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EATON DEMOCRAT

BY W. C. GOULD.

"Fearless and Free."

\$1.50 per Annum in Advance.

New Series.

EATON, PREBLE COUNTY, O. JAN. 4, 1855.

Vol. 11, No. 29.

Notes of Advertising.

One square, (or less) 3 insertions, \$1.00 Each additional insertion, .25

Job Work Executed at this Office with neatness and dispatch, at the lowest possible rates.

Where do Men go who Die at Chicago?

Some years ago, when Chicago was in its infancy, a stranger took up his quarters at the principal hotel, and inscribed his name on the register as "Mr. J., of St. Louis."

Arrangements were accordingly made for the funeral, but before the last rites were performed, the subject came to life again, having been the victim of cataplexy, instead of the "King of Terror."

"I thought I had come to the river of death, when I met an angel, who handed me a jewel, to serve as a key to the other side."

"I lived at St. Louis, in the State of Missouri." "Very well, sir, and now tell me where you died."

"I died at Chicago, in Illinois." "Chicago?" said he, striking his head, "there is no such place, sir!"

"I beg your pardon, St. Peter, but you have a map of the United States here?" "Yes, sir."

"Allow me to look at it!" "Certainly." "What that he handed down a splendid atlas, and I pointed out to him Chicago, on the map."

"All right, sir," said he, after a moment's pause, "it is there, sure enough, so walk in, sir; but I'll be blest if you ain't the first person that ever came here from that place."

American Artists' Union.

The American Artists' Union, would respectfully announce to the citizens of the United States and the Canada, that for the purpose of cultivating a taste for the fine arts throughout the country, and with a view of enabling every family to become possessed of a gallery of Engravings.

By the First Artists of the Age. They have determined, in order to create an extensive sale for their engravings, and thus not only to employ a large number of artists and others, but to inspire among our countrymen a taste for works of art, to present to the purchasers of their engravings when 25,000 of which are sold.

Each purchaser of a One Dollar Engraving, therefore, receives not only an Engraving richly worth the money, but also a ticket which entitles him to one of the gifts when they are distributed.

AGENTS, The Committee believing that the success of the Great National Undertaking will be materially promoted by the energy and enterprise of intelligent and persevering Agents, have resolved to treat with such on the most liberal terms.

- LIST OF GIFTS. 100 Marble busts of Washington \$100 \$10,000 100 " " Clay 100 10,000 100 " " Webster 100 10,000 100 " " Calhoun 100 10,000

O. ALDRICH, DEALER IN CHINA, GLASS-WARE, ETC., 181 Main Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

White Ironstone Ware—Dining, Tea and Toilet Ware; Painted Ware; Common White and Edge Ware; Grind-stones; Sitar Lamps; Plated Spoons, Forks and Butter Knives; German and Italian Castors; Plated and Silver Table and Tea Spoons; Glassware, every variety; Water and Tea Trays; Foreign and Domestic Cutlery; Britannia Ware. Sept. 25 [Lebanon "Clizen" copy.]

A First Rate Hit. If you "sters when captains" don't like the following, they need not "pitch into" us, as one of their own tried to do us.

A very old and somewhat pettish gentleman was coming up the river a few weeks ago, and got particularly out of humor with the captain of the stern wheel craft, and in his wrath damned the captains of such boats generally.

"And is that the case?" asked the boy, as the boat finally got opposite the hole. "Yes my son, that is the case."

"And papa, did bad robbers used to live there, and kill people?" "Yes, my boy—they stole everything and killed everybody they could. They were great scoundrels."

Secretary of the Treasury's Report.

The report opens with a statement of the receipts and expenditures of the past year, which have already appeared in the President's message.

The estimated receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are put down at, including the balance in the treasury on July 1, 1854, \$66,266,404.62, and the estimated expenditures at \$51,000,277.12.

The amount of the public debt outstanding on the 1st of July, 1854, was \$71,340,628.78. On the 1st of July, 1855, it was \$47,180,307.08—thus showing a reduction in the public debt of \$24,160,321.70.

The receipts for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1855, are estimated at \$62,000,000, and the expenditures at \$50,800,000. The balance in the treasury on the 1st of July, 1855, is estimated at \$21,200,000.

The Secretary says that the large importations during the last three quarters of the past year were kept up by heavy exports of provisions, carried by the steamers in England and France; but he anticipates a falling off in the exports in consequence of the reciprocity treaty and short crops.

Under the past year the tonnage of the country shows an increase of 295,892 tons. The imports of the year show an excess of \$28,321,317 over exports; but this excess the Secretary thinks is apparent, not real, as the profits on our exports, and the freights earned by our ships in foreign trade, ought more than to cover this excess.

