

REMOVAL.

We have REMOVED to our New Store, in Pike's Opera-House Building, And are now prepared to wait upon friends and customers with the largest and most complete assortment of

CARPETING

In the city. We are in receipt of our Spring importations of ENGLISH CARPETING, Embracing all the richest designs and most popular patterns brought to this country, to which we invite special attention.

RINGWALT & AVERY, No. 69 West Fourth street.

THE PRESS.

CINCINNATI, TUESDAY, MAY 24.

Public Debt—Payment.

The financial condition of the States of Europe, which may be expressed in one word—BANKRUPTCY—is suggestive of an inquiry: Is debt inseparable from government? The public debt of England is monstrous—oppressive upon every branch of her industry and every class of her people. France with a most searching and grinding system of taxation, is bankrupt. Austria is in a like condition; and so is Russia. There is not a government that has not its debt greater than its present, or any rationally prospective means of payment. None are paying; and the process of contracting further obligations is only limited by the want of the necessary credit in the markets of the world.

In America the practice is the same. The national government is in debt. Nearly every State has its huge mass of public indebtedness. Counties have done all they could to follow the example of the larger bodies; municipal corporations have not been content until they have strained their credit to the utmost, and several of the largest cities of the Union are in debt to an extent that is absolutely frightful. With our local legislature—which is probably no worse than the rest—the business is to create debt. Every measure is connected with some plan for increasing the corporate liability; and from the acts of the members, one would suppose that they look upon themselves as faithful public servants in proportion to the success with which they have been able to provide a burden for the necks of future generations.

Is it a fact that government necessarily costs more than the present people are able to pay? Are we indulging in institutional luxuries—constitutions, laws, officials and functionaries—beyond our means? If so, it is time either to retrench, or to provide some plan to dispose of those masses of accumulating obligation which it is beyond all hope to pay. With us the annually accruing and increasing interest is becoming a weight which will soon be too heavy to carry; the process, therefore, must include that which will take care of the interest as well as the principal. If we are unable to support our government, what reason have we to suppose that our posterity will be any better able to support theirs? None whatever: the plan must, consequently, be one that will apply as well to the future as to the present time. What shall it be? An answer is sorely needed.

There is a potent logic in an actuality. When MEN refuse to reason, THINGS not infrequently take the business out of their hands, and ratiocinate for them. Reputation is an ugly word, when it means WILL NOT; but when it simply stands for CAN NOT, it becomes mightily white-washed as to its moral character. When men arrive at the point of can not, they are greatly prone to search for reasons why they should not. What right have we to bind posterity—to entail upon future generations an enormous debt, which shall oppress its industry, cripple its progress, and grind its laboring classes to powder? Men only owe when they consent to owe; and why not generations? Let forefathers pay the debts that forefathers contracted. Such, some day or other, will be the logic of events. Sentiment may whine upon the creditor side, and multitudes will listen, but for all that, there will be no more payment.

Practical repudiation of public debt is no novelty in the history of the world. England—great as was the outcry of her journalists at the suspension of the payment of interest by Pennsylvania—has, on several occasions, reduced, by law, the interest on her securities; and what is this but the annihilation of a part of her indebtedness? It is said, by way of excuse, that the public creditors acquiesced in the change. How could they help themselves? The truth is, there is no such thing as absolute debt, as against a body politic. The lender lends as the borrower borrows, both conscious that it is wrong to create an obligation which is the offspring of their mutual selfishness, and relying more upon chance, the good nature or the folly of the public for its payment than upon any substantial right in the premises.

Theological Science.

"THE IMPORTANCE OF A POSITIVE AND DISTINCT THEOLOGY," is the title of a discourse recently delivered by Rev. HENRY BELLOWS, D. D., in this city, and published by request, by ROBERT CLARKE & Co. It is not probable that the author of this Discourse will ever arrive at the possession of that of whose importance he is so well convinced. The foundation of a CHRISTIAN THEOLOGY it is obvious, must be laid in a full, perfect and unequivocal fixation of the character of Christ, and of the function which he performs in the christian economy. Without this, there can be, in the christian sense, not only no "positive and distinct theology," but no theology whatever—no beginning of any theology. Dr. BELLOWS professes to be a christian. The religion which he preaches is the christian religion. Within the field of this religion he laments, and justly, the want of scientific theology. Who but to him are we to look to have that want supplied? He attempts to supply it. He recognizes the fact that the first thing is to fix Christ and his office in their proper place in the system—to tell us what Christ was, and what he came to perform. He tries to do so.

