

Cincinnati Eaton & Richmond RAILWAY LINE.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing Monday November 26, 1860.

The Action of South Carolina This Week and of the Cotton States Next Month.

If the news from the South is to be credited, says the Sunday Enquirer, we have entered upon the last week of the existence of the American Union as it was baptized in the fire and blood of 1776, and organized by the patriots of that day under the Constitution of 1787. A political association of eighty-four years duration—the beginning of which scarcely a living man can remember, which from the most feeble germs has grown to be the most powerful Confederacy in the world, which has sustained the severest shock of war, and passed unharmed through many a political convulsion in time of peace—is about to be shattered in its prestige influence and renown, by the breaking off of some of its members, and thus rudely destroyed. It is difficult for any American patriot to comprehend that so great a calamity is about to fall upon us, and realize its consequences in all their length and breadth. We have so long believed this Confederacy indestructible and permanent, that the danger of its destruction fills the public mind with mingled emotions of horror, amazement and rage.

The secession of any of its members, even if it is not followed by a more general dissolution, will greatly lower, if not destroy, our national character and reputation abroad. Permanence is one of the great elements of and is always associated with strength. If one or more States retire completely from the American Union, the impression will be general in the European world that our Confederacy is but a rope of sand that is about to crumble to pieces by its own weight, and which would certainly fall apart at the first touch of the hand of foreign violence. The blotting out of one or more stars from our national flag will dim and deface the whole of that beautiful emblem of patriotism and power. It is, indeed, singular that, while the political world generally tends toward consolidation of small nationalities into large ones; while Germany even is seeking to draw closer the ties of her Confederation Bund; while Italy is uniting her different States, so long diserved and hostile to one another, so long the prey of foreign ambition, and so long the victim of exterior conquest; while Poland and Hungary are aspiring for the unity of their several dominions, that the United States of America should commence the work of division and disintegration.

Are the lessons of history, the experience of the past to be lost upon us? Are we indeed ignorant and forgetful of the means by which we attained our prosperity and power? In the wake of disunion, not far in the distance, may be seen civil war, insurrection, foreign interference and conquest, anarchy and strife, culminating at last in military and political despotism.

We have all the elements existing among us of these terrible national ills, and it only needs the withdrawal of Federative Union from the scene to hasten them into fell and dreadful activity. The danger of collision are to be found in that alienation of feeling which can alone overthrow the Government, in the questions which will arise as to the disposition to be made of the common Territories and property belonging to the Union, acquired by its blood and treasure, in the navigation of its rivers and lakes, and in the treatment of its slave population. If the Cotton States withdraw from the Union, will they abandon their claim to the Territories, the prestige which

has been one of the great causes of dissolution, and relinquish all their right and title to the immense domain? Will they assume their part of the national debt? How will they treat the persons and property of those who remain in the old Confederation? How will our people, so long accustomed to free trade between the States, submit to the annoyances, vexations and expenses of restrictive tariffs, which will meet them, on every hand, wherever they go?

These subjects, in their nature and character, would be difficult to be disposed of by negotiation, and would, we fear, be submitted to the fell arbitration of the sword.

There was never a country on earth the arrangements of whose industrial interests and its general political condition so well fitted it for union as the United States.—The South, raising the great staple of the world's industry, cotton, affording a market for the agricultural products of the West and the manufactures of the East; and the exchange of products under the beneficent system of free trade, affording a vast field for commercial enterprise and industry; with great rivers and lakes running through both the West and the South, the East and the North, it is as unnatural and fatal to sever the political connection as it would be to cut the great arteries of the physical system in man and expect him to survive.

Remarkable indeed will it be if political passion and fury can overcome the great obstacles of nature and interest, drown the voice of patriotism, extinguish the feelings which a close association of nearly a century has produced, triumph over the great intelligence and good sense of the American people, efface from their remembrance the recollection of common glories and common sufferings, and blind them to the dark and terrible future that yawns before them, in case they madly pull down the temple of national unity and peace.

Strong and severe blows have been struck at its base heretofore, but its pillars have been too powerful for assault. The South Carolina Convention this week and other Cotton States within a month, will raise the ax and apply it vigorously in effect to the cutting down of our Liberty Tree, which was watered by the blood of the patriots of Fort Moultrie, of Eutaw Springs, of King's Mountain, and of Savannah. Their ordinances of secession are to be promulgated to the world.—They intend to proclaim that we are a divided people—that we have lost our common nationality, our common hopes for the future. It remains to be seen whether the madness which has been ruling us for years will still continue its influence, in view of the imminent dangers which envelop us. We have reached at last the great turning-point in our career. On one hand is the road leading to illimitable power and prosperity—on the other, unfathomable disgrace and ruin. Which road shall we take? It is not an exaggeration to say that our country and our people, since the period that closed in the treaty of peace, in 1783, have not seen so important a month as that which we have commenced. The crisis of the festering sore which has so long afflicted the body politic has come. It has got to be cured—cut out—or destruction will ensue. South Carolina will lead off this week, and the upshot of this bad business is, soon to be determined.

