Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.

EATON, O., MARCH 26, 1857.

Laws of Ohio.

We have commenced publishing the Laws of Ohio this week, and until we get through with them, will be obliged to dispense with our usual quantity of miscellaneous reading. We will finish their publication as speedily as possible, and invite attention to them, as there will be some of importance to every citizen.

☞ The Black Republican papers throughout the whole Union, are pitching into the Supreme Court for their decision in the Dred Scott case, and not a few of them rave and rail at a terrible rate, and seem ready to abolish that body because its decisions are not in accordance with the views of these higher law republican politicians. Why don't these learned cynics pitch into the Constitution of the United States, instead of belaboring the Judges of the highest tribunal on the land, who decided this question under their oaths, and in accordance with that instrument? Even our learned neighbor of the Register, feels disposed to visit this body with his wrath, and bring upon them contempt! Just hear what he says:

"They will be impeached, not by the President, but by the people, and in the history ages hence, their dark reputations and names, will be darkened by the comparative brilliancy of those of Arnold and Burr!"

Is'nt that excruciating in the extreme! Would'nt those eminent jurists feel mighty bad if that paragraph would meet their eyes, and they would find out its author! We presume that the Editor means by "the people," the small particle which is left of the unconstitutional Black Republican party, who are to impeach those who decided against them! They will cut as ridiculous a figure in that operation, as when running John C. Fremont as their candidate for the Presidency! But seriously, what will the Black Republicans do now? The last prop has been knocked from under them by the highest tribunal of the land. They may howl and squirm, and denounce, and say as many hard things against the majority of the Court, as they please, but it will not avail. There is no appeal from the decision. It stands, and will continue to stand, as the law of the land, decided in accordance with the Constitution, and will forever settle the slavery agitation, the only "stock in trade" of this party. Perhaps our learned neighbor of the Register, can inform us of its future?

☞ The decision of the Dred Scott case by the Supreme Court, creates something of a breeze in abolition circles in New York. An "indignation meeting" of colored people is to be held to protest against it. There are many colored voters in that city, some of them men of property and position. Dr. M'Cune Smith, and Downing, the famous oyster-men, who have been voting for several years past, say they have woke up suddenly and found themselves disfranchised by this decision.

☞ STEPHENS & CO., are now receiving a large and splendid stock of Goods from Philadelphia and New York, for the Spring trade, which they will sell at low prices for cash. Those in search of bargains would do well to give them a call. See their adv.

O. & W. MINOR and C. VANAUSDAL & Co., are also in receipt of their Spring Goods from the Eastern cities, and invite the public to call and examine them. Now is the time for bargains—all our advertising customers have brought on larger stocks of goods than ever they did before, and in order to get rid of them will sell low. So roll in and purchase, ye who are in need.

☞ Before making purchases of goods and wares, always consult the advertising columns of the *Democrat*. When you see a firm or business man advertise, rely on it he will do justice by you. It is a sure criterian to go by in these latter days of frauds and humbugs.

☞ It is a singular fact that the two United States Senators from Pennsylvania, the present Speaker, Clerk and Assistant Clerk of the House, the Clerk of the Senate of Pennsylvania, and the Democratic candidate for Governor, Canal Commissioner and Supreme Judge, are all practical printers!

☞ Mr. Buchanan is the oldest man who has ever taken the Presidency.—Gen. Cass is said to be seventy-four years old, and is the oldest man that has ever filled the office of Secretary of State in the country.

Settlement of the Sectional Issue.

The democratic party, remarks the Washington Union, is now enjoying its greatest triumph—not merely that they have elected their candidates and secured four more years of party ascendency in the executive branch of the government, but that their victory has been won on the most momentous issue that ever divided the public mind, and that their political triumph has been confirmed and endorsed by the highest judicial tribunal known to the Constitution.

If the sectional question be not now settled, then we may despair of the republic. We believe it is settled, and that henceforth sectionalism will cease to be a dangerous element in our political contests. No issue was ever more directly and squarely made than that on which Mr. Buchanan was elected. The result was an unmistakable popular judgment against sectionalism, and in favor of a broad, conservative, constitutional nationalism. The questions involved in the canvass could not have been more fairly and directly made and maintained; and if the success of the Democratic nominees did not settle those questions as fully as a popular decision could settle any question, then it is idle to rely on popular elections as tests of political principles.

