

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., DEC. 31, 1857.

FOR SALE.

THE "PREBLE CO. DEMOCRAT."  
As it is our intention to change our present location, we offer the "Democrat" establishment for sale. The material on which the paper is printed is all in good condition, having been in use only about ten months. The circulation of the "Democrat" is an average of country papers and can be very easily increased—has a good advertising custom, and an excellent run of Job Work. The Job Office is large and well selected. For cash, or good negotiable paper we will sell low. If not sold by the 8th of January other arrangements will be made with it.

L. G. GOULD.

Nov. 26, 1857.

We understand that an impression has got out among the Democrats, that if the "Democrat" establishment is not disposed of the paper will be discontinued. We will just here say that such is not the case, that if we do not sell, the paper will be published, and we earnestly request every good democrat to send in his name, and then use every effort to induce his neighbor to become a subscriber. We want more readers—and in the democratic party too. Shall we not have them? Let each democrat resolve to get us one new name, and our list will soon be large enough.

Hon. J. S. GREEN, of the U. S. Senate, has our thanks for a copy of his able speech on the Constitution of Kansas.

Hon. S. S. COX, of the House, has our thanks for valuable papers.

The School Exhibitions.

Our Town Hall was filled to overflowing on Wednesday and Thursday evenings of last week, to witness the exhibition given by the Eaton Union Schools. As far as we are able to learn the satisfaction of parents and friends who attended, is very general. The selection of pieces was excellent and much of the speaking and acting gave evidence of good training and taste. There was a mixture of the grave, comic, and serious, some of which must have suited each mental palate. Would it be proper, we might speak of the merits of some and the defects of others, but we will only say that as a whole the Schools did themselves credit.

The New Year.

Almost in the last hours of the expiring year, we take our pen to write the wish of a "happy New-Year" to all our readers, although the expression of that wish will probably not reach more than half of them until they have stepped into the unknown future of 1858. The year 1857 has been an eventful one, and its memory will be almost as indelibly impressed upon the minds of men, as any of its predecessors. Many who entered upon its existence in the very height of affluence and prosperity, have been reduced to almost penury and want by its "money crisis"—it has had a "bread panic," although a beneficent Providence has been exceedingly bountiful in rewarding the labors of the husbandman—upon land and sea—by flood and flame—by calamity and crime, disaster and disease—death has invaded households—sundered ties of kindred and friendship, and taken millions of men, women and children, from the stage of life. From similar sad results it is not to be expected, however, that the new year will be exempt, nor can any tell who of all the thousand million of mankind who step over its threshold, will tread its pathway through; while, from the teachings of the past, we may expect that the inanimate remains of not less than thirty millions of our fellow-beings—now as active as ourselves—will be strewn along its course. While, therefore, we may be spared to enjoy the hoped-for blessings of the new year, may our last moments, when called upon to close our ephemeral career, be sweetened by the satisfaction of a well-spent life. Although the flowers and fruits of the future will grow upon the brink of the grave, let us, nevertheless, pluck and enjoy them with clear conscience and cheerful spirits—and may we, dear reader, be spared many times yet to enjoy the advent of a NEW YEAR.

The "Odd Fellow's Casket" for December has been received. With the January number commences the new volume, and we think every member of the Order in Eaton should be a subscriber. It is an excellent work, and is ably conducted, and deserves the support of those whose principles it is a faithful exponent. It is published in Cincinnati by L. HART, at \$1.50 per year in advance.

Topeka vs. Leecompton.

