



EATON, O., APRIL 23, 1857.

WANTED.

At this office, a good, sober and steady Journeyman Printer. One of this description, who can do Press-work, can have constant employment by applying soon.

Late Elections.

Returns from different parts of Ohio bring good tidings for the Democracy. Many places where the Fremonters carried the day last fall are revolutionized, and there are large Democratic gains in the other Districts. There is a gain of nearly 3,000 in Cincinnati—part of our ticket having been elected, whereas the united force against us last fall was over 2,500. Dayton, Fremont, Tiffin, Steubenville, Cleveland, and other towns and cities, are in the Democratic column. In Connecticut we have two Democratic members of Congress. Before we had none. Roll on the ball.

Look at Home!

One of the objections made to the decision of the Supreme Court in the Dred Scott case, is that it declares negroes not to be citizens. There is nothing either novel or monstrous in this, our own State Constitution, under which our own Black Republicans "live and breathe and have their being," virtually declares the same doctrine. Negroes are not citizens in the State of Pennsylvania—none but free white men are, and yet our virtuous Republicans pass over this fact, and indignantly assail Judge Taney, a man whose character stands above reproach, and whose ermine has never been soiled by a single corrupt act, for expressing an opinion in 1857, which the Constitutional Convention of Ohio declared as early as 1838. The generation of vipers! look at home.—"Pluck the beam from your own eyes," before you put on spectacles to discover "the mote of others," and they hurl their thunder bolts against the Court for pronouncing the Missouri Compromise unconstitutional, when the old Federal fathers opposed its enactment on the same ground in 1820, and burnt in effigy David Fullerton and others who helped to pass it. To what monstrous wrongs and gross absurdities will not blind fanaticism lead.

Consistency.

The Black Republicans are inveighing loudly against the decision of the United States Supreme Court, that negroes are not citizens of the United States, and are expressing great sympathy and regard for the colored race. Their practices, however, do not correspond with their professions. The very Legislature of New York which has submitted the question of negro suffrage to the people, (in hope of political gain) has refused to let colored clergymen of Albany open its sessions with prayer, in common with the other clergymen of that city. It has not opened the colleges, and academies, and common schools to the negroes, nor given them equally in churches, in concert rooms, in railroad cars, and still less in the interior course of social life. Nor is this all. The notorious Topeka constitution of Kansas, for rejecting which the democratic party in Congress came in for a large share of black republican abuse, while expressly conferring the right of suffrage on every civilized male Indian who has adopted the habit of the white man, expressly refuses that right to negroes or mulattoes. Consistent Black Republicans!

Read the advertisement of VAN AUSSALD, DIXON & Co., in another part of our paper, and if you want a rich and handsome Carpet, beautiful Wall Paper, fine Window Blinds, or anything to furnish your house in grand style, you can obtain it there, as cheap as at any other house in the West. See adv.

We invite the attention of our Farmers and business men to the Card of Messrs. DENNY, GOUGH and MINOR, Forwarding and Commission Merchants, and would say to all who have any business in their line to give them a call. They are reliable and responsible men, and will attend to all favors with promptness.

It is calculated the profits realized yearly from the African slave trade amount to about eleven millions of dollars, while the capital invested does not perhaps exceed four millions; that there is a fleet of forty vessels manned by a total force of nearly a thousand men, and that by means of the fleet some thirty thousand slaves are reported yearly from the coast of Africa. It is said that New York and Boston furnishes the capital engaged in this nefarious traffic.

"Last Scene of All."

"De Mortuis Nil Nisi bonum." The Ohio Statesman of Saturday evening says: We have no tears to shed over the departed Legislature. It has fulfilled its mission, and gone down the stream of time to be a by-word and a reproach—to be regarded as an assembly the most remarkably prolific in unredeemed promises that ever convened and separated. Elected upon a vague and ill defined idea that was mistaken for principles, when they came together the members found themselves a heterogeneous mass without aim or object except to do something. Unskilled in Parliamentary rule, and confident that all power was concentrated in themselves, or ought to be, they derided the guiding light of the Constitution—a thing they thought they could make or unmake at any time.

The adjournment took place this morning about the hour determined on.—The usual farcical ceremonies of the occasion were observed. The customary complimentary resolutions were passed, but not before the eccentric member from Hamilton emptied the remaining drops in his phial (of wrath) upon the clerks and other officers of the House, whose incompetency he visited with a touch of sarcastic honesty, which found no echo within the House.