There was but one thing needed to give to the result in the Presidential contest the force of an absolute and final settlement of the sectional issue. That thing was the judgment of the Supreme Court in confirmation of the Democratic doctrines which had received the popular endorsement. The decision in the Dred Scott case has furnished the closing and clinching confirmation needed, and henceforth sectional fanaticism cannot maintain its warfare without arraying itself distinctly against the Constitution. The people have decided that sectional agitation must cease, and the highest judicial authority has declared that the people have decided in accordance with the Constitution.

Whoever now seems to revive sectionalism arrays himself against the Constitution, and, consequently, against the Union. Of course, it is to be expected that fanaticism will rave and clamor against the decision of the Supreme Court. But fanaticism ceases to be a formidable enemy when it seeks to measure strength with the Union-loving spirit of the people, sustained and confirmed by the great arbiter of constitutional questions. Fanaticism becomes powerless against such a combination, and hence we may smile at the madness with which the organs of black republicanism assail the late decision of the Supreme Court. It is the last dying fit of fanatical sectionalism. It will have the effect of fixing public attention upon the wreckless wickedness which has heretofore impelled the sectional agitators to force the republic to the very verge of disruption.

We feel, therefore, that the danger is for the present over; that sectionalism is virtually dead—that it has been crushed out by the popular verdict in the Presidential election; and that the decision of the Supreme Court has left nothing vital in republicanism, and has placed the democratic party beyond and above all competition as the constitutional, national, Union party of the country. Mr. Buchanan takes the helm under these auspicious circumstances, and his acts thus far give token of a successful and prosperous administration.

LEGISLATING MORAL REFORMS.—The Providence Post says:

"The Maine Liquor Law has not stopped rum selling in a single town, village, school district or neighborhood in Rhode Island. On the contrary, in at least fifteen towns where there was not a grog shop six years ago, rum is now sold openly and freely—in one town that we might mention in at least twenty-five places."

Substantially the same is true of every other State where the Main Law has been attempted. At no time has it been anything like effectual, even in the small towns, and now it is seen to be the worst blow ever struck at the temperance movement.

A "STEAL" BACKBONE.—Burlingame, in his speech at Rome, N. Y., in favor of O. B. Matteson, last fall, said he knew the "Oneida Representative" well—that he had a stiff "backbone," a backbone of steel, that ran all the way down. The Rome *Sentinel* says Burlingame was right, as the report of the Investigating Comittee shows. We want to know, however, up this way, how Mr. B. wishes that word "*steel*" spelled?

THE BOTTOM FALLING OUT.—The recent town elections so far throughout this State, says the N. Y. *Day* Book, have resulted very disastrously for the Republican Party. Oswego and Cataragus counties have been completely redeemed, and in every county there is a falling off. Black Republicanism went up like a rocket, but is coming down like a stick.

☞ The New Hampshire State election, which took place on the 10th inst., resulted in the success of the Republicans. They elected their Governor, Congressmen, and a large majority in both branches of the Legislature.

Negroes not Citizens of the U. S. Opinion of Wm. Wirt.

Inasmuch as the Black Republicans are endeavoring to create the impression that the doctrine that negroes are not citizens of the United States is a recent one, we publish the following, showing the opinion of William Wirt, a distinguished jurist, who was the opposition candidate for President against Jackson, in 1832:

The navigation laws of the U. States required that masters of vessels should be *citizens*. Under this statute a question arose in the Treasury Department whether a free negro of Virginia was a citizen of the United States, and therefore entitled to be placed in command of a vessel. The point was referred by the then Secretary of the Treasury to the Attorney General of the United States, in the following form: "Whether free persons of color are, in Virginia, citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels?"

