



EATON, O., FEB. 4, 1858.

Other matters prevented us from giving much attention to our editorial columns this week.

Railroad Election.

At the election on Monday for Directors of the Eaton and Hamilton Railroad Company, about four fifths of the capital stock being represented, the following gentlemen were unanimously elected: David Barnett, Wm. A. Bickley, Israel B. Curtis, Lurton Dunham, John W. Erwin, Geo. D. Hendricks, James H. McWhiney, Hugh McBirney, James Neel, James M. Starr, Jos. Terrence, Wm. Whiteside, and James E. Young. On the following day, Tuesday, the newly elected board met and organized by re-electing unanimously, DAVID BARNETT, President; LURTON DUNHAM, Vice President; E. W. M'GUIRE, Treasurer; J. B. STEPHENS, Secretary, and D. W. MORROW, Superintendent.

Sudden Transformation.

The Milwaukee News, in noticing strange transformation, says that the Black Republican party has heretofore ranked as an antislavery party, but whether it can be properly classed as such heretofore, may admit of a serious doubt, in view of its recent success in Kansas. Kansas is a slave State, and the black republicans have carried it, so that they are now in full possession of a proslavery State Government, which of course divests the party to that extent of its sectional character.

It has now a foot-hold in a slave State, and it is possible that it may become nationalized through its success in Kansas. We were surprised at their refusal to vote against the slavery clause in the Leecompton Constitution, when it was submitted to them on the 21st of December, and more surprised at the number of votes polled in favor of a pro-slavery Constitution, but we attribute it all now to the desire of the Black republicans to change the character of their party from a sectional to a national party. It looks so.

They have long maintained that the democratic party owed its vigor and vitality to the slave power, and it is quite natural, therefore, that they should, at this crisis, endeavor to infuse some of it into their declining organization. They have commenced by taking a small dose, and we await with some anxiety its effect.

While its a matter of congratulations that the present winter has been so unusually mild, thereby preventing much suffering among the poor of our cities, it is a subject of considerable anxiety to quite a large number of our citizens, that it is very possible the mild term may continue so long as to render doubtful the obtaining of ice in sufficient quantities to supply the demands of the community. For years we have not had so long a period of spring-like weather. Our dealers in ice-cream, &c., begin to be alarmed at the prospect of empty ice houses next summer, and the loss attendant thereon. Nearly all our exchanges are complaining of the same misfortune, and it appears probable that during the sultry days of next August we may be deprived of many of the conveniences to which an abundant crop of ice is absolutely essential. But we must not yet despair, for winter is only half gone, and we may reasonably expect that though the supply may be less abundant than usual, we shall still have sufficient to meet our absolute wants.

The Register man says he is no advocate of "squatter sovereignty."—What were we to infer from those articles which you wrote a week or so ago denouncing all who opposed the submission of the whole Constitution? Is "public opinion" about to drift you already?

Persons in the county who have either farms, or town property to rent or sell, or those that wish to purchase or rent either of these articles, do well to let the public know it through their county papers. It would be advantageous to all parties. Try it, and see.

We learned the other day that the citizens of Middletown, Butler Co., contemplate lighting their little village up with gas, the principal pipe to shoot out from the sanctum of the "Democrat" office!

Not having learned the process of living on wind, or keeping an office going on without money, we would hint to delinquent subscribers, that it would be very healthy to them to call up to the "captain's office" and settle.

Confusion.

We doubt if there ever was a time of war or peace, certainly not of peace, in the history of our country, when confusion prevailed to such an extent throughout the land as at the present day. We have of late been induced to boast of our great advances in civilization and enlightenment; and in good truth we could easily throw into prominence a variety of facts to sustain this agreeable and complacent delusion—a delusion, simply, because the fact is rather seriously embarrassed with the confusion which is almost overwhelming us. In political affairs, for instance, there never was such a jangling of parties and opinions we have now. The old divisions completely obliterated, we have a large, influential party in the North, banded together by the force of one idea, and a purpose which is totally impracticable but through invasion of the rights of the other half of the confederacy. A party, moreover, which increases the element of hostility at every success it can hope to achieve, and must constantly disturb public harmony, if not imperil the Union itself. Another party exists which proposes fundamental changes in the national institutions, and the broad, comprehensive spirit of the constitution itself. While in the democratic party, men are arraying themselves in factious opposition to the most obvious measures for the promotion of the peace and unity of public affairs.