"Shall we not show the world that CHRIST IS NOT GOD IN ANY HONEST SENSE OF THAT WORD; that he himself never claimed to be God, and was never declared to be very God by his disciples—and that scientifically, spiritually and morally, it is impossible that he should be God; but that he is nevertheless, GOD MANIFEST IN THE FLESH—that is, God's truth, character and will made known in the life, teachings and temper of one specially set forth to be the Savior of the world." Christ is "not God in any honest sense of the word," and yet he is "God manifest in the flesh." Here is a nice point—if it is a point: too nice to sustain a positive and distinct theology. It carries us back some fifteen hundred years, to the Council of Nice, the squabbles between Arius and Arminius—the old disputes about sameness and similarity, person and essence, the HOMOUNOS and the HOMOUSIOS—to the discussions between Asiatic dreamers and African enthusiasts, upon words, and definitions which were no sooner stated than they became points for a new argument upon their meaning; and lead us to doubt—the first great question, what is Christ, still remaining unsettled—whether during the long period that has intervened, theological science has made any progress whatsoever.

Division of California. The legislature of California has passed a law providing for the division of that State into two. As the boundaries of California are fixed by its Constitution, it looks as if the law would be of little effect. The object of the movement is the creation of a slave State—a thing wherein it is not probable a majority of the whole people will sympathize; in which case their will as expressed in the organic, must overrule the provisions of the statutory law, and things remain as they are. It is not often in human history, that the people of any State, province or empire, have desired a division of their territory; on the contrary, the tendency has unanimously been the other way—to acquire and consolidate; and it is hardly to be expected that an exception to a rule so universal will be found in the case of California.

THE QUESTION of delegates to the Charleston Convention is already agitating—though without many exterior manifestations—the Democracy of Ohio. Shall the State Convention of Thursday next appoint the delegates? Of course, reason and ancient party usage requires that the body making such appointments should be elected with that end in view; but what are reason and usage, compared with will of men who find themselves clothed with the power which the leadership of the majority confers? It is by no means impossible that whichever faction of the party finds itself in power will make the attempt to appoint delegates of its own stripe to the Charleston body. The idea is of DOUGLAS origin; but if it is a good one, what should prevent the anti-DOUGLAS section from adopting it? If this matter should—as it may—come up at Columbus, a lively time may be expected.

THE HON. RUFUS K. SPAULDING, Lieut. MARTIN WELKER, of Wooster, now Lieutenant Governor, Hon. W. Y. GHOLSON, and FLAMEN BALL, Esq., are spoken of in connection with the candidacy for the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Ohio, by the Republicans.

The Mobile (Alabama) Mercury informs us that there are active movements going on in that city, looking to a secession from the Union. It says: The times are now ripe for the organization of a political movement in the slaveholding States, and there are peculiar reasons why such a movement should be undertaken now and here. Indeed, we are credibly informed that conferences have already been held by leading patriotic gentlemen in this city, of all parties, and the plans of a southern organization have been set on foot, and almost matured, preparatory to action.

GOLD IN ROSS COUNTY.—The editor of the Circleville Herald has been shown some gold, said to have been taken from a running stream, on the farm of Daniel Hester, in Backlick Township, Ross County, about twenty miles from Chillicothe. The Herald says that gold has undoubtedly been discovered, but whether in sufficient quantities to pay, is yet to be determined.

Death of Dr. Lardner.

Humboldt has scarcely reached his grave: Science has not returned from his funeral, when another citizen of the world is called from his studies to his purgatorial abode. We have received the bare announcement that Dr. Lardner is dead. He has led a life which now few will deny was a most useful one. With his last breath unkindness expires, and we remember only the legacies which he has left us in the form of popular works that have diffused a diffusing knowledge among the young and poor.

Dennis Lardner was an attorney, residing and doing business at Wexford, Ireland. In that city, his eldest son, Dionysius, was born on the 22d February, 1790. Dennis Lardner was an easy going Irish attorney, of the old school; a better judge of the points of a horse than the points of law, fond of his glass, and regarding the law as a means of getting a livelihood. Young Lardner was naturally endowed with a vigorous intellect, which remained dormant until the age of sixteen, when the accidental breaking of a limb, by a fall from his horse, rendered him unable to follow his father in the law. He was then, however, deprived of the society of his companions, he read to while the tedious hours away.

