The Perrysburg Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, Devoted to the Interests of Wood County, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, the Arts and Sciences, Home and Foreign News.

VOL. VI. PERRYSBURG, O., THURSDAY, OCTOBER 7, 1858. NO. XXII

DOCTOR J. HOWELLS,
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.
September 17, 1856—19tf

DR. J. E. SMITH,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
BOWLING GREEN, Wood County, Ohio.
All calls will be promptly attended to, both day and night. [Feb. 11, 1858—tf

ASHER COOK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AGENT,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.
OFFICE—Over J. A. Hall's Store.
The French and German Languages Spoken.

JAMES MURRAY,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Will attend to all business entrusted to his care in the United States and State Courts.
Office in the second story of the Perrysburg Bank Building, Perrysburg, Ohio.
April 1.] [1858—47.

JOHN MASTIN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FOSTORIA, OHIO,
Will attend promptly to all business entrusted to his care in the Courts of Seneca, Wood and Hancock counties. [April 1 '58—47.

D. W. H. DAY,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
NOTARY PUBLIC,
BOWLING GREEN, OHIO.
BUSINESS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.
Jan. 28.] [1858.—

BAIRD HOUSE,
C. C. BAIRD, PROPRIETOR,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

NEW GOODS!
G. B. KREPS,
IS now receiving a fine assortment of SPRING GOODS! which he can afford to sell at very low rates. Call and see for yourselves.
April 22, 1858.

GEORGE STRAIN,
Attorney at Law,
PERRYSBURG, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO,
Will promptly attend to all business entrusted to him in the several courts of Wood and adjoining counties.
OFFICE.—Same as occupied by John Bates.
May 20, 1858—2tf]

F. & D. K. HOLLENBECK,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
GENERAL COLLECTING AND REAL ESTATE AGENTS,
PERRYSBURG, OHIO.

MILLENERY & DRESS MAKING!
MRS. A. S. WOOD,
INVITES the attention of the Ladies to her new and rich variety of Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Borders, Braids, Cape Trimmings, &c.,
FOR THE SPRING and SUMMER TRADE.
Particular attention will be given to DRESS MAKING. She is also prepared to renovate Straw Bonnets, Gentlemen's Leghorn and Panama Hats, &c., &c.
PERRYSBURG, May 13th, 1858.

N. W. MINTON,
COUNTY SURVEYOR,
BOWLING GREEN, WOOD COUNTY, OHIO,
Will give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care. Persons writing him, will please give a description of their lands.
December 31, 1857.

Store & Stock of Goods
FOR SALE.
THE subscriber, wishing to change his business, offers for sale his entire stock of goods and store fixtures. The stand is a *good* one. It is a good opportunity for any individual wishing to commence business. The large stock of Dry Goods, Boots, Shoes, Groceries, &c., will be offered from this date at a very small advance on cost. Those wanting goods cheap will please call. GEORGE POWERS.
Aug. 5, 1858—13tf.

STAR and Opal Candles, full weight, of superior quality, For sale low—
PECK & HAMILTON.

Hollister & Felton's
Townsend's
Commercial College.
At water Blk, Foot of Superior St., CLEVELAND, OHIO.

FACULTY.
W. H. HOLLISTER, E. R. FELTON
Principals and Profs. of Book-Keeping and collateral branches.
WM. P. COOPER, W. H. HOLLISTER,
Professors of Practical and Ornamental Penmanship.
L. V. BRUCE, Esq., and others, Lecturers on Railroad and Marine Law.
JARVIS M. ADAMS, Esq., D. W. BROOKS, Esq.,
Lecturers on Commercial Law.