In moral and religious affairs confusion is not less apparent. Politics have become a mania with a multitude of preachers, and they have entered by thousands into the field of strife, only to degrade their position, and soil with an ostentatious pretense of authority in public affairs their pulpit garb. In a sort of mongrel abuse of morals, religion and politics, all at once, we have Mormonism erecting its rebellious front against all decency and law and standing forth as a great abomination, indigenous and most anomalous in its character, as brought into contrast with our institutions.

In monetary affairs a terrible revulsion has thrown into confusion almost the entire business interests of the nation. Men have been tried by an experience they never anticipated and could not have conceived. Corporations, institutions, firms and individuals have passed, or are passing, through the severest ordeal that has tested the realities of business affairs in all the country. And we have a series of expositions, proving dishonesty, incapacity, recklessness, extravagance and folly in place and men, while public confidence and credulity had almost hallowed the one as the shrine and the other as the high priests of wisdom and integrity. The veil is rent in twain, and there is nothing but inextinguishable confusion.

Out of all this what are we to expect? Will men acquire and cherish experience that shall be serviceable for good hereafter, for this generation and others yet to come? Shall we fall back upon safe religious, moral, political and business principles, that we may be thereby enabled to make real progress in the future? The question addresses itself to every man, and it must be frankly considered and determined; for it is one that involves the honor, the interests, the prosperity of each community and the nation at large. There must be a radical reform in the tone, spirit and sentiment of the age, or it must follow, inevitably, that the confusion of this day shall not remotely in the future be "dread confounded."

Characteristic.

A gentleman of this city, says that the Hartford Times, who has recently returned from Kansas, mentions that he saw a large number of printed ballots in circulation by Lane's men on the day of election, (many of which were put in the ballot box) headed with the following line in big letters:

To Hell with the Leecompton Constitution. It is not to be denied that philanthropists who support that ticket had this striking advantage over most electors, that they would be able to accompany their ballots to their place of final deposit.

The fact is that the followers of Jim Lane—the pious politicians and reverend rascals—both in Kansas and out of it, would send not only that Constitution, but the Constitution and people of the United States to the same place, if they were suffered to carry out their cherished schemes.

The Moral Law.

The acquittal of Smith at Philadelphia, of the murder of Carter, although ostensibly on the ground of insanity, was in fact upon the principle that a man is justified in taking the life of another who wrongs him in domestic relations. This principle has come to be generally adopted by juries. There was no evidence of insanity on the part of Smith, any further than the excitement growing out of the discovery of so great a wrong may be considered insanity.—The murder was deliberately planned and accomplished, and the acquittal is a justification of homicide in such cases.

The Dayton Empire remarks.

If a stranger were to land upon our shores and should feel sufficient interest in our affairs to examine into what is called the Kansas controversy—an unlikely event, we admit—what would be his impressions of American politics on finding that the people of the Territory, by a large vote—an unequivocal majority—had elected under the new constitution all the State officers, and yet, notwithstanding, that a powerful party out of the Territory, who really have nothing to do with the subject, persist in declaring that the former were about to be utterly disfranchised and defrauded by their admission into the Union as an independent State? Children sometimes refuse to receive food, unless it comes by the hands of the nurse; but such capriciousness is nothing compared with the conduct of those who persist in declaring that the people of Kansas are about to be disfranchised by being made absolutely independent, with present territorial and State government in their own hands. It is clearly enough, indeed, that we continue to differ, not because the subject demands it, but because we have differed heretofore. It is the old Adam, that divides us now—the evil genius of ambition, whispers in the ear of the republican party, and demands that the true interest and happiness of the people of Kansas and the Union shall be sacrificed that a few presidential aspirants may be gratified.