To this query Mr. Wirt gave an official reply, in a letter to the Secretary of the Treasury, dated November 7, 1821, from which we make the following extracts:

"Looking to the Constitution as the standard of meaning, it seems very manifest that no person is included in the description of citizen of the U. States who has not the full rights of a citizen in the State of his residence. Among other proofs of this, it will be sufficient to advert to the constitutional provision that 'the citizens of each State shall be entitled to all the privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.' Now, if a person born and residing in Virginia, but possessing none of the high characteristic provisions of a citizen of the State, is nevertheless a citizen of Virginia, in the sense of the Constitution, then, on his removal to another State, he acquires all the immunities and privileges of a citizen of that State, although he possessed none of them in the State of his nativity; a consequence which certainly could not have been in the contemplation of the Convention.—Again: The only qualification required by the Constitution to render a person eligible as President, Senator or Representative of the United States, is, that he shall be a 'citizen of the United States' of a given age and residence. Free negroes and mulattoes can satisfy the requisitions of age and residence as well as the white man; and if nativity, residence and allegiance combined, (without the rights and privileges of a white man) are sufficient to make him a 'citizen of the United States' in the sense of the Constitution, then free negroes and mulattoes are eligible to those high offices, and may command the purse and sword of the nation."

Mr. Attorney General Wirt, after further discussing the subject, states his conclusions in the following words:

"Upon the whole, I am of the opinion that free persons of color in Virginia are not citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be qualified to command vessels."

We submit to an honest public, whether the attempt of the Black Republican press to stir up the prejudices of the people against the United States Supreme Court, for deciding what Wirt in 1821 and Daggett in 1834 indorsed as the true construction of the Constitution, is not barefaced imposture.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The applicability of these extraordinary medicaments to the disorders of all climates, renders them indispensable to all who journey by sea or land. Scurvy, the most terrible scourge of seafaring men, is eradicated by the use of the Ointment; while the Pills, by their alterative and conservative operation upon the stomach, the secretions and the bowels, soon relieve the worst cases of bilious fever, diarrhea and stomach complaint. Taken as a preventive, they fortify the system against the disorders consequent upon changes of temperature, and deprive the process of acclimation of its principal danger. Emigrants to the Far West had better go there unprovided with implements of labor, than without these unequalled curatives.

☞ The Washington *Star* hears that Ex-Secretary Marcy designs making a tour through Europe, leaving the United States in the summer or fall. His progress on the other side of the Atlantic will probably excite more attention from the public men of Europe than was ever before accorded to an American, for there, as here, he certainly ranks as the greatest living conductor of the foreign affairs of a nation.

☞ The Petersburg (Va) *Express* says: "Our citizens are beginning to observe the unusual number of slaves that are constantly passing through Petersburg, on their way South; and to the minds of many, the result appears inevitable, that it will need but the work of ten or twenty years to clear Virginia completely of that part of her population. A company of one hundred passed through on Saturday.

☞ Four Republican members of Congress, and one American, who voted for Mr. Banks for Speaker, voted against Mr. Aiken's resolution of thanks. They were Edie, of Pennsylvania; Hughston, of New York; Scott, Indiana, and Wade of Ohio.

☞ A Vigilance Committee has it is said, been formed in Nebraska to protect the squatters in their rights against speculators, several of whom have already been compelled to yield up claims to original settlers.

THEIR PEDIGREE.

It is said the Secretary of the Hartford Convention will publish a genuine history of the "American Republicans," giving a particular and authentic account of the party from its commencement in 1775, down to the present time. It will contain the history of 1775, when they were called TORIES.

1778, their rendezvous on Staten Island.

'82, their flight to Nova Scotia.

'82, their return—white washed patriots.

'89, Monarhists in the Convention.

'94, British treaty men.

'98, Federalist—Black Cockades.

1806, Advocates of impressment, and opponents of the Embargo.

'12, Peace and Submission men.

'13. Blue Lights.

'14, Hartford Conventionists.

'16, British Bankites.

'24, Federal Republicans.

'28, Adams men.

'31, Clay men.

'32, National Republicans.

'33, Nullifiers.

'34, Whigs.

'40, Democratic Whigs.

'50, Free Soil Whigs.

'54, Know Nothings.

'55, Americans.

'56, Republicans (black).

'57, American Republicans.

'58, * * * * to be filled out next year.

Acts of Congress in relation to the Public Lands.