EXAMINING COMMITTEES.
ON BANKING—E. L. JONES, Assistant Cashier, Commercial Branch Bank.
ON MERCHANDIZING, JOBBING & COMMISSION—T. DWIGHT ELS, Secretary Cleveland Gas Company.
H. G. CLEVELAND, Book-Keeper for Geo. Worthington & Co.
LAFAYETTE VORCE, Book-Keeper for Edwards & Iddings.
ON RAILROADS—H. C. LUCE, Auditor of Cleveland & Toledo R. R. Co.
J. T. SIMPKINS, Assistant Superintendent C. & T. R. R. Co.
H. D. WATTERSON, Clerk Freight Dept. C. & T. R. R. Co.
J. M. FERRIS, Clerk Ticket " " " "
H. H. WHEELER, Clerk Ticket Department C. P. & A. R. R. Co.

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For Full Course Book-Keeping, including all departments, Lectures, Commercial Law, etc., time unlimited, ... $40
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Special Lectures will be delivered frequently by gentlemen of celebrity, upon literary and scientific subjects.
At this institution, each student is required to pass an examination before the above Committee in their respective departments, and if qualified, receives their certificate.
Our manuscripts are now complete, and the public are invited to call and examine them.
For further information, call at College Rooms, or address HOLLISTER & FELTON.
Cleveland, March 4th, 1858.—13m5

Both Sides.

Our neighbor of the *Democrat* is always ready to go South for his stories on any subject relating to negros and slavery. Last week he copied the following article from the *Southern Monitor*, respecting an attempt to capture a fugitive slave at Oberlin:

OBERLIN, OHIO, "LAW AND ORDER."—The New York *Tribune* copies, with much approving gusto, an account of a ruffianly assault on the U. S. Marshal at Oberlin, by a fugitive slave. The slave sought the Marshal and demanded to know whether he intended to arrest him. The Marshal made no answer, and the negro, encouraged by the "Colored Republicans," struck down the United States officer with a cudgel—not of gutta percha, but of hickory, two inches in diameter—and then the bystanders threatened to serve the President in the same way. It was not only the Marshal, but the Constitution that received the blow. Will the people vindicate it?

Although we could sanction the knocking down and trampling under foot of any northern, white-livered doughface who is mean enough to be the blood-hound of Southern aristocrats, it seems that no such sanction is necessary in this case, as it turns out to be another Leipsic story. Here is what the Oberlin *Evangelist* says about the affair which has so excited the Big Bone Lick organ about the safety of the constitution and the country—especially that portion of it which makes locofoco Presidents:

THE SLAVE HUNT.—Our community has been excited at various times during a few weeks past, by attempts to recapture fugitives in this place. These efforts have been made, as we understand, by men from Kentucky, aided at one time by a deputy U. S. Marshal who resides here, and at another by a deputy U. S. Marshal from Columbus. It is not necessary to say that these efforts have stirred up intense feeling on the part of our citizens, and that none may be found so lost to humanity as to indicate openly any sympathy with the man-hunters. The only fugitive law for which the people of Oberlin have any respect, is that recorded in the Book of Moses: "Thou shalt not deliver unto his master the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee; he shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose, in one of thy gates where it liketh him best; thou shalt not oppress him."—Deut. XXIII: 15, 16.

In these undertakings there was no approach to success, until stratagem and treachery were resorted to. On Monday, Sept. 13, a young man residing two or three miles from town was hired to decoy a colored man from the village, upon the pretense of employing him in labor. As they were riding on the way to work, as the colored man supposed, about two miles from the village he was seized by three men, one an official from Columbus, the others Kentuckians—and hustled worth's Hotel in Wellington. A resident of Oberlin met them on the way, and reported in town his suspicions that an arrest had been made. Companies of men, students and citizens, armed and unarmed, at once followed in pursuit, and were joined on the way by others. At Wellington they found the hotel already surrounded by crowds of people, while the man-hunters with their victim had taken refuge in the garret and had barricaded the passages. The gathering increased hourly and the excitement grew more intense, until at last the doors themselves gave way before the moral force that was brought to bear upon them, and the poor fugitive walked forth to the crowd who bore him off in triumph. Not a shot was fired; nor a blow struck; nor a bolt broken. It was not possible to resist the demand for release in the name of the *Higher Fugitive Law*, backed by such an executive force.

