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The Carroll Free Press.

"THE UNION OF THE STATES AND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNION."

VOL. 26. CARROLLTON, OHIO, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1858. NO. 40.

An Independent Candidate.

Mr. James A. Jones, a candidate for Congress, in Arkansas, in opposition to Mr. Rust, was defeated by some six or seven thousand majority; and upon ascertaining the result, came out in his paper, the Ouachita Herald, as follows:

DEFEATED, OR UP SALT RIVER.

"We cave."—*Muggins.*

"Not in vain should such examples be."—*Byron.*

We—that is to say, James A. Jones, editor of the Ouachita Herald, a late candidate for Congress,—are inglariously defeated. To use a classical, and entirely original expression, "we have met the enemy and we are theirs." We evidently cast our pearls before swine We magnanimously, and at a considerable sacrifice of our habitual self respect, offered to serve a people who no appreciation of the offering. We can't help it. We didn't make the people, and are not under contract to supply them with brains. If they were wilfully blind to our merit, the fault is theirs. If they are opposed to receiving individually a hundred and sixty acress of land a piece, they have a perfect right to reject it—they ought to know whether or no they deserve it. If they don't want the rights of the South "*preserved* inviolate," why, they may have them "pickled" for all we care. We did our duty and our conscience is easy.

At the enormous expense of sixteen dollars and thirty-two cents we printed a multitude of circulars, sufficient we thought to elect any man, with which we flooded this Congressional district and a large portion of the Cherokee Nation. We wrote to our friends, and to some who were not our friends, to rally to our support. But they didn't rally. We then concealed ourself as well as we could at home, refusing positively to extend our acquaintance, or to see more of the public that the public did of us. With these precautions we deemed success certain. A great many persons wrote us that we should get an overwhelming vote, they were not deceived—it was overwhelming. Many credulous persons told us that we should be elected; we listened to them, and were deceived.—But we forgive them, for they made us feel very comfortable—for a while; and all earthly happiness is transitory. We shall never become a candidate again without consulting somebody on the subject first, and ascertaining whether they do or do not desire us to run; for we are satisfied that it is folly to be a candidate unless *somebody* does wants you to run, and will vote for you on the strength of that desire.

We are not without consolation. We are not the only candidate defeated.—There are numbers in as bad a fix as ourselves. And besides greater men than we claim to have been as badly beaten. Gen. Harrison, afterward President of the United States, was once defeated for County Clerk in Ohio, and Jame K. Polk was beaten for Governor of Tennessee. We are in good company and shall, therefore, not complain.

There is one thing for which the people should be grateful to us. We did not bore them with long and tiresome speeches as some of the aspirants did. We remained 'quietly at home," and they so highly appreciated our modesty that they have given us the privilege of continuesing to do so.—We are thankful for small favors.

Among our numerous friends ex-Gov. Drew is entitled to our warmest acknowledgements. His intention, doubtless, was to assist us in beating Rust, by procuring a large and influential majority of the Democratic party to vote for him. With this object in view he made a brilliant canvass, ending in a no less brilliant failure.—But, notwithstanding he carried off a considerable portion of our vote, we honor him for his laudable intentions. Hereafter he has but to command us, and we will obey—if it suits us to do so.

To the fifteen patriotic and chivalrous voters who cast their suffrages for us in Pike county, we beg leave to tender our sincere and unfeigned gratitude. We owe them a debt that will be difficult to repay. As the slightest evidence of our high appreciation and lasting regard, we propose that if they will forward us a list of their names, we will send them the Herald for life—at the usual price, $3 per annum, *invariably* in advance.

In conclusion, we desire permission to remark, that the small experiment we have just made is eminently satisfactory. Whatever aspirations we may have had for glory are entirely subdued. The pursuit of a seat in Congress "under difficulties" is one in which we have no desire to re engage. We are satisfied that we carry with us into our retirment the best wishes of a generous though ungreat ul people, and are content.

☞ "Mr. Showman, what is that?" "That, my dear, is the rhynocery. He is German cousin, or Dutch relation, to the unicorn. He was born in the desert of Sary Ann, and fed on bamboo and missionaries. He is very courages, and never leaves home unless he moves, in which case he goes somewhere else, unless he is overtaken by the dark. He was brought to this country much against his will, which accounts for his low spirits when he's melancholy or dejected. He is now somewhat aged, but he has seen the day when he was the youngest specimen of animated nature in the world. Pass on my little dear, and allow the ladies to survey the wonders of creation as displayed in a ring tailed monkey, a hanimal that can stand hanging like a fellow critter, only it's reversed."