Much horrid and useless legislation was accomplished in the last hours. A consciousness of their dissolution, to be no more revived, seemed to pervade the Assembly. That which in cooler moments they would have shrunk from perpetrating, they consummated in excitement, hurry and confusion. It was no time to pause for inquiry and investigation. The Black Republican majority felt that they had literally done nothing—or at least had left undone much that they should have done. If they were elected to legislate about matters belonging to the general government, and things over which they had and could have no control, they certainly accomplished their mission. Some few proper acts were passed, some amendments that the exigencies called for were made, but the whole legislation of both sessions, of more than two hundred days, so far as regards utility or necessity, could have been compressed in less than an hour.

It will be our duty to examine the acts of this Legislature with some particularity—but that duty we mean to perform. While we may at parting say there was really considerable material (real talent) in the Legislature, there was outside of the Democratic ranks little that was practical, and much that was of a very inferior though vain and conceited character. The minority sustained themselves well, and deserve the approbation of their friends at home. We sound the dirge of this Legislature; and with all our heart, for the good of our people, for the welfare of the State, we earnestly hope "we may not look upon its like again."

The Chinese War.

The war which has broken out between the English and Chinese may be one of long duration and important in its results upon the commerce and civilization of the world. The Chinese are self-confident and not likely to appreciate promptly their inability to meet the military power of England. The contest may therefore fail of speedy adjustment, and the British government may not obtain what they will deem honorable terms of peace until they shall have sent a formidable army into the Celestial Empire and thoroughly alarmed the Emperor for the safety of his crown.—It is said that the Emperor has prohibited all trade with the English, and all Chinese servants have been withdrawn from the service of foreigners. Altho' British soldiers will readily prevail over the superior numbers of their Chinese antagonists, it would require a considerable force to penetrate with safety into the interior of the country and reach the capital of the Empire.

Should England content herself with taking possession of the Chinese seaports, it might not speedily compel a peace, and in the mean time her important commerce with the country would be ruined. The affair may very likely prove a protracted and damaging one, both to England and all other nations having commercial intercourse with China. The result will probably tend to break down the walls of that secluded Empire, and open it to more familiar relations with the rest of mankind, as England is not likely to make peace on any other terms.

One of the interesting features of the United States coinage operations of late years is that of the smaller silver coins, which by the recent action of Congress will hereafter form the principal part of our silver currency, in lieu of the old Spanish coins. Of the new coins, over twenty-five millions in value have been coined during the four years, 1853—1856; and the product of domestic silver is now over \$300,000 annually. The new coins having a legal value five to ten per cent, below their value as metal, will not be absorbed or lessened hereafter for export or for manufacturing purposes.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer asks: What has caused this great commotion—the country through? As one looks through the newspapers or cars arriving at, and departing from the railroad depots, one cannot but wonder at the stampede which is now taking place throughout the whole country towards the Territories and New States. A large number of our citizens leave daily.—Many are speculators, but a large proportion are farmers and mechanics. All are bound to find elbow-room in the wide prairies of the West. Compared with any portion of Europe our country is not crowded: the general prosperity is however unequalled by that of any other people in the world, labor everywhere pays a profit, and accumulations though they may be small are something if invested in the cheap lands of the West. Land as the world goes, is the most substantial thing men can own, and while millions want acres, there are millions of acres wanting only hands to open their long stored treasures to the world. The health of the western people has been remarkably good for the last few years, and this encouraging item stimulates the emigration. The restless American spirit—the anxiety at all hazards to get rich in the shortest possible time had once its free course towards California, but that experiment although it still attracts some, has no seductions for the farmers and mechanics of the Northern States.

The moving masses now bound for the West will make other California's to send back a wealth of corn, wheat and cattle to the East, and New States will be populated to be represented in the National Legislature and to hold the country in equilibrium of sentiment and political power. The prospect is bright and it may be looked upon by every well wisher of his countrymen, as a healthy and happy sign of the great and glorious progress, which a free and intelligent nation is making towards the reduction of a continent of wilderness to one of civilization and general happiness.

LAND SALE IN KANSAS.—Three great land sales now advertised by the United States Government. The first will occur at Iowa Point, in Doniphan County, Kansas, beginning on the 5th of May; this sale is for the benefit of the Iowa tribe. Another will occur at Paola in Lykins County, Kansas, commencing on the 25th of May, for the confederated bands of Kaskaskias, Peorias, Piankashaw and Weas. The third will commence at Osawkee, in Kansas, on the 23d of June, for the Delaware tribe.—For the benefit of Iowa tribe ninety-five thousand acres will be sold; for the confederated bands two hundred and fourteen thousand acres, and for the Delaware tribe three hundred and forty-five thousand acres, making in all six hundred and fifty-four thousand acres.

