and we hope that the heat of political passion will have subsided, leaving the country some of the sanity of peace. Why will not the time and the occasion be auspicious, for the commencement of a new and peaceful but glorious campaign for Temperance? How sadly it is needed, all friends of this cause must be aware. How demoralizing are the influences of the passing year must be painfully apparent to every observer. How surely we shall continue to drift down the current, if no greater reforming effort is put forth by the lovers of humanity, it needs no argument to show. Let us then come together as a great convention on the first Wednesday of December and prepare for new and more faithful labor.

The Hon. Neal Dow, of Maine, will be present and lecture on Wednesday evening. John B. Gough will lecture on Thursday evening. TEMPERANCE.

Vote of Ohio.

In seventy-nine counties in Ohio the vote stands: Lincoln's majorities 55,509; Douglas' majorities 10,948. Net Republican majorities 44,561. Republican gains since October election 19,605; Democratic gains since October 842. Net Republican gain in seventy-nine counties 19,123.

The nine counties to hear from gave, in October, three Republican majority. Supposing them to vote as then, Lincoln's majority in Ohio must be 44,564, against 25,278 in October for Murray, Attorney-General.

The total vote in Ohio will be 425,000—an increase over October of over 12,000. Bell's vote will be about 10,000, and Breckinridge's about the same.

Rhode Island.

The following is the complete vote of Rhode Island, as published in the Providence *Journal*:

	PRESIDENT, 1860.			GOV. 1860.
	Lin'n.	Dougl's.	Pad'rd.	Sp'gue.
Providence	7,592	4,873	6,007	7,237
Newport	1,610	873	1,547	1,512
Washington	1,519	834	1,647	1,412
Kent	1,248	657	1,012	1,463
Bristoly	667	462	623	611
	12,244	7,737	10,835	12,235

Lincoln's majority 4,507. Sprague's do 1,463.

VETERANS.—Jesse L. Parmenter, aged 94, who cast his first vote for Washington, and has voted every Presidential election since, voted at Concord, Michigan, for Lincoln and Hamlin on the 6th. Mr. Clifford, another resident of the same town, is ninety-five years of age, and also voted for Washington, and has attended every Presidential election since except last Tuesday. He was prevented from voting for Old Abe by reason of a broken thigh, which made his removal from the house impracticable.

THE SOUTHERN CITIES.—Nearly every large city in the slaveholding States, save Baltimore, which is as erratic now as it was in 1856, have passed the most complete vote of censure upon John C. Breckinridge. He is beaten by both Douglas and Bell in St. Louis, New Orleans, Louisville and Covington, Ky.; Mobile, Alabama, and Memphis, Tennessee, and is defeated in Richmond, Va., by Bell, and run closely by Douglas. All these large emporiums of Southern commerce are most emphatically for the Union.

MARYLAND.—Alleghany county, in the extreme western part of Maryland, the home of Henry W. Hoffman, Sergeant-at-arms of the U. S. House of Representatives, gives Lincoln over 500 votes. Lincoln will have over three thousand votes in the State, a strength comparatively greater than that of Breckinridge in the States of Minnesota, Iowa, Wisconsin, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, or in fact, almost every free State.

THE COST OF WAR.—The London *Times* says a return has been made up at the War Office which shows the sums that have been voted by Parliament to meet the expenses of hostilities in China. These make up a total for the current year not far from £10,000,000—the entire produce of the year's income tax.

HORRID ACCIDENT—A MAN GETS BOTH FEET CUT OFF!—A man named Thomas Jefferson, sometimes going by the name of "Blucher," was run over by the local engine of the I. C. R. R. Co. at Dunleith, which severed both feet above the ankle. He died shortly after.

NOT THE USUAL WAY OF DOING IT.—Isham S. Bolt, of Laurenceville, S. C., had become so much harrassed by fear of negro insurrection, that he blew his brains out on the 16th ult. The more usual plan, in such cases of anxiety like this, is to hang a peddler.

MAINE.—The State census of Maine shows a population of 645,137, which is an increase of 61,868 over that of 1850. The greatest increase is in Aroostook county, which shows a gain of 9,060.

JOHN HICKMAN'S COUNTY.—Chester county, Penn.—the home of John Hickman—Lincoln beats the Fusion ticket 2,720 votes—being a gain of nearly 1,000 since the October election.