An additional Land District has been established in Wisconsin, the boundaries of which are thus designated in the act:

"That so much of the Districts of land now subject to sale at La Crosse and Hudson, in the State of Wisconsin, as are contained within the following boundary shall constitute a new Land District to be called the Chippewa District to wit: North of the dividing townships twenty-four and twenty-five north; south of the line dividing townships forty and forty-one north; west of the line dividing ranges one and two east, and east of the line dividing eleven and twelve west."

Three additional Land Districts are established in Nebraska Territory, with the following boundaries:

"That all that portion of the Territory of Nebraska at present included in the Omaha District, which lies south of the line which divides townships six and seven north, extending from the Missouri river westward, shall constitute an additional district, to be called the Nemaha District; all of said Omaha District which is situated south of the south shore or right bank of the Platte river, and north of said township line, between six and seven north, shall constitute an additional land district, to be called the South Platte River Land District; and all that portion of the said Omaha Reserve, extending westward, being identical with the line which divides twenty three and twenty four north, shall constitute an additional land district to be called the Dacotah Land District."

Three additional Land Districts are also established in Kansas, which are thus described:

"That all that portion of the Pawnee Land District in the Territory of Kansas, created by the thirteenth section of the act approved twenty-second July, eighteen hundred and fifty-four, entitled 'An act to establish the office of Surveyor General of New Mexico, Kansas and Nebraska, to grant donations to actual settlers therein, and for other purposes,' which is situated north of the north or left bank of the Kansas River, and east of the line which divides ranges eight and nine east, shall constitute a separate district, to be called the Delaware Land District; all that portion of said Pawnee District which is situated south of the nearest township line to the parallel of thirty-eight degrees of north latitude, to be hereafter determined by the Commissioner of the General Land Office, shall constitute an additional district, to be called the Osage Land District; and all that portion of said Pawnee District which lies west of the line dividing ranges eight and nine east, and north of the nearest township line to the parallel of thirty eight degrees of north latitude, shall constitute a district, to be called the Western Land District, the location of the offices for which shall be designated by the President of the United States, and shall by him, from time to time, be changed as the public interest may seem to require."

The remaining portions of the acts relate to the appointment of Registers and Receivers designating the time of sale, &c.

☞ The death of the Hon. John L. Dawson, of Pennsylvania, is announced. He was an able and leading member of the Democratic party in the 32d and 53d Congress, and distinguished himself as the champion of the homestead bill. He was the only victim of the singular epidemical disease prevailing at the National Hotel, Washington City, whose case resulted fatally. It will be remembered that Mr. Buchanan and other eminent men were attacked by it.

☞ The Postoffice of London is the largest Postoffice in the world. It has a front of four hundred feet by one hundred and fifty feet deep. There are two thousand five hundred persons regularly employed in the building, one thousand of whom are engaged in making up the London evening mail.

☞ The Japanese are said to be the only people who will not tolerate the hooped skirts. These isolated people have tolerated no change in dress for two thousand five hundred years, although, with increased intercourse with "outside barbarians," they will doubtless adopt some of their fashions.

More of the Rat-Poisoning Affair in Washington.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* of the 13th inst. says:

Several persons from Newark, while at Washington recently, partook of the water at the National Hotel which had been poisond by the rats, and were made very sick therby, one lady so badly that her life has been despaired of. One or two deaths have already occurred, and it is truly providential that all were not killed from its effects.

A Washington correspondent of the *Hudson County Democrat* of March 11 says:

The President, I regret to say, is in ill health. He has upon him the remains of that terrible disease which he contracted while stopping at the National Hotel in this city. It produced a distressing diarrhea of the bowels, putting the patient in great pain. More than two hundred persons have been attacked by it, and several have died. In fact, eating, drinking, or sleeping in the house is generally enough to bring on the disease; and yet the proprietor continues to receive guests daily, and as often as they come the succeeding day finds them striken with the disease and on the high road to "the narrow house."