His mind speedily awoke, and its exercise gave him a new and unusual pleasure. He pursued his readings, not knowing them to be studies, and when he arose from his studies, he entered Trinity College, Dublin, where he was admitted as a sizar. In this almost menial rank, he rapidly distinguished himself so greatly as to cause his services to be sought as tutor to many of the richer students. Among these young men were some who afterwards achieved the highest honors of the Bar and the Church. Lardner had passed two years of his collegiate career when he met Miss Cecilia Flood, the natural daughter of the celebrated advocate. The lady was not adorned with great personal charms, but Lardner's father was dead, and a mother, a brother and four sisters were dependent upon him for their support, and Miss Flood had a fortune of \$5,000, a temptation too great for the poor sizar. From this marriage sprung two sons—Henry, born in 1816, and George, born in 1818. Shortly after the birth of George a separation took place, the cause of which is generally ascribed to the fact that some two years subsequently a doctoral prefix subsided into obscurity. Between 1818 and 1825, he wrote his best works—the edition of the "Elements of Euclid" and "The Steam Engine." He also published an Algebra, a work on Conic Sections, and an Integral and Differential Calculus, none of which were remarkable. He was lecturer on Natural Philosophy and Astronomy at Trinity College, and here exhibited that peculiar power of imparting knowledge, and that calmness of illustration which subsequently became the basis of his wide popularity.

In 1840 Dr. Lardner came to this country, and after visiting Philadelphia, in 1841, delivered a series of popular lectures on scientific subjects at the old Clinton Hall, and subsequently at Niblo's, in this city. These lectures were remarkably successful, and were delivered in the principal towns of the United States. In 1845 Dr. Lardner returned to Europe, and has since resided at Paris.—Pittsburg Daily Commercial Journal.

The New York Herald of Saturday, speaking of the late attempt to rob the U. S. Mail Agent on the New York and Erie Railroad, says: As soon as the cars reached Narragansett, the telegraph extending along the entire route of the New York and Erie Railroad was called in requisition, and in a short time every station along the route was alerted. It was expected to rob the mails. Just previous to the departure of the train from Otseville, the station twelve miles from where the attempt was made, a young man, a total stranger to the officers at the station, made his appearance and purchased a ticket for New York. The ticket-master observed that Tuesday, the 17th inst., and being apprised by telegraph of the fact, he was called at once made up his mind that the young man was the robber. The ticket-master, however, proceeded cautiously, and did not for a moment appear to have his suspicions aroused; but just before the train started, he told the conductor that he believed that this young man was the individual who had been traced to the cars proceeded the conductor made a very serious examination of the young man, who, by the way, had fallen asleep; and opening his lips, a deep cut, probably from the effect of the mail agent's fist, was discovered. At the next station the conductor telegraphed to the station at Otseville, and the result of the fact of the suspicious young man on the train. That officer requested his description, which was immediately given; and, in a few minutes, a return answer came for the conductor not to allow the young man to escape on any condition. At one of the stations a few miles to the west of Jersey City, the conductor wanted to get out, but was prevented by conductor Willets. By this time the authorities in Jersey were apprised by telegraph of the facts, and an agent was at once dispatched to meet the train and take the suspicious individual into custody. This was accomplished without delay, and the young man was traced to Jersey City at 7:22 P. M. on Thursday, when he was given in charge of the Chief of Police of that city for safe keeping.

On Friday morning Thomas Clarke, Esq., the special agent of the New York Post Office, and a Deputy United States Marshal, went to Jersey City, and brought the prisoner to this city. He is quite an intelligent man, rather tall; he gave his name as Edwin Jackson, and says he resides in this city. He was taken before a United States Commissioner and held to bail in the sum of \$2,500 to await an examination on Monday next. The prisoner was subsequently appeared, attended by counsel, and was committed to the custody of Agent, Adam Keck, who has been telegraphed to at Cincinnati, and he will probably arrive to-night.

The Savannah News desires to know if Congress can not pass a law prohibiting the emigration of fanatics and insane persons to this country? It says: If it is the power to prohibit the introduction of African race Africans who are needed, and whose presence here would give no trouble, but would be beneficial to themselves and the country, it can see no reason why they should not prevent the insane Mormons of Europe from converting Utah into a social and political nuisance. The federal government can exert its power to prevent them from coming here to be christianized, which can it not also prevent civilized people from coming here to be heathenized? Mormonism is in opposition to all laws, human and divine. Slavery is in accordance with both. Mormonism is a curse to the country, and to its deluded victims, while slavery is a blessing to the African, to the white race, and to the state.

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NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

West Fourth Street, DELAND, GOSSAGE & CUYLER.