☞ At Birmingham, England, eight tuns of wire per week are made into hooks and eyes.

[From the Ohio State Journal.]

Keep it Before the People.

That the so called National Democracy is a pro slavery party; that it is controlled by the slave-holding oligarchy, who frame its platforms and shape its policy, and compel their Northern allies to 'acquiesce' in its decrees under pain of expulsion from the party. Does any one want evidence of this? It is abundant. We have already published the testimony of Col. Forney that Mr. Buchanan solemnly pledged himself to secure to the people of Kansas the right to frame their constitution in their own way, yet he too trod in the footsteps of poor Pierce, and sanctioned that production of infamous conspirators against liberty, the Lecompton Constitution.—What is more he attempted to justify this infamy, and in his letter to Prof. Silliman. Aug. 15, 1857, Mr. Buchanan said:

'SLAVERY existed at that period (1853) and still exists IN KANSAS ☞ UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES. *This point has at last been* ☞ *FINALLY DECIDED by the highest Tribunal* (Judge Taney) *known to our laws. How it could ever have been doubted is a MYSTERY.*'

☞ This is plain and expressive. It speaks for itself and needs no comment. Let all who believe that slavery legally exists there now, vote the Democratic ticket.—But lest his letter may not be deemed by all as conclusive let us look at an extract from his message which is as follows:

'It has been solemnly adjudged by the highest Judicial Tribunal that ☞ SLAVERY EXISTS IN KANSAS BY VIRTUE OF THE CONSTITUTION OF THE UNITED STATES.

'☞ KANSAS IS THEREFORE AS MUCH OF A SLAVE STATE AS GEORGIA OR SOUTH CAROLINA.'

And then in addition let us give the following authorities, all of which have a connection with the history of the past eighteen months that rended them interesting as well as valuable.

In the Dred Scott decision occurs this passage:

'The African race was so inferior that they *had no rights which the white man was bound to respect;* and that the negro might *justly* and *lawfully* be reduced to slavery for his benefit.'

Thus far we have given 'official' documents. We now add to them the declaration made in speeches of leading men and champions of the Democratic party.

Mr. A. G. Brown of Mississippi, in a speech delivered on the 11th of July 1857 made the following statement:

'I heard it from the President's (Buchanan's) own lips, that this thing of Squatter Sovereignty was one of the MOST DAMNABLE HERESIES THAT WAS EVER BROACHED in this or any other country, and that he will leave nothing undone to THROTTLE IT. * * * * * *

He (the President) had no doubt that Walker's appointment could be canceled.'

The Hon. L. M. Keitt, in a recent speech made use of the following language:

'The Democratic party, he thought, was sounder now than it had been for years.—It was so because THE SOUTH WAS NOW THE MAJORITY IN THAT PARTY, and had driven off from its numbers all the tainted, timid and feeble members of it from the North. He would not predict, but *in his judgement the Black Republicans would win the election of* 1860.'

'He went to Washington at the beginning of the last session, resolved to oppose the administration, but when he got there he found Mr. Buchanan upon the *platform of THE SOUTH.* It was then his determined to sustain the President cordially and ungrudgingly.'

Yes, the 'Democratic' party is sound because it is controlled by the South. Who doubts that it is so controlled, and who doubts that Mr. Buchanan is devoted body and soul to the interests of the south?—Mr. Keitt became satisfied of that fact, and therefore concluded to surrender his prejudices against him and yield his support to an Admisistration which he had resolved to oppose.

But he will close the testimony by presenting the opinion of Spenker Orr, of South Carolina. He said:

'With regard to Slavery, he thought it *better protected under the Government than it had been for thirty years.* As to the future, he was for co-operation with the DEMOCRATIC PARTY. He would go into Convention, go into caucus, seek to have an influence in it by ruling AND CONTROLLING IT.'

Let the people read this evidence of the complicity of the Democratic leaders with the Slavery propagandists, and vote as becomes Freemen.

A Singular Story.—It is related in a foreign paper that during the attack of the English and French fleets on the Chinese forts at the mouth of the Pi-Ho river, as an English Purser was coming on deck from below, a round shot took off his hat in a most unceremonious manner, "Hillo! he exclaimed, "that was a close shave"—and the next moment he fell dead. The concussion of the atmosphere had destroyed his hold on life, it seems, and yet left him time to make the exclamation. Similar instances of the effects of what is termed the wind of a ball have been recorded.—[Boston Journal.