The *Daily Jacksonian*, of Newark, says that, Among the individuals suffering from a sojourn at the National Hotel, Washington, is our fellow-citizen, Colonel Hamilton, editor of the Sussex *Herald*. He came on with us from Trenton on Friday forenoon, on his way home. He has lost flesh wonderfully, and is still suffering from deranged bowels, producing incessant diarrhea that it seems impossible to check, and that weakens and emaciates him very much. He says, of forty that partook of a special banquet at the National, every one was down and are still suffering.

The Paterson *Guardian* states that Hon. John Huyler, Member of Congress for the fourth District, also partook of the rat-poisoned water while in Washington, and has been suffering quite severely therefrom. He is at present at home in Hackensack, recovering from the accident. Mr. D. Barkalow, of Paterson, County Prosecutor of the Pleas for Passaic, is suffering somewhat from the effects of the poison imbibed in the coffee while at the National.

Life and Death of the late Congress.

The first and probably the last, Black Republican Congress, yielded up its fretful ghost at midnight on Tuesday, the 3d day of March.—Deformed, crazy and wicked, its death will cause no tears. It will be deposited in the grave with bleeding Kansas without mourning,

"With a dearth of patriot's tears,"

and when the lime of public contempt has eaten its putrefaction, then fennel and cabbage and poisonous vines may make its mound green in the hearts of traitors. There is not one act to which the advocate of Black Republicanism can point which will merit the good word of the historian. In a few sentences its whole business during its whole life can be summed up:

Agitating for political effect:
Outcry and clamor—Kansas furor.
Endless and foolish speech making:
Corruption and bribery:
Voting large additions to their own salaries.
Spoilation and plunder:
Treason:
Stopping of appropriations and attempts to embarrass and clog the wheels of Government: Like the indices of the weather found in quack almanacs, the doings of this miserable Congress may be correctly chronicled thus:
Foul—with appearance of rain:
Gusty:
Boisterous:
Wind—wind—more wind.

☞ Jack Slingerland, a purue-blooded African, a sort of *protege* of Hon. I. Slingerland, of Bethlehem, N. Y., who though black as the ace of spades, is a freeholder and well to do, has recently eloped with the white daughter of a neighbor, and been united to the fair lass in bonds matrimonial. Jack is twenty-three, the young lady is seventeen.

☞ Brigham Young is a pretty "cute" chap. Anticipating that he may some day be suspended, he has fixed the seat of Gouernment for Utah, at Fillmore, a miserable mudy place, several hundred miles from Salt Lake City; so that his successor can have no direct control over the "saintly" inhabitants of that portion of the country.

☞ The Boston *Medical World* states that there are not far from twenty female physicians in that city, several of whom are in excellent business. They confine themselves generally to midwifery and the diseases of their own sex. Their success in the former branch tends to establish them firmly in families.

☞ At the last Court ball, the jewels of the Empress Eugenie were estimated at four millions of francs, and the flounces of Alencon lace which covered lilac satin robe of her Majesty, cost six hundred thousand—the dress and jewels thus amounting to almost a million of dollars.

☞ It appears by a report of the court martial held on the French sentinel who shot Mr. Morey, the American, in the prison of the Rue de Clichey, Paris, that he plead obedience to orders and was acquitted. He warned him six times from the window before he fired.

OLD CLOCK.—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says there is a clock in the library of that city which, tradition says, was in the possession of Oliver Cromwell. It lacks but a few years of being two centuries old.

Farewell Address of Governor Geary, of Kansas.

The farewell address of Governor Geary, of Kansas, has reached us in the St. Louis *Republican*. It is not such a document as was reported by telegraph from St. Louis on the authority of the *Democrat* at that place, which turns out to be pure fiction. We extract the more material passages from this sensible address. The Governor says:

In parting with you I can do no less than give you a few words of kindly advice, and even of friendly warning.—You are well aware that most of the troubles which lately agitated the Territory were occasioned by men who had no especial interest in its welfare. Many of them were not even residents; while it is quite evident that others were influenced altogether in the part they took in the disturbances by mercenary or other personal considerations. The great body of the actual citizens are conservative, law-abiding and peace loving men, disposed rather to make sacrifices for conciliation and consequent peace, than to insist for their entire rights should the general good thereby be caused to suffer. Some of them, under the influence of the prevailing excitement and misguided opinions, were led to the commission of grievous mistakes, but not with the deliberate intention of doing wrong.

