

The Republican.

J. CASKEY, Editor.
THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1858.

TRAVELERS' DIRECTORY.

The following shows the time of departure and arrival on the C. & C. R. R. at Millersburg and Cleveland:

Express North—Leaves Millersburg at 8.30 A. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 10.45.

The Accommodation leaves Millersburg at 2.35 P. M., and arrives at Cleveland at 9.00.

Express South—Leaves Cleveland at 8.00 A. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 1.50 P. M.

Express leaves Cleveland at 4.00 P. M., and arrives at Millersburg at 8.37.

The Express train running North connects at Orrville with the East and West trains on the P. F. W. and C. R. R.

Apprentice Wanted.

A boy from fifteen to 18 years of age, of moral and industrious habits, and a tolerable English education, will meet with a favorable opportunity to learn the Printing business by making immediate application at this office.

Our thanks are due Hon. B. F. Wade,

for a bound volume of the Congressional Globe and Appendix for the 1st Session of the 35th Congress. The present is a valuable one.

We shall send the *Republican* regularly during the winter to our Representative in Congress, in order to keep him posted as to the doings, hereabouts, of the Democracy. He knows to his sorrow, that some of them are very "onsartin" about election time, and until they get an organ of their own established here, we have no objections to giving them a hearing occasionally through the columns of the *Republican*. We hope Gen. Burns will show his appreciation of our kind intention towards him and his party by sending us lots of "Public Documents."

We were in error last week in putting the costs that had been made in the case of the State of Ohio against Brown Barcus, at \$2000. A person better informed says they will not exceed \$500.

Attention is directed to the prospectus for the "Ohio Cultivator," in another column. Among the many very excellent Agricultural papers published in our country, the *Cultivator* deservedly takes rank among the best. Let the Farmers of Ohio, extend to it a patronage adequate to its merits.

A synopsis of the President's Message will be found in to-day's paper.

Attention is directed to the Advertisement for Miss BREWER's new Book, entitled, "The Four Sisters."

"Laramie Territory" is the name of a new Territory to be carved out of the western part of Kansas and adjoining regions, including the Pike's Peak gold fields.

The dwelling of Hiram Robinson, eight miles from Grand Rapids, Michigan, was burned on Tuesday night last. Mr. R. and his wife and two children were burned to death.

A fight for a wager is shortly to come off in Memphis, Tenn., between an Australian bear and a Spanish bull.

The Montgomery (Ala.) Mail insists on the re-organization of the Whig party, preparatory to the Presidential election of 1860.

John W. Geary, ex-Governor of Kansas, was married on Tuesday morning last, to Mrs. Henderson of Cumberland county, Pa.

Four white women and one white man, tried for vagrancy last week in Louisville Ky., have been ordered to be sold for twelve months into slavery.

The Lawrence Herald of Freedom says that an immense amount of molasses will be manufactured in Kansas this autumn, from the Chinese sugar cane.

Senator John Bell, of Tennessee, is named as a candidate of the opposition of that State for Governor.

Ex-President Pierce was at last accounts at Rome, in good health, but Mrs. Pierce was not improving.

First class stores in Chicago, which one year ago brought \$1,500 per year readily, are now offered for \$500.

The Germans of Davenport who deny the Christian religion, have a Theater in full blast on Sunday evenings.

An ox weighing 4,200 pounds, and measuring 18 feet from the end of his nose to the tip of his tail, was on exhibition at the Petersburg (Va.) fair, last week.

In Indiana, the crickets have, in some instances, destroyed whole fields of lately sown wheat, and the farmers have been compelled to re-plant and sow over again.

The Pittsburghers recently celebrated the one hundredth anniversary of the evacuation of Fort Duquesne, on a grand scale. The procession was three miles in length and numbered 15,000 persons.

There are now about 20,000 Post Offices in the U. States. If BUCHANAN should be a candidate again before the people, that would be about the number of votes he would receive for the Presidency.