It will be remembered that the Topeka Constitution received only 1,700 votes, and yet the "shriekers" claim that it faithfully represents the will and wishes of the majority of Kansas. They demand admission into the Union with that document thus indorsed and repudiated Congress for its refusal to yield to their demand. Now the Leecompton Convention represents more than two thousand voters, and the fanatics condemn it as the corrupt offspring of a pro-slavery minority. It is plain that the Leecompton, is the work of more bona fide residents of Kansas, than the Topeka programme. The Leecompton Convention was held in pursuance of the Territorial act; the Topeka fanatics and traitors represented revolution. In every respect the Constitutional Convention is entitled to more weight and regard as reflecting the will of the people of Kansas, than is the Topeka farce. Nor can we discover in the action of that Convention so much to condemn and frown upon as do some of the Black Republicans and some of our Democratic contemporaries. It fairly and honorably submitted the question of slavery to a vote of all the actual residents of Kansas on the 21st of the present month. The free State men constitute the majority; that majority have had an opportunity to secure Kansas to free labor. By the latest news from there it will be seen that they have refused to vote at all, and deserve the bitterest denunciations and the contempt of all honorable men, in thus violating their professions. No good will result from obedience to such traitorous counsel, while the refusal to vote will again open the whole Kansas controversy and subject that Territory to the evils of discord and civil war, besides periling the peace of the nation. The objections to the Leecompton programme are mainly technical and of little practical importance. One of these objections is that the proposed Constitution cannot be amended in seven years after its ratification by a popular vote and its acceptance by Congress. Here again it is convenient to institute a comparison between the Leecompton Constitution and the document of the Topeka traitors.—This latter was declared to be unalterable for ten years. How inconsistent in its efforts to condemn and denounce the Leecompton body for making their work irrevocable for seven years only. As the whole question of slavery—that question which has so often divided and distracted the country—has been fairly submitted to the actual residents of Kansas for their arbitrament, we can see no good reason for the denunciations of the Leecompton Convention, in which some of our Democratic contemporaries indulge. Such denunciations are calculated, if not designed, to embarrass the Administration, disorganize the democratic party and perpetuate the unhappy and dangerous Kansas controversy. They can do no good, while their natural and legitimate effect is to produce the evils above instanced—evils which every patriot must deplore.

Division of Texas.

The public journals of Texas are discussing the subject of subdivision of that State into two or more States. No State of the Union has increased within a few years more rapidly in population and wealth. The population is now estimated at over half a million, and under the next census it will be entitled to six or seven representatives in Congress. The great size of the State, the great dissimilarity of its parts, and the difficulty in the way of constant communication between all of its parts and the one centre of government, are the reasons urged in support of the division. It will be remembered that the joint resolutions annexing Texas to the Union provided for its ultimate subdivision into five States. The line of division suggested is the same with that now dividing the State into two congressional districts.

The annual report of Lieutenant General Scott on the condition and wants of the Army is a brief, business-like document. He refers to the incessant Indian wars; the harassing duty thereby imposed upon the Army; the inadequate force employed; and recommends an increasing of the Army by the addition of one regiment of horse and three regiments of foot; also the enlistment of men for particular corps of the service, as tending to promote military efficiency. A revision of the Army regulation and the infantry tactics in use is also recommended, and suggestions regarding the physical comfort and moral elevation of the troops are made.

Arrival of the Northern Light.

The steamship Northern Light, with California dates to the 5th inst., arrived at New York, on Monday last, bringing \$2,000,000 in gold. Among her passengers was "Fillbuster Walker," who, with one hundred and fifty of his men, was captured by Commodore Pantling, of the United States frigate *Walbash*.

The vote in Wisconsin upon the proposition to extend negro suffrage was yeas 28,235, nays 41,345; majority against, 13,110.

Mr. Buchanan on his Old Plan.

In 1836, when application was made by Arkansas and Michigan for admission into the Union as States, the objection was made that no enabling act of Congress had been passed prior to these applications. Mr. Buchanan was in the Senate, and took an active part in the debates. To show how consistently true to his own record he has been in his late message on the Kansas question we quote a passage from his remarks in 1836, in answer to the objection that Michigan ought not to be admitted because Congress had passed no enabling act. He said:

"The first objection he should consider was the one suggested, rather than insisted on, by the Senator from Delaware, (Mr. Clayton); and that was, that no act had been passed by Congress for the purpose of enabling the people of Michigan to form a State constitution, in obedience to what had been supposed to be the custom in regard to other States that have been admitted into the Union. Now, was there, he would ask, any reason for passing any such act? Was it required by principle, or was it required by former practice? He utterly denied that it was required by the one or the other before a new state may be admitted into the Union; and whether it was given previously or subsequently to the application of a State for admission into the Union, was of no earthly importance. He admitted that the passage of such an act previously to the admission of a new State was the best course to adopt; but if a people had formed a republican constitution, and if Congress should think that they had assumed proper boundaries, was there any objection to their admission, whether the preliminary law had been passed, or otherwise? But, in the history of this government, they had precedents to sanction this bill; and they had one which applied expressly to this very case; it being utterly impossible to draw any distinction between the two, unless in favor of Michigan. He referred to the case of the State of Tennessee, found in the second volume of the laws of the United States. The preamble was short, containing but a few lines, and he would read it. This brief preamble was a declaration that, by the acceptance of the deed of cession of the State of North Carolina, Congress were bound to lay out, into one or more States, the territory thereby ceded to the United States. Congress, therefore, upon the presentation of a constitution by Tennessee, declared that State to be one of the United States of America, on an equal footing with the original States, in all respects whatever by the name and title of the State of Tennessee."

We are sorry to observe in certain papers, indications that bear a remarkable resemblance to an attempt to dictate the course which Senator PUGH, and other Democratic members of Congress from Ohio, shall pursue on the Kansas imbroglio. This is not only in bad taste, but should be checked at once. Let our Senators and Representatives be left free to act as their best judgment shall direct after all the facts shall have been fully developed and considered. If they look to the press for instruction, they will find the Ohio Democratic papers far from unanimous on the subject. Some have taken strong ground in favor of receiving Kansas in whatever way she may present herself under the Leecompton constitution. Others (not many however) have worked themselves into a fever under the fallacious idea that popular sovereignty cannot be exercised through the medium of a delegate body chosen directly from the people and by the people, for a specific purpose. But by far the larger number of democratic papers in Ohio, have persistently declined to aid in the heated and profligate agitation of this subject. Nor has their action resulted from an absence of feeling in the premises.—Not a Democratic editor in Ohio but would have preferred that every syllable of the Leecompton constitution had been submitted by its framers to a vote of the people. They held that to have done so would have better accorded with the genius of Democracy. But they neither hold nor admit, that such submission was pledged by the terms of the Kansas-Nebraska act, nor by the platting of the Cincinnati convention. In both cases, the great point sought to be enforced and established, was that Congress had no authority to legislate on the domestic concerns of the States and Territories themselves. This was the pith and substance of the Kansas-Nebraska bill. It contained not a single line saying how the States and Territories should exercise their right.

The Buffalo Commercial says that at present, all the roads leading from that point are crowded to the utmost capacity with freight; and there is every prospect of an unexampled freight business for the winter. The depots are crowded beyond their capacity, and much of the large receipts of flour and grain of last week is still unshipped.—Some of it is yet afloat. The receipts of flour on one day last week were thirty thousand barrels; enough to last a railroad quite a while.

Our neighbor of the Register seems to be highly elated at the idea he has got into his cranksy noodle, that there is going to be a split in the Democratic party. Wonder if he hopes to patch up the rickety and defunct Republican party with any of its pieces?

There are 80,000 school houses, 500 academies, 334 colleges, and 3,800 churches in the United States.

A Base Enslavement Nailed to the Center.

The usual recklessness of the opposition to the President, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, is manifesting itself fully, in the gross falsehoods and misrepresentations it is daily manufacturing and sending forth to the country. The New York Evening Post, in an article headed "Official Disingenuousness," charges the President with having given Governor Walker instructions that "unless the Convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be and ought to be rejected by Congress;" and that in his message he says: "I merely said that when a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory, they must be protected in the exercise of their right to vote for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence."

The effort of the Post is to convict the President of a suppression of the truth. The Washington Union says that the alleged extract from Governor Walker's instructions, which is paraded by the Post as proof of "official disingenuousness," is prof only of editorial ignorance or editorial deception.