HAVING OPENED THIS WEEK LARGE additions to our stock of

SUMMER DRY GOODS, Beautiful Styles Printed Lawns, \$2 1/2 per yard; Two cases Barage Delaines, 12 1/2 per yard; Five cases yard-wide Chintz, 12 1/2, formerly sold at 25c.

Dress Silks and Bareges, New Styles of Summer Silks; Foulard Silks and Robes, very low; More of those Polka Point Crispin Robes.

Traveling Dress Goods; IN EVERY VARIETY. Goods for Men's and Boys' Wear, Casimires, Marseilles Vestings, Linen Drills, &c. just received.

FANS AND PARASOLS. Very fine assortment, in new designs. Lace and Silk Mantles, In French Lace, Chantilly, Pouter Lace, &c.

DELAND, GOSSAGE & CUYLER, 74 West Fourth street.

The Queen City Garden. A GENTLEMAN WELL KNOWN AS A successful caterer for the public amusement, has leased the Exhibition Building of the

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, on Vine street, and opened it on Monday Evening as a place of Public Resort. The spacious character of the building, which will be decorated with flowers and parterres of flowers, diffusing a pleasant fragrance, will be still further heightened by a splendid fountain in the center, while music will be furnished by a company of Vocalists and Instrumentalists. There will be no better place than the Queen City Garden to sip Catawba, taste Cream, or listen to Music.

Purified Crab Orchard Salts POSSESS ALL THE VIRTUES OF THE waters of the celebrated Crab Orchard Springs. It is a safe and most efficacious cathartic, and a pleasant and valuable remedy for constipation and other irregularities of the bowels and stomach. It promptly relieves nausea and sick headache, especially when occasioned by excess in eating or drinking. Purified and for sale by

SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Post-office.

Raspberry Vinegar. A SMALL QUANTITY OF RASPBERRY Vinegar, added to a glass of water, forms a cooling and refreshing drink in warm weather, and many febrile complaints. Prepared and for sale by

SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Post-office.

Sealing Wax and Corks, FOR SEALING FRUIT CANS, JARS, &c. Also—SPECIE CORKS, all sizes, for Fruit and Pickle Jars, &c. For sale by

SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Post-office.

25 GROSS LOW'S GENUINE HONEY SOAP. Claves' Honey Soap, Claves' and Claves' Glycerin Soap, with a large assortment of all the finest Toilet Soaps imported. For sale by

SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Post-office.

Extract of Logwood. 50 CASES EXTRACT LOGWOOD, IN pound, half-pound and quarter-pound boxes. Received and for sale by

SUIRE, ECKSTEIN & CO., Opposite the Post-office.

CHOICE TEAS!—Just received an important lot of first quality Pekoe Souchong, or English Blend Tea. Also, a few chests of Japanese Oolong, Pearl Leaf, Gunpowder and Hoysang Young Hyson. For sale wholesale and retail by

J. H. BATES, 212 National Theater Building, Sycamore st.

REDMAN & DURAND, Merchant Tailors, NO. 137 MAIN STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH STREETS.

The best Cravens, French Chalk, Squares and Yarns, sticks, for Tailors, constantly on hand, lower than can be brought East or West of the Mountains.

Sold at a Low Price, Sold at a Low Price, Sold at a Low Price, Sold at a Low Price.

KELSEY & CO.'S, KELSEY & CO.'S, KELSEY & CO.'S, KELSEY & CO.'S.

Sewing Machines, Sewing Machines, Sewing Machines, Sewing Machines.

For family use, these machines are not excelled by any in the market. They are easily understood and managed, and are adapted to all grades of work.

Call and Examine at No. 30 WEST FOURTH ST. Agents wanted. Address D. W. HARRINGTON & CO., 115 N. P. O. Box 1631.

Great Bargains

REDUCED PRICES! MAX BELL, Merchant Tailor, 74 West Fourth Street.

Comprising a variety of French and English Goods, consisting of Vestings, Hats and Trunks, to be made up in the latest style, under the care of an experienced and one of the best Tailors in the city, a strained and one of the best Tailors in the city, a strained and one of the best Tailors in the city, a strained and one of the best Tailors in the city.

YOUTH'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, in all styles and quality, to be sold at such prices as to beat any house in the city.

TO THE CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI, TO THE CITIZENS OF CINCINNATI.

YOU ARE PROBABLY WELL AWARE YOU ARE PROBABLY WELL AWARE THAT JEWELRY IS THE MOST VALUABLE OF ALL INVESTMENTS.