New Paper.—Mr. McElrath, formerly of the *Tribe*, is about to establish a paper in New York of the size and general appearance of the *London Times*, to be called *The Century*. It will appear about the 18th of December as a Weekly, the Daily as soon as arrangements now in progress are completed.

The Democracy of Virginia

just got through with a stormy State Convention, at which Mr. Letcher was nominated for Governor. There were some half dozen candidates in the field, and the success of Mr. L. is claimed as a triumph of the Conservative party in that State.

The South is beginning to open its eyes, and it will not be many years until the Anti-Slavery element in the Slave States will show its hands by putting in nomination county and State Tickets, and contesting the ground inch by inch with their opponents. The main charge brought against Mr. Letcher was his unsoundness on the Slavery Question. He had sympathized with an emancipation movement in 1845; he had voted for an anti-slavery candidate for the Senate of Virginia; in the Reform Convention in 1850 had denounced the institution of slavery as a "negro-ology." For these and similar expressions of prejudice against slavery, the Richmond *Enquirer* anathematized John Letcher, and a correspondent of that paper of December 1st, in discussing the effect of Letcher's nomination in 1860, says:

Prominent Whigs and Know Nothings in this city and elsewhere, make no secret of their preference for John Letcher, over other Democrats, as the nominee of the Democratic party. This preference is not dictated by any considerations affecting the gubernatorial contest in Virginia, for a Democratic victory is inevitable in any event, but is based upon the more important consideration, that the selection of John Letcher would furnish ample justification for their support of a Black Republic in 1860. This they may make no secret of, nor can it be denied that this motive of preference is plausible and well founded.

The Legislature of South Carolina, on the 10th ballot, elected Hon. JAMES CHESTER, to represent that State in the U. S. Senate, for the next 6 years. The election of Mr. C. is hailed as a victory of the conservatives over the Fire Eaters, or disunion party, of that State. The issue upon which the election of Senator Chester mainly turned, was the revival of the Slave Trade, and the success of Mr. C., by a majority of 38 votes, shows a handsome majority in the Legislature opposed to it.

The Cost of Slipping Tongues.—In the Waskesha county (Wis.) court, Mrs. Mary R. Shepard recovered \$3,000 damages for John Peo for slander, and a Miss Turner, in the Mahlenberg county (Tenn.) court recovered \$4,000 of a Mr. Grabb for a like offense.

Our receipts on subscription for the past week amount to 80 cents, advertising nothing; job work nothing, blanks 43 cts.; grand total, \$1.23. Our expenses during the week, besides our own labor, are at least \$15.00. Figure it up, delinquents, and let us know how long you think we can stand up under such prosperity.—*Celina Standard*.

We suppose our neighbors of the *Standard* are in no worse fix than the majority of their brethren of the country press, as an exhibit of their weekly receipts and expenditures would show about the same result.

The whiskey market at Salt Lake City is very flourishing. The article is retailed at 22 cents per drink. A bar-keeper purchased \$75 whiskey in the States, and sold it Salt Lake for \$750.

The Democratic Party.

The Democratic party, says a writer in the *Atlantic Monthly*, like the distinguished ancestor of Jonathan Wild, has been impartially on both sides of every question of domestic policy which has arisen since it came into political existence. It has been pro and con in regard to a navy, a national bank, internal improvements, protection, hard money, and Missouri Compromise.—Its leading doctrine was State rights; its whole course of action, culminating in the Dred Scott decision, has been in the direction of centralization. During all these changes, it has contrived to have the Constitution always on its side by the simple application of Swift's axiom: "Orthodoxy is my doxy; heterodoxy is thy doxy," though it has had as many doxies as Cowley. Sometimes it has even had two at once, as in refusing to the iron of Pennsylvania the protection it gave to the sugar Louisiana. Pennsylvania avenged herself by the fat gift of Mr. Buchanan. There is no exception to the amiable impartiality of the party—it has been always energetically pro slavery.