The New York Herald calls upon the friends of John Charles Fremont to form clubs and begin the movement for 1860 at once, or he will be cheated out of the nomination. The background Herald is a good source for Fremont's second nomination to come from. But one Fremont is pretty well used up, and we suggest that the other one be bro't out for 1850. The Republican party will certainly need a fresh nag; no broken-winded political hack will do. Besides, the Herald's prophecies and teachings have lost the prestige of success. It tried to make a President out of "Live Oak" George Law, but he turned out a miserable stork—a "Live Hoax" indeed. John Charles did but little better under the Herald's training.—Bennett's sagacity failed some time since, and with his vanishing wit the garrulity of second childhood overflows the columns of "ma paper."

It appears from the foreign correspondence of the N. Y. Tribune, that Charles Sumner, after having left the shores of America, has recovered his health and spirits. The brain of this illustrious man has recovered its "preponderance," and is in good working order—and is "set up," somewhat by the prospective enjoyment of "renewing his early impressions of European scenes! What nonsense. There are not three sane men in America, who understand the subject, that Charles Sumner has been, or is, an invalid of any thing like reasonable pretensions. The "invalid" game was played pretty fine, but lost its interest long before the death of P. S. Brooks! It is high time this humbug was exploded.

A man named John Scratcher was examined in New York, on the 16th April, on a charge of attempting to effect the release of Huntington, the forger, from the State by means of a forged pardon. Scratcher, as alleged, has been endeavoring to obtain money from various parties to carry out this object. The affair, which is involved in considerable mystery, is to be further investigated.

John A. Washington has offered again to sell the Mount Vernon estate to the Commonwealth of Virginia for \$200,000.

POST MASTERS throughout the county having the best opportunities for attending to such business should exert themselves in procuring subscribers to Democratic papers.—Numbers of Post Masters act as agents for neutral and independent papers which are generally opposition organs, and if instead of lending their aid in circulating such papers, they would exert themselves to increase the circulation of Democratic papers, they would be serving their party and their country to a much better advantage. It is important to circulate Democratic papers among the people. Let Post Masters and others bear this in mind and act accordingly.—Etc.

The above expresses our views exactly. Many country Postmasters not only act as agents for independent and neutral papers, but in many cases are very efficient in getting up clubs for New York and Philadelphia papers that, in opposing the Democratic party, do not take the trouble to mask themselves behind the neutrality. We value as highly as we can the diffusion of knowledge—we would not, if we could, dobar any man from the privilege of taking and reading any paper he pleases—but while we thus express our views, we also claim that it is the duty of Democratic officers, appointees of a Democratic Administration, to lend their influence first in obtaining a circulation for their own party papers, and especially those of their own neighborhood. All office-holders expect their party papers to support and sustain them, whenever they are justly, or unjustly assailed, it is their country Editor to whom they resort for redress—in short, whenever any hard knocks are to be given or taken in their defense, the Democratic organ is thrust forward to receive them. Upon what theory of mutual reciprocity, then, country Post Masters can quietly fold their arms, and never make any effort to increase the circulation of their own county paper, we cannot understand. To bring their matter home—we are satisfied that our circulation could be increased one half in three months, if the Post Masters in the county would display half the industry in our behalf that they do in behalf of the New York and Philadelphia blanket sheets. And yet, we do not charge this to any want of fidelity to the party—not it is only a want of a proper view of the subject; and now that we have mentioned it, we hope to see the evil remedied. Shall it not be?

Newspapers—A True Index.

Every word of the following paragraph is so true that we feel as if we ought to apprise such of our readers as do not already know the fact; there is no complaint made on our part, but it should be generally known that the fullness or meagreness of the advertising columns of a paper, is indicative of the amount of business done in its vicinity. The following from an exchange tells a wholesome truth, when it says:—"That a newspaper is the best indicator of the business, wealth and enterprise of the citizens where it is published. Persons at a distance judge more of its character from this source than any other. If a paper bears upon its face marks of the liberality of its home patrons; if its columns are well filled with business advertisements, and the general appearance of the sheet gives assurance that it is well supported, then those into whose hands it may fall, conclude at once, that the place is a go-ahead one and that it presents an opening for a man of business like stamp. But, on the contrary, if a paper is lily sustained, its columns presenting a "meagre and beggarly account" of advertisements, and its general appearance shows that its owners have to live on faith, and "sustain it" along, they at once conclude to give that place a wide berth. This is a "true bill" in nine cases out of ten; the papers show the character of the place, and, in a great majority of instances, determine a man's views as to its business capacities and go-a-headitiveness."

