

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., MAY 14, 1857.

Our neighbor of the Register is very much vexed and out of humor at the Cincinnati Commercial for its strictures upon the course of L. D. Campbell, and intimates, with a coolness far surpassing the present weather, that if that paper continues its course toward Low, it will forfeit the esteem and confidence, heretofore held by said editor, of its "independence and freedom from partisanship!" Aint that queer? But the coolest part of our neighbor's production is the winding up. He says—"Meanwhile, that our readers may know how the "Contest" goes, we append the following, from the Dayton Journal of the 23d ult., which we think will banish all doubt as to the result." He then quotes a few paragraphs from an article which appeared in the Dayton Journal, after Campbell's letter to Vallandigham admitting defeat, and after too, that paper had abused Val for a month, for insisting on the majority, which the testimony showed for him, but in which there is not a particle of truth, a fact the editors of the Journal knew, but only dished the article up to catch gulls like the Register man. The correct poll, absolutely, officially correct, is as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Name/Event and Value. Includes entries for Butler illegal for Campbell, Montgomery, Val's actual majority, etc.

The 16 votes given to Campbell above in Montgomery, is upon the assumption that his testimony in that county has been legally taken, which is very doubtful. The 23 given to Val, does not include the rejection of the second ward in Dayton, which was returned 92 majority for Campbell, and which there is not the least doubt will be rejected by Congress upon the grounds of illegality—giving Val a clean majority of 127! As to the "fatal" objections, alluded to in the article from the Journal, to Mr. Vallandigham's notices in Butler county, it is all gammon—the cross examination waived all, if there were any.—The illegal votes in Butler included 16 negroes—add to them 3 in this county, and you have the nineteen majority that Campbell claims his seat upon! There can be no doubt as to the result, and Mr. Campbell sees it, and knows it, hence his anxiety to sell off and leave the District, previous to the meeting of the next Congress, before which body we are loth to believe he will appear, claiming the seat upon flimsy pretences, and against such overwhelming evidence.

Ohio Legislature has made an important change in the election law. Thirty days' residence in the county, and twenty days in the township or ward, are now required to constitute a legal voter; a violation to be punished by imprisonment for not less than one and not more than six months. A person convicted of going from one county to another to vote, is punishable by imprisonment in the Penitentiary for not less than one or more than six years. If such enactments don't put a stop to frauds and pipe-laying in election, what will? We will publish the law in our next week's paper.

The census of 1850 shows that nearly the whole free black population of Ohio resides in the counties least tainted with abolitionism. There are not as many in all the Reserve as in the county of Highland. This is about as strong a practical commentary on abolition philanthropy as need be asked for.

The decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, places the negro in precisely the same legal position of minors, no better and no worse; yet if one were to judge by the ado the Black Republicans make about it he would think they were placed on the same footing as dogs and horses. HONEST.—If we were to take the declarations of the Republican papers we would have to believe that the whole Republican party was determined to make Kansas a Slave State. These papers declare it will, and swear it shall be a Slave State, just for their convenience. It is proposed to erect a monument to the memory of John Howard Payne, the author of "Home, Sweet Home," a proposition which should be carried out. But whether successful or not, Mr. Payne has a monument now in the hearts of the people as enduring as any marble shaft that was ever hewn out of the rock.

Kansas Convention Law.

Kansas still continues to be the theme of discussion among the Republicans. The law authorizing the election of delegates to a convention to frame a constitution preparatory to its admission into the Union of States is just now the subject of discussion. The Republicans allege that under the law authorizing the convention, the free state men are in effect excluded from voting, and that therefore, they will remain away from the polls and refuse to participate in the election. The New York Journal of Commerce publishes the convention law and its provisions entire, which we have examined, and must confess that we can discover nothing for any such allegations. There is no doubt of the law having some defects, but they are not of such a character as to justify the free state men in remaining away from the election.