It is not our purpose to apologize for what some may consider disorder and interference with the execution of the laws of the land. We admit most freely that there are evils connected with all such popular uprisings in support of justice, in opposition to the forms of law, but there are also because "on the one side of the oppressor there is *power*." Let the casuist decide which is the greater evil—or, if he fail, we refer the question to him who has felt the iron enter his own soul.

The movement was doubtless very imprudent in many points of view, but there are higher virtues than that low prudence which men are wont to honor.

"If thou forbear to deliver them that are drawn unto death, and those that are ready to be slain; if thou sayest, Behold, we knew it not; doth not he that pondereth the heart consider it? and he that keepeth thy soul, doth he not know it? and shall he not render to every man according to his works?"—Proverbs XXIV: 11, 12.

ABOUT HALL'S HOG.—We are informed that when Hon. L. W. Hall visited the State Fair at Sandusky, he purchased an entree ticket for "One Berkshire Boar," for which he paid the customary fee, $1,00. The Clerk, supposing it all right, entered his name on the list and he was published as one of the regular exhibitors. His entree ticket entitled him to a free pass in and out of the Fair Grounds, at pleasure. Now it turns out that Hall had no boar there except himself, and that his purchasing an entree ticket was a mere *ruse*, to save a few dimes, while his constituents paid the regular admission fee, as any *honest* man would do. This is the first case we have noticed, of a member of Congress entering himself as *Swine!—Tiffin Tribune.*

—The editor of the *Democrat* says that if there is one Northern Democrat, that doesn't go for the admission of Kansas without regard to the amount of her population, he is not aware of it. Well, there is at least a vulgar fraction of one—we mean little Cox, of the Columbus district, Ohio. Ah, yes, and there's the editor or editors of the Columbus Statesman. *Louisville Journal.*

—The Postmaster-General has ordered that "supplements" or "extras" folded within regular issues of daily or weekly journals—not actual and bona fide editions of such publications, conveying intelligence of passing events and general intelligence—subject the whole package to letter postage.

—The Douglas men must come down. The Washington *Union* declares that those who support Douglas censure the Administration of Mr. Buchanan. It is perfectly notorious that the President holds this view of the case. The New York *Post* of Thursday says:

"We had a semi-official intimation of the President's temper at least a week ago, in a remark ascribed to one of his confidential agents, who was sent to manage the Convention and head off Douglas at Syracuse. Said he: "*I thought I could swear some, but when old Buck gets on Douglas, he leaves me out of sight.*"

—A young lady was killed by lightning, near Zanesville, O., on the 26th inst. A child which she held in her arms was unharmed. Another young lady who sat near by, was stunned, but soon recovered.

Democratic Squatter Sovereignty.

Every man of sense knows that the democratic party, by its leaders, is pledged to the doctrine that Slavery is carried into the Territories belonging to this government by virtue of the Constitution; and, this proposition being accepted, there is no room left for dodging the conclusion that the people of a territory have no power to abolish it. True, northern doughfaces, too cowardly to deny submission to the odious requirements of the Southern oligarchy, go before the people with all sorts of excuses and sham pretences to apologise for their servitude to the Slave Power. But this is not the case with their Southern masters. They speak out honestly the true and legitimate results of the democratic doctrine that slavery is carried into the territories by virtue of the Constitution, and that they are as essentially Slave States as Georgia or South Carolina. We regard the following doctrine, laid down by that able exponent of democratic principles, the Charleston *Mercury*, as the very substance and life of locofocoism. For, if you take this doctrine out of the democratic creed, the South will desert the democratic party, and what would the democratic party be without the South? Read the extract from the *Mercury*, and then ask yourself whether you think it your duty to vote for Mangen for Congress, who must sustain the doctrines therein taught, or for Ashley, who believes that Congress, and the Territorial legislature have alike the power to prohibit slavery in the territories:

"It is not necessary for the existence of Slavery in a Territory that there should be special laws passed for its protection. Slaves are property just as any other subject of property. The Courts of the United States in a Territory have only to administer the laws protecting all other property, in their application to slaves, and the protection will be sufficient. For instance, it is felony to steal a horse or a watch. Let the same law be applied to stealing a slave. It is a criminal offence to beat cruelly or to kill wantonly any animal. Let the same law be applied to the protection of the slave. If a man keeps and uses his neighbor's animals, he is amenable to damages, and so would he be in harboring a slave. All the Judges of a Territory are appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, and not by the people or the Legislature of a Territory. If a Territorial Legislature should pass laws prohibiting or abolishing Slavery in a Territory, the Courts in a Territory would declare them void. If they should pass laws declaring that the laws protecting all other kinds of property should not protect Slavery, they as a Territory is a Territory, Slavery under the Constitution of the United States must be protected as property, and the Courts of the Territory, under the appointment and control of the head of the Federal Government, must enforce the protection, if the decree of the Supreme Court of the United States is inforced. When a Territorial government is organized in a Territory, all the principles of the Common Law are either put in force by the act creating the government of a Territory, or they enter the Territory with our citizens *propria vigore*; and thus our citizens enter the Territory with all the guarantees for the protection of persons and property which they enjoyed in the States.—These are amply sufficient for the protection of Slavery; and all arguments going to show the omnipotence of Squatter Sovereignty, either by action or non-action over Slavery in a Territory, are false.

Corwin on the "Weevil Wheat."

S. S. Cox, the wily candidate for congress in the Capital district, has been "franking little weevil wheat," and purporting to come from the Patent Office. It was finally discovered that at least one-half of the wheat thus distributed was already full of weevil; and this fact led to the discovery that it had been purchased by Mr. S. from his father, in Muskingum county. (There was certainly some *cheat* in that wheat.) The Republicans recently held a large mass meeting in Newark, and Tom Corwin was present. He obtained a bag of Cox's "Anti-weevil wheat," and here is what the *American* says of the manner in which he treated

THE WHEAT ARGUMENT.

Gov. Corwin on being introduced stood, for some time, without saying a word, and looked on the vast audience gathered before him, first on one side and then on the other, cocking his eye, as if there was some unusual thought struggling to get utterance. At length he picked up a bag of the "weevil proof wheat" which lay on the table before him, and extending it towards the audience, the cat was out of the bag, and a loud and long burst of laughter followed. Mr. Corwin still remained silent, and a gentleman near us said: "He talks firstrate without saying a word." He then said that a novel argument in politics lay there before him. (He here held up a bag of wheat.) He had often been plagued and encumbered by books and documents on such occasions, but never in the way of intellectual encounter had he come across little bags of wheat, to form the staple and basis of political controversy and furnish the staff of argument.

REMEMBER—That James M. Ashley is opposed to allowing the people of the Territories to make their own laws, and to regulate their own domestic institutions in their own way.—*Napoleon North West.*

"Remember" that the above is one of Morrison's lies, manufactured out of whole cloth.—"Remember" that there has never been a territory organized under the U. S. Government whose Executive and Judicial officers were not appointed by the President, and whose people did not elect their own legislatures, (Kansas excepted) and make their own laws, and "remember" that nothing but a change of the Constitution or a repetition of the frauds practiced by Pierce and Buchanan upon the people of Kansas, can ever take from the people of a territory the right to make their own laws.

At the close of a powerful speech, HENRY S. LANE in Switzerland county, Indiana, a few days since, an old Democrat, was heard to say: "I thought this Lecompton business was all wrong, but they lied to me so about it that I voted for them last year, but now I will vote the whole Anti Lecompton ticket."

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

Reminiscenses of Durbin Ward.

At the Presidential election in 1852, Mr. Ward was so very anti-slavery that he could not vote for Gen. Scott, but made up a ticket of his own, and voted it over his own signature. The following is an exact copy. He was then not only for "FREE SOIL," but "NO SLAVERY."

AMERICAN REPUBLICAN TICKET.