The satisfactory condition of the revenue, in connection with our rapidly increasing commerce, are used as arguments for a further reduction in the tariff. The Secretary objects to the existing duties, or different rates of duties under the present tariff, as collections are attended with great difficulties.

Under the act of 1853, over fifteen millions of silver have been coined and circulated at Philadelphia, New York, Boston, Baltimore, Washington, Detroit, Chicago, Richmond, Norfolk, Charleston, Savannah, New Orleans, St. Louis, Cincinnati, Pittsburg, and San Francisco and furnished to citizens at various other points.

The Secretary calls for such additional legislation as may be deemed necessary to guard against frauds by collectors of the customs.

Secretary of War's Report.

The annual report of Col. Jefferson Davis, Secretary of War, is an interesting business-like document, and makes many important recommendations, in order to give increased efficiency to the branch of the public service over which he presides.

The actual strength of the army is only ten thousand seven hundred and forty-two. The whole authorized strength is fourteen thousand two hundred and sixteen. The deficiency is fast decreasing by more rapid enlistments.

The removal from Florida of the remnant of the Seminoles has received the attention of the department, but its efforts have not been very successful. Better fortune is expected next year, through the instrumentalities of the new plan of operations.

The service performed by the several lines of ocean mail steamships is treated at large. The Postmaster General is of opinion that the compensation now received is too large, and that the present system is calculated to drive off private competition.

Arrangements have been made with the Australian line of monthly packets to convey mails regularly between New York and Australia. The rates on all out-going matter have been fixed at five cents a letter, two cents each for newspapers, and cent an ounce for pamphlets and magazines.

The Secretary of the Navy recommends an additional but gradual increase of the Navy; its re-organization, and the enactment of regulations for the discipline and improvement of seamen.

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Souls vs. Bonaparte.

A friend of Mr. Soule, the American Minister to Spain, lately gave publicly to a portion of a letter to Mr. Mason, in Paris, written by Soule, on his being refused a passage through France, which in its tone and spirit, shows how much personal feeling was involved in the matter there. We quote the following extracts:

"This case will not admit of any equivocation. Of an outrage which will attack my public character, M. Bonaparte endeavours to make this inquiry and frankly a personal affair, my antecedents, he has told you, 'become a matter of public concern, the situation of the imperial government.' Well, I will impose my antecedents to those of my insulter."

"As you know I exiled myself voluntarily in 1825, to escape persecution brought upon me by the ardent struggle in which I had engaged against the deplorable policy inaugurated by the accession of Charles X to the throne of France, and which, in 1830, led to the breaking by the people of the crown of the throne."

"While I was studying liberally in the country of my adoption, while I was devoting myself to serious pursuits—thanks to which I have been able to become what I am—M. Louis Bonaparte, twice a rebel and once a murderer, appeared as a criminal before the grand tribunal of the nation over which he at present reigns as an ignominious punishment."

"I, while senator, elected by the free and unobscured suffrages of the State of Louisiana unshook the steps of the Capitol, M. Louis Bonaparte was bathing in the blood of a people massacred by the sharks whom he has so justly entombed to make them the monsters of his appetites and covetousness."

"Hon. R. W. Thompson is urged for U. S. Senator from Indiana by the Terre Haute Express."

Branded like Cain. A Letter in the Richmond Dispatch, from Lexington, Virginia, speaking of the acquittal of Dr. Thompson, charged with killing Miss PHARR, says:

"A meeting has been held in Covington, which passed resolutions forbidding him to return to that place, and a messenger was dispatched to inform him of it. He is now staying at his father's within two miles of Fincastle, and notwithstanding his very numerous connections in that neighborhood, the citizens have likewise held an indignation meeting prohibiting him from entering town. He has been hung in effigy, together with the jury, in Fincastle and Buchanan, and was burnt in this place with loud acclamations, and encouraged by the presence and approval of the most respectable citizens."

"Uncle Sam was born a nation seventy-seven years ago. Since then he has whipped his mother and one of his brothers; thrashed the Barbary coasts; threatened France and made her pay up; and cleared decks for battle with Austria. He has set for an example of liberty on popular power that has thoroughly frightened the despots of the earth, and perilled the ancient thrones. He has grasped a continent, and is fast covering it with a free, well educated and thriving people. He has built more ships than other nation in the same time, and his flag is now seen on every sea and ocean, and every river and harbor. He has built more steamboats, more railroads, more telegraphs, more schools houses, more churches, more cities, in that seventy-seven years than any other nation in five hundred years. And he has printed more newspapers, made more speeches, and done more bragging than any other nation in a thousand years."