"No such paragraph," adds the Union, "can be found in Gov. Walker's instructions, or any paragraph with a similar meaning. The President merely said that those instructions exactly what he himself made public on this point in his annual message, and the remaining sentence, as quoted by the Post, belongs exclusively to Governor Walker—as anybody will see by referring to his letter. 'When such a constitution shall be submitted to the people of the Territory,' (said President Buchanan,) they must be protected in the exercise of their right of voting for or against that instrument, and the fair expression of the popular will must not be interrupted by fraud or violence.' It is Governor Walker who adds, 'that unless the Convention submit the constitution to the vote of all the actual resident settlers of Kansas, and the election be fairly and justly conducted, the constitution will be, and ought to be, rejected by Congress.' The President never made any such declaration as this. The President never pledged himself to oppose the constitution unless it was submitted to the people. This pledge was among the indications of Governor Walker, an indication of the absurdity of determining the legality of the Constitution by the character of its action. If the Convention shall act in accordance with my views, (the Governor substantially declared,) its action shall be maintained, but if not, then the whole Convention is a swindle and a fraud, and it shall have no chance in Congress. The mere statement of this position is a sufficient demonstration of its falsity, and we do not propose to waste any words on it."

We think that nails that lie to the counter. Will those Democratic papers which have been justifying their opposition to the President, on these pretended instructions to Governor Walker, do the President the simple justice to notice the denial of the Union?

Governor MEDARY, in his late message to the Minnesota Legislature, makes the following remarks. They give, in our opinion, the true interpretation of the Kansas Act: "On the application of a new State for admission in the Union, Congress has power, and it becomes its duty, to inquire whether it is republican in its organization, according to the meaning of that term as applied to the principles and practices of our Government from the beginning. But it has neither the power nor right to prescribe the mode by which the people shall arrive at that organization. Any other conclusion would preclude the idea of equality; because the equality of States does not mean being equal in size and strength, or similar in domestic policy, but equal in the rights reserved to the State and the people in their sovereign capacity."

Bristol's Sarsaparilla.—The facts in relation to this preparation are worth stating. The first is, that eminent medical writers now ascribe the majority of diseases to morbid matter in the blood. The second is, that Bristol's Sarsaparilla, according to the testimony of distinguished pathologists, acts as an antidote to all poisons or acid particles present in the blood. The third is, that it cures all forms of scrofula, erysipelas, salt-rheum, leprosy, cancer, indolent sores, abscesses, tumors, glandular swellings, &c., accomplished. As an effective remedy for intestinal worms, a disease to which much of the frightful mortality among children in this country is due, Kemp's Worm Lozenges are warmly recommended. They are free from mercury, pleasant to take, and do their work so thoroughly, that there is no danger of a renewal of the disorder.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AS A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.—No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of dyspepsia, can believe for a moment that this depressing and dangerous disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered from it for years, whose strength, appetite, and cheerfulness, seem utterly gone; to whom life is a burden, and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be radically cured by a course of this powerful stomachic and purgative. Hundreds of instances of this kind are on record.

Mr. Orr, the new Speaker of the House of Representatives, is one of the youngest men who ever occupied that position. He is but thirty-six years of age, has been nine years in Congress. It is unanimously conceded that he is eminently qualified for the position.

Address to the People of Kansas.

Having been appointed by the President of the United States to the office of Secretary, and, during the Governor's absence, Acting Governor of this Territory, it is proper that I should make you a brief address, sufficient to indicate what my future course of action will be. The troubles and difficulties with which the people of the Territory have been involved makes this the more necessary, for it would be unreasonable to expect any one occupying this position to escape misrepresentation and abuse. The passions of many have been so thoroughly aroused, and long-standing difficulties have so embittered the feelings of one portion of the community against another, that it has been represented as almost impossible to find any one willing to listen to the voice of reason. This I am not prepared to believe. That there are some violent men who have assumed to speak by authority for the people at large, and counsel such measures as must necessarily, if followed, lead to bloodshed, anarchy and confusion, I have no doubt; but it will require more than bare assertion to satisfy me that there is not yet enough of the conservative element remaining to uphold and enforce the laws, and to see that the lives and property of our citizens can be protected, and the honor of our country preserved.