It is not true that the people of the United States sincerely desire to remove from the arena of general politics the Kansas dispute? Have they not had enough, indeed, to nauseate them with its eternal misrepresentations, and its changing and unreliable phases? Has this great country, with all its various productions and interests—this rising political power, which is just receiving the homage due to its industry, its intelligence, and its republican institutions—nothing else to think of, talk and quarrel about, than the affairs of a mere handful of settlers in that Territory? The inference is inevitable, we fear, that Kansas is made a mere pretext for complaints—a mere battleground where old scores are to be settled and adjusted. It will be well, however, to cease the quarrel, if, when the strife is over, the rivalry will be ended.

If the great masses of our countrymen desire to remove this fruitless source of contention from politics, what better way is there—what more certain and expeditious—than by admitting the new State into the Union? By this process the people will become what they are not as a Territory—-independent. If they do not like their present constitution and laws, they can repeal them and enact such as may suit them. That will be the exercise of practical popular sovereignty, worth all the theories and mock patriotism in the world. New York does not complain of Georgia; and the next day after Kansas is admitted, we can give the news from that State without feeling that our political interests are suffering.

The Black Republicans assert that there never has been a legal government in Kansas—that all is "bogus" and a usurpation. In reply to such talk of the Hartford Courant, the Times of that city well says:

"Then the Hon. Mr. Parrott is illegally and improperly holding a seat in Congress as a Representative of Kansas; and the election of Free State officers on the 4th inst., is an illegal election; all the marriages in that territory are illegal, the deeds upon the public records are illegal; the settled estates have no owners. If the Courant's assertion is true, all these results follow."

What does the Register man say to this? In his last paper he declares that, "every law passed was unwarranted, and ought to be null and void."—Does he think Mr. Parrott is illegally holding his seat, and that those men who were elected on the 4th of January, should not hold their offices? Say neighbor?

Read! Read! Read! Delinquents! Fear and tremble! Read your fate, which you can only escape by "paying up!"

"Tell me, angelic hosts. Ye messengers of love, Shall suffering printers here below Have no redress above? The angel band replied— To us is knowledge given— Delinquents on the printers books Can never enter heaven!"

Public Lecture.

Elder T. M. McWhiney, will deliver a Lecture at the Public Church, in Eaton, on next Sabbath evening at 7 o'clock, on Education, with special reference to Antioch College. The public are invited to attend.

"Peterson's Bank Note Detector," for February has been laid upon our table. It is one of the most reliable Detectors now published and should be in the hands of every business man. It will be issued semi-monthly hereafter at \$2 per annum in advance. Address T. B. Peterson & Brothers, 306 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.

President BUCHANAN has issued his Kansas Message. It is an able and patriotic document. We will give it entire in our next week's issue.

A Singular Statement.

In Governor Denver's message to the Territorial Legislature of Kansas, he calls attention to the existence of a "Danite" Mormon organization in Kansas, whose members are bound by the most solemn oaths and obligations to resist the laws, and take the lives of their fellow citizens, or commit any other act of violence that may be directed by their leaders; and to the existence of this band he attributes certain assassinations that have been recently perpetrated in the Territory. The Washington Union suggests a complicity between the disturbers of the peace in Kansas and the mormon traitors, which has been rumored, and that possibly the necessary for retaining the Utah expedition in Kansas during the past summer may have been created by Brigham Young's agents; and, as a consequence, he was thus enabled to maintain his power at Great Salt Lake City a year longer. It is believed, also, that the "bogus" telegraph dispatches concerning the condition and progress of the military expedition against Utah, which generally reach here two or three days in advance of the more reliable information, is furnished by this mormon agent in Kansas. The statement of the existence of the organization is certainly a singular one, and coming from official source, seems entitled to belief. The Government will, no doubt, institute such inquiries as will establish its truth or falsity.

The President's Message in Paris.