A very few men, resolved upon mischief, may keep in a state of unhealthy excitement and involve in fearful strife an entire community. This was demonstrated during the civil commotions with which the Territory was convulsed. While the people generally were anxious to pursue their peaceful callings, small combinations of crafty, scheming, and designing men succeeded, from purely selfish motives, in bringing upon them a series of most lamentable and destructive difficulties. Nor are they satisfied with the mischief already done.—They never desired that the present peace should be effected; nor do they intend that it shall continue if they have the power to prevent it.

In the constant croakings of disaffected individuals in various sections, you hear only the expressions of evil desires and intentions. Watch, then, with a special, jealous and suspicious eye those who are continually indulging surmises of renewed hostilities. They are not the friends of Kansas, and there is reasons to fear that some of them are not only the enemies of this Territory but of the Union itself. Its dissolution is their ardent wish, and Kansas has been selected as a fit place to commence the accomplishment of a most nefarious design. The scheme has thus far been frustrated, but it has not been abandoned. You are intrusted, not only with the guardianship of the Territory, but the peace of the Union, which depends upon you in a greater degree than you may at present suppose.

* * * * * *

When I look upon the present condition of the Territory, and contrast it with what it was when I first entered it, I feel satisfied that my administration has not been prejudicial to its interests. On every hand, I now perceive unmistakable indications of welfare and prosperity. The honest settler occupies his quiet dwelling, with his wife and children clustering around him, unmolested and fearless of danger. The solitary traveler pursues his way unharmed, over every public thoroughfare. The torch of the incendiary has been extinguished, and the cabins by which it was destroyed have been replaced with more substantial buildings. Hordes of banditti no longer lie in wait in every ravine for plunder and assassination. Invasions of hostile armies have ceased, and infuriated partisans, living in our midst, have emphatically turned their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning-hooks. Laborers are every where at work—farms are undergoing rapid improvements.

Whether this healthy and happy change is the result solely of my executive labors or not, it certainly has occurred during my administration. Upon yourselves must mainly depend the preservation and perpetuity of the present prosperous condition of affairs.—Guard it with unceasing vigilance, and protect it as you would your lives.—Keep down that party spirit, which, if permitted to obtain the mastery, must lead to desolation. Watch closely, and condemn in its infancy every insidious movement that can possibly tend to discord and disunion. Suffer no local prejudices to disturb the prevailing harmony. To every appeal to these turn a deaf ear, as did the Savior of men to the promptings of the deceiver. Act as an united band of brothers, bound together by one common tie. Your interests are the same, and by this course alone can they be maintained. Follow this, and your hearts and homes will be made light and happy by the richest blessings of a kind and munificent providence.

TOO MUCH FOR ONE MAN.—The income of the Marquis of Westminister, it is said, is £400,000 per annum, equal to $5,000 per day, or over $3 for every minute of time, night and day, through the year. Every tick of the clock throws a half dime into his purse.

☞ Cross-street, in Exter, New Hampshire, has been changed by a vote of the town to Cass-street, in compliment to General Lewis Cass, who was born in a house on that street; and it is probable that his mother, a daughter of Theophilus Gilman, was born in the same house. Gen. Cass' father learned the blacksmith's trade, and was afterward a Maj. in the United States Army.

☞ Eastern exchanges say that thus far the indication are that there will be an immense emigration to Kansas this spring. Companies leave the Emigrant Aid Company's Office in Boston every Tuesday.

☞ Hon. Wm. L. Dayton has been confirmed unanimously by the Senate of New Jersey, for Attorney General of the State.

The Burdell Murder—The Talk in New York.

The New York *Times* of a late date says:

The health of Mrs. Cunningham Burdell is somewhat impaired by her confinement in the City Prison, and by the anxieties naturally incident to her situation. We found her yesterday quite indisposed, though greatly recovered from an attack of sickness which nearly prostrated her on the previous day, when several fainting fits supervened upon each other, and hot water had to be applied to her feet, to keep her from absolute exhaustion.