The Journal of Commerce says: "So far as relates to fraudulent voting, or intimidation or obstruction of the ballot-boxes, it is all that could be asked or desired. Preparatory to the election of delegates, sixty in number, who are to frame a State Constitution, this law provides that between the first of March and the first of April of the present year, a census shall be taken of 'all the free male inhabitants, citizens of the United States, over twenty-one years of age, and all other white persons actually residing' in the Territory. When the census has been taken and returned to the Governor, he will divide the aggregate number of voters by sixty, and this will give the number of votes for each delegate, which will be apportioned to each county according to the number of qualified voters. A registry of all the voters' names is to be made and filed in the office of the Probate Judge, where it will be kept open for inspection and correction for thirty days; and none are allowed to vote except those whose names are registered. None but bona fide citizens can vote, and if they do, the registry is the best means to detect illegal and fraudulent voting. All outside interference in the election, whether from the North or South, is especially guarded against. The election is to be held on the third Monday in June next. 'Every bona fide inhabitant of the Territory' on that day, 'being a citizen of the United States, of the age of twenty-one years, and who shall have resided three months next before said election, in the county in which he offers to vote, and no other person, whatever, shall be entitled to vote at said election.' None therefore, can vote who were not bona fide inhabitants of the Territory on the 14th ult., and who shall not continue to reside in the same county, until the election. This three months' residence has been much complained of at the East, and doubtless it will prevent many Yankees from going there to vote, who otherwise would have gone. On the other hand, it will prevent many Missourians from rushing in, for a day or a week prior to the election, who cannot afford to reside there three months, in the same county, for the sake of voting. A good many probably have gone in, both from Missouri and Wisconsin, for the sake of voting, but far less than if this three months residence had not been required. Force or intimidation to prevent any legal voter from voting is forbidden under heavy penalties, and so also is every attempt at illegal voting, and all fraud on the part of election officers."

SECTION 13. If any person by menace, threats or force, or by any other unlawful means, shall directly or indirectly attempt to induce any qualified voter in giving his vote or deter him from going to the poll, or disturb or hinder him in the free exercise of his right of suffrage at said election, the person so offending shall be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not less than five hundred dollars, or by imprisonment not less than three months, nor more than six, or by both.

Sec. 14. That every person, not being a qualified voter according to the provisions of this act, who shall vote at any election within said Territory, knowing that he is not entitled to vote, and every person who, at the same election, shall vote more than once, whether at the same or a different place, be adjudged guilty of a misdemeanor, and be punished by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars, nor exceeding two hundred, or by imprisonment not less than three months, nor exceeding six, or both.

Sec. 15. Any person, whatsoever, who may be charged with holding the election herein authorized, who shall wilfully and knowingly commit any fraud or irregularity whatever, with the intent to hinder or prevent or defeat a fair expression of the popular will in the said election, shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and punished by fine not less than five hundred dollars, nor more than one thousand dollars, and imprisonment not less than six months nor more than twelve, or both.

A few loads of WOOD wanted at this office on subscription.

The Emigration to the west.

Perhaps at no time in the history of our country has the desire for "going west" been so great as at the present. It has become an epidemic, and almost every man who can readily get away either has gone or is making preparations to go. The western railroads are often unable to carry all who apply; notwithstanding extra cars, and in some cases, extra trains have been run. The rush to the West this spring has certainly been extraordinary.

The Pittsburg Union says, "that looking at the high hopes and bright anticipations that animate the vast throng of emigrants, many of whom have left comfortable houses and cheerful firesides here in the healthful and well settled districts of Pennsylvania, to become pioneers and adventurers in wild and distant regions, one cannot help indulging occasionally in rather gloomy forebodings. Some, doubtless, a large proportion, will succeed well, while the experience of the past forewarns that many, very many, will be doomed to sad and bitter disappointment. Of those now leaving us there may be some, ruddy in health and with abundant means, whom bad usage, care, toil and sickness will dishearten and break down ere they can find the desired home in the West, and who will in a year or so hence come straggling back, like many others who under similar circumstances had gone before them, their families perhaps lessened by death, themselves dispirited and broken in hope and fortune, to commence anew in the places where they were once among the most prosperous and independent."

The Germans in Iowa.

The Germans Black-Republican paper in Keokuk, Iowa, in an article on the late State election, says: "But we honestly confess that the Republican party of Lee County has lost many supporters among the Germans since the last Presidential campaign.—While acknowledging this fact, and censuring the deserters who left the Republican ranks on account of some subordinate questions, we cannot deny that a Legislature like the late one, composed of such Republicans, is a perfect nuisance, clearly demonstrating that the reproach of greediness for the plunder and spoils of office is equally applicable to both parties, and is nothing more nor less than a humbug. Thus, when the late City council, the late appointed Democratic postmaster, Walling, of intrigue, we ought to remember that this attack is dictated by a feeling of jealousy and ill-concealed disappointment at having lost the fat job of the State Printing. Without wasting unnecessary words, we have arrived at the conclusion that the Republican party is quite as bad as the Democratic, and it should be the object of the progressive Germans to establish a party which fully and truly deserves the name of Republican."

