Kansas Intelligence.

The Cleveland *Leader* says:—

The report telegraphed from the West some days ago that old Ossawatomie Brown had captured and hung Deputy Marshal Wood is no doubt a mistake, as Leavenworth and Kansas City dates of the 10th contradict the story.

A bill abolishing and prohibiting slavery in the Territory has passed the Legislature, but this dispatch says Gov. Medary will doubtless veto it. That slavery exists still in Kansas was clearly shown on the trial of the kidnappers of the barber Fisher, at Leavenworth. Mr. Moore, who was sworn for the defense with reference to the existence of slavery by usage and custom in Louisiana, Kentucky, and Kansas, testified that slavery had existed in Kansas by usage and custom since 1850. Mr. Green corroborated Mr. Moore. He brought slaves into the Territory himself, and now had two in his possession. This gives force to the assertion of Mr. Buchanan's message, that slavery exists in Kansas as much as in Georgia and Carolina.

At the last account Dr. Doy and son still remained in jail in Platte county. A bill had passed the Kansas House without opposition, appropriating $1000 and authorizing the employment of Counsel for their defence. One H. C. Whitley, was on trial at Lawrence for aiding in the kidnapping of the Doys. Mr. W. F. Clough was taken by the Missouri kidnappers with the Doys, and forced to Weston, Missouri, where he made his escape. His testimony on the Whitley examination shows that he was traveling with Dr. Doy and son, and when about eight miles north of Lawrence they were surprised and captured by some fifteen men. The prisoners were tied, forced into wagons, and armed men riding on all sides, were driven to Weston. Their captors promised they should be liberated and not taken to Missouri, but when arrived opposite Weston, parties came across and insisted that the prisoners should be taken over. Mr. Clough recognized Whitley as one of the Captors. He also recognized among his captors Dr. Garvin, the Postmaster of Lawrence, the two McGees and Jacob Hurd. The Lawrence Republican states that the Legislature have passed a bill extending the jurisdiction of Douglas county over Jefferson, so as to reach this last most wicked crime with swift and merited punishment, and if Doy and son are executed by the Missourians, their aiders and abettors in Kansas will swing also. This determination will probably save the Doys from Missouri Lynch law.

The Lawrence correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat takes the following notice of Marshal Russell and his Missouri posse:

When Russell made his first advent, Capt. Montgomery was at Lawrence adjusting the terms of a permanent peace, and Brown at his request, and the request of other men in the Territory, was leaving. Montgomery got back and found everything at sixes and sevens. The people wanted to fight and to drive out the Missourians. As this would have been construed as a violation of treaty he would not permit it to be done. He first marched towards Paris with the force he had, with which he could have annihilated Russell. This satisfied the boys and terrified Russell, who at once took to fortifying, and is anxiously waiting an attack. Montgomery then persuaded the settlers to go home and leave the matter to work its own cure. The shrewdness of this course is already beginning to manifest itself. Marshal Colby then went down, and although he was unable to disperse or get rid of Russell's forces, still what he was able to do further paralyzed them. The "posse," in fact, is in a bad way, and if it be got rid of in the present way, I think the peace will be permanent.

THE "RUFUS SOULE" AFFAIR.—Another war breeze has sprung up between this country and Great Britain.—The capture and burning of an alleged slaver, sailing under the American flag, is the exciting cause. As all this was done on the African coast, in apparent conformity with the construction put by our Secretary of State upon the treaty on this subject, and probably with substantial justice on the side of the British cruiser, we can afford to "wait for the facts," as given by both parties to the transaction. We can then better judge whether this is really an "outrage," as the friends of the slave traders maintain, or only a sham pretext for enlisting public sympathy on the side of slave piracy. The account before given was from one of the crew of the doomed vessel. Even his statement renders it morally certain that the Rufus Soule was a slaver. In boarding her, the commander of the Viper was exercising the police power distinctly recognized as his by Mr. Cass, yet to be used at his peril; that is, subject to all the consequences of a *mistaken* arrest and capture. In that case the injured party would have a remedy. But if the vessel is really found to be a slaver, the cruising officer would be only doing his duty, in seizing and confiscating her.—*Cin. Gaz.*