Yeast.—Mr Daniel R. Mitchell, of Rome, Ga., says the *Courier* of that place, has discovered that dried peach leaves are superior to hops for making yeast. It is said the bread made from this yeast is made the same as hop yeast, except dried peach leaves are substituted for hops.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Reminescence of J. Durbin Ward.

At the Presidential election in 1852, Mr. Ward was so very anti slavery that he could not vote for Gen. Scott, but made up a ticket of his own, and voted it over his signature. The following is an exact copy. He was the not only for "FREE SOIL," but for "NO SLAVERY."

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN TICKET.

"Opposition to tyrants is obedience to God."

"Observe good faith and justice to all nations.

"Too just to invade the rights of others; too proud to surrender own own."

"Equal and exact justice to all men."

"Liberty and the Union, now and forever; one and inseparable."

"Reciprocal trade, equal laws, FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR and FREE THOUGHT—no protection to special interests, no exclusive privileges—NO SLAVERY—Territorial acquisition without injustice, and internal improvements without extravagance."

"FOR PRESIDENT,

"W. H. SEWARD, of New York,

"FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

"JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky

"ELECTORS:

"1st, Dist. Thomas Ewing, 2 Jacob Burnett, 3 Wm. Johnson, 4 R. M. Corwine, 5 John Woods, 6 Wm Wilson, 7 Jacob S. Conkling, 8 Earl Bill, 9 G. E. White, 10 Hiram Griswold, 11 John Probascq, 12 P. B. Wilcox, 13 Chauncy N. Olds, 14 W. Case, 15 D. B. Bruen, 17 O. T. Fishback, 17 H. H. Hunter, 18 John Lowe, 19 Charles Converse, 20 John D. Burnett, 21 Joseph Geiger, Caleb B. Smith, Sarp. Galloway.

"I vote the within ticket because it represents principles, and casts votes for men (as far as I can instruct the electors) of my approval. They are both tried statesmen of reliable character and exalted talents. Certainly inferior to none that will be voted for to-day. If inferior men to them are to be elected to the responsible position of President and Vice President, it may be the country's misfortune, but it will not be my fault.

"DURBIN WARD.

"Nov. 2, 1852."

Mr. Durbin Ward, the author of the above ticket, made a speech a few weeks since, in connection with S. S. Cox, in Delaware Co, Ohio., in which he deemed it expedient to make known, in a manner not overly polished, that he now despises the negro race, for which he had so much regard in 1852. At the meeting to which we refer, there was present a colored man named White, who follows the occupation of blacksmith, eight or ten miles northwest from Delaware. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and subsequently studied medicine, intending to go out to Liberia under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. He changed his mind, however, and with several other slaves he was emancipated, and settled where he now resides, He is a quiet unassuming individual, with a strong and well developed mind; a fine speaker, and good writer. White attended the meeting referred to, and remained throughout, on the outside of the audience, a quiet and attentive observer of all that was passing. Mr. Ward having dealt extensively in figures and various misrepresentations to prove that Buchanan's Administration has not cost the country, in dollars and cents, *over seventy millions* per annum, wound up by a dissertion on "niggers," remarking at the close, with a significant shake of the head, that "when niggers are about, especially in warm weather, I (Durbin Ward) take care to keep to the windward of them." A feeling of suppressed indignation was manifested in the countenances of the majority of those present, and after the adjournment of the meeting, a leading Democratic politician of Delaware, introduced White to many gentlemen who lingered on the ground, and remarked that he could talk or write either Ward or Cox "out of their boots." Now put Ward's exhibition of egotism, published above, and this incident together, and the united features present a faithful daguerreotype of Durbin Ward, once a free soil Whig—subsequently a red hot Know-Nothing, and now a worshipper at the foot-stool of James Buchanan, king of the Lecompton-Dred-Scott Democracy, and candidate for Attorney General in this State on the Bill English ticket. What a patriot was Durbin Ward in 1852! What a demagogue is Durbin Ward in 1858! To the polls, men and Democrats, and vote for Durbin Ward, the Free Soil—Whig—Know-Nothing—Nigger Worshipping—Nigger-hating candidate. Great is Durbin Ward, the adopted champion of modern Democracy.