"Opposition to tyrants is obedience to God."
"Observe good faith and justice to all nations."
"Too just to invade the rights of others; too proud to surrender our own."
"Equal and exact justice to all men."
"Liberty and Union, now and forever; one and inseparable.
"Reciprocal trade, equal laws, FREE SOIL, FREE LABOR and FREE THOUGHT—no protection to special interests, no exclusive privileges—NO SLAVERY—Territorial acquisition without injustice, and internal improvements without extravagance."

"FOR PRESIDENT,
"W. H. SEWARD, of New York.
"FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
"JOHN J. CRITTENDEN, of Kentucky.
"ELECTORS.

"1st Dist. Thomas Ewing 2, Jacob Barnett, 3. Wm. Johnson, 4. R. M. Corwine, 5. John Woods, 6. Wm. Wilson, 7. Jacob S. Conckling, 8. Earl Bill, 9. G. B. White, 10. Hiram Griswold, 11. John Probasco, 12. P. B. Wilcox, 13. Chauncy N. Olds, 14. W. Case, 15. D. B. Bruen, 16. O. T. Fishback, 17. H. H. Hunter, 18. John Lowe, 19. Charles Converse, 20. John D. Barnett, 21, Joseph Geiger, Caleb B. Smith, Sam. Galloway.

"I vote the within ticket because it represents principles, and casts votes for men (as far as I can instruct the electors) of my approval. They are both tried statesmen of reliable character and exalted talents. Certainly inferior to none that will be voted for to-day. If inferior men to them are to be elected to the responsible position of President and Vice President, it may be the country's misfortune, but it will not be my fault.

"Nov. 2, 1852. DURBIN WARD."

Mr. Darbin Ward, the author of the above ticket, made a speech a few evenings since, in connection with S. S. Cox, in Deleware county, O., in which he deemed it expedient to make known, in a manner not overly polished, that he now despises the negro race, for which he had so much regard in 1852. At the meeting to which we refer there was a colored man named White, who follows the occupation of blacksmith, eight or ten miles north-west from Delaware. He was educated at the University of Virginia, and subsequently studied medicine, intending to go out to Liberia, under the auspices of the American Colonization Society. He changed his mind, however, and was emancipated, and settled where he now resides. He is a quiet, unassuming individual, with a strong and well developed mind; a fine speaker and good writer. White attended the outside of the audience, a quiet and attentive observer of all that was passing. Mr. Ward having dealt extensively in figures, and various misrepresentations to prove that Buchanan's Administration has not cost the country in dollars and cents, *over senty millions* per annum, wound up by a dissertation on "niggers," remarking at the close, with a significant shake of the head, that "when niggers are about, especially in warm weather, I (Durbin Ward,) take care to keep to the windward of them." A feeling of suppressed indignation was manifested in the countenances of the majority of those present, and after the adjournment of the meeting, a leading democratic politician of Delaware introduced White to many gentlemen who lingered on the ground, and remarked that he could talk or write either Ward or Cox "out of his boots." Now put Ward's exhibition of egotism, published above, and this incident together, and the united features present a faithful daguerreotype of Durbin Ward, once a free soil whig—subsequently a red hot Know-Nothing, and now a worshipper at the foot-stool of James Buchanan, king of the Lecompton-Dred-Scott [illegible] Democratic candidate for Attorney General in this State, on the [illegible] What a patriot was Durbin Ward in 1852!—What a demagogue is Durbin Ward in 1858! To the polls, men and Democrats, and vote for Durbin Ward, the Free-Soil-Whig Know-Nothing-Nigger-worshipping-Nigger-hating candidate!—Great is Durbin Ward, the adopted CHAMPION of modern Democracy!

Notes and Queries for Working Men.

The Federal Government has recently made a contract for $750,000 worth of Scotch water pipes, which are now in course of being delivered.

The Galveston and Houston Railroad Company have just made a contract in Belgium for 14,900 tons of iron.

The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad has just made a large contract in England for railroad iron.

The shipments of gold from New York last week amounted to $1,361,140.46.

The total shipments from that port for this year have been $19,400,357.49.

In view of these facts, the Philadelphia *North American* asks the following pertinent question:

If we had made our own iron, could we not have retained all this gold?