Democratic Victory in Philadelphia.

The Philadelphia Pennsylvaniaian thus exults over the recent victory in Philadelphia. It says: "The completeness of the Democratic victory, on Tuesday, will be fully seen by the returns. The plurality of our city yesterday, demanding proper provision for her child, was five thousand, says John Charles Fremont, late Black Republican candidate for President of the United States.—Marysville Sentinel. Whoop! Here is Fremont No. 3. Where is Horace Greely?"

Another Fremont.

The last California mail brought the following "Item": "A woman, residing on Telegraph Hill, filed the necessary papers in the County Court yesterday, demanding proper provision for her child, was five thousand, says John Charles Fremont, late Black Republican candidate for President of the United States.—Marysville Sentinel. Whoop! Here is Fremont No. 3. Where is Horace Greely?"

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES.—It may be said of this remedy, as Portia said of Mercy (with a slight emendation)—"It is twice blessed, it kills those that give and those that take." For mothers have no trouble in inducing children to take this tempting preparation, and children who are tormented with worms of any kind, find immediate relief from its operation. Moreover, its components are all vegetable, and no mineral medicines are requisite to accelerate its action. Its work is "well done" and "done quickly." Messrs. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New York, by whom the PASTILLES are prepared, have, we see, acquired by purchase the proprietorship of Bristol's Sarsaparilla undoubtedly the best medicine for ulcerous and eruptive diseases now before the world.

AN ITEM FOR OLD BUCK.—On Wednesday night, at the Opera, in New York City, Col. FREMONT and Ex-President FILLMORE sat side by side in a front seat, listening to GAZZANO in "Norma," apparently entirely forgetful that there had been a presidential election last Fall. If Mr. BUCHANAN could have looked in and seen how perfectly satisfied and pleased these two rivals of his appeared in their defeat, we are not sure but that he would have envied them their happy escape from the toils and troubles of the White House.

Amendments to the Constitution.

We commence this week, the publication of the proposed Amendments to the constitution, concocted by the Black Republican Legislature. The first amendment proposed, is a long step backwards, a return to annual sessions of the Legislature. Practically, under Black Republican rule, we have nothing else than annual sessions even under our present Constitutional provisions for biennial sessions; and in fact, the present Legislature seems to make its sessions perennial.

The second amendment proposed has reference to the organization of the Judiciary. One or more additional judges are to be created in each district, one or more of whom are to hold District Courts once a year in each District.

We can see no necessity for the creation of this new office. It will be a place however, in which to stow away itching office seekers who are in the way of other competitors, to their mutual satisfaction.

Amendment No. 3 proposes to destroy the uniform rule of taxation required by the present constitutional provision, by allowing the banker, broker and note shaver a deduction of his indebtedness from his credits, while the land owner, merchant and manufacturer is compelled to pay taxes upon his land, his goods, or his manufacturing stock, without the benefit of a deduction of his indebtedness.

We trust that this amendment will be defeated.

Amendment No. 4 is to give the Legislature, in effect, power to grant special privileges to corporations, and protect chartered monopolies.

The democracy of Ohio had succeeded in a great measure, in crushing out the former unlimited power in the legislature, to foster special chartered privileges, and to give power to the favored few at the expense of the many. We hope that the ingenious artifice contained in the proposed amendment, to return to the old policy of creating special corporate privileges, may meet the fate it deserves at the hands of the people.

How it works.

Black-Republican domination and a large increase in the public burdens, in the shape of taxes, follow as a natural political consequence. We therefore are not surprised in finding the following instructive statement in a late number of the Boston Post: "STATE EXPENDITURES.—The current State expenditures in 1841 were \$4,000,000, in 1851 \$5,420,000; in 1856 they had grown to \$6,420,000—a sum greater than the aggregate expenses of all the other New England States! For twenty years, from 1833 to 1852 a State tax was levied but twice, and then only for \$75,000 at each time—total \$150,000. There has been an annual State tax of over \$400,000 amounting in the aggregate to \$1,650,000 and there is now needed a tax of \$800,000 to pay current expenses! Notwithstanding the enormous tax the State debt has been increased, in four years, \$1,205; thus nearly THREE MILLIONS of dollars have been spent over and above the ordinary revenue from other sources, which for twenty years was sufficient to carry on the government!"