The President's Message was published in full by all the Parisian Journals. It was telegraphed through from Liverpool to Paris in five hours and a half—the same time as was required to telegraph it to London. But the two copies came over the different wires, and while the copy sent to London was in English, that to Paris was in French.—This fact shows the importance given to the message. The comments of the press upon this document are various. The Debats says that it approaches, more than any previous Message, the style of an address from a throne in Europe.—But the Debats is alone in this criticism. The Charivari pretends to have been informed by its correspondent at Washington, that Mr. Buchanan was present in the House during the reading, with his pockets full of revolvers; and that not satisfied with the reception given to the document, he shot at the clerk, the speaker, and several members of the opposition, and then, on his way home, through Pennsylvania Avenue, emptied the rest of the barrels on the passers by. Curiari asserts that Gen. Walker himself wrote that part of the Message which refers to his own movements, and insists on treating the President as a confirmed filibuster.

Revival of Manufacturing Business.

A letter from Lowell to the Boston Traveller, says: "The spindle city is gradually resuming its steady hum of industry and wanted business-like appearance. With the exception of the unfortunate Middlesex—most of the mills are in a running condition, giving the operations from two-thirds to full time. All departments of the immense iron works at Boonton resumed work on Monday. For the last two months only the blast furnaces have been in operation, the puddling furnace, nail factory, keg factory, &c., being closed. The number of hands employed, when these works are in full blast, is something over 500. The Fall River Mills, 9,000 spindles, at Providence, is running full time on print cloths. So is the Anawan Mill, also 9000 spindles, making print cloths. These mills have been running full time for a month or more. The Metacomet is also running full time. The Iron works of Cresson, Stuart & Peterson, at Philadelphia, have renewed operations, employed 170 hands. The number of workmen will be increased in a few days to 325.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Possessed of these remedies, every man is his own family physician. If his wife and children are troubled with eruptions, sores, tumors, whites, welling sore throat, asthma, or any affection of the skin, glands or muscles, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. If, on the other hand, the internal organs are assailed by disease—whether it be located in the liver, the stomach or the intestines—he can eradicate it by administering the pills to the sufferer, under the guidance of the clear directions which accompany every box.

An extra from the office of the Houston Telegraph furnishes us with some curious particulars of the suicide of Dr. Jones. He was stopping at the old Capital Hotel, and on the evening previous to his death remarked to a friend that his public career commenced in that house, and might, perhaps, end there.—He had been drinking more freely than was his wont, and appeared in low spirits. It is supposed that, brooding over some troubles in a moment of depression he lost control of himself and committed the fatal act.

Hon George E. Pugh.

The judicious and wise policy pursued by our distinguished U. S. Senator in regard to Kansas affairs, meets with the universal approbation of the people. It was unwise in any member of Congress, imprudent in any democrat, according to our opinion, to denounce the Administration in advance, and although we were not favorably inclined upon first presentation to the policy of the President, yet we think those who "waited for the facts," acted the part of wisdom. As matters present themselves at present writing, we imagine that Kansas will be admitted within, at most, sixty days, and in a manner satisfactory to all reasonable men, and in accordance with well established precedent. Our Senator, with commendable prudence, refrained from open demonstration, although known to be favorable to the Administration, and now, when the question of admission comes up, can vote without violating previously formed opinions, or taking back formerly uttered sentiments. No able advocate of Popular Sovereignty than Hon. Geo. E. PUGH conversed Ohio in 1856 and '57, and everywhere, upon the stump, the people endorsed his views, opinions and the principles advocated. Is it a supposable case then, that Geo. E. PUGH has turned traitor to the Democracy, and repudiates formerly cherished sentiments? There is a difference upon the policy to be pursued in regard to Kansas affairs, existing in great minds, but that honest difference does not Mr. DOUGLASS, or Mr. PUGH, or the President, less a democrat! We believe these troubles will be settled in a way satisfactory to the country at large, and that the policy of the Administration will be endorsed and applauded by the nation when it is fully developed, and its fruits brought forth! We think those who "waited for the facts," acted the part of wisdom, although we confess, we do not fully come up to full stature of that measurement. Time proves all things and it will ere long develop the facts.—Baltor Co. Democrat.