John Wesley says; "When I was young I was sure of everything; in a few years, having been mistaken a thousand times, I was not half so sure of most things as I was before; at present I am hardly sure of anything but what God has revealed to man."

☞ It is a beautiful remark of Bacon, that he who robs in darkness breaks God's lock.

How the Republicans Carried the State of Maine.

The New York Evening *Post*, refering to the brilliant victory in Maine says:

"Maine has a very large extent of sea coast, and a more formidable army of custom-house officers in the service of the Administration, in proportion to her population, if we are not mistaken, than any other State. The victory over this well-trained, unscrupulous horde, equipped with unlimited supplies of federal money and other electioneering ammunition, must be attributed in a large measure to the active and thorough canvassing carried on by the Republican party. Emulating the example and tactics of the adversary, they have kept at their Central headquarters a register of the number of voters in every town in the State, carefully classified according to the shades of their politics.—From many towns they had a list of the names, a statement of the political antecedents, etc., of every elector, and no honorable means were left untried to supply the desired information and obtain the fullest possible vote. Every chairman of a town or district committee was notified of the exact quota of votes which was expected from the region under his supervision. In short, in no other State has there been anything like the perfect system of organization so memorably exemplified during three successive campaigns and against so fearful odds; and nothing would more insure a Republican triumph in New York than a careful study of its details, to which an additional interest is imparted from the fact that the plan was originally borrowed from New York, and that its paternity is ascribed to Mr Van Buren."

This is an example that should be followed in this county. To attain the same ends, it needs only to use the same means—in one word, needs only *organization* Let the township vigilance committees look to it.

California Politics.

There seems to be an incurable split in the ranks of the Democratic party. It is now fairly divided into Lecompton and anti-Lecompton wings. Both have nominated distinct tickets for State officers, and in many of the counties both have seperate tickets in the field for the Legislature and local officers. The Lecompton State ticket is as follows: Supreme Judge, Joseph J Baldwin; State Comptroller, A R Maloney. This wing refused to make nominations for Congress, or for Clerk of the Supreme Court, contending that these offices are not to be filled at this election. The anti Lecompton ticket is as follows: Supreme Judge, John Curry; Clerk of Supreme Court, H N Jennings; Comptroller, I N Dawley; Members of Congress, Jos. McKibben, W L Dudley.—The Republicans have also nominated their State ticket. Being satisfied that they could not carry the State with their own strength they have put the names of several of the anti Lecompton Democrats on their ticket, as their election would be far more preferable to them than Administration Democrats. The following is the Republican State ticket: Supreme Judge, *John Curry;* Members of Congress, F. P Tracy, *Jos. O. McKibben*; Comptroller, I C Gunn. Those in italics are on the anti-Lecompton Democratic ticket also.—It is impossible to tell what the result will be in the State.

All the old lines have been obliterated, and the observer is at a loss to form a conclusion. Both factions of the Democracy claim to have the masses of the old organization with it.

Our Senator, Mr Broderick, has declared his intention of proceeding to Washington by one of the overland routes, when he goes. He will probably take the Southern route.—*Steamer Bul, Aug* 20.

'Great Events in 1858.'—Under this head the New York Observer ranks four things, as follows:

1. The Revival of Religion: the most extensive and thorough ever experienced in the United States.

2. The triumph of the American Tract Society, the greatest moral victory of truth ever error achieved since the Reformation under Martin Luther.

3. The successful completion of the Electric Telegraph from Europe to America, the greatest work of human perseverance and enterprise.

4. The opening of China to the commerce of the world, and free toleration of the Christian religion throughout the empire,

Do our 'evangelical' readers think it strange that we should distrust the influence of the revival upon the Anti-Slavery cause, when we see it commended for its 'thoroughness' by an influential religious journal which lends its whole influence to sustain slavery and sees in the late triumph of pro slavery dishonesty at the tract House 'the greatest moral victory of truth over error achieved since the Reformation under Martin Luther,' and an event worthy to be ranked with the completion of the Atlantic Telegraph!—*Anti Slavery Standard.*

A Genuine Pro-Slavery Argument.—In the communication of Mr. Anderson, respecting the New Lyme Slave Case, he proffers his hand and a bottle of Old Bourbon Whisky to any of his pro-slavery friends here, if they should visit Kentucky. This seems to be proper and natural.—There is such a fitness about it, that he seems instinctively to offer as an argument in his cause, the most appropriate appeal to the pro slavery men of the North.—Pistols, Bowie Knives, Bourbon Whisky and Slavery—how well associated together.—*Ashtabula Sentinal.*

Flight of an English Lawyer.