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

These potent remedies constitute a materia medica in themselves, for there is no internal or external disorder controllable by medicine, for which the one or the other of them is not a positive remedy. Eruptions, tumors, scrofula, scurvy, cancer, mercurial disease, asthma, rheumatism, sore throat, gout, dropsical swellings, etc., subside and disappear under the action of the ointment, and in cases of dyspepsia, dysentery, sick headache, diarrhoea, liver complaint, piles, costiveness, debility, and other complaints originating in the internal organs, the pills produce the most astonishing results.

Intelligence and sagacity of the late Legislature.

The Clermont Sun thus exposes one of the monstrous blunders of the late Legislature. It says: "THE LEGISLATURE—ITS ACTS UNCONSTITUTIONAL.—The first session of the late Black-Republican Legislature passed a law taking away from the Probate Judge and giving to the Court of Common Pleas entire jurisdiction over offenses of a minor grade, but from the operation of the law exempted several counties in the State. The Constitution of Ohio provides that all laws of a general nature shall have a uniform operation throughout the State. But, the Republicans, of course, had never read the Constitution, or else they would certainly not have been such asses as to have passed such a general law which was not uniform throughout the State. Well, the Supreme Court have decided this law unconstitutional. And of course all indictments found under this law are void and of no effect. Now, any child who can read, and has ordinary sense, could not have misunderstood this plain language of the Constitution after reading it; yet this sage, and learned, and sagacious Legislature passed a law violating one of the plainest provisions! Well, that body of Solons have passed away, and left a most wonderful monument in shape of laws, some Constitutional and some not, as a token of their weakness and stupidity while living, and an excuse for not abusing them now that they are dead."

The St. Louis News of the 21th ult., says that in some parts of that State actual want is experienced, while everywhere farmers are forced to a system of close feeding to prevent their supplies from giving out. In Calloway and Marion counties the News learns that hogs are dying for lack of something to eat, while cattle are barely able to sustain themselves on dry prairie grass.

Speech of General Pierce in Philadelphia.

A large crowd recently collected in Philadelphia, at the residence of General Pierce, upon the occasion of the late Democratic meeting. General Patterson, in its behalf, made a very complimentary speech, to which the Ex-President thus replied:

I thank you, fellow-citizens, for this unexpected call, and desire to express the gratification which I feel in meeting and being introduced by a gentleman who has done honor to our city, and rendered signal service not only to the State of Pennsylvania but to our common country, both in civil life and on the field of battle.

Good news never comes amiss or out of season. I congratulate you upon the results which have followed your exercise to-day of the most sacred right of freemen, that of choosing for themselves those who shall execute their will in the conduct of public affairs. I congratulate you, not because you follow this or that banner, with this or that inscription, but because you sustain principles which come to us with the unequivocal and solemn sanction of the Revolutionary fathers—principles which suggest, first of all, and as a cardinal virtue, reverence for the Constitution and love for the Union. Whatever may be said or done elsewhere, to whatever degree the public mind may be inflamed in other localities by unreflecting fanaticism, it could not invade the laws of your country in the Territory. If I believed—as I do not believe—your assertion that the laws of Kansas were enacted by a Legislature elected by the people of an adjoining State, it would still be impossible for me to set them aside—the attempt to do so would be an act of gross usurpation, not less objectionable in its character and effects than the fraudulent interference which you attribute to the people of Missouri. I must, therefore, say to you in the most explicit language, that I can do nothing which denies the authority and validity of the laws enacted within this Territory. Congress alone has power to abrogate them.

I have no authority over the Probate Judges. It is not my province to advise them in relation to the performance of their judicial functions. Yet it will not be improper for me to say that it would be very judicious and becoming in them to obtain every possible information from respectable men of both parties, in order to enable them to correct the list of voters. If such impartial men of their own will and within the time limited by law, could take a new census and presented to the Probate Judges with sufficient proof of its fairness and accuracy, I think the Probate Judges would be bound to adopt it and return it to the Governor as the true list legally corrected. I should be sorry to see any Probate Judge in the Territory refuse to receive the sworn testimony of two respectable men, differing in politics, as to any matter within their knowledge connected with the residence of citizens and their qualifications as voters. I do not believe such a wrong can possibly have occurred, and I therefore say that if you had been desirous of obtaining a correct list of voters for the coming election, you had in your power to see it accomplished that object in perfect conformity with the law.