THE GREAT EASTERN.—English papers state that the Great Eastern will remain open to visitors during the winter. Some 30,000 visited her during her stay at Milford Haven.

Progress of the Secession Movement.

To the Editors of the Evening Post:

At a second meeting of the Coney Island accessionists it was resolved:

To have all Southerners ten cents per head, cash, who arrive at the island.

Also, to issue one hundred dollars, in one dollar five per cent. bonds, interest payable in *clams*, principal in *crabs*, to mature on Millennium day.

Agents Hash, Soup & Tripe, committee of fifteen. Per Order.

N. B.—Two large crabs and one old porgy resigned this day.

Mr. Beecher on Fear and Panic.

Henry Ward Beecher, in his sermon yesterday morning, developed the idea of God's presence and controlling power in the affairs of the world, and the consequent folly of panic and fear. "Possibly it may occur to you," he said, "that I am preaching about affairs of to-day in New York—perhaps drifting towards politics. Well, perhaps I am; and if it will do you any good, I have no objection to your thinking so. It does me good—heart good, to see all things going just right, and all men crying and boo-hooing about it. When everything is straight, people fearing to be eaten by dragons; good Christian men praying and singing all day Sunday and getting on as far as Tuesday, when a little trouble comes, and forgetting their prayers and their songs, they cry out—and rush to their chests—to their money—their stocks and bonds—and look to each other and to great men for comfort and consolation. Oh! ye fools! oh! ye fools! Does not the God of the omnipotence reign, and does he sleep forgetful of those matters precious to him as the apple of his eye? Be men—be Christians—or die at once. Can you take counsel of your money bags? I fear they are rotten. Can your stocks help you? Look your idols. Don't let us be tempest-tossed; but ask which way points righteousness, justice, humanity, truth, social purity, public faith. Do right—bank up or bank down, we should desire above all things the success of God's cause. Who will raise a panic after we are gone? We are but pale, half-burned bricks, good to fill in with, but of little account after all. If we are only safe in Christ's love, if he is our mediator and our friend, we shall be well enough off in the end—and the now should always be subservient to the future. Now is the time to preach the gospel—to utter words of truth. Christ is coming. Let us stand near to God. He is now answering the prayers of the past twenty-five or thirty years, and the fruit is at hand; shall we then submit to panic or to fear? Nay, let us trust in God, forgetting at no time that he reigns and has reigned for all eternity, and if the storm and darkness do gather around us, we shall be safe. For though clouds and darkness are round about His throne, yet justice and judgment are the habitations thereof."

The Cost of Equipping Wide-Awakes.

The Boston *Transcript* says that the political clubs, which were such prominent feature of the campaign just closed, were the occasion of unexpected good fortune to manufacturers and artieles brought into use. This was particularly the case with the makers of enamelled cloth. So great was the demand for this material for the purpose of equiping Wide Awake clubs, that many of those organizations were unable to furnish themselves with uniforms, and others were tardily supplied. The price advanced over twenty per cent., and trunk-makers, and other artisans making use of the article in their business, were barely able to fill their orders.

The Michigan Weather Prophet.

The weather prophet, Ryan, writing from Paw Paw, under date of the 8th inst., says:

It is due to farmers and mariners that I should say something on what I call the winding up of the fall weather. It will be remembered that on the 17th of November, 1857, we had a gale which prostrated heavy buildings, while the previous day was smoky. On the 18th of November of the following year a heavy storm commenced, which lasted seven days. In November, 1859, I gave the mariners due notice that there would be destructive blows from the 18th to the 20th. The prophecy proved true. I would now advise mariners to keep within safe distance on 15th, 16th, 22d, 23d, 29th, and 30th days of the present month. These are the principal changes for the fall. If they pass over moderately, all right.

THE WARSAW CONFERENCE.

Political and Financial Exigencies of Russia and Austria.

[From the London Times.]