KILLED WHILE ROBBING HIS OWN HOUSE.—The Milwaukee Sentinel gives the following:—We learn that on Wednesday or Thursday night last, the Treasurer of the town of Erin, Washington county, whose name, we believe, was Whaling, was shot dead while attempting to rob his own house. It appears that he had collected some twelve or fifteen hundred dollars of the town taxes, and left home in the afternoon, telling his wife that he should be gone all night. Toward evening a traveling peddler applied at the House for night's lodging. The wife at first refused to admit him, but finally yielded, with much reluctance to his request.—Some time in the night the peddler was awakened by the noise of men breaking into his room. Taking them for robbers, he drew a pistol and fired at them. One fell and two fled. Lights being procured, the dead body of a man, with blackened face and otherwise disguised was found upon the floor. Upon further examination it proved to be the proprietor of the house himself, who had resorted to this stratagem to steal the tax-money collected, and had met with this terrible retribution!

THE BORE.—The work on the Artesian Well at the Capitol was recommenced on the 14th. When the work was suspended for lack of funds in December, the depth of 1338 feet had been reached, and the auger was penetrating at the rate of five feet per day.

GEAUGA COUNTY FAIR
FOR
1859.

THE ANNUAL FAIR OF THE GEAUGA COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY will be held on the Grounds of the Society, in Burton, on the 13th, 14th and 15th of SEPTEMBER, 1859.

By Order,
H. E. FORD, Secretary.
Burton, Feb. 11, 1859. 474-3w

CITY STYLES & LOW PRICES.

1859. 1859.

JOB PRINTING.

WE ARE NOW PREPARED to EXECUTE JOB PRINTING of every description, such as
PAMPHLETS,
POSTERS,
HANDBILLS,
BLANK FORMS,
BUSINESS CARDS,
CIRCULARS,
BALL TICKETS,
&c. &c. &c.
IN THE NEATEST STYLES
AND ON THE
SHORTEST NOTICE.

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We have on hand WARRANTY, MORTGAGE and QUIT CLAIM DEEDS, SUMMONS, NOTES, &c. &c, which we are offering for Sale at Low Prices.

The Jeffersonian Democrat

JULIUS O. CONVERSE, Editor.

CHARDON, O., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1859.

BUSINESS NOTICE.

Having disposed of our establishment, we must call upon all those who know themselves to be indebted to us, either on subscription, job-work or advertising, to settle the same without delay. It is but reasonable to ask of all who owe us to settle up, as soon as possible, and we trust no one will delay in doing their duty toward us. The *Democrat* will continue to be sent to all prompt paying subscribers by our successor, and those who have not paid in advance should do so at once, that he may commence the New Year with substantial proofs of *external aid*.

N. B. Those of our subscribers who are indebted for one year or more, who wish to have the paper continued, can by paying arrearages, and one year in advance, have the same at the rate of $1,50 per year, if paid by the 1st of February.—If we are obliged to go round and make collections we shall charge the $2,00 invariably, according to our published terms.

J. S. WRIGHT.

Chardon, Dec. 31, 1858.

Admission of Oregon.

On Saturday last, the House of Representatives passed the Senate Bill for the admission of Oregon into the Union, by a vote of 114 yeas to 103 nays. Oregon is, therefore, a State. Fifteen Republicans and seven Anti Lecompton Democrats voted with ninety-two Lecompton Democrats, for the bill; and eighteen Southern Democrats, ten South Americans, and two Anti-Lecompton Democrats, voted with seventy-three Republicans, against the bill. It will thus be seen that Oregon was admitted by Republican votes. One rule is made to apply to Kansas, and quite another to Oregon; and this is what we suppose may be called modern political justice. Messrs. Horton, Nichols and Leiter are the only Ohio Republicans who voted for the bill. Five Republicans, (including Messrs. Bliss and Sherman, of this State,) three South Americans, seven Lecompton and two Anti-Lecompton Democrats, are reported absent or not voting.

On Monday, Messrs. Lane and Smith took their seats as Senators from the new State of Oregon.

An Unjust Measure.