The Democratic party of Ohio a few years ago pretended to regard slavery as an evil, and to oppose its extension into free territory; but now it looks upon its extension with supreme indifference, and upholds the Dred Scott decision, which declares in effect that there is no freedom outside of the free States.—*Woolster Republican*.

Support your Home Paper.

We know of nothing that is more disheartening to the publisher of a country newspaper than to be told, as he too often is, when soliciting subscribers: "I feel too poor to take your paper; I take the Tribune (or some other huge foreign weekly), and it only costs me a dollar a year and contains twice as much reading as yours does"—when the receipts of one week of the office named would be double the yearly receipts of his country paper, and when, if the foreign papers were published seven-and-a-half years, it would not result to as much benefit to himself and the country in which he lives, as would a single week's edition of his own county paper. Read the annexed article and see if the advice contained in it is not such as will commend itself to every enlightened mind. "Recollect if a home paper is to be supported, home influence must do it. Every dollar sent to Eastern papers is at the expense of the local papers. A county acquires prominence through its papers more than in any other way, and to every one who has country interests at stake, his home paper is a necessity. Never will such a man take a paper printed away from home until he is able to take a second paper. His first paper will be his home sheet, and he will so identify his own interests with that of his county as to consider his subscription as much a matter of yearly duty as the payment of his taxes."

Thirty-Fifth Congress—Second Session.

By telegraph we have a brief account of the opening of the Second Session of the Thirty-Fifth Congress—a abstract of the President's Message, and of the Reports of some of the Heads of Departments, which we arrange in appropriate order:

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. SENATE.

Fifty Senators answered to the roll call. The oath of office was administered to Martin W. Bates, and he took his seat as Senator from the State of Delaware. The credentials of Matt Ward, of Texas, and of Thos. L. Clingham, of North Carolina, were then presented.

On motion of Mr. Gwin, of California, the House was notified that the Senate is ready to proceed to business.

On motion of Mr. Allen, a Committee was appointed to wait on the President.

Mr. Mason gave notice that he would on Tuesday call up the case of the Spanish schooner *Armed*.

Messrs. Seward, Fessenden, and others, objected that this claim should be singled out.

Mr. Seward called for a vote on the subject. It stood yeas 24, nays 11.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The galleries of the House are crowded and the members are gathered in confused groups on the floor of the House, engaged in earnest conversation. All appear to be in fine humor.

At noon the Speaker called the House to order. After the delivery of a prayer the roll was called. About 300 members responded to their names.

On motion of Mr. Florence, of Pa., a resolution was adopted appointing a committee in conjunction with that of the Senate, to wait on the President and inform him that a quorum of both Houses had assembled and was ready to receive any communication he may be pleased to make.

The daily hour of the session was fixed at 12 o'clock. A proposition to select seats occasioned much confusion but was adopted; every seat was vacated and selections were made by each member as his name on a piece of paper was drawn from the box.

ABSTRACT OF PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The President in his Annual Message opens by congratulating the country on the contrast of the agitation which existed in Kansas a year ago, with the peace and quiet which now prevails. He refers to the Leecompton Constitution and reaffirms his position on that subject and thinks that if Kansas had been admitted with that Constitution the same quiet would have been secured at an earlier day, and is perfectly willing to acquiesce in any other constitutional mode of settlement.

He signed Mr. English's bill, and probably when Kansas again applies for admission, she will have the population required by that bill. He goes at length into the subject, and recommends the passage of a general law so that no new State shall be admitted unless she has a population sufficient to entitle her to one representative. He congratulates Congress on the settlement of the Utah affair without the effusion of blood. He compliments the officers of the army there, and expresses satisfaction with the course of Gov. Cumming, and honorably mentions Col. Kane.

He refers to the importance of the treaties negotiated with China and Japan, and thinks the result in the former case justifies our neutral policy. He congratulates the country on the abandonment of the right of search by Great Britain, and in reference to Central America says that negotiations are still progressing and he has not yet abandoned the hope of success.