Moultrie County Gazette.
We are in receipt of the first No. of the above named paper published at Sullivan, Moultrie County, Illinois, and edited by our old friend A. N. Smiser, who by the way, is one of the very best of writers. We extend to you friend Newton, the offer of fellowship and hope you may be successful in converting Black Republicans to true Democracy.

The Gazette supports STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS, for the Presidency, in 1864.

Go to Lockwoods Saloon, when you wish a nice dish of Oysters. Cuffy knows how to prepare them to suit customers.

Hurrah for Douglas, in 1864.

Killing Southerners.
We have a gentleman among us, who for some time past, has been circulating quite freely about the various offices in the court houses, who is said to be fierce upon the Southerners beyond degree. And every night, at the groceries and drug stores about town, in the most cruel and ferocious style, slay thousands and tens of thousands of the "enemy."

It is reported that he intends shortly starting out upon an expedition of destruction, against these unholly slaveholders, and is determined either to coerce those villainous dogs into peaceable submission or slay and scalp every one of them, before he returns. Shades of Falstaff's regiment retreat behind the immortal Shakespeare! He proposes catching the balls fired by the Southerners in his mouth.—In as much as he has a very peculiar mode of opening that institution we would suggest that some Southern dragon would find it an easy matter to take off his head, if he could catch him with his later trap set.

P. S. On his thumb nail he carries a grave yard where thousands of the enemies of the human race have been most gloriously slain and interred.

When we declined the publication of "Village Sketches," it was not because we did not think them worth a place in our columns, but because we could not get them in one number of our paper. They are entirely too long to appear in a small weekly paper like ours, and to continue a story in a country paper is something that we never did approve of.—When we said that they would suit such papers as the "New York Ledger, or the Mercury," we meant just what we said, for we honestly believe that they are equally as good as one half of the stories that appear in either of those journals.

Stand by the Union and Constitution.
Well, we suppose you are all, by this time, well aware of the fact that the election, with all its toils and turmoils, is over. We, like the King of France, with forty thousand men, marched up the hill and then marched down again. We have met the enemy and we are theirs. But, laying aside all jesting, we find ourselves in a fearful financial crisis,—the result of the recent election; one that threatens destruction to every commercial interest of the whole country. We find a state of political excitement, and sectional feeling existing, that has no precedent in this country. Section arrayed against section, brother against brother, and in fact nothing short of anarchy prevailing every portion of this great confederacy. Truly, as in the days of darkness with the Jews, Ichabod reigns.—But let us hope still for better things. The Republicans have, by one third of the people, managed to pull the wires so as to foist upon their rail-splitter boatman for President. But he must of necessity be powerless. The great conservative element among the people is so well represented in both branches of the National Legislature that it will be utterly impossible for Mr. Lincoln to carry out any of his ultra doctrines. He cannot even appoint a single Minister without the consent of the Senate, which will never confirm the appointment of one of Mr. Lincoln's favorites. The different branches of the government are so well balanced, that we deem it almost certain that Mr. Lincoln's administration if supported, as it should be, will be no worse than the last, and perhaps much better. We therefore urge all Union loving men, of all parties, to give no countenance whatever to those who advocate doctrines of a factions or disorganizing character but rally to the support of the powers that be, and through them to the saving of our loved but threatened country. Our government is one of the people. When they in their might determine to support and sustain it, no President A. DOUGLAS, for the Presidency, in 1864.

Habit.
Habit makes men what they are. We witness its effects daily in our streets, for it has made good men bad men, wise men foolish men, sober men drunken men; and it has damned men and saved men. It is like a single chord, at first weak and easily broken, but continuing to place several of the chords together it becomes the mighty cable. So it is with habit. If we continue any practice it will become so strong that it cannot easily be broken.

Important from Washington.
WASHINGTON, December 14.
There is no doubt whatever that General Cass has resigned as Secretary of State. Regret is everywhere expressed in consequence. The indications are that Ex-Governor Dickinson, of New York, will be his successor. These reports are not altogether reliable.