Kansas Question.—The Contest Over.

The Kansas question is substantially settled. The points that remain to be adjusted may have importance and interest upon grounds of principle, but so far as practical results are concerned they are of very little consequence.—Congress may adopt or reject the Leecompton Constitution, may admit or exclude Kansas, under that instrument;—it can in neither case seriously or permanently affect the State, or the charter of its political institutions. The People of Kansas are now in possession of their rightful sovereignty—they can mould their institution to suit themselves; and neither Congress nor the Federal Executive can much longer postpone a result which dispassionate men have for a long time seen to be inevitable.

In October last the Free State men elected a majority of the Territorial Legislature, which will have full legislative authority if Kansas is not admitted into the Union under the Leecompton Constitution. On the 4th of January the same party elected the State Legislature, for which provision is made in the Leecompton instrument, and which will have supreme control if Kansas should be admitted and become a sovereign State.—In either event, therefore, the Free State party has political possession of the Territory. It has a two third majority in each branch of both Legislatures, and is thus entirely independent even of the Governor. In either event, therefore,—upon the admission or rejection of the Leecompton Constitution,—it has only to order a new Convention, and frame a new Constitution, which shall embody the sentiments and represent the interests of the people of Kansas.

It may possibly be said that if the Leecompton constitution should be adopted, it could not be changed or suspended until after 1864. We apprehend, however, that this objection would have no weight whatever—either with the people of Kansas or with the country at large.

In the first place there is in the Constitution an express prohibition of its amendment previous to 1864, but only a direction how it shall be done after that date; while the bill of rights expressly recognizes the right of the people to alter, amend, or supersede their Constitution at any time and in any manner they may see fit. Besides, without any such provision, the right of the people to do this is fundamental and unalienable.—It has been exercised in many states, and in regard to Kansas has been distinctly recognized by all the leading organs of public opinion in all sections of the country, and without distinction of party; and more than all this, if the people of Kansas were to exercise this right, there is no power that can interfere to prevent it.—New York Times.

THE SIZE OF UTAH.—The area of Utah is 269,170 square miles. To engineers and a few others, this will give a just idea of its vast extent, but the majority of the people will form a better estimate by being told that it is as large as the whole of New England States, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Tennessee.

STRANGE REQUEST.—It is stated that Charlotte Jones and Henry Fife have expressed a desire to be married before the period of their execution arrives.—Charlotte is particularly anxious to have the marriage consummated after which she would more readily be reconciled to her fate. Her desire is not likely to be complied with.

Green peas and new potatoes are said to be abundant in the vicinity of New Orleans. On some plantations the orange trees are putting forth their blossoms, and in others are yielding an abundance of fruit.

From 1852 to 1856, the loss of life on the ocean was four thousand three hundred and sixty-three.

The Breslin and Gibson Defalcation in the State Treasury.—Ex Auditor Morgan's View of it.

EX-AUDITOR MORGAN, the editor of the Newark Advocate, in the last number of that sheet, is after GOVERNOR CHASE with a sharp stick. He charges that COOPER K. WATSON, EX-TREASURER GIBSON and THOMAS SPARROW, CHASE's examiner of the accounts of the Treasury, returned from Canada a few weeks ago, where they had been visiting BRESLIN, to secure from him a fulfillment of a former pledge that, on certain conditions, he would confess to the whole defalcation, and swear GIBSON free. Mr. MORGAN continues:

"Here, then, is an explanation of the mysterious indulgence which has been shown to Breslin by an administration, which charged upon him from the very day of Gibson's default the whole criminality attached to that occurrence. It is not to be forgotten that for three weeks subsequent to Gibson's resignation, Breslin remained in Columbus, and was in constant communication with Schouler, Follett and other intimate friends of Governor Chase. In all this time no step was taken by the Executive to have him put under arrest, as was clearly and undeniably within his power. Since his flight from Columbus no reward has been offered for his apprehension, nor so much as a notice addressed to the Governor-General of Canada, asking, as a matter of comity, that Breslin might be sent back to the United States. When Governor Chase has been condemned for failing to offer a reward, those who have undertaken his defense have been driven to assume the position that Breslin has made no secret visits to certain parts of Ohio, but that he has remained continually in Canada, where his arrest by a United States officer might lead to a misunderstanding and eventually cause a war between England and the United States! This pretense is a crowning proof that there has existed no adequate public consideration to justify the culpable omission of the Governor. The more the neglect is dwelt upon the clearer it must appear to every intelligent mind that the whole matter has been a subject of business arrangement, wherein Gibson's friends have bound themselves to keep Chase from making any effective effort to bring Breslin to justice; and, in return for this, Breslin has contracted to make oath, that the whole defalcation occurred before Gibson's term of office commenced. Thus both these worthless hopes to escape the demand of justice, as may have been agreed upon, the fruits of their joint robbery."

BRESLIN'S SARRAPARILLA.—Extraordinary cures of rheumatism, contracted joints, lumbago, and all glandular and muscular diseases have been achieved by this preparation, while as a remedy for scrofula and all aleuronic and eruptive complaints it may challenge the Materia Medica to produce a rival. As prepared by the present proprietors, LANMAN & Co., Wholesale Druggists, New York, it is said to be of greater strength and efficacy than any other, though this would seem to be incredible. The fac-simile signature of that firm on the label is now the mark of authenticity. KEENE'S WORM PILL.—Another valuable remedy prepared by the same house, are rapidly taking the place of the nauseous vermifuges. Children are fond of them and they accomplish a rapid cure without the intervention of mercury.

Interesting from Washington.

New York, February 2.

The Herald's Washington correspondent says: "It is reported to me, on good authority, that Mr. Buchanan contemplates withdrawing the troops from Utah. The Administration confidently expects that Kansas will be admitted as a State with the Leecompton Constitution, and that there will be less opposition from the Northern and Western members than is generally supposed. Great calculations are made on the consolidated vote of the South. It is understood that the Leecompton Constitution will be referred to the Territorial Committee in the Senate, and immediately reported upon, with the bill for the admission of Minnesota attached, and that they will be passed together. Similar arrangements have been made in the House. An exciting time is anticipated in both houses to-day."

The monster gun of the United States corvette Plymouth (a Dahlgreen) weighs six thousand six hundred and thirty-six pounds. The weight of each shell that it can discharge is about one hundred and thirty-six pounds and of each solid shot one hundred and seventy-four pounds. These can be projected a distance of three miles in the short space of seventeen seconds. It is discharged with fifty pounds of powder.

B. Frank Dalton, whose suit for divorce created so much interest in Boston, and was quietly settled by that arch little fellow, Cupid, is now doing business in Lawrence, Kansas, wife and all.

A soldier writes from Delhi that probably every member of the Guards will be worth £1,000 when he reaches England. An equal division of the spoils is to be made, and they exceed in riches anything heretofore dreamed of.

It is said that Col. Johnson is so well assured that the Mormons will leave in the spring, that he asks no increase of the force now under his command.

In N. Y. city there is a congregation of 60 deaf mutes with their families who worship at an Episcopal church. The service is in the sign language.

In 1856 the population of France was a stand still, and there was that year a preponderance of deaths over births to the number of nearly 500,000.

Legislative Warfare Upon Printers and Publishers.—Buncombe Tinkering.—Spiggot Saving and Bung-Rote Looking.

As if it were to keep up the consistency of that body, the Legislature, (now in session at Columbus, it should occasionally be repeated,) has again, like nearly every Assembly preceding it for the last twenty years, gone to tinkering at the compensation of printers and publishers in Ohio. To afford the reader an idea of the character of the last move in this line of economy, it is only necessary to give the following resolution, which was passed last week:

Resolved, That the reporting clerk of each branch of this Assembly furnish a daily report of the proceedings and debates of each of said bodies to the Ohio Statesman and the Ohio State Journal, in due time for their respective issues of said papers. Provided, The proprietors of said papers shall receive \$5 per day each, and no more, for publishing the same in their daily, tri-weekly and weekly issues; and provided further, That the said proprietors shall publish all matter furnished them by the said reporters."