It is the earnest desire of the President that a fair opportunity should be afforded all the people of the Territory at the approaching elections to give a full and free expression of their opinions, and as an evidence of this I give the following quotations from his instructions to me, through the Secretary of State, dated December 11, 1857: "The convention which met at Leecompton on the 1st of September, had framed a constitution, and had authorized its president to submit the question to the people on the 21st of December, whether this constitution should be adopted with or without slavery."

The importance of this issue could not be well over-estimated. It involved the complete authoritative settlement of the only subject of difference which had seriously agitated Kansas or interfered with its prosperity. "The qualified electors, therefore, to whom the settlement was referred, not only had an unquestionable right to attend at the polls and give their votes on the day appointed, but they were required to do so by the highest considerations of public duty. In the exercise of this right, moreover, they were entitled to adequate protection by the Territorial government, and the acting governor was bound to employ all the legal means at his command to give security and fairness to the election."

"The conflicting opinions which prevail in the Territory," he says, "had their appropriate issue at the ballot-box, and to that peaceful arbitrament they might safely be referred. The great objects to be accomplished, in the opinion of the President, were to preserve the peace of the Territory and secure the freedom of the election. \* \* \* From these views you will readily understand what the President regards as the chief duty which devolves upon you as Mr. Stanton's successor. This duty is to preserve the peace in Kansas. Every person entitled to vote under the Constitution ought to have safe access to the polls, and to be free from any restraint whatever in the exercise of the elective franchise. If the civil power is found insufficient for this purpose, the troops of the United States should be employed in aid of it; and it may be a wise precaution to have them stationed in advance, within reach of those places where, in your judgment, their services are likely to be required. \* \* \* They (the instructions heretofore given) refer prominently to the preservation of peace at certain important elections; but I need hardly inform you that your duty is not intended to be confined to these special occasions. It extends, of course, to the protection of all citizens in the exercise of their just rights, and applies as well to one legal election as another."

"The Territorial Legislature, doubtless, convened on the 7th inst., and while it remains in session its members are entitled to be secure and free in their deliberations. Its rightful action must also be respected. Should it authorize an election by the people, for any purpose, this election should be held without interruption, no less than those authorized by the Convention. While the peace of the Territory is preserved, and the freedom of elections is secure, there need be no fear of disastrous consequences. The public journals contain reports of an intended movement by a portion of the residents of Kansas to organize a revolutionary government. It is hardly probable that this report can be well founded. But should the attempt be made, and lead to practical collision with the Territorial authorities, the authority of the Government must necessarily be maintained, and from whatever quarter it is attempted to interfere, by violence, with the elections authorized by the Constitutional Convention, or which may be authorized by the Legislature, the attempt must be resisted and the security of the election maintained. The peaceable progress of these elections can obviously occasion no injury to any citizen or any party, because their results can have only their due weight under the Constitution and laws. \* \* \* It is vitally important that the people of Kansas, and no other than the people of Kansas, should have the full determination of the question now before them for decision. \* \* \* It is proper to add, that no action of the Territorial Legislature, in interference with the elections of the 21st of December and the first of Monday of January, in the mode and manner prescribed by the Constitutional Convention."

By these instructions it will be seen that my duty is plainly marked out, and as my own views on these subjects are entirely accord with those of the President, I shall find no difficulty in obeying them; and I trust that all good citizens will assist me in preserving the peace of the Territory, and at the same time settle the questions which now perplex them. It is far more easy to do this through the ballot-box, than by the sword, and in that way it can be done much more speedily. It is much to be regretted that one portion of the people have resolved not to vote on the Constitution, as submitted to-day; for had there been a general attendance at the polls, the question of slavery would have been fully and definitely settled. The American people can never determine a political question by absenting themselves from the polls. Their absence is regarded as indicating acquiescence, and the majority of votes actually given determines the result, and not the majority that might have been given. It is asserted by some that persons from other States have interfered in the elections, and that frauds have been perpetrated by which they have been overpowered and deprived of their rights. These charges may be true, but if so, the evils they complain of will not be remedied by absenting themselves from the polls. American citizens can never preserve their rights by abandoning the elective franchise, and punishment too severe cannot be inflicted on the man, who, by violence, trickery, or fraud, would deprive them of it.