Her spirits are very irregular. At times she is lively and mirthful, but a reaction speedily follows, and she becomes melancholy to a degree that is painful to witness. She is never, during the day, without the company of one, at least, of her children, while her friends, who pay her repeated visits, keep the matron of the prison, Mrs. Foster, urgently busy in attending to their perpetual applications for admission.

The statement to which we have already alluded, that Coroner Connery caused her to be stripped completely naked, and examined in the presence of two men besides the Doctor, she pronounces to be true in every particular. The reason why she has so long deferred its publication was, as she states, her unwillingness to appear as a prosecutor of the Coroner. Her friends have at length prevailed over her scruples, and she now declares that she was stripped to her toes, and in that rigidly nude state was examined by the Doctor, the Deputy Coroner and a police officer. The certificate read by the Coroner, on the inquest, to the effect that there was no indecent exposure of her person, and that it was at her own request that it was done, she pronounces a forgery. She never wrote such a note, and, although she signed a paper that the Coroner sent her to sign, she was not aware to what she put her signature.

Mr. Eckel keeps his health and spirits in good order, in the close little cell in which he is confined. He has many visitors, and is glad to see them all.—The statement which appeared in the New York corresdondence of a Philadelphia journal, that he is rapidly failing, and looks with terror to the approaching trial, is considerably exaggerated, if not altogether incorrect. Mr. Eckel expresses some anxiety in relation to his business affairs, though he says they are tolerably well cared for, but still lack his necessary superintendence. As to the result of the trial there can be no doubt. Being innocent he must be acquitted. He has no misgivings on the point. The incarceration is a hardship which only the consciousness of innocence could render at all endurable. He says this cheerfully, and adds that he only wants justice done and nothing more.

The correspondent of the Philadelphia *Pennsylvanian* thus writes:

As the time approaches for the trial of Mrs. Cunningham and Eckel for the murder of Dr. Burdell, new facts are coming out, in unexpected quarters, likely to effect materially the question of the guilt or inocence of the prisoners at the bar.

Thus the counsel for Mrs. Cunningham, it seems, have come into posession of facts going to destroy the evidence of Mr. Walter, the man who, after the Coroner's Jury had retired to deliberate on their verdict, came into the room to testify, it will be remembered, that he saw a person sitting on the stoop of No. 31 Bond-street, on the night of the tragedy, "doing something with his shoe in his hand," in all respects corresponding with the description of Farrell.

Counsel have made sharp inquiries with regard to this Mr. Walter, and expect to be able to prove that he is a man of unsound mind, and that, moreover, on the night Dr. Burdell was murdered he was never out of his own house. There are at least four witnesses ready to swear to this statement. If counsel succeed in establishing this point, it will do much to break down the testimony of the witness Farrell, and open a way for an acquittal of their clients.

Important from Kansas—The Free State Convention.

ST. LOUIS, Monday, March 23.

The Topeka correspondent of the *Democrat* says that the Kansas Free-State Convention was in session at that place on the 10th and 11th inst., C. F. Currie presiding. A committee reported a series of resolutions stating that the people of the Territory cannot participate in the election under the Census Constitutional Convention Act, without compromising their rights as American citizens and jeopardizing the public peace.

That the Topeka Constitution is still the choice of the majority of the citizens, and urge upon Congress an immediate admission as a State under it. That peaceful relations between the citizens are regarded as indispensable to the welfare of the people and Territory, and earnestly appeal to all men to submit the differences of opinion growing out of the question of domestic institutions to the ballot-box, be held as a just cause of departurs from this policy.

That no tests be made for membership to the Free State party, save the exclusion of slavery from Kansas. That we are inflexibly determined to abide by the principles of squatter sovereignty, as enunciated in the Kansas Nebraska Bill.

☞ The Mr. Zimmerman, reported killed by the railroad accident at Hamilton, Canada, is the owner of the well-known Clifton House at Niagara Falls, and of the elegant villa, which he himself occupies, on the hill about it.

☞ The Legislature of North Carolina has imposed a tax on Bowie-knives. Every person who keeps a Bowie-knife must pay a tax for the privilege. The tax is likely to yeild a large revenue.

Here is a very good domestic toast: "May your coffee and the slanders against you ever be alike—without grounds.