It is not my purpose to reply to your statement of facts. I cannot do so from any personal knowledge, enabling me either to admit or deny them. I may say, however, I have heard statements—quite as authentic as your own, and, in some instances, from members of your own party—to the effect that your political friends have very generally, indeed almost universally, refused to participate in the pending proceedings for registering the names of the legal voters. In some instances they have given fictitious names, and in numerous others they have refused to give any name, and, in fact, have refused to take part in the registration; and it appears to me that, without indulging ungenerous suspicions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the sheriffs to the existence of this well-known and controlling fact. I forbear to say anything of the marvellousness of the law in order to accomplish what you have refused to do in obedience to its provisions; but I will be most happy to learn that you, gentlemen, and your party friends generally have been at work in earnest, with a view to enable the Probate Judges to present a true and perfect list of the legal voters of the Territory, or, if you have had power to correct the list—if you have failed to do it the fault will be your own.

In reference to your proposition to appoint four judges of election at every place of voting, I have to say that the law very wisely authorizes only three. The Governor has nothing to do with their appointment. It is not in my power, therefore, to adopt your suggestion in this particular. If I had any authority in the matter, I would, in every instance, appoint as judges of election one Republican of your party, one National Democrat in favor of a free State, and one National Democrat in favor of making a slave State. This would be quite as fair and impartial a mode of proceeding as ever is, or indeed could be adopted by political parties in any country. I must sincerely hope the Probate Judges may adopt this suggestion, or any other which may better avail to secure a perfectly fair and independent expression of the popular will.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, FREDERICK P. STANTON, Secretary and Acting Governor of Kansas Territory.

Six months ago the majority against Mr. Buchanan in Connecticut was ten thousand three hundred and thirty-five. Now the majority against the Democratic candidate for governor is only about four hundred! Alas for "bleeding Kansas!"

Admirable Letter of Secretary Stanton to the Factious Free-State Men in Kansas.

We take pleasure in laying before our readers the following excellent letter from Secretary Stanton, of Kansas Territory, to some of the factious Free State men there, who propose not to vote at the coming election of Delegates to the Constitutional Convention, unless some inadmissible terms which they propose are acceded to, the substance of which will be garnered from the Secretary's reply. Mr. Stanton is proving himself the man for the crisis in Kansas. The following is the letter alluded to:

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, Leeconton, K. T., April 30, 1857. Gentlemen: Yours of the 25th inst. reached me only by last night's mail. I proceeded without delay to reply to the proposition you make in reference to the election about to be held for Delegates to a Constitutional Convention. As I take a different view of the laws of the Territory from that which you express, it will be impossible for me to consent to any new proceeding in opposition to that which has been sanctioned by the legislative authorities.

I did not hear from General Maclain any such admission as you represent him to have made. That gentleman spoke only of his individual action in the particular mentioned, and whether that action was right or wrong, or whether it occurred in that individual instance only or in a thousand others, by men either from Missouri or Massachusetts, it could not invalidate the laws of your country in the Territory. If I believed—as I do not believe—your assertion that the laws of Kansas were enacted by a Legislature elected by the people of an adjoining State, it would still be impossible for me to set them aside—the attempt to do so would be an act of gross usurpation, not less objectionable in its character and effects than the fraudulent interference which you attribute to the people of Missouri. I must, therefore, say to you in the most explicit language, that I can do nothing which denies the authority and validity of the laws enacted within this Territory. Congress alone has power to abrogate them.

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It is not my purpose to reply to your statement of facts. I cannot do so from any personal knowledge, enabling me either to admit or deny them. I may say, however, I have heard statements—quite as authentic as your own, and, in some instances, from members of your own party—to the effect that your political friends have very generally, indeed almost universally, refused to participate in the pending proceedings for registering the names of the legal voters. In some instances they have given fictitious names, and in numerous others they have refused to give any name, and, in fact, have refused to take part in the registration; and it appears to me that, without indulging ungenerous suspicions of the integrity of officers, you might well attribute any errors and omissions of the sheriffs to the existence of this well-known and controlling fact. I forbear to say anything of the marvellousness of the law in order to accomplish what you have refused to do in obedience to its provisions; but I will be most happy to learn that you, gentlemen, and your party friends generally have been at work in earnest, with a view to enable the Probate Judges to present a true and perfect list of the legal voters of the Territory, or, if you have had power to correct the list—if you have failed to do it the fault will be your own.

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Nature's Secrets Developed.—The Progress of Discovery.