Mr. English, of Indiana, has introduced a bill into the House of Representatives, which has been referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union, requiring publishers of newspapers and other periodicals to pay regular rates of postage on their exchanges, which are now carried through the mails, free of charge. We hope that this unjust measure will fail to become a law. If the Post-Office Department does not sustain itself under the present law, it is not because editors are allowed to receive their exchanges free; that is but one item of expense to the Government, and a comparatively insignificant one. Could the mail routes of the Southern States be made to pay as well as those of the Northern States, we presume the Post-Office Department might be saved from bankruptcy, without curtailing any privileges of the press. Let the remedy be applied to the real evil. Were no free privileges granted by the Government to any class, the press would have no reason to complain; but, since our legislators have voted to increase their own pay, and expend thousands of the public treasure in the publication and distribution of works which are of little interest to the general reader, and in various other extravagancies, it would hardly become them, to seek retrenchment by impairing the efficiency of the press. We trust there are wiser statesmen in Congress, than Mr. English, who will see that their own interests, as well as the interests of newspaper publishers, are not likely to be promoted by the passage of his bill. Mr. English should content himself with the honor his Kansas Bill has shed on his name, without seeking the passage of another law which the people do not desire, and would be sure to condemn.

☞Those who enjoy dancing, should bear in mind that D. W. Stocking has advertised for a dance at his Cottage Hall on the Little Mountain, on Tuesday next, (the 22d,) commencing at 4 o'clock P. M.

Is a Man to be Despised for his Calling?

One of our contemporaries, in some personal strictures upon a brother editor, accuses him of having been a "tinker"—as if that were a disgrace to him! While we do not wish to interfere in the personal controversies of our neighbors, we must be permitted to say, that, if they have nothing worse of which to accuse each other, than the pursuit of some humble but honorable vocation, they had better remain silent. Such allusions are unworthy of the press, and are calculated only to pander to the corrupt tastes of the illiterate and vulgar. Should a man be doomed, in this land of boasted equality, without regard to his native worth or capacity, to remain in an obscure position, because, forsooth, he began life as a "tinker?" Such a doctrine would exclude from our highest official stations, some of their most worthy occupants; and, we fear, would deprive even the editorial profession of some of its brightest stars.—It may do very well in a country where an idle and vicious few rule the industrious multitude, but it is unsuited to these latitudes. Many an humble artisan has risen to eminence, whom riches would not have elevated, and who owes his success in life to his patient industry. We do not regard it as a disgrace, or even a misfortune, to any man, that he is master of a trade; the future of our country would look all the brighter, if it could be said of every young man in the land.—The pride of honest industry is a most justifiable pride; and he who is ashamed of his vocation, is a disgrace to it.

If the press would condemn or deride any, let it be those who live in idleness, ignorance and vice, upon the earnings of the more worthy and industrious. Let it proclaim wherever its influence extends, that THERE IS NO EXCELLENCE WITHOUT LABOR, and hold as worthy of all commendation, the man who, in spite of trials and disadvantages which would have dismayed a cowardly spirit, and by virtue of his own inherent merit, rises from an humble sphere to honor and distinction.—Let it judge men by their real, intrinsic worth, and not by their stations or circumstances.

"Honor and shame from no condition rise:
Act well thy part—there all the honor lies"

Wonderful and Astounding Discovery.

A friend, writing from Galesburg, Knox Co., Illinois, says there are two gentlemen residing in that vicinity, (we prefer to omit their names,) who "do affirm that a telegraph across the Atlantic is possible, and without a cable, with no other conductor than the water of the great deep. They profess to have demonstrated by actual experiments, the truth of a theory which explodes the commonly received opinion of the action of galvanic circuits, and which enables them, by the application of its principles, to send telegraphic dispatches to any distance, using water or the earth as a conductor." Our correspondent well remarks: "If it shall prove that a citizen of this County has made a discovery which will supercede the use of the Atlantic Cable, it will indeed be glory enough for Knox County, for one year. Wonder—what next?" As we are but moderately versed in the sciences, we shall not attempt to predict the results of this new discovery. We trust, however, that this self-adjusting water-power telegraph may be made to operate as successfully as the Atlantic Cable has, thus far.

THE COOLIE TRADE.—A letter from France says: Gauthier, the builder of Havre, has just sold the three finest steamers ever built in France to the Peninsula Company, at $300,000 for the three. Every maratime Company is failing. The finest first-class merchantmen are being fitted out for what is the fashion now-a-days to denominate "the China trade," but which has no other aim than that of the transportation of Coolies from China to the French colonies. You will see a great deal in the papers just now, concerning this same *commerce de la Chine*. It means nothing else than the trade above specified.