Five dollars, the compensation for publishing, in the daily, tri-weekly and weekly issues of the Statesman and the Journal, all the motions, resolutions, reports, ayes and noes speeches, whether for utility, ornament, Buncombe or what not—in a word, all the doings of everybody in the Legislature, whether wise or silly! If the reporters, on their part, comply with the spirit of the proposition, and furnish office copy to those two journals, there will scarcely be room in their columns for anything but the doings of our wise law-makers, and all their columns of three separate editions, are to be compensated with five dollars a day! We are not advised how the two metropolitan papers regard such a proposition, or whether they will notice it at all; but we are prepared to see them both spurn it as contemptible and insulting.

We do not recollect of a Legislature meeting at Columbus, for the last twenty years—especially when the Democracy were in the ascendant, and we are ashamed to say—that their doings were not distinguished by some small-potato demagogue, some penny-wise and pound-foolish, hypocritical economist getting up a crusade against printers and publishers. The press, to be sure, has repeated indignity with a marvellous degree of toleration. After its conductors—as has often been the case in our own knowledge—had labored among party friends to have some favorite nominated in convention, then, after that, laboring night and day for his success with the people, writing column after column and printing taken after taken, gratuitously, too, to get him to Columbus, about the first act of gratitude his good friend does for him is to introduce a resolution, or bill, or make a flaming Buncombe speech, full of clap-trap and cant, about useless expenditures of the people's money, ending with the cutting down of half-living to full-starring prices, over which he expects his constituents to exclaim in their suffering interests!

In the mean time, while saving those spiggot dribblings, we often see this moral economist voting for some crafty gotten up scheme to saddle the people with profligate expenditures, or siphon from them some valuable interest, to be transferred to the enjoyment of favored combinations or individuals. The thing has long since been run into the ground, and the press is false to itself, to its own rights and its general usefulness, to tolerate any man, be he whom he may, who will now undertake to oppress and cripple it by such contemptible clap-trap economy as we have here noticed in general terms.

Of this last feature in printing economy it is proper for us to add that its paterfamilias came to be Mr. PHELPS, a censor from Anglaize, and mustering on the Democratic side of that body.—Possibly he may be proud of his bantling.

As Democrats, as old publishers, as advocates of the Bible doctrine, that "the laborer is worthy of his hire" we must say that we are not proud of Mr. PHELPS. Possibly he, too, like many little-minded demagogues before him, has had the unkindly idea that there is growing greatness in such labors of retrenchment. Possibly, however, there is something deeper than all this in his motive. Ah! there may be! Maybe he would have the silly doings and the windy speeches and the thousand-and-one disreputable moves of himself and his fellow members—suppressed entirely, and their constituency blundered to the ground, and indifference; therefore, then, proposition to publish at such rates that no paper can live on them! Canning Mr. PHELPS, if that be so!—Cincinnati Enquirer.

THE \$10,000 LEGACY.—The reader will recollect the detailed account which we gave a few months ago, of a legacy of £1 by a wealthy Englishman named Wright, to a young girl named Muntz, with whom he was acquainted in Dayton some twenty years ago, where he and she resided at that time. By the advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the then Miss Muntz, is now Mrs. Dobler, and resides with her husband in Union Grove, Whiteside County, Illinois, and that she is taking measures to secure the legacy to which she is entitled.—Dayton Journal.

THE SAINTS.—A Utah correspondent of the New Orleans Picayune says:—"One Bishop (Johnson by name) has 67 wives four sisters, his own nieces.—Another saint has his own half-sister, and another a mother and her daughter for wives. Of the truth of these statements there is no room whatever for doubt."

The Washington States says it is announced upon the very best authority, that Thomas Francis Meagher, is about to visit Central America, for the purpose of studying its condition and resources.

There is not a Democratic paper in the State of New York but what sustains the President's Kansas policy.