ROLL OF HONOR.
Below will be found the names of those who have paid their subscription to the Democratic Fund.—with the amount. The list will answer each a receipt:
William Brainerd, \$1.50
Anthony East, 1.50
Wm. Potter, 1.50
Joseph Alvin, 1.50
Daniel Broder, 1.50
Timothy Gowin, 1.50
Wesley Andrews, do 1.50
Wm. Swisher, do 1.50
John Goodell, do 1.50
James Trumbull, do 1.50
James Stambaugh, do 1.50
E. Beaman, do 1.50
E. Wanick, do 1.50
John T. Cassell, do 1.50

NOTICE.
The members of the "People's County Agricultural Society" are hereby notified to meet at the office of R. D. McKemy, in Eaton, on Saturday, the 23rd day of December, 1860, to elect Officers for the ensuing year.

There was an understanding among the Select Committee of Thirty-three to-day, that their proceedings, excepting as to results, shall be regarded as private, and therefore, not to be revealed for publication. It is known, however, that the several propositions looking to political conclusions were presented and read, but not acted on. Several gentlemen made speeches, and opinions were interchanged. The prospect of accommodation is about the same as it was yesterday. In order to afford time for consideration, an adjournment till Monday took place.

Republicanism though led by Lincoln, or Seward himself, the high priest of Abolitionism, can do nothing if the great conservative masses will only stand firm and boldly confront them in their mad attempts to carry out their abominable but favorite doctrine of "equal rights and universal suffrage," applying it as they do, to all men of all races.

A conservative course pursued by the next administration is all that the South requires. Mr. Lincoln will be forced by surrounding circumstances, we think, to pursue that course. These being facts, we have no fears of dissolution, nor of a permanent secession. If we are true to ourselves we shall be, all right. Eternal vigilance is the price of liberty.

Eagle Saloon.
Mr. George Lockwood, the polite and obliging proprietor, of the Eagle Saloon, has just received a supply of fresh Oysters, which he is selling cheap. All wishing to enjoy a good treat, we cordially recommend to Mr. Lockwood.

The Baker Family.—Concert.
We are glad to announce to our music loving readers, that this celebrated family will give one of their musical entertainments at the court house this (Wednesday) evening. This family of musicians are highly spoken of by our exchanges. From what we know of this group, we can truthfully say they excel anything of the kind now traveling.—Let everybody go and our word for it, you will not regret that you attended.

Republican Opposition to a Compromise of Our National Difficulties.
The Washington correspondent of the Journal, the central organ of Governor Chase and of Ohio Republicans, thus ventilates his spite toward those Republicans in congress who are willing to make some concessions to aid in saving the Union. He says:

"The Connecticut Senators finally got upon their knees before the slave power. They were scared, without any doubt. Mr. Dixon especially conceded every thing to the slave code gentlemen of the slave States. Both of these Republican Senators seemed to be willing to concede any thing to save the Union."

"The feeling among the Republican Senators is very strong on the subject. They are deeply grieved at the course pursued by the Connecticut Senators."

"The course pursued by Messrs. Dixon and Foster indicates that some sort of a compromise can be passed through Congress, and I fear something as bad in its character as a Constitutional amendment, which requires a two-third vote. The non-slaveholding States are greatly alarmed at the prospects before them, and are getting weakened. So look out for treachery. The great majority of the party in Congress, however, stand firm as the everlasting hills, and it is safe to say that a majority of the Republicans will never consent to a compromise of principles."

"When we consider the critical state of our public affairs, it is difficult to read such partisan language as the above without the deepest resentment and indignation."

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DISSOLUTION.
The co-partnership heretofore existing under the name of Becker & Rubin, in the firm will be settled by Mr. Rubin, who continues the business of the firm.

Very Important Announcement.
All persons indebted to the firm of Becker & Rubin, are requested to settle immediately as the business of the firm must be settled without delay.

Notices.
The publication of the manifesto of the Southern members has produced a depressing effect among the conservatives, who say they are now satisfied the former are opposed to any political compromise or accommodation whatever.

For Ever and Ague it is a sure cure.
The Pain Killer is not alone used for the human family, but has proved itself to be a certain cure for Colic in Horses, as hundreds will testify, and the following letter will prove. We say cure your own horses and save the Farmer's Feet! The following letter received from Dr. Deal, who is a Veterinary Surgeon of such skill.

DR. HALL'S BALSAM.
This highly efficacious and popular medicine, which by its good effects, every CONSUMPTIVE sufferer who makes use of it; and those who have tried a thousand remedies in vain; will never regret its trial. A few doses will give proof of its superiority over all other remedies known.

DR. WEAVER'S CANKER & SALT RHEUM SYRUP.
Canker, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofulous Diseases, Cutaneous Eruptions, and every kind of Disease arising from an impure state of the Blood. The most effective Blood-Purifier of the Nineteenth Century.