He refers to what was stated at the last session of Congress in that connection, and that his views on the subject of the Isthmus routes accord with the policy heretofore announced by Mr. Cass. His only desire is to keep the routes open, and he desires no other privileges for the United States than we expect other nations to enjoy, but will not consent that they be closed by the impolicy of nations which reside near there.

He regrets that the Nicaragua route has been closed, and he speaks of the necessity of enforcing our claims against Costa Rica and Nicaragua. He speaks of Mexico as in a condition of civil war, with scarcely any hope of a restoration to a permanent government.

He refers to the causes which led to a rupture of the diplomatic relation there. He speaks well of Mr. Forsyth's efforts.—If not for the hope of obtaining justice from the Liberals, which party now appear approaching to power, he would recommend the taking possession of a portion of Mexico sufficient to indemnify for all our claims and grievances. In the north of Mexico, bordering our territory, there are other considerations which claim attention. We are interested in the neighborhood. Lawless Indians annoy our settlements in Arizona, and there seems no other way that this difficulty can be removed except by establishing military posts in Sonora and Chihuahua. He recommends that this be done, regarding Mexico as in a state of imbecility and anarchy. As to Spain, he refers to Mr. Dodge, and says that Mr. Preston will go out with powers to settle the difficulties with Spain if possible.

He says that Cuba ought to belong to us, and recommends that steps be taken for its purchase. As we acquire all new territory by honorable negotiations, this should not be an exception.

He reaffirms his former opinions in favor of specific duties on certain articles, and submits the whole tariff question to Congress.

He calls attention to the Pacific Railroad, and to the overland mails as showing the practicability of the route. Among other subjects, he reiterates the recommendation to establish a territorial government for Arizona.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF TREASURY.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury has not yet been made accessible, but it is understood that it will contain no recommendation tending to disturb materially the existing tariff law, while modifications may be suggested in transfer of a few articles to schedules other than those in which they are enumerated, attaching much importance to a staple tariff, that the interests of commerce may not be injured, and believing that the present law will ultimately yield a sufficient revenue. The inference seems to be that he would rather than that the tariff should be changed in its prominent features refer a resort to loans in cases of temporary embarrassment.

POSTMASTER GENERAL'S REPORT.

The fact is prominently set forth that on and after the first of January next, the mails are to be conveyed between New Orleans and Washington in three and a half days. The expense of the department over and above its resources, have regularly increased ever since the reduction of postage; it would, however, be obviously erroneous to suppose that this change upon the treasury is to progress in a ratio proportionate to what it has been the last few years. Our postage system is now extended over the whole country—from one ocean to the other. There can be but little further expense resulting from overland connection with California, except one other route commonly called the North route. No other route is now thought of as likely to become necessary.

The Postmaster General proposes in lieu of franking privileges now allowed by law to Members of Congress, that the Secretary of the Senate, or such other officer as may be designated for the purpose, furnish the members with postage stamps to be used on all letters, public documents &c., transmitted by them in the mails, and keep on account of the stamps furnished each member, to be paid for out of the contingent fund of the House. All letters, &c., to Members of Congress to be prepaid at mailing offices. A uniform rate of postage of five cents for all distances is proposed.

On the 30th of June last there were in operation eight thousand two hundred and ninety-six mail routes, the length of which is estimated at 280,603 miles, and cost \$7,709,418, being an addition of 18,002 miles to length of routes, and \$1,773,372 to the cost in a year. The total estimates for the current year are \$10,615,947, and the total expenditures in the fiscal year ending June 30th \$12,822,479. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for 1859 exhibit a deficiency of \$8,682,127.