If the demand for gold had not existed, should we have had the financial crisis of the past and present year?

Had there been no reason for such a crisis, would not confidence have prevailed throughout the community, enabling men of activity and enterprise to obtain the loan of money at moderate rates of interest?

Had such men been able to obtain money at such rates, should we now see our mills and furnaces closed, and our mines abandoned?

Had our mills, furnaces and mines been kept in motion, would there not have been a steady demand for labor?

Had the demand for labor increased, would not wages have tended to become higer, even, than they before had been?

Had our working men united two years since, in the determination not to give their votes for any man for an office, high or low, who was not in favor of protecting the American laborer against all assaults that might be made upon him, would there not be, at this moment, an abundance of employment—giving the workman a fair day's wages for a fair day's work?

Had they done so, should we have sent abroad in the last two years, little short of a hundred millions of dollars in gold, to be employed in paying for foreign labor, while our own workmen were perishing at home?

Not having done so, what is their present duty to their wives, their children, their country, and themselves?

Does not that duty require that they should refuse to vote for any man whose past history does not furnish conclusive evidence that he is honestly in favor of such a tariff as will enable us to make our own cloth and iron, and keep our gold at home?

Rich Gold Mines in Kansas.

For some time past we have had rumors of the discovery of rich Gold mines at Pike's Peak, in Kansas territory. Pike's Peak is about twenty miles south of the thirty-ninth parallel of latitude, and directly on the route marked by Col. Fremont for the Great Central Railroad to the Pacific.

We have refrained from giving any of the rumors respecting this recent discovery of gold, fearing that it would prove a hoax, and some person might believe the story to his injury.—It now seems fully established that there are rich diggins at Pike's Peak, and we give some facts connected with the operations there which may interest our readers. We copy from the Missouri *Democrat*:

The Wyandotte (Kansas) *Gazette* of the 18th says: "Yesterday ten thousand dollars in gold dust arrived from Pike's Peak. One man brought in $6,000 as the result of a few week's work. A small boy had $1,000, which he says 'he dug down and found,' and the little fellow says 'he can get all he wants.'

"These statements are reliable. Parties are daily returning for winter provisions. A Mr. Jones, an old mountaineer, expended $1,000 of the shining dust in Independence last week, for his return outfit. Mr. Jones is well known in this vicinity, and being an old Californian, his statements that the Kansas mines are far ahead of those of California, must be believed."

Some specimens of this gold have already reached this city. Several days ago we were shown quite a handful of the scales and dust; and yesterday Mr. Cook, of the firm of Cook & Matthews, of this city, exhibited to us a fine specimen. It was sent to this city by Mr. Cook's brother. It is a ragged lump worth about $10, and contains a few lumps of quartz.

We are on the eve of an intense gold excitement in the West. The presence of large quantities of the precious material in the neighborhood of Pike's Peak is now conceded on all sides; and during the coming winter, thousands of adventurers from the Western States will be pouring along the head waters of the Arkansas river. Already several companies have started from this city. By next spring the rush will be immense from all parts of the Union.

In another article, the same paper says:

So great is the demand for provisions at St. Joseph, for the mines, that Mr. Isidore Poulin, a merchant of that place, who has been shipping to this port large quantities of bacon, has come here to repurchase some of that article. He *says that he assisted a few days ago, in carrying from the steamer Waltosa, to the White Cloud, thirty-five thousand dollars worth of gold dust*, which Mr. John Richard had procured from Indians who had collected it with implements of the rudest description, which they themselves

Rulo, Yancton, Winnebago, and St. Stephen villages, are points from which many Indians, half-breeds, &c., had gone to the diggins. Mr. Poulin had sold goods for the mines, to the amount of $13,000, and corroborates the reports in regard to the richness of the auriferous region. He is stopping at King's Hotel.