CERATE, OR OINTMENT.
Has proved itself to be the best Ointment ever invented, and which, when the Syrup is used, has never been known to fail of effecting a permanent cure of Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Old Sores, Tetters, Ringworms, Scald Head, Barber's Itch, &c.

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DRUG STORE.
J. BROOKINS & SON,
First building North of Main, DEALERS IN
PURE DRUGS,
Medicines,
CHEMICALS, PAINTS, OILS, Perfumery,
Coach, Copal, De Mar, Japan
and Leather Varnishes,
Window Glass,
Patent Medicines,
Cloth, Hair, Tooth, White Wash and
Paint Brushes,
Coal Oil and Fluid Lamps,
Breast Pumps, Breast Pipes, Nursing
Bottles, Pestaries,
Glass and Metal Surgeries,
Trusses, Abdominal and Uterine supports,
&c., &c.
BRANDY,
Maderia, Port, Malaga and Catawba
WINES,
Old Rye and Bourbon Whisky,
For Medical Purposes,
Together with all other articles usually
kept in a Drug Store. Attention is called
to the fact that Physicians carefully
compare the quality of the goods
Eaton, August 23, 1860.

JACOB CROUSE,
Wholesale & Retail Dealer in
GROCERIES AND PRODUCE,
Liquors, Wines, &c.
Main Street, North side, near the Bridge
EATON, OHIO.
Keeps always on hand a fine stock of
GROCERIES,
Sugar, Molasses,
Coffee, Tea, Spices, Candles,
FRUITS, SCIS, CANDIES,
FLOUR, MEAL, VEGETABLES,
MUSTARD, BAKING POWDERS,
Woodsen and Willow Ware,
BUTTER, EGGS,
TOBACCO,
Cigars and Snuff, Vinegar,
BURNING FLUID
Brooms, Brushes, and Blotting
Paper, &c., &c.
The public are respectfully invited to
give him a call, as he feels assured that his
Stock and Prices will compare favorably
with any similar establishment in
Eaton, August 23, 1860.

DR. O. S. RICHARDSON'S
SHERRY WINE BITTERS,
THE CELEBRATED NEW ENGLISH BITTERS
FOR THE CURE OF
HABITUAL CONSTIPATION,
Jaundice, Fever and Ague, General
Debility, and all Diseases arising
from a Disordered Stomach, Liver,
&c., &c.
It is used and recommended by leading Physicians
of the country, and all who try it pro-
nounce it valuable.
Dr. James L. Keener, of Stark County, Ohio, is
highly praised by those suffering from Indi-
gestion, Dyspepsia and Liver complaint.
H. S. Taylor, Postmaster at Williamsport,
Ohio, says, "they give great satisfaction. I
use them myself, having taken cold, become
prostrate and lost my appetite. It relieved
me, and I can recommend it to all who
suffer from its merits."
Dr. Wm. M. Kerr, of Rogersville, Indiana,
writes as that they are the most valuable
medicine offered. He has recommended
them with great success, and with them
made several cures of bad cases of Palpitation
of the Heart and General Debility.
Thomas Sanford, Esq., writes us a long
letter, under date of May 4th, 1860. He
was much troubled, having been affected for
three years with great nervous agitation,
palpitation of the heart, &c., the most severe
and prostrating distress. After using a
number of bottles he was completely restored, and
is now in robust health."
George W. Hoffman says he was afflicted
with Rheumatism, and was unable to walk
for several months, and at the time of his
illness he had been two years well.—The Bitters
affected a cure when several Physicians at-
tended him could do him no good. The name
for RHEUMATISM, Dyspepsia, Liver Com-
plaint, and Kidney Affection or Dropsy, it is
a specific, certain remedy. And such is
the case with all quarters of the country.
It is sold by most dealers in medicines—
price 75 cents per bottle.

J. P. BROOKINS & SON,
Eaton, Ohio.
Room in Ass'n. Building, formerly
occupied by Lockwood's Shoe Store, on Bar-
on Street.
READY-MADE CLOTHING!
All kinds of clothing made to order.
He has on hand a fine assortment of
Clothing, Cassimeres & Vestings,
as can be seen in the window.
Eaton, Ohio, August 23, 1860.

75,000 KOCOMO SHINGLES!
1000 Bushels Coal!
Just received and for sale, lowest price cash only.
Eaton, Dec. 6, 4—W. DENNY.

Executors Notice.
The Underigned has been duly appointed
Executor of the last will and testament
of Philip Andrews, late of Pelee County,
Ohio, deceased. WESLEY WARDWELL,
Dec. 20, 1860.

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