There is no question connected with our Government which ought not and which cannot be amicably settled by it. It is true that a question may be presented in a manner objectionable to some; but that is not a good reason for refusing to vote; for if the majority will it, the difficulty can soon be remedied by presenting the question in the manner required. This has been one of the reasons assigned why a portion of the people will not vote to-day, that the question has not been fairly presented. Another is, that they anticipate frauds. I have seen General Calhoun, the President of the Convention, to whom the returns are to be made, and, besides assuring me that he has done and will continue to do all he can to have the elections fairly and properly conducted, has invited myself and the presiding officers of the two Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the vote. If a majority of the people are dissatisfied with the results of the elections, they can soon change them in a peaceful manner by a resort to the ballot-box. A very stringent law was passed at the late session of the Legislature providing for the infliction of severe penalties on persons engaged in election frauds. This act meets with my most hearty approval, and if it is not yet sufficiently stringent, I will gladly assist in making it more so. It is not possible to throw too many guards around this great bulwark, which is the very foundation of our free institutions. I cannot close this address without warning the people against allowing themselves to be drawn into quarrels by originating in conflicting claims to lands. This is a fruitful source of difficulty in all new territories, and in the present condition of affairs in this Territory, designing men will seek to turn every thing of the sort to political account. Many troubles and the loss of many valuable lives may be traced to this cause, and people should be cautious about taking up quarrels on public grounds in such matters as are of a purely personal character. In the discharge of my duties I will take such steps as will, in my judgment, best contribute to carrying out the views above expressed; for the majesty of the laws must and shall be maintained. In these matters I shall expect the cooperation of all good citizens, and should my expectations be realized, I have no fears but that peace will be preserved. J. W. DENVER, Secretary and Acting Governor. DECEMBER 21, 1857.

Violation of Correct Principle by the Free State Legislature of Kansas.

One of the acts of the Kansas Legislature, which has just adjourned, was a militia law, which outrages all our ideas of propriety in such matters. It was vetoed by Acting Governor STANTON, but passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote. In the veto message we find the following excellent remarks: "The most fatal objection to the proposed law, and that which is entirely conclusive to my mind, is to be found in the seventh section, which authorizes a majority of the military board to call out the militia in any emergency. "By the organic act, the Governor of the Territory is made commander-in-chief of the militia, and is charged with the duty of seeing the laws faithfully executed. The proposed law would virtually depose him from his position, and would place him in the power of a board composed of the general officers of the militia, including himself, it is true, but in which he might, at any time, be overruled by the majority. "In my judgment, such a law would be in direct conflict with the organic act, and would, therefore, be null and void. If, however, it might be considered legally valid, it would be hostile to the acknowledged principles of civil liberty, which require the subordination of the militia to the civil power. To confer upon a majority of the general officers of the militia the power to judge of the occasion when the military force of the Territory should be called into action, would be to establish a military despotism of the most dangerous and pernicious character."

The Leecompton correspondent of the St. Louis Democrat says of this law: "This military board has power to organize, equip, drill and put into serviceable shape the militia of the Territory. A majority of the board are empowered to call out the militia in any emergency, and to act independent of the commander-in-chief."

There are twenty-four newspapers now published in Kansas, of which twelve are Republican in politics, four are neutral, and eight are National Democrat.

The Kansas Election—Slavery Constitution Carried by a Large Majority—General Denver Assumed Governorship of the Territory.