An old California gold digger, writes to the Missouri *Democrat*, from Kansas City, Mo., under date of Sept. 16, as follows:

The excitement about the Kansas gold mines, notwithstanding the many prophesies to the contrary, is still raging. Several companies have already left this point for the diggings, and others are preparing to leave in a few days. One house in this city has outfitted thirty persons, and others have nearly, if not quite, equaled them. Our merchants look forward to a rich harvest in the spring from those emigrating to Pike's Peak, and appearances justify them in laying in a large lot of supplies suitable for the expedition. I noticed on yesterday an old familiar companion in the shape of a "rocker" for gold washing, sitting in front of one of our tin shops, and in the hopper was placed a tin pan, displaying upon the bottom of it the letters "gold pan," painted in black. This brings to memory many scenes buried with my California life, and almost makes me sigh for the mines once more." The latest advices show no cause to doubt the existence of gold in sufficient quantities to pay well. It is stated that one man arrived in Wyandotte, K. T., a few days since with $3,500, the proceeds of last summer's toil in the mines. This is the largest sum yet from the placers, and if true, will carry many there that would not otherwise go. Whilst this report should be received with allowance, yet we may conclude that it argues the existence of gold in some quantity, if not enough to pay.—The undue excitement that is leading many to the mines this fall, ought not, I think to be encouraged. There are many difficulties to be met that we little anticipate, in wintering in the Rocky Mountains. Besides, there is not much probability that those going this fall will be able to do anything in the mines before the emigration reaches there in the spring.

TREATMENT OF BROKEN BONES.—A writer in the *Water Cure Journal* gives the following experience respecting the comparative merits of water and rum for bathing fractured limbs:

In the fall of 1852 I had the ulna, or small bone of my right arm broken, by being thrown from a wagon. I was immediately carried to the residence of Dr. R., physician and surgeon of Rumford, and had the limb set. While I was there, the Dr. said "rum would be a good thing to bathe my arm in." So that article was procured, and the limb washed in it once a day for about a week. All this time it was very painful, and kept me awake nights nearly the whole of the time. I do not think bathing it in this manner did any good, I know it did not ease the pain. After a while it began to grow less painful, and in seven weeks from the time it was broken, it was well enough to have the bandages taken off. Two weeks after this I went to work with my arm well again. Now for the comparison.

Twenty months after this, as I was at work shingling a barn, the staging gave way, and I fell to the ground. The fall broke both bones, the radius and the ulna, of my left arm, in the same place where the other was broken. Dr. R. was immediately summoned, and the limb set. After he had set my arm he told me he had never so dreaded to take hold of a limb to set it as he did to take hold of mine, it was so badly broken.—This time he said *cold water* would be the best thing I could use for a bath. So cold water was used on my arm morning, noon, and night; and every time the pain awoke me during the night. This treatment would stop the fever and quell the pain. Six weeks and one day from the time my arm was broken, I took my scythe and did a good half-day's work in the field with two well arms. I do not think I lost two hours' sleep with this arm, and I know I never felt one-half the pain I did with the other. I do not know as you would recommend this treatment for broken limbs, but you see how it worked in my case. W. K. M.

God Employs Mudsills.

It will be remembered that Senator Hammond, of South Carolina, a distinguished leader in the modern democratic party, declared in his place in the Senate that Northern Mechanics and Laboring Men are no better than Southern Slaves—that they are the mudsills of society, and of right should occupy an inferior position. In his allusion to this modern democratic doctrine, Mr. Corwin, in his speech at Newark, is reported by the *American* to have made the following remarks:

Mr. Corwin, after denying that there was any arrangement in the Providence of God by which one man was born to be the slave of another, went on to show that God often, and indeed generally employs "the weak things of this world to confound the wise." There is no doubt, said he, that men who have read much, and are really learned have been educated in the belief that a certain great man who figures largely in Biblical history was a white man.—No such thing. Moses was a nigger—that is, a slave. He was a Hebrew and not an Egyptian. As a leader in the armies of Egypt he was always successful and was in high favor; but God did not make him the leader of Israel till he had had other experiences. Having killed an Egyptian and fled to Midian, he became a laborer, a keeper of sheep, a wanderer in the mountains.