A Lawyer of London, named David Hughes, has lately fled from that city to Australia, after swindling operations in all to the amount of nearly seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The money was principally used in unprofitable building speculations. Many of his sufferers are females attracted by the high rate of interest he paid, and one is a creditor to the amount of $125,000. He resided at Canonbury Park; had also a marine residence at Ramsgate, and kept six carriages and twenty horses. A few days ago he gave a large, party to which he invited his friends and clients. It was then stated that the family were going out of town in a few days, and as Mr Hughes had previously issued a circular to his clients, informing them of his retirement from the profession if necessary, the party was regarded in the light of a valedictory entertainment. A day or two afterwards the house was shut up, and it was believed that the family had repaired to the seaside. It seems however, that Mr Hughes proceeded to Liverpool, and there, under an assumed name, secured beths in the Red Jacket. A detective, dispatched overland to arrest the bankrupt, is expected to arrive at Melbourne about three weeks before the Red jacket. The family of the defaulter who accompanied him in his flight, consists of his wife and eight children.

Dr. Franklin's only Son.

As the name of Franklin is ever so prominently before the public, it may not be uninteresting to give some account of his only son, William, about whom we think little is known by the community at large. Unlike his father, whose chief claim is for the invaluable services he rendered his country in her greatest need, the son was from the first to the last, a devoted loyalist; before the Revolutionary war he held several civil and military offices of importance. At the commencement of the war he held the office of Governor of New Jersey, which appointment he received in 1773. When the difficulties between the mother country and the colonies were coming to a crisis, he threw his whole influence in favor of royalty, and endeavored to prevent the Legislative assembly of New Jersey from sanctioning the proceedings of the General Congress of Philadelphia These efforts, however, did but little to stay the tide of popular sentiment in favor of resistance to tyranny, and soon involved him in difficulty. He was deposed from office by the Whigs, to give place to William Livingston, and sent a prisoner to Connecticut, where he remained two years in East Pindor, in the house of Captain Ebenezer Grant, near where the Theological Seminary now stands. In 1778 he was exchanged, and soon after went to England. There he spent the remainder of his life, receiving a pension from the British Government for the losses he had sustained by his fidelity. He died in 1813 at the age of 82.

As might have been expected, his opposition to the cause of liberty, so dear to the heart of his father, produced an estrangement between them. For years they had no intercourse. When, in 1784, the son wrote to his father; in his reply Dr Franklin says:

"Nothing has ever hurt me so much, and affected me with such sensations, as to find myself deserted in my old age, by my only son; and not only deserted, but to find him taking up arms against me in a cause wherein my own good fame, fortune and life were all at stake."

In his will, also, he alludes to the part his son had acted. After making some bequests, he adds: "The part he acted against me in the last war, which is of public notoriety, will account for my leaving him no more of an estate he endeavored to deprive me of."

The patriotism of the father stands forth all the brighter when contrasted with the desertion of his son.—*Newburyport Herald.*

A Whiskey Point.—A Kentuckey lawyer on Circuit was asked to dine with the Judge. At the table the Judge, as is his custom, asked a blessing, and shortly after arose from his seat and took from the sideboard a bottle of old Bourbon, of which he invited his guest to partake, partaking himself, as is his custom. After dinner was over the lawyer said:

'Judge, will you permit me to ask you a question?'

'Oh, certainly,' replied the Judge, 'what is it?'

'I observed that after you asked a blessing you set out the bottle. Now I want to know whether you were ashamed to ask a blessing on the liquor, or whether it was good enough without it?'

The Judge took the cause under advisement.

Anecdote of Joe Smith.—The *Journal of Commerce*, tells the following anecdote of Joe Smith, the Mormon:

Some persons visiting him during his troubles in Illinois, and the conversation turned upon self-defence, he was asked what he thought of the words of the Scripture, which required him who had been smitten on one cherk to turn the other also. "A very remarkable passage," he answered, "spoken by Jesus himself, and strikingly illustrative of his thorough acquaintance with human nature. A man may strike at first under mistake, or without intending any harm; and you ought not to strike back immediately, but turn the other cheek and give him an opportunity to explain, or, if he be in earnest, to repeat the offence. However, you need not turn a third time, but if a man strikes you twice, then into him like a thousand of brick."