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—The sudden changes of temperature in this climate have a terrible effect upon the skin, the muscles, and the glands.—Hence the prevalence of salt rheum, erysipelas, blotches, boils, rheumatism, quinsy, sore throat, and the many other complaints so frequently generated and always aggravated by this cause. Fortunately, in Holloway's Ointment we have the means of promptly removing this class of diseases, and of so thoroughly invigorating all the exterior organs and integuments as to prevent their recurrence. The Pills operating in harmony with the ointment, regulate the secretions, and discharge from the fluids of the body any acrid matter calculated to produce external inflammation or internal disease.

The Indian Massacre reported to have recently occurred on the Des Moines river, in Iowa, is said to be without foundation, and to have been concocted and sent forth to prevent persons from attending the land sales in Iowa, commencing on the fourth day of May next, at the Osage, Fort Dodge, and the Sioux city offices.

The Rev. Mr. Kalleoh's people in Boston have voted unanimously that he is good enough for them. We have no doubt he is.

The Prospect in Iowa.

The late rally of the Democracy in Iowa has been attended in several districts of that State with the most complete success. We have been kindly furnished with the following dispatch for publication:

Des Moines, Iowa, April 15. "The Democratic majority for Judge Wilson in the Second Judicial District is one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four. He carried every county but one. J. B. DORR, Editor Herald and Express.

P. F. WILSON, Esq., Washington City."

This district gave a majority of one for Fremont over Buchanan, and gave Fillmore five hundred and eight votes. Here is a clear Democratic gain since the Presidential election of nearly two thousand votes. We wait patiently for such explanations as the Black-Republican press may have to offer in reference to this emphatic response to the President's inaugural and the late decision in the Dred Scott case.—Washington Union.

One of our Iowa Democratic exchanges says of the result: "The returns come in slowly, and we are without any accurate information except from a few localities. It is evident, however, that there is a large Democratic gain throughout the State, and it is by no means improbable that a majority of the Democratic candidates on the State ticket are elected. We think there can be no doubt of Fisher's election as Superintendent of Public Instruction, pending in making this conclusion, that the western and northern portions of the State have increased their Democratic majorities in proportion to the eastern and southern portions."

BRISTOL'S Sarsaparilla.—That which is original and genuine triumphs over time; that which is imitative and spurious is ephemeral. The reputation of Bristol's Sarsaparilla brightens and extends year after year; but where are the mushroom Sarsaparilla, that the success of the true remedy engendered? Defunct or dying out. In the mean time, new and astonishing cures of virulent eruptive and ulcerous complaints, are giving a fresh impulse to the celebrity of this standard medicine, which in the hands of the present proprietors, D. T. Lanman & Co., of New York, (whose duplicated signature appears on the outer envelope) it is said, from the care bestowed in its manufacture, to deserve an increased share of public confidence. The same responsible drug firm are advertising a new preparation for worms, entitled Kemp's Pastilles, which are so palatable that children like them, and so thorough the operation, that no mercury is required before or after taking them.

ANOTHER FALLEN ANGEL.—The Waterbury, (Conn.) Journal records the "fall" of another of the famous three thousand priests who protested "in the name of Almighty God" against the Nebraska Bill. One by one, in rapid succession, these wolves in sheep's clothing are being stripped of their disguise and exposed in their true characters.—The paper above-named says:—

We learn that Rev. Mr. Smith, of Hadam, in this State, a regular Fremont blower, whose wife has been only about three weeks under the sod, has "turned up" in connection with another man's wife. The affair has created considerable excitement in the neighborhood, the reverend gentleman "acknowledging the corn," and sloping to parts unknown.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Daily News writes: It is rumored about the city to-day that the Hon. Edmund Burke will bring suit against the Hon. John Appleton for a contract with him to make him an Assistant Editor of the Union.

The French Council of the State has a proposition before it directed against persons who assume titles to which they have no right. The counts, viscounts and barons, who, like the "painted jay," deck themselves in borrowed plumes, are numerous beyond calculation. It is proposed to make it penal for any one to assume a title the genuine of which he cannot prove. Such assumption was penal till 1832. At that period the law abrogated.

Samuel W. Brady died in Winchester, Va. last week. He was one of the three survivors of the Dade massacre in the Florida war, and was a soldier in the whole of the Scott campaign in Mexico. At Chetumale he was foremost among those who scaled the walls, and so severely wounded as to be at first reported in the list of the killed.