The Post Master General says by the time the contract for the California lines by Panama and Tehuantepec expire, on Oct. 1st, 1859, it is probable that the route by Lake Nicaragua will have been re-opened and in successful operation.—This presents the question whether one, two, or three of these routes shall thereafter be employed for mail purposes. Tehuantepec route is shortest and most readily protected, but will be comparatively new and the line of staging too long.—While it is destined no doubt to become a route of the first importance and will deserve the highest patronage and encouragement, still it cannot supersede the necessity of one or more routes through Central America.

It is of the highest importance that the route by Nicaragua should be re-opened, and its undisturbed use for the transportation of mails, passengers, troops and munitions of war, secured by the solemn guarantee of a public treaty. Without this, in view of the unstable condition of the local governments of Central America, the safety and security of transportation can hardly be relied on. As calculated to furnish the requisite facilities of communication between Europe and the Southern and South Western States, the projected lines between Norfolk and England, and between New Orleans and Bordeaux, are among the most important ones to be established.

The Post Master General regards as highly important that the line of mails to Vera Cruz should be continued.

REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

The Secretary of the Interior submits whether it would not be a wise policy to pass a general law reserving all auriferous, silver, and tiniferous lands for sale for the use and occupancy of the people of the United States, under such regulations as Congress may prescribe, and leaving those lands containing copper, iron, and coal subject to the ordinary laws of settlement and sale for their development. He recommends legislation with regard to the public lands in Utah, to put the lands surveyed in market, and thus enable the present occupants to obtain titles to their homes by the establishment of a land office, and the extension of the pre-emption laws to that Territory.

The Report of the Secretary of the Interior indicates a satisfactory state of affairs in his Department. The income of the ensuing year from the sales of public land is estimated at \$5,000,000.

The Secretary is opposed to the removal of the Indian tribes, and advocates the policy of assigning land to individuals among them without the power of alienation, and of expending the money annuities for the public good instead of dividing it per capita as now.

The income of the Patent Office for the three quarters ending in September, was nearly \$751,000, exceeding the expenditures upwards of \$6,500.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF THE LAND OFFICE.

The Report of the Commissioner of the Land Office covers a period of five quarters, ending Sept., 1858, at which time there were surveyed and ready for market nearly sixty-two millions of acres of land, which and never been offered for public sale.—During the five quarters there had been sold 4,805,000 acres for cash, from which upwards of \$2,500,000 were realized.—The whole amount of lands sold and located under military warrants and swamp grants was 13,184,000.

The Commissioner recommends amendments to the pre-emption laws, with a view to uniformity in the system, and a reduction in the number of litigated cases.

REPORT OF THE INDIAN COMMISSIONER.

The report of the Indian Commissioner estimates the number of Indians within our limits, at 150,000. The whole number of tribes and bands is 175, with 44 only of which we have Treaty engagements. The quantity of land acquired by these Treaties is upward of 81,000,000 acres, and the cost to the Government of fulfilling these Treaties, has been nearly fifty million dollars. The whole amount of trust funds held on the Indian account is upward of \$10,590,000.

He points out several fatal errors which have hitherto marked our policy towards the Indians, and makes several important suggestions for the future, embracing among them, a recommendation that the various tribes should be located, permanently, on reservations not larger than is necessary for actual occupation, and that they should be required to live upon and cultivate their reservations. He also recommended the ratification of the treaties made with the Indians of Washington and Oregon Territories, as a means of preventing further hostilities.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvania—dear innocent of a paper—in an elaborate article published some days since, said: "Now the slavery question, in the Congress of the United States, was settled by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise and the passage of the Nebraska-Kansas bill."

What a Democrat Says.

The Freeman's Journal, of New York City, one of the warmest associates of Mr. Buchanan's election to the Presidency, says in its issue of the week:

The rebuke of the late election is severe, but salutary. We are pleased that it has been manifested with a moderate hand. Our only desire has been that the true principles of the Democratic party should be vindicated and relieved from the contamination of the spurious and anti-republican vagaries of the present executive.—We have, for some time, ceased utterly to regard James Buchanan as a Democrat.—He is a Federalist to his heart's core. He has betrayed his high trust, or proved untrue to it, and has warranted with an insane bitterness against the party that elevated him to office. Not only has he endeavored to rob the party of its dearest principles, but he has violated the fundamental theories of the government in striking madly at the Representatives of the people; and with his bribes in Kansas proffered to the constituency, and his rewards of office bestowed upon recreant favorites he has made an epoch which will not be soon forgotten, and ought never to be.