PACIFIC RAILROAD.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes that "the most prominent and almost absorbing subject before Congress and with the high lobby is the Pacific Railroad question. There are at least fifty patriotic capitalists here, who are ready to handle the money of the United States for the great work. While the majority admit the necessity or incalculable usefulness of the Pacific Railroad, there is a very general impression that a bill cannot pass this Congress."

THE IRON DUTIES.—The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes that "the movement of the iron manufacturers to obtain a law for an increase of duties, or for a specific duty on iron—for which purpose the meeting was held the other day in Philadelphia—is likely to be an important one in a political point of view. At this time the movement is merely initiatory; but there will probably be, within a short time a powerful organization."

☞We are gratified to learn that the Geauga Seminary in Chester, under the management of Mr. S. Ambrose Walker, is again in a flourishing condition. We are informed by one who has reason to know, and upon whose judgment in such matters, we place much reliance, that Mr. Walker is one of the best of scholars and teachers, and is doing a good work in Chester. See advertisement in another column.

EDITORIAL SUMMARY.

ON the 15th inst., Mr. Conover retired from the Board of Public Works, and Mr. Martin was appointed in his place.

THE Wabash and Erie Canal, Indiana, is said not to pay expenses south of Terre Haute, and the probability is that it will be abandoned.

THE brothers Bell have been discharged from custody on the charge of false swearing in the case of the Cosbocton Sub-Treasury robbery.

AT the present time there are not less than nineteen ocean steamships lying idle at New York, nor has there been one of them employed during the winter.

IN the House of Representatives the Investigating Committee on Printing have discovered another fraud of between $20,000 and $30,000, in a contract with a Philadelphia house for paper.

THE last advices from Hayti, state that the revolutionists have been entirely successful, and that Soulouque, the Emperor, had escaped to Jamaica with his family and treasure, having concluded to make that place his future home.

Mr. GIDDINGS having expressed a wish that there should be no ceremony made in presenting him with his testimonial, his friends have simply notified him that there are a "few articles" awaiting his order at Messrs. Galt & Brother's. The total cost of the testimonial is $520.

A PARIS letter states, on good authority from Madrid, that the probability of Mr. Preston being received as United States Minister at the Court of Spain is very doubtful, but that if he should be, the first intimation from him relative to the purchase of Cuba would be deemed a sufficient ground for handing to him his "walking papers." Nothing official has yet transpired on this subject.

THE Chicago *Press* claims that the opening of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Railroad will entirely change the line of travel between Chicago and the Missouri River.—Travelers will pass over the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy road to Quincy, thence twenty miles by steamer to Hannibal, and then by the Hannibal and St. Joseph road to the Missouri. The distance from Chicago to St. Joseph will be made in about 26 hours, and will be the short cut from Chicago to Pike's Peak.

THE *State Journal* says that the Legislature of Wisconsin has now before it resolutions consenting to the organization of a new State along the southern shore of Lake Superior, to be formed of the upper peninsula of Michigan and that portion of the State of Wisconsin which lies above the 45th degree of latitude. The territory out of which it is proposed to form this new State, is said to be rapidly filling with a population mainly devoted to the development of its exhaustless mineral resources.

THE accounts contained in the Minnesota papers warrant us in the belief that the Indians in that section of the country are making rapid strides in the march of civilization, all those in the neighborhood of the settlements are said to be able to drink whiskey, chew tobacco, lie, steal and swear equal to "Young America;" and the feminine members of the Indian family are becoming equally sensitive to the darts of the God of Love as their white sisters, as is fully proved by the fact that a buxom young squaw committed suicide, a few days ago, by hanging herself on a tree, on account of a disappointment in love! Verily, this is a great country.

WE learn from the *Norwalk Reflector*, that a little daughter of Joshua Bissell, of Wakeman township, aged about 8 years, was accidentally drowned in the Vermillion River, on the 30th ult. She, in company with her two little cousins, had gone to the river, a short distance from the house, and seeing an old log cabin on fire, she attempted to cross, but had not proceeded far before the ice gave way and let her in. In attempting to rescue her, the elder of the two remaining girls broke in, but succeeded in getting out. All attempts by the two, to save their little cousin were in vain, and at last they saw her disappear under the ice. The body was recovered after it had been in the water about twenty minutes, but all efforts to restore life proved unavailing.