The Utah Army Mule Purchases.

As might have been anticipated, the complaining Army contractors have triumphed over Capt. Van Vliet, A. Q. M., in relation to his inspection and appraisement of mules in opposition to their plundering greed. The Board of Inquiry at Fort Leavenworth to investigate the complaints, have made a report signed by Col Roberts and Major Gains condemning the conduct of Capt. Van Vliet, and justifying the complaints of the contractors. The report affirms that certain lots of mules were improperly rejected, and that the general appraisement should not have been less than $185 per head! A liberal appraisement beyond peradventure, but Uncle Sam is a generous old fellow towards his officials and their pets. Major Sherman does not concur in the report, and will present a minority one. Just read what follows from the St. Louis Democrat:

It is clear that the Mormon war was a sham war, devised by the plunder party to fill their own coffers and to subserve the Kansas policy of the President. The United States Treasury it was, not Salt Lake City, which these people wanted to get into, and in that respect the war has been eminently successful. But to narrow the subject to the mule business, it appears that Secretary Floyd gave an order to Capt. Van Vliet to buy fifteen hundred mules of Trigg & Kirby, of this State, and as many more as might be required, after twelve hundred were bought from other parties. The Secretary subsequently speaks of these gentlemen as his friends—a title which all the members of the plunder party will envy them, for it is a good substantial thing to be friends of Secretary Floyd. His friendship is no synonim for empty courtesies or tepid sentiment. It is the sure sign and guarantee of hard cash and Treasury drafts, and of broad acres from the military reservations. Capt. Van Vliet produces another order sent to him by the Secretary to take one thousand mules from Dr. McDowell, his nephew, and Col. D. D. Mitchell, both of this city. A month later another order was substituted for this.—The entire number (1000) were to be purchased from Mitchell.

There were other orders given in favor of other parties, but they were comparatively small. The whole number of mules purchased at Fort Leavenworth, between April and August, was 4238. In their published statements, the contractors assert that Van Vliet promised a commission of twenty per cent, on the cost at Leavenworth. Manifestly it was the interest of the contractors to pay the highest prices. Their profits were to be in direct proportion of their outlay. The mule that cost a hundred dollars, would only yield them twenty dollars profit; whereas the mule which cost a hundred and fifty dollars, would yield them thirty dollars. The operation of this rule can be easily understood. Unon the issue between the contractors and the Quartermaster we are not to express a judgement. We believe the latter found himself in a false position at Fort Leavenworth. Captain Hancock, it appears, bought mules at a hundred and fifty dollars a head: and both he and Col. Crossman were ordered to Utah, contemporaneously with the inauguration of the mule jobbing, while Capt. Van Vliet and Col. Tompkins were ordered to replace them at Fort Leavenworth. We have also on the authority of Gen. Jessup, that the lowest prices paid by Van Vliet were entirely too high. We are therefore constrained to think that although he resisted the entire fulfillment of the spirit of his orders—which was to grant the mule contractors their own demands, he is not entitled to all the merit of a martyr.

The number received by Van Vliet from the favored few in compliance with his orders, was 3718. The increased appraisement of the Board of Inquiry will add $50,000 to the profits. The acceptance of the rejected mules will swell the figures still more. Mr. Floyd's friends may boast that they were born under a lucky star.

We have no hesitatation in saying that the Administration flung away $400,000 in these purchases of mules. The proposition of Messrs. Caldwell and Geary, of Texas, to supply all mules which the Government should require, delivering them at Fort Leavenworth, at prices varying from eighty five to a hundred dollars, is on file in the war office. This proposition was never noticed by the authorities in Washington; nor were propositions from any quarter invited. The business was parcelled out privily among the friend, of the Secretary, and friends of some leading men in Washington. No terms were made, but a rule was adopted which encouraged extravagant outlays. The whole thing was left ostensibly to the discretion of an Assistant Quartermaster. The same mode was adopted with the other contracts, if they can be considered contracts. Col. Crossman was directed to purchase corn in St. Louis, from another friend of the Secretary, at ninety cents per bushel. His integrity has been rewarded by sending him to Salt Lake City. The facts connected with the contracts for supplying beef leaked out prematurely, and the House of Representatives adopted a resolution which nipped in the bud some very splendid schemes. The entire department of the Secretary of War is not only tainted, but is reeking and saturated with corruption.—Even the money appropriated for improved guns—breech loading carbines and the like—has been misapplied. Let there be a Committee of the House to investigate these matters, and let officers who are now serving in the army be sent for, and we venture to say that much more than has been charged or whispered against the Secretary of War and the consolidated gang of plunderers will be proved against them. The witnesses that can tell most are the army officers. It is a convenient thing for the Secretary that some of them are in Utah.