"An unsmooth miscellany of Irish, Dutch and Germans, comprise the hired troops of the North. The majority of these are Irish, genera of which greatly unites them for the duties they are called upon to fulfill. They are as profane as only sons—lacking in principle, impatient of control, disposed to cholera and whisky, and in the main unreliable for the purposes of the house and the field."

These are the kind of compliments that prominent Democrats bestow upon the Irish and Dutch in the North, on whom they mainly depend to carry elections.—How long will this class of our population continue to support a Democracy that despises them?—*Urbana Ctl. and Gaz.*

Free Negroes in Mississippi.

In the cotton portions of Mississippi the slaves outnumber the whites ten to one, and free negroes are regarded as the worst possible pests. A bill is before the Legislature for their expulsion or return to slavery by sale at public auction. The very christian bill provides that free negroes or mulattoes found in the State after a certain time should be arrested and sold as slaves at public auction, and the proceeds of the sale, after deducting the expenses, are to be paid into the State Treasury for the benefit of the State Library! This is American piracy more cold blooded than the worst African.

The Democratic Legislature of Ohio meets soon in extra session, and the humane Senator Kincaid might improve the efficiency of his Black Bill by changing its provisions to the Mississippi pattern. The free colored citizens of Ohio would not only replenish the State Library, but would finish the State House, if sold in the slave markets of a State that is legislating to renege the African slave trade as well as to enslave her own free people of every shade and color save the pure white! What a stinging disgrace to the very name of American Freedom is such legislation!—*Cleve. Leader.*

Indiana Legislature—Divorces.

The determination to go into the election of U. S. Senators in place of Fitch and Bright seems to be settled. A resolution in the House that it is inexpedient to go into an election this session has been voted down by a vote of 50 to 40. The *Journal* regards the vote as decisive, and settling the question as to the election of Senators sooner or later. A resolution of similar import has also been voted down in the Senate by 8 majority.

The State of Indiana since 1852 has been the land of promise to mis-mated men and women. The divorce law passed that year opened the door wide for fat fees for putting assunder what God hath joined together, and the courts of that State have been crowded with divorce cases, very many from abroad. A score or more of cases is disposed of at nearly every Court term in the State, and it is stated that more than a thousand divorces cases are now pending in the several counties of Indiana—over seventy in a single one.

The extra session will probably amend the divorce laws materially. Bills have been introduced in both Houses aiming at divorce reform, with a certain prospect of final passage.—*Cleve. Leader.*

Tone Changed.

We have the *Deseret News* of Nov. 3d, but its spiciness has departed. It has no more Mormon sermons delivered at the Bowery, or Tabernacle, and, judging from the *News*, stated preaching is discontinued. The *News* now quotes news from the gentle papers in the States, and we imagine caters somewhat for army circulation. The *News* says that in 1859 its editor was familiar with reliable reports as to the gold at Pike Peak, and that Capt. Stanbury's party in 1850 found indications of gold while crossing the eastern slope of the Black Hills to the head waters of Crow Creek, a tributary to the South Fork of the Platte. The *News* says that since the surveys of St. Bragan and the march of the 6th Infantry there is a broad and excellent route from Salt Lake City directly to the gold diggings, and advises parties to start from that valley and thus get ahead of Eastern mining parties.

The *News* has a dose of government pap in the shape of an advertisement for mail letters.

ARKANSAS AMUSEMENTS.

The following from the Greenwood correspondence of the Fort Smith *Herald* is only one of several recoumtes more exciting than greaser described in our late Arkansas exchanges.