THE *Norwalk Reflector* states that Mr. Richard Boyle, who resides on the farm formerly owned by Samuel Lewis, Esq., in that township, was robbed of $188 in money, on Wednesday night last. The robber raised the window of the bed-room in which Mr. B. slept; reached in and got his pantaloons, from the pockets of which the money was taken. On letting down the window the thief was not careful enough, and Mr. Boyle was aroused by the noise. He arose and seizing his loaded gun, started in pursuit of the rascal without stopping to dress himself. The robber ran in the direction of the barn, where was an accomplice, who had been getting out the horses. Mr. Boyle attempted to shoot the fellow twice, as he pursued him, but his gun missed fire. Mr. B. then returned to the house to dress himself, and in the meantime the robbers made their escape.

THE latest advices from Europe seem to indicate more fully than ever the prospect of an European war. The Paris correspondent of the *Daily News* states that warlike preparations are going on so actively that the breaking out of hostilities would seem to be a question not of weeks, but of days, while the demand for cavalry is so urgent, that orders have been given to buy horses nine years old. Sixty-two war transports are under orders to be ready by the 1st of March, and the sub-surgeons of the hospitals at Paris and Marseilles are ordered to hold themselves in readiness for actual service.—Equally hostile is the intelligence from England, and the assembling of Parliament is looked forward to with unusual interest, in hopes that such explanations will be made as will modify existing suspense. In the meantime contracts are said to have been made by the Government with three large iron companies for a supply of sixty-eight pounder guns as fast as they can be cast. A large contract for gunpowder has also been made. Such is the present aspect of affairs in Europe.

FROM COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Jeffersonian Democrat.

COLUMBUS, February 12th 1859.

DEAR SIR:—Having been detained by sickness from the sittings of the General Assembly for about a week past, I am unable to give you a very general summary of Legislative news, but will notice a few things of some interest which have transpired within the time. The Senate have passed the bill amending the Code in regard to testimony of which you were written the other day; also, Monroe's Bill to provide for collection of claims against School Boards.—Some time has been occupied in that branch upon the House Bill to repeal the ten per cent. law; and also upon the resolutions of Taylor of Mahoning, providing that appointments of officers upon the Public Works, shall be made by the whole Board, instead as now by individual members, as provided for by the law of last winter. As the object of the law of last winter was to give a large control of the works to the one Democratic member, Backus, this move of course makes them squirm.

Cadwell has introduced into the Senate resolutions instructing our Senators and requesting our Representatives in Congress, to vote against the $30,000,000 appropriation for pocket money to President Buchanan, while negotiating with Mother Spain, for the satisfaction of his amorous propensities towards her Daughter Cuba.

In the House Finefrock has also introduced like resolutions in favor of the appropriation. These last are of course the ones, if either, which will pass *this* Legislature.

A joint resolution passed both branches on Thursday, allowing County Treasurers mileage for each semi-annual settlement with the Auditor, as required by the Act for the semi-annual collection of Taxes, percentage upon all monies collected upon the Duplicate for which they now settle, and directing them to distribute by the 20th of next March all school monies now in their respective treasuries. This action came just in time, to satisfy the treasurers, as a number of them had made up their minds to pack up their traps, take their money and start back without settling.

On Wednesday the House passed the Bill for the relief of J. W. Allen. With the particulars you were made acquainted last session. It is simple justice, long delayed, to a man, whom the State at least owes something, and gives him in the Franklin County Court the opportunity of showing what his claim is.

On Thursday, a lengthy and quite interesting discussion was had upon the proposition to amend the Constitution so as to return to the Licensing system. In favor of the amendment, Harrison, Ray of Scioto, Saffin, Andrews, Stout, Rankin and Finefrock; and against, Townsend, Howe, Bell, Rees, Worthington, Cox of Knox, Monroe, West of Logan, Parsons and Kerr. Before coming to a vote the House adjourned. It probably will pass.