Solomon was rich in a literal sense, when he declared there was "nothing new under the sun." The elements of all that was, and is, and is to be, in the world of art and science, exist and have existed from the time of the creation, and all that we call "new," is simply the discovery, development and application of pre-existing facts and principles. Blood was always circulated, the vaccine matter was always capable of preventing or modifying small-pox, metal had a peculiar affinity for the electric fluid from the days of Adam. Harvey, Jenner and Franklin invented nothing new, for strictly speaking, God alone invents; but they are entitled to the gratitude of posterity on the ground of having discovered and beneficially applied secrets of Nature, which were doubtless intended by the creator to be developed by the faculties of man. The bases of the most important remedies of the modern materia medica, unquestionably existed in the patriarchal age, although they remained useless, until research had discovered, chemistry prepared, and experiment tested them. Thousands of the sick in former ages died, and were buried in the very soil from which science has since delivered the medicinal roots that would have ministered to their cure. The terrible external diseases, on which the Old Testament dwells so forcibly, and which even at the dawn of the Christian era were common curses, except by miraculous interposition, are now cured through the less direct, though not less beneficent agency of Providence, in the application of natural means to the same end. Man in the nineteenth century, aided by the light of science, derives from roots and herbs, upon which his progenitors for eighteen hundred years had ignorantly trampled, specific remedies for the most and most terrible diseases which afflict the human family. In the opinion of many eminent physicians and pharmacopoeists, one of the most valuable of modern discoveries in the medical botany is that of the peculiar detergent properties of Sarsaparilla, and in connection with this fact, we are reminded, that one of the earliest and most celebrated preparations of this powerful medicine, was prepared in the hands of a highly concentrated form by LANSMAN & Co., of this city, the well known manufacturing druggists, to whom the right has been assigned by the original proprietor. If, as there is just reason to believe, this preparation is one of the most valuable of our vegetable medicines, it is certainly fortunate, that it has fallen into the hands of a firm, in whose practical skill as chemists, and integrity as men of business, the public can repose full confidence.—N. Y. National Police Gazette.

The Indian Alarm in Iowa.

The Indian massacre in Iowa has produced an extraordinary stampede among the population of the country quite remote from the scene of danger. A Fort Dodge correspondent of the Keokuk (Iowa) Times of the 23d ult., says:

Persons who reached here yesterday and the night before, from below, assure us that they met, south of Boone river, whole caravans, numbering probably five hundred people, in the aggregate, on their way to the South, under the firm conviction that the Indians were after them; and here, on Friday and Saturday, the excitement reached, I assure you, a high degree of intensity. The settlers kept constantly pouring in, "bag and baggage"; and every few hours some suddenly arrived, bringing fresh reports of Indians having been seen upon this creek and upon that! Several instances occurred, as I am credibly informed, both on the Des Moines and the Boone river settlements, where families about to sit down to their meals, with the table spread, and their coffee poured out, on hearing the reports, left them suddenly, unattended, and immediately abandoned their homes. Many others, however, it may be proper to say, remained at their posts, and do so still. On Friday and Saturday every spare room was filled by those who had come—many of them are still here; while all around about the town their teams were to be seen standing. The stampede! 'Twas prolific of incidents of every sort, too numerous to relate now—I may do so in person on some future occasion.

A Cortly Fence.

The following from the Zanesville Aurora illustrates the "retrenchment and reform" practised by the fusion legislature which adjourned a few days ago: "The farmer who is used to building fence at a cost not more than \$60 per mile may be a little surprised to know that the 'Extra Reform' Legislature which has just adjourned, appropriated ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS of the people's money, to fence in the pile of stone at Columbus, called the State House. The string of fence will be about a quarter of a mile long. When it is recollect that the entire State House of Indiana cost but \$80,000 it will seem odd that Ohio must pay \$100,000 for fencing her in! Oh, the beauties of Fusion Reform!"

The National Intelligencer publishes a letter from Yuma, California, under date of Feb. 20, relative to certain veins of silver said to have been discovered in the Gadsden Purchase.—Some newspapers it might not attract the attention it deserves when found in the Intelligencer. The letter says: "We have lately discovered and occupied ten veins of silver or near the 'Geno Colorado,' between Soperi and La Aravao, of promising richness. The principal veins is named in honor of our old friend and President, 'the Heintzelman' mine yields upon assay 300 marcos in the erga of 300 pounds, or nearly \$100 in silver to the one hundred pounds of ore. The ore is abundant, and we have a force of Mexican miners employed in its extraction, but have no bellows or means of smelting and refining."