A very unfortunate affray occurred here to-day (Oct. 22) between Daniel Mathis and Alexander Barnes, in which both were instantly shot. Mathis was shot in the head and fell dead; Barnes was shot thro' the body, the ball passing through the stomach, and passing out near the backbone. I am not informed of the particulars, but it is stated that Barnes shot at Mathis with a six shot-ter and missed him; that Mathis shot Barnes as above stated, and while attempting to shoot again received a shot from Barnes' pistol which killed him instantly. Barnes died some two hours after receiving his wound. The Coroner is now engaged in holding an inquest over each of them.

The President has appointed Thos. Miller, Post-Master at Columbus, O., in place of Samuel Medary, resigned, to fill the post of Governor of Kansas. Mr. Miller was Mr. Medary's immediate predecessor in the former office, and was removed because he was a friend of Douglas and opposed to the Leecompton Bill.

Success of the Tehuantepec Route.

The great enterprise of establishing a short route to California by the way of New Orleans and Tehuantepec has made an auspicious commencement. By this channel of communication California is brought within fifteen days of the Mississippi, and the arrival of the steamer Quaker City, with the Tehuantepec mails, by the way of Tehuantepec, was marked as a great epoch for New Orleans. Taking advantage of the excitement produced by the arrival of the steamer, the Company opened books of subscription to the stock, and already a weekly line of steamers is talked of. The probability is that in the course of a few months intelligence will be transmitted between San Francisco and New Orleans in twelve days, and by telegraph all over the States east of the Rocky Mountains.—Passengers will also be conveyed between San Francisco and New Orleans in twelve days, only about half the time necessary on the Panama route. The achievement will be grand one.

Board of Control.

The Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio held their semi-annual session this week. We learn that no very important business was transacted, all the Branches of the system being in a healthy condition and not needing legislation. The only thing done in which the public have any interest, was the adoption of a recommendation to the Directors of the Bank of the Ohio Valley at Cincinnati, to increase its capital to \$500,000. This Bank, our readers will perhaps remember, is a sort of redeeming agency, or clearing house, for the foreign notes received by our Banks, and is, we are glad to learn, answering the purpose of its creation.—*State Journal*.

Railroad Casualties.

Mr. Murphy was killed by a locomotive in Pittsburg, last week. Mr. A. P. Wheeler, a respectable farmer, was killed on the track of the Valley road near Delphi, Ind., Wednesday. He was walking on the track when struck, and was torn limb from limb. The *Dealer* learns that Mr. Henry Smith, an employe on the Northern Division of the C. & T. Road, had his legs badly crushed at the Ridgeville station, Friday night. His recovery is considered doubtful. Henry Elliott, a brakeman on the Columbus and Indiana Road was horribly mangled by falling between the cars at Urbana on Wednesday. He lived two hours, though the locomotive and three cars passed over his thigh and arm, and the ash pan tore his flesh so as to expose his lungs and entrails.

De Bow's Review, an ultra Buchanan sheet, has an article entitled, "African Slavery adapted to the North and Northwest," from which the following is an extract:

If the Union be desirable, (and with a rigid regard of mutual rights by the North and South, no one will deny its inestimable value) it is earnestly considered that the most effectual means of giving it perpetuity will be realized in the opening of the slave trade, and the introduction of our peculiar institution into the Western States and Territories. By this we will construct a homogeneous system of labor, and thro' this bond of sympathy will be re-established that community of sentiment, and the old entente cordial, without which the Constitution is a rope of sand, and the Union a shallow mockery.

Occasionally we find men in the North who entertain sentiments similar to the above. Not long since we listened to a pro-slavery speech at the court house in Urbana, in which the speaker predicted that in less than seven years slave or colored labor would be introduced in Ohio! He would no doubt endorse the following sentiments of De Bow, in the same article in the Review:

Will this Warning be Heeded?