As appropos to the Temperance discussion, Dr. Stout introduced a resolution to invite the Indiana State Officers and Legislators to visit Ohio's Solons at her State Capital. In other words for getting up a "big drunk" for those who have a taste for such things. It lies on the table.

Following this with a bit of an anecdote going the rounds here, I will close. You are aware that the House adjourned over from last week on Friday until Tuesday of this week, and perhaps are aware that the motion for adjournment was made by Mr. Bagley of Cincinnati, acting under a resolution of the Common Council of that city, and extending an invitation to the members to visit the City as its guests. Ostensibly to view the lower end of the Indiana and Erie Canal, which it is proposed to surrender to the city, and with what ulterior purposes, deponent saith not. Some forty of the members went down and spent Saturday, Sunday and Monday. Thus much for preliminaries. Thus runneth the story:—"On Saturday last, about forty members of the Legislature found themselves in Cincinnati, the guests of the City Council, and as they passed through the City, gazing at the show windows, staring at the signs, and bowing occasionally to the pretty women, they, of course, attracted much public attention.—Two little negroes, and a white boy, standing on the corner of Fifth and Western Row, were especially struck with the rural appearance of the strangers, and many and queer were the surmises they uttered, as to the objects which could attract such a verdant looking crowd to visit the City. One little fellow wondered if they wasn't Free Masons; the little white boy wondered if they mightn't be Odd Fellows, when all at once, the other little negro, throwing up both arms, rolling his eyes, and showing his ivory, shouted out triumphantly, 'Boys, 'taint no wonder at all; I know's who dey is—dems the members of de Legislature on a visit to de Council and dey's a goin' to do debil; don't you see old Bageley ahead dar, a leadin 'em out!' Having thus solved the mystery satisfactorily, the boys dispersed, and the members made their way to the Burnet House for dinner." K.

DEATH OF MRS. WORDSWORTH.—Mrs. Wordsworth, widow of the poet, died on the 17th ult. The London *Daily News* says:—There was something mournful in the lingering of this aged lady—blind, deaf, and bereaved in her latter years; but she was not mournful any more than she was insensible. Age did not blunt her feelings, nor deaden her interest in the events of the day. It seems not so very long ago that she said that the worst of living in such a place (as the Lake district) was its making one unwilling to go. It was too beautiful to let one be ready to leave it. Within a few years the beloved daughter was gone, and then the aged husband, and then the son-in-law, and then the devoted friend, Mr. Wordsworth's publisher, Mr. Moxon, who paid his duty occasionally by the side of her chair; then she became blind and deaf. Still her cheerfulness was indominable.

WHAT DID IT.—Peter McCormick, a young man living at Portage, got drunk at a saloon, spent all his money, was turned into the street, got on the railroad track, was run over by the cars and killed. Rum did it.—*Milwaukie News.*

For the Jeffersonian Democrat.

The Interest Question.