He had to go through a probation of forty years, before he was deemed qualified for his great undertaking. His education was not of the right sort. He must be made to share the common sympathies of the people. But when so qualified he returned and proved to be one of the wisest and ablest of the world's great men. So of Washington, through whose instrumentality God had given this great land to freedom. He was a poor surveyor of a lord—of Lord Fairfax. Little did he dream while walking through Spotsylvania with his staff and compass that he was to redeem this great country from the constraints of despotism.

God, in his own way, works out his purposes, and never uses his peculiar instrument until he is qualified for the task. There was another instance which might be recurred to, as showing the wisdom and design of Providence in the selection of its agents. There was a poor man named Gideon, who was the poorest of the very poor men—not worth as much as by the laws of Ohio is exempt from execution—not worth $250. He was a modest man—thought he couldn't do such work. He was of the tribe Menassch, the poorest of the tribes, and he was the poorest man of the tribe. He was not a Southern gentleman, who had somebody else to work for him. He knew what hard work was. He had some idea of what has been termed "the rugged issue." He belonged to the class of men who have done service in the world.

Well, Gideon was sent on a very hazardous and dangerous enterprise, and wanted men for the service that were equal to the occasion. How did he select them? Well, as they were designed for rough work, he was directed to try them at the brook, and to select them by the straightforwardness which they manifested in slaking their thirst. If one of them should ask for a cup, he wouldn't do; if he scoped up the water in his hand, he wouldn't do; but if he went down on his knees and lapped the water like a dog, he was to be marked and taken.

Such men as these are not your Southern gentlemen, who think that you are all mudsills.—They think that it is necessary to take the brave and honorable to fight. Such did not the Supreme Governor select for the army of Gideon. Any curious inquiry in history will show the fact that these men were familiar with hard trials, had known and were inured to hardships.

Six hundred years ago, near Wegram, was fought a battle which overturned the Swabian dynasty. It was fought and won by a man who made his own horse-shoes and shod his own horse. This showed that the 'mudsills' had done a thing or two far back in the world's history. Here was the foundation of the great house of Hapsburg, of which we have heard so much. Six hundred years afterward came along a poor lieutenant, the son of a lawyer, another mudsill, who had got up in the world, and overturned this old dynasty. The expressive lesson that Napoleon taught has not been lost. He taught that man could take possession of thrones and stand upon their smouldering ruins, because educated in the sympathy, experiences and feelings, that the people understand and appreciate. Thus it would be seen that God honored the mudsills, whatever southern gentlemen and southern chivalry might do.

More About the Leipsic Affair.

The Toledo *Blade*, after copying our explanation of the affair at Leipsic, makes the following remarks:

In addition to the above we learn that the name of the man with whom Mr. Ashley had the "conflict" is Armstrong. We understand he is a large, powerful man, addicted to intemperance, and a noted rowdy and border ruffian." During a year or two past, it has been a standard amusement with him to attend dances, provoke rows and break up the parties. Not long since, he attended a Sabbath School Celebration, and, instigated by nothing but "pure cussedness," broke it up and entirely destroyed the exercises. The people of the neighborhood were afraid of him, and hence, not one of them did or dare not interfere to stop him, when he commenced abusing Mr. Ashley. Yet this is the *gentleman* whose *blood*, according to the *Democrat*, "drenched Putnam county!" Gentleman like this constitute our "chain-gang." Is the Slavocratic party proud of such members? It would seem so, if the Columbus *Democrat* is a [illegible] there [illegible] desk, cowardly assulting him from behind, with his cane, Mr. Mungen's friends had very little to say; it was only "a Black Republican" punished for his impudence! But now when a drunken bully, in pursuance of his habit, undertakes to break up a political meeting, meets with what his ruffianism is so well calculated to provoke, the whole party seems to be "drenched in blood!"

—Religion is mixed up with politics finely in Cincinnati. Mr. Groesbeck is a Presbyterian, and Mr. Gurley an Universalist, and appeals are made to the two sects on this account. The former believes in predestined defeat probably, and the latter in certain salvation.