Liquor has a fierce rival in its work of death. Campfires gathers in about as many victims, and terrible warning against the use of burning fluids pass by as little heeded as do the awful warnings of drunkenness. A young lady lost her life at Oberlin on the morning of the 4th inst., the particulars of which we gain from a letter written to the *Review*, which says: A sad accident occurred at the Boarding Hall this morning about 2 o'clock. Miss Summers got a permit to sit up late and study, as she had got behind. About two o'clock her lamp became dim, and she commenced filling it while it was burning; the fluid immediately ignited and she spilled a portion upon her clothes, which were soon enveloped in flames. She ran into the hall and screamed, which brought several to her assistance, but too late. She is so badly burned that the physicians think that she cannot live till noon to day.

E. F. M.
P.S.—I have just learned by Prof. Morgan that Miss Summers is dead.

THE OLDEST WORKING METHODIST PRAECHERE.

Daniel Webb, of Providence Conference, is the oldest effective Methodist preacher in the United States, if not in the world. The New Bedford Mercury says:

"This gentleman, so well known in this city and elsewhere as one of the most remarkable preachers and worthiest of men, has been passing a few days with his son, Otis Webb. In 1831 the venerable man succeeded the Rev. Timothy Merritt in the Elm Street Methodist Episcopal Church of this city. He labored in that church two years with great acceptance. He preached his Sabbath at the Fourth Street Methodist Episcopal Church, and in the evening attended a conference meeting at the Allen street vestry. He has been more than sixty years in the ministry, and is now, we believe, the oldest active Methodist preacher in the United States."

A good looking friend of ours, who is on this side of forty, though somewhat hoary-headed, while absent from the city a few days; used Prof. Wood's Hair Restorer, and on his return called to see his lady-love, but was amused to find she did not recognize him; and immediately determined to pass for a cousin of himself; but was eventually charged to find he was supplanting his former self in the affections of the lady, which caused him to make himself known; but the lady still says she likes the counterfeit better than the original, and insists that he continue, (if necessary) to use the Hair Restorer.—*St. Louis Morning Herald*. See Advertisement.

Four coal boats, containing 35,000 bushels of coal, from Pomeroy, were sunk, about twenty-five miles above Cincinnati, on Wednesday night. One of the hands was drowned; his name we could not ascertain.

Prentice Will Talk.

We have nothing to boast of in the success of Mr. Douglas in Illinois, but we should like to know how Mr. Buchanan feels about it. Will the old gentlemen tell his emotions upon the subject, if we tell him ours?

The editor of the Philadelphia *Press* says that the Buchanan Administration has played its last card. It is a blackleg Administration, and very likely has a few last cards tucked away in its sleeve or in its boot.

One of the men of the Washington Union calls himself a "proprietary." Such cattle as he are property, not proprietors—they are owned by proprietors.

The Pennsylvania records the death of a physician, who "was an ardent admirer of Mr. Buchanan, and approved of his entire Kansas policy." Such approval has been the death of many of Mr. Buchanan's friends recently.

The Washington Union of Tuesday morning said: "We expect for the Democracy some important gains." It will require a search warrant to detect them.—The amount of gain is even less than the drunken farmer's orchard, which had one scattering apple tree.

John Van Buren is against the right of search. If we judge his character rightly, he carries his principles so far that he does not even "search the scriptures."

It is a curious fact that a great many newspapers which didn't dare utter one word in favor of Douglas and his cause before the Illinois election, are now shouting over the result as a glorious Democratic victory.

The Washington Union gives notice that the President will sustain those who suffer for their devotion to his Administration. He will have to establish a pretty extensive house of refuge.

There are rumors that Buck and Dong are about to make it up. They are like two foolish women in New York, who undertook a walking match; both got very tired and by mutual consent they stopped their foolery and divided the profits of the exhibition.

They cut Buchanan poles down in Illinois to make bonfires with to celebrate the victory of Douglas. We think it probably they would pitch the old gentlemen himself in also, if they could catch him among other suckers than those around the White House.