DEAR SIR:—I suppose the ten per cent. law is repealed. So men seem to delight in making and repealing their own laws. This, of course, furnishes business for Legislators, and enables them to hold long sessions. I think we have much legislation, and a vast many laws which are worse than useless. We need less law making, and less taxation. "Popular Sovereignty," or self government, as far as possible is best. The State Government should do very little more than protect all in the enjoyment of their natural rights. All persons should be left free to think, to act, and to pursue their own happiness, in accordance with their own reason and conscience, and do just as they please, provided they do not invade the rights of each other. If Government has a right to interpose or interfere in any case, with contracts which concern only the parties making them, then it may interfere with all contracts, and assume the supervision and control of all our commercial business. It is contended that, as Government fixes the value of money, it ought also to establish the rate of Interest. Here the premises are false. Government *does not*, and *cannot* fix the value of money, or of any thing else. No Legislation could make one cent as valuable as one dollar. As a copper cent can be produced from the mines with less *labor* than the silver dollar, it will be worth less in spite of Government. It is the amount of *labor* required to produce any kind of property, combined with the relation of demand and supply, which fixes its real value. Government can only fix the denominational or relative value of money. It establishes the relative value of denominations and coins, as near as may be, according to the labor expended in their production. If the gold eagle cost ten times the labor that a silver dollar does, then the proportionate relative value of these coins is as it should be, otherwise not. But the real value of money fluctuates with all the ceaseless changes in commercial operations. A dollar at one time or place, may be worth twice as much as at any other time or place. A dollar may buy twice as much at one time as at another. Demand and supply always modify and regulate the ever changing value of money and all other property. Now since government cannot fix the real value of money, how can it fix the value of its use? It cannot do it. Interest is simply payment for the use of money. But the real value of this use varies infinitely at all times and everywhere. The use may be worth twenty per cent. to one man, and not one per cent. to another. The value of its use to every man depends on what he can do with it. How preposterous then, for government to attempt to make a thing uniform and invariable, which never is, and never can be uniform and invariable. Just as well might it establish the uniform price of oxen, horses, cows, grain, calicoes, silks, laces, and everything else. Just as well establish the price of wages of men, women, boys, and girls, by the day or the month. If I let a thousand dollars to my neighbor for one year, the Government says I shall have only sixty dollars for the use of it; but I may buy a farm, or house, with the same money, and may have whatever any body will agree to pay. What makes the difference? I think it would take more sense than any of our Solons possess to cipher it out. Government may say the lender shall have only so much for the use of his money, but it cannot compel him to lend it at that price. It must take two to make a bargain. Government cannot compel men to sell their money at its fixed price. If government will not permit me to agree to pay what a man's money is worth to him, and bind me to my contract, then he would not lend me his money.—Suppose A. comes to B. and says, "I want you to sell me the use of one hundred dollars for a year;" says B. "I have the money, but government has attempted to make my part of the bargain, and decreed that I shall take only so much for its use, and it would be worth twice that to me, so you cannot have it;" but says A., "Never mind, sir, I will pay you what it would be worth to you;" "Ah!" says B., "how do I know that? The law says you shall not be bound to pay it if you agree to, therefore, you cannot be accommodated." So it seems, by this preposterous attempt to do what cannot be done, the government is tempting men to violate their pledges and contracts. The law encouraging treachery and fraud? This reminds me of the absurd and demoralizing law, which permits interested parties to swear in their own case. I consider this a legislation to tempt and encourage perjury. Such laws, combined with other causes, may account for the fact, that crimes increase with startling force all around us. This, in part, may be the reason the people of this nation have become distinguished for knavery and villany, so that an honest specimen of the *genus homo* is a rarity. Knavery the general rule, and honesty the exception. So corrupt and infernalized have become the masses, that they hold as property, through the instrumentality of a government made and sustained by themselves about four millions of men, women, and children, known to have been *stolen*, for the gratification of their diabolical passions, and hellish cupidity. Since, therefore, the nation has become a piratical nation of thieves, we may expect the moral heavens to darken, and crimes to increase, till Church and State have filled up the measure of their iniquity. I think it best to let parties bargain as they please, as they judge will best promote their mutual interests, and let their contracts be enforced whenever they are not fraudulently or criminally made. L. C. TODD.

PARKMAN, February 11th, 1859.

☞A young gentleman connected with the Express office in this city, says the Stillwater (Minn.) Messenger, had occasion to go to Arcola a few days since on business requiring speed, whereupon he harnessed a fine Newfoundland dog to a light hand sled, and made the journey on the ice in twenty-seven minutes—being an average of one mile in a little less than four minutes. The dog is about four years old, but large and powerful. We would like to see the dog that can excel this feat.

Gov. Chase on River and Harbor Improvements.

The subjoined communication was sent to both branches of the General Assembly, on Thursday, by Gov. Chase. It was accompanied by a memorial from the Legislature of the State of New York, invoking the aid of Congress in the protection of Lake harbors. Governor Chase goes further, and appeals to the Legislature of Ohio to urge upon the attention of Congress the duty of fulfilling its solemn pledge that the navigable waters leading to the Mississippi and St. Lawrence, should be forever free, "without any tax, impost or duty therefor." The views expressed by the Governor are as comprehensive as just, and commend themselves to every friend of western interests:—*State Journal.*

To the General Assembly:

The Governor of New York, in compliance with the request of the Legislature of that State, has transmitted to me, as Governor of one of the States adjacent to the Lakes, or interested in their commerce or navigation, a copy of a memorial addressed by the Canal Board and Canal Commissioners of New York, with the sanction of the Legislature, to the Congress of the United States, asking for the improvement of the Lake Harbors. One copy of these documents having been received, it is sent to the House of Representatives.