THAN TWICE ITS VALUE, AND ON THAT ACCOUNT, I BEG TO CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO A FINE ASSORTMENT OF THE JEWELRY BUSINESS.

JEWELRY BUSINESS. Buyers judge of Jewelry entirely by the price, and to convince you of this, I will merely ask you one question: If you price a certain set of Jewelry, and are told \$3 or \$5, you immediately remark, I want something better.

NOW, SIR, LET ME INFORM YOU THAT NOW, SIR, LET ME INFORM YOU THAT NO SET OF JEWELRY CAN BE MADE FROM NO SET OF JEWELRY CAN BE MADE FROM

SOLID GOLD, SOLID GOLD, AND SOLD LESS THAN AND SOLD LESS THAN

THIRTY OR SIXTY DOLLARS; THIRTY OR SIXTY DOLLARS; And any set of goods you buy at

TWO, FIFTEEN OR TWENTY DOLLARS TWO, FIFTEEN OR TWENTY DOLLARS IS NOT SOLID GOLD. IS NOT SOLID GOLD.

The question then arises, what is it? My wife has just asked me for a watch, and I only gave her \$16 for it. I answer, certainly it will wear for years, for this reason, it is made from a set of solid gold with a sheet of some lower metal at the back, to make it firm and durable, but no lady could be expected to dwell long enough on the earth, to wear out the sheet of gold, and so she would be left with a piece of jewelry that would be of no value.

Dealers are obliged to charge you enormous prices for goods in order to satisfy you of their quality. SHAME! At this age of the world,

I have opened a large Wholesale and Retail Jewelry Establishment, No. 154 MAIN STREET.

Where I am prepared to show you the largest and most varied assortment of Goods in this city, and to be found in Cincinnati, and I propose to sell

Beautiful Gold Bracelets, per pair..... \$4 00 to \$6 00 sets of Coral with Bracelet..... 5 00 to 8 00 match..... 5 00 to 7 00 sets of Turquoise with do..... 4 00 to 7 00 Real Larn..... 3 00 to 5 00

Finger Rings from..... 50 to 1 50 Pearls from..... 50 to 1 50 Studs, set..... 50 to 1 00 Lockets..... 50 to 4 00 Watches, Chains, Keys, Charms, and in fact every article usually kept in a JEWELRY Establishment, at the same rate.

All Goods particularly described and warranted to be exactly as represented. Please do me the favor to call and satisfy yourselves, that the above statement is strictly true.

AUCTION EVERY EVENING, No 154 Main Street, One door above Fourth. J. R. GARDINER.

DR. AYER'S LUNG AND THROAT INSTITUTE, No. 30 WEST FOURTH STREET.

The following letter is from one of our well known merchants. Whatever the Institute must be of sterling value. It is worth reading:

CINCINNATI, February 13, 1859. About a month since, Dr. Ayer's Lung and Throat Institute, No. 30 West Fourth Street, for treatment for Tracheitis and Chronic Inflammation of the Throat. The Institute and its treatment were so much enlarged that there seemed to be but one course to pursue, and I have since then been cured. I had been told by other physicians, who had also cured me, that they could not cure me. Dr. Ayer made a careful examination and pronounced chronic tracheitis, and prescribed Medicated Inhalation and topical applications, with general treatment, and the result was a permanent cure. The inflammation has been allayed, and the tonsils and palate reduced to their normal size and position. I have never since been or am likely to be troubled with the throat, and I feel that I am now perfectly well.

I cordially commend Dr. Ayer's skillful and competent physician in his specialty, and worthy of all confidence. His mode of treatment is rational, pleasant, and certain in its success, and I have every reason to believe the Doctor is equally successful in all other cases while I have been under treatment at the Institute.

JOHN H. DUFFY, 38 Fourth Street, between Vine and Walnut.

MANTILLAS Silk Mantillas, French Lace Mantillas, Pusher Lace Mantillas, Chantilly Lace Mantillas, Lace and Silk Mantillas, Black Barege Mantillas,

White Barege Mantillas, Bombazine Mantillas, Crape Mantillas, Mourning Silk Mantillas, Marseilles Mantillas, In all Grades and Prices.

GEO. LEWIS, 112 WEST FOURTH STREET, Directly opposite the Post Office.

Notice—The person who turned a Horse into a garden, and destroyed the property of his owner can have him, by proving property, by sending this advertisement, and paying for a spring.

ROBERT GRAY, 17 Broadway.