Advertising.

The two first verses of the first chapter of the 'Chronicles of Success,' read thus:

'Who hath sadness? Who hath woe? Who 'shinneth' the streets with gloom of countenance, and perplexity of mind?—Who loseth the confidence and patronage of men, and sinketh into poverty and forgetfulness? He that advertiseth not—He that does not make himself known through the papers—He who, by neglect in this matter, depriveth himself of gain, and secureth to himself loss! His business wisdom is foolishness. His lack of knowledge, aye, his stinginess sticketh out and the descerning shun him.

'Who hath gladness? Who hath joy? Who hath a growing business and full coffers? He that advertiseth liberally—He that through the journals of the day, maketh himself and his business known! He hath chosen a part of wisdom, and his riches and honors increase like the light of the morning. His shadow groweth broad. His complacency increaseth. His happiness endureth, and he is honored and blessed of all men—particularly the printers.'

Cure For Consumption.

The French Physicians are at present much interested in a new treatment for consumption, introduced by Dr. J. P. Churchill, an American physician in Paris.

Dr. Churchill's theory of consumption is that it is owing to an undue waste or an insufficient supply of phosphorus in the system. To supply this want he administers the hypophosphates of lime and soda, in doses of from five to twenty grains daily, in a small quantity of sweetened water. In a paper read by him before the Academy of Medicine of Paris, he gave an account of 41 cases treated in this way, with success. He insists that the cure of consumption in the second and third stages, (at a period consequently when there can be no doubt as to the nature of the disease,) can be obtained in all cases by this treatment, except when the existing lesion of the lungs is of itself sufficient to produce death.

He also says that these substances have not only a curative effect, but will if used wherever there exists a suspicion of the disease, prevent its development, and thus act as a preventative with regard to consumption, just as vaccination does with regard to small pox. It is already extensively used throughout the whole of the continent, and faverable results have been already attained in France, Germany, Italy and Spain as well as at St. Petersburgh and Constantinople; in consequences of Dr. Churchill's discovery, the manufacture of phypophosphates in Paris has already attained a considerable degree of importance, whereas before they were applied to no use, and were only to be found as chemical specimens in the laboratory.

Vermin Riddance.—Half an ounce of soap boiled in a pint of water, and put on with a brush while boiling hot, infallibly destroys the bugs and their eggs.—Flies are driven out of a room by hanging up a bunch of the plaintain or fleawort plant after it has been dipped in milk.—Rats and mice speedily disappear by mixing equal quantities of strong cheese and powdered squills. They devour this mixture with greediness, while it is innocuous to man. When it is remembered how many persons have lost their lives by swallowing in mistake mixtures of strychnine, ratsbane, corrosive sublimate, &c, which are commonly employed for this purpose, it becomes a matter of humanity to publish these items.—*Hall's Medical Journal.*

☞ The Locofocos of the Cuyahoga District have nominated J. W. Gray of the Cleveland Plaindealer as a candidate for Congress. This is a direct pitch at the Administration. Mr. Gray was discharged from the Postoffice at Cleveland by Mr. Buchanan, because of his defence of Douglas; and the party now propose to show their contempt for the verdict of the White House. This state of "harmony" among the "unterrified" is good—very good. The old adage, which conveys the idea that under a certain condition of matters honest men get their dues, might be quoted.

THE HAMMONTON FARMER,

A newspaper devoted to Literature and agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount.—Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co. New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advertisements of Hammonton Lands.

All wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine market, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

To all wanting Farms, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.

Mr Buchanan is reported to have recently declared to a friend, that, if he had his work of the last year to do over again he "could make the best parts better."—But does he think he could make the worst parts worse?—[Lou. Jour.

☞ English, the author of the swindle of that name, now says he will vote to admit Kansas without regard to her population. Doubtless he would promise anything to ensure his re election, but he is not likely again to have the opportunity to misrepresent his constituents.

FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 MILES FROM Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey. Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building.—The crops can be seen growing. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine St. Wharf at Phila. at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. S. Byrne, by letter. See full advertisements in another column.