The subject of this application to the Federal Congress, is one in which the people of Ohio have have a deep interest, and I therefore but fulfill a plain duty while submitting to your consideration the memorial and resolution by which it is sustained, in recommending the general object sought to be obtained to your approval and support.

The arguments by which the claim of New York to be reimbursed the sums expended in the improvement of the harbors of Buffalo and Oswego, are as cogent as the statements by which the importance of the great lines of Canal, which receive at these points the vast commerce of the districts bordering upon the lakes, is exhibited, are clear and striking. The same arguments enforce the duty of the General Government to improve the harbors in which the canals of Ohio unite their waters with those of Lake Erie, and to provide otherwise as fully and completely for the security of commerce upon the great lakes, as for that of commerce upon the ocean.

In connection with this subject, permit me to suggest the expediency or rather the duty of making an earnest appeal to Congress for the discharge of its long-neglected duty in regard to the navigation of the great rivers of the Interior. The settlement of the States Northwest of the Ohio, was made under a pledge given by Congress in the Ordinance of 1787, that the navigable waters leading to the Mississippi and the Saint Lawrence, should be "forever free, without any tax, impost or duty therefor." How this pledge has been regarded may be seen in the fact that the General Government, instead of removing by proper appropriations from the Federal treasury, the great obstructions to the safe and free navigation of the Ohio, created by the Falls at Louisville, became corporators in a joint stock company, for the construction of a canal at that point, by which the navigation of the river, for a long series of years, has been so heavily taxed that the amounts paid in tolls by citizens engaged in commerce and navigation, would more than defray the total cost of the improvements which ought to have been made "without tax, impost or duty;" and yet the navigation is not free.

I cannot but think that the General Assembly will perform an acceptable service to the people of the State, by uniting with the Legislature of New York, in an urgent appeal to the Congress of the United States, in behalf of the harbors of the lakes, and not only of these, but of the navigable rivers, which bear the commerce of the vast interior to the latter, and to the Ocean. S. P. CHASE.

Another Fire in Painesville.

On Saturday morning last, our town was the scene of another destructive Fire, and the fourth one (we think) within three years—a striking demonstration of the line,

"Woes cluster; rare are solitary woes."

Old Geauga Mill, the property of Mr. N. S. Wheeler, lies in ashes. The fire was discovered about 2 o'clock in the morning, and then the inside of the Mill was entirely in flames. The Friday evening previously the Mill was run all night—and it was also run until nearly 12 o'clock Saturday night—for the purpose of gaining time to put in a new wheel, already made, to-day. There were about fifteen barrels more—nothing saved.

The Mills were valued at $12,000—insured $6,000, in the following companies: The Charter Oak Fire and Marine, Hartford, $1,000; Great Western Fire and Marine, Philadelphia, $1,000; North American, Hartford, $1,000; City Fire Insurance Company, New Haven, $2,000; Irving, New York, $1,000. There was also an Insurance of $500 on Flour and Feed, in the Charter Oak.

The Saw Mill attached was insured in the Consolidated Insurance Co., Philadelphia, for $1,000.

The Mills will probably be rebuilt, but by whom, at this early day, it is impossible to tell. The site of the Mill is one of the best in this vicinity.

Origin of the fire not known.—*Painesville Telegraph, Extra Feb. 14.*

FREAK OF A CONVICT.—Yesterday morning, soon after the prisoners of the Penitentiary were marched out from their cells, one of them turned up missing. It proved to be an old man named Milligan, sent for life about two years since from Brown county. Where he had placed himself was a mystery to all, their labor proving ineffectual until near dark last evening, when the fellow was found secreted in a six feet pit underneath the large fly-wheel of Hall & Brown's machinery. He had secreted himself early in the day before the wheel was started and laid there upon his back for hours with the wheel almost touching his stripes, and revolving at immense speed. In a box by his side were stored a large quantity of crackers, sugar and other light articles of food, of which he had procured a sufficient quantity to last him a week. The machinery was instantly stopped, Milligan was drawn forth from his retreat, and placed in another more dark, cheerless, secluded, and secure—the dungeon.—*Cbl. Fact.*