In that ancient city which stands like a monument over the ruins of Polish independence have just met the three lineal representatives of three sovereigns who ninety years ago commenced the work of extinction and partition which it has been reserved to our own days to see fully consummated. Austria, Prussia, and Russia have met in their second triumvirate, a conjunction of all others of the liberties of Europe, as when of old it proclaimed truth "to Poland and to man." But the spoil that they divided among them has not thriven with them. They meet, not, as of old, to plot the ruin of their neighbors, and to divide among themselves that which is not their own. They meet in terror and dismay—with discontent at the present and sinister forebodings for the future. The pillars on which they believe their power immutably based are cracking and tottering beneath them. A new spirit has arisen in Europe, no longer the frantic spirit of innovation which burst forth so vehemently in 1793 and 1848—the easiest antagonist with which an absolute prince can have to cope, the most suicidal of all mania, which, if it succeeds in overthrowing despotism, is sure to lay a broad foundation for a worse tyranny in its stead. The spirit of the present day is more moderate, more rational, and therefore to those who rest their claims neither on reason nor moderation, more truly formidable. The spirit of modern Europe spurns at theocracy, whether in the person of a priest who has made himself into a temporal monarch, like the Pope, or of a temporal monarch who has made himself into the head of a religious sect, like the Czar of Russia. It demands equal rights and equal laws, freedom of commerce, the abolition of invidious and exclusive privileges, and a voice for the people in the affairs of the government under which they live and suffer.

These things must sound to the ears of men swathed in the purple and taught to lisp in the accents of absolute dominion and divine right, strange and horrible indeed, and we cannot wonder that sovereigns of eastern Europe have met together to take counsel how this plague may be stayed and matters retained a little longer in their original happy state. But the council, if we have been correctly informed, has ended in nothing. It has been a solemn display before the eyes of Europe of anger and impotence, of alarm at approaching danger, and of feebleness which has no power to avert it.

The interview has, if we mistake not, revealed to each of the triumvirate the secret of his own and of his associates' weakness. But it has done something more. It has taught these emperors and princes how little real harmony there is in their views; how little they possess the will, even if they possessed the power, of united action. The solemn hunting which was to conclude the deliberations of these mighty personages has been adjourned, ostensibly on account of the illness of the empress dowager of Russia, but really, we believe, because the terms on which the emperors met each other were such as to render a protracted intercourse extremely undesirable. They are gone back, each to his own home, with little contentment with themselves or each other, and with, we suspect, the firm conviction that these principles of non-intervention which they so cordially agree in forcibly imposed upon them alike by their weakness and their disunion. The Emperor of Russia must be well aware that he has enough on his hands in the interior of his country without plunging into the stormy waters of Italian politics. He is standing face to face with a whole servile population, which he has taught to know and demand its rights, without having devised any means of conceding them. Were he as powerful as the greatest of his ancestors, he might tremble before the domestic troubles by which he is surrounded, and which threaten not only the subversion of government, but the destruction of society itself. The Southern half of his dominions is desolated by the war which the rashness of his father provoked, his army is much reduced in numbers, and even those numbers it is difficult to support.—The credit of the government is gone, and it is next to impossible for it to borrow, even on the most exorbitant terms. Russia can recall her Minister from Turin, can advise the Pope to stand firm, can frame protests on behalf of that unprovoked saint, the King of Naples, but the days when Suwarrow crossed the Alps to reconquer Italy from Napoleon are passed, not to return. Russia cannot spare her army, and if she could, has not the money required to put it in motion. The Czar may pray against, but he cannot fight against, the new Italian Kingdom.

Prussia must at length be thoroughly convinced of that of which she ought to have been convinced long ago—that the arts of truckling and ambiguous policy are unsuited to the urgency of the present time. She has tried to persuade Russia and England—the two poles of the political world—that she is entirely in accord with both. After the failure of the conference at Warsaw, she has nothing for it but to relapse into the semi-constitutionalism from which for a moment she seemed to wish to emancipate herself. But we should imagine that no one has returned from the abortive meeting so utterly discontented as the Emperor of Austria. His feelings and prejudices have been as much outraged as those of his neighbors, but with him the evil does not stop there. The emancipation of Italy is to him something more than a speculative injury. It commenced by robbing him of Lombardy, and it will assuredly not terminate without depriving him of Venetia. He has played the last card in his hand by the grant of a Constitution to his discontented provinces. The Constitution is scanned in a narrow and distrustful spirit, and, as far as we can yet judge, has done nothing towards allaying existing discontents. His troops are collected in immense masses behind the fortresses of Venetia; his resources are exhausted by the effort, and yet he dare not take the decisive step for which he has made every preparation. He is not sure of the provinces he leaves behind,—he is not confident against the enemy whom he may have to meet in front. Something is apprehended from Hungary this winter, something the probability of which the emperor can scarcely admit to himself. If Russia were only disposed and willing to give the same assistance in case of need as she did in 1849,—but that is hardly to be thought of. Whatever be the extent of the reconciliation of which so much has been made, it cannot give Russia the means, even if she had the will, for a second crusade against the liberties of Hungary. Then there is the question of finance, or rather the certainty of almost immediate bankruptcy. Nor is this all. The emperor of the French adds a battalion to every regiment, pours his troops into the Romagna, and, while he recalls his minister from Turin, secretly approves and stimulates the very policy which he disavows.