St. Louis, Monday, December 28. Kansas advices to the 22d to the Republican state that the constitution with slavery has been carried by a large majority. The returns are meager. "The following is the Pro-slavery vote as far as heard from: Shawnee 765, Altha 200, and Lexington about the same. It is reported that a large body of men have gone to Leecompton to seize upon the Territorial arms. A letter, dated Lawrence, December 21, says that Lane has gone to Fort Scott, with the avowed intention to destroy that place, exterminate the Pro-slavery settlers at the Shawnee reservation and carry the war into Missouri. General Denver assumed the government of the Territory and has issued an address, in which he exhorts the citizens to appeal to the ballot-box for the settlement of their difficulties. He makes copious extracts from the President's instructions, as indicative of the line of policy which he deems best to pursue. He also states that Calhoun has invited himself and the presiding officers of both Houses of the Territorial Legislature to be present at the counting of the returns of the election on the 21st inst.

There is nothing authentic from Fort Scott. LATER. A gentleman from Kansas reports the whole vote at Leecompton to be 122.—The Pro-slavery majority was 69. There were no votes received at Lawrence. The poll-books at Topeka were not opened. The Pro-slavery majority at Lexington is 30. Nothing heard from Leavenworth. A letter to the Republican says that the Lawrence Convention will meet on the 23d inst., and will decide whether they will go into the January election for State officers. Many favor such a course, with a view of crushing the State government. Stanton's name is mentioned for Governor.

Hercules in the Temple of Error. THE PILLARS OF PREJUDICE OVERTHROWN. The most stubborn enemies a great invention or discovery encounters, are the individual with whose interests it interferes. Vast indeed must be its value, palpable as the sun's benefits it imparts, in order to override and subdue the professional opposition of the Apostles of Error whose theories it overthrows. Holloway's system of cure, at once founded upon immutable truth has accomplished this Herculean task. It has swallowed up conflicting dogmas, as the rod of the Patriarch swallowed up the rods of his less favored competitors.—The old practice, with its complications and contradictions, its volumes of mystification, its abstruse and unprofitable languages, its profane alliance between the physician and the apothecary, its pennywise policy of calculating the progress of a cure by the length of the patient's purse, its blind experiments upon the constitution, its skirmishing with the superficial manifestations of disease, its short-sighted attempts to suppress instead of to destroy the morbid matter or seeds of a disorder, has been shaken to its very foundations by the uniform success of Holloway's two remedies. One of the great merits of his Ointment and Pills is that they remove the complaint without prostrating the strength of the patient. The ordinary theory is that acute disease cannot be cured without weakening the invalid; the process of reinvigorating the system in an after consideration. Professor Holloway utterly rejects this plan of debilitating the patient in order to reduce the disease. His medicines sustain and assist nature while combating and conquering the morbid matter, thus reinforced, expel it to the cure. It seems to us that this is a method of treatment which is consistent with common sense, however inconsistent it may be with professional jargon. To depress the strength of a sick man by powerful depleting medicines, or by bleeding, is to rob him gratuitously of a portion of that vitality which disease is laboring to extinguish. Strong indeed is the constitution which can withstand the combined attack of a prostrating complaint and a prostrating system of treatment. The object of Professor Holloway is to fortify and sustain the vital powers while the virus of disease is being driven out of the system, and that object is accomplished by his celebrated medicines.—Boston Journal.

DOUGLAS IN THE SENATE.—The Washington correspondent of the Boston Post thus writes: "This of a method of avoiding notice on such occasions. He is a very restless man. He comes in, drops into his seat, pulls a paper out of his pocket, reads three lines, forces his smoke, crosses over to Benjamin and gets another from him, which he twists in his mouth and chews, offers his right hand to Hale and his left to Pugh, leans familiarly on Jones shoulder, and strokes that senescent senator's raven beard with a gentle witticism, drops into the lobby a moment and then into his seat, to read three more lines of another newspaper."

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHOENIX BITTERS.—For all diseases of the digestive organs, pains in the back or the heart, these medicines have proved to be superior to all other known remedies. Sold by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York, and by his Agents.

Col. F. M. Wynkoop, who commanded the first regiment of Pennsylvania Volunteers in the Mexican War, was accidentally shot near his residence in Pennsylvania, a few days since, while out a gunning. Col. Wynkoop was one of the best of men.