As far as the letter of treaties is concerned, Austria might invade Modena, Parma, Tuscany, the States of the Church, or Naples, without giving France a cause of war. But France has already shown how easy it is to make a *casus belli* when she wants it, and it would be a very dangerous confidence which should induce the emperor to violate the principle of non-intervention recently laid down with so much emphasis in the semi-official article in the *Constitutional*. Besides the emperor has recalled to the recollection of Austria that she herself has violated the treaty of Villafranca by her treatment of Venetia, so that is a sufficient cause of quarrel. To remain in her present position of armed expectation is to Austria financial ruin, and a sacrifice of all the prestige which she has not lost already; to advance alone is full of danger, and to recede is scarcely possible. No wonder that the Emperor sought at Warsaw an escape from these troubles in the alliance of Russia and Prussia. That hope has also failed him, and he returns home with very little reason to congratulate himself on his journey, on the state of things he left at Warsaw or the state of things he finds at Vienna. We cannot pretend to regret these things. Could we see in the actions of these great powers any wish to preserve the balance of power in Europe while respecting the right of every nation to choose its own government, the case would be different, but we see nothing but narrow dynastic opposition, and a policy having for its object the alliance of princes against peoples, and we cannot regret that such councils should be covered with confusion, and that such schemes should come to nought.

Abraham Lincoln's Picture, and What People Think of it.

The portrait of Abraham Lincoln, President elect of the United States, painted by Hicks, at Springfield, in June last, is, and has been for the last two days, on exhibition in Schaus's window, No. 609 Broadway. It is a splendid picture, artistically speaking, and excites the admiration of all the passers by. The window is almost constantly surrounded by a crowd, and the comment of the spectators varies according to their party bearings. All agree, however, that judging from Mr. Lincoln's physiognomy, he must be a man of decision and energy, and one who will not suffer himself either to be led or driven. "There is determination in that chin," said a wise-acre this morning, "and the Republican leaders will find, unless I mistake, that they have got a President with a will of his own, who will be nobody's tool." Another sees a benignant look about the corners of his mouth; and a very pretty young lady—evidently of "Wide-Awake" proclivities—remarked, in the sweetest of silvery voices, that, "after all, Mr. Lincoln is a handsome man." "Handsome is that handsome does," growled the old gentleman that accompanied her, and who seemed to belong to the "Crabbed Uncle" persuasion.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

Austria.

According to instructions received from Count Rechberg, Prince Metternich has explained to M. Thouvenel the Austrian policy. His explanation contains four points:

1. The interior policy of every State being intimately connected with its exterior policy, Austria will fulfill with sincerity the reforms announced in the *Diploma* of the 20th of October.

2. Notwithstanding the complications in Italy, Austria will maintain her line of defensive policy. The present armaments and concentration of troops in Venetia have no other object than that of repelling any attack.

3. Austria will not abandon the system of non-intervention.

4. Austria considers that the assembling of a Congress would not bring about a practical solution of the Italian question, unless the great Powers agree beforehand on a common programme, of which, however, there is little likelihood.

FEMALE DOCTORS.—The New York *Commercial*, in an article upon the medical profession, has the following:

Miss Blackwell and her sister, and two or three other female physicians, are thoroughly educated, and have a good practice, but most of this class are very ignorant, and have no better success than they deserve.

It seems exceedingly doubtful that any except very masculine women will succeed as surgeons, and certainly those girls who aspire to professional life had better attempt pharmacy than the practice of either medicine or surgery. For this they are peculiarly adapted, and a leading Philadelphia pharmacutist recently expressed his suprise that they did not adopt it