Death seems to attach itself in some form—near or remote—to the White House. General Jackson entered it a new widower. Harrison and Taylor themselves died. Tyler was a recent widower. Polk left the house to die.—Fillmore to bury his wife and daughter. Pierce had his only son torn from him. And now Buchanan mourns a beloved nephew.

A Western editor announces the arrival of a twelfth "responsibility" at his house and makes the following appeal therefor. "More subscribers wanted at this office."

(1) Bull gave a concert in New York on Monday night in aid of the fund of the Masonic Board of Relief.

Rules for the Detection of Counterfeit Money.

Mr. John S. Dye has presented a plan, in his Wall Street Broker, for the detection of counterfeit and altered bank bills. Seven rules are given, which are printed in English, French and German. They are as follows:

- 1 Examine the forms and features of all human figures on the note. If the forms are graceful and features distinct; examine the drapery, if the folds lay natural; and the hair of the head should be examined, and see that the strands can be seen.
- 2 Examine well the lettering, the title of the bank, or the round hand writing on the face of the note. On all genuine notes this work is done with great skill and perfectness, and there has never been a counterfeit but what was defective in the lettering.
- 3 The imprint or engravers' names. By observing the great perfection of the different company names, in the evenness and shape of the fine letters, counterfeiters never get the imprint perfect. This rule alone, if strictly observed, will detect every counterfeit bill in existence.
- 4 The shading in the background of the vignette, or over or around the letters forming the name of the bank, on a good bill is even and perfect; on a counterfeit irregular and imperfect.
- 5 Examine well the figures on the other parts of the note containing the denomination also letters. Examine well die-work around the figures which stand for the denomination to see if it is of the same character as that which forms the ornamental work surrounding it.
- 6 Never take a bill that is deficient in any of the above points, and if your impression is bad when you first see it, you had better be careful how you become convinced to change your mind—whether your opinion is altered as you become confused in looking into the texture of the workmanship of the bill.
- 7 Examine the name of the State, name of the bank, and name of the town where the bank is located. If it has been altered from a broken bank the defect can be plainly seen as the alteration will show that it has been stamped on.

Chinese Feeling in Relation to the British. The following choice extracts from a recent proclamation of Yeh will show to some extent the feeling entertained by the Chinese in relation to the British:—

Now, these English barbarians—these kindred of dogs and boars, unmanly, devoid of all knowledge of propriety in human intercourse—wolves and jackals in their greed—lustful, inhuman, bestial—wandering hither and thither, roekless and regardless of all rights human and divine—like dogs of carrion crows, to the carcass, come from their hell-nests—treat our Celestial dynasty with contempt, and in a moment, when our troops are prepared for them, take possession of our fortresses, burn houses and shops of the industrious, and carry to the top of their bent their infernal wickedness. These English must be exterminated, so that their fate be a warning to other nations from the west. As for traitorous natives in the service of these English impy, they must be sought out, and, on apprehension, suffer condign punishment. The graves of the ancestors of the greater villains must be broken up—the families of the lesser scum destroyed, both small and great. Twenty days are allowed to the servants of foreigners to return to their homes.

Jim Lane in Kansas.

The Kansas Herald, published at Leavenworth, says: "It is said Lane came up the No. river last week on the St. Mary. He came on deck disguised, and got off below here. We heard of him at Lawrence since, where he made a speech. It is said he was not received with any enthusiasm. It is reported that he said in his speech, if it was deemed necessary by his friends in order that peace should be preserved, he would leave the Territory. He has got so low in the estimation of the Free State men, that there is scarcely any to do him reverence. His exploits last summer are enough to damn him with all right minded honest men. The way Lane is reported to have been received in the Territory argues well for the good sense of the people, and that a sense of justice is taking hold of the minds of the people."

The same paper says: "Col. Jim Lane we learn has stuck out his shingle at Lawrence to practice law. He says his voice is for peace and no longer for war. We presume he sees no further chance to feather his nest by gulling northern people with the tales and rumors of war. Having made enough he is disposed to retire upon his ample means, and live easy. We suppose he can now venture to practice law, as he will not be required to swear to support the Fugitive Law."

Within a few years fifteen daily papers have died in Boston, and the proprietors of three of those still in existence have failed. This does not speak well for the "Athens of the New World." There are but four daily papers in Boston owned by their original proprietors. There are still ten daily papers in that city, which must be at least five too many. There are but thirteen in New York.

The Lancaster State Sentinel, in alluding to the late gubernatorial election in Michigan, says: "There have been so many contradictory reports, and such meager figures from various parts of the State, that we have concluded to wait till the official canvass of the counties are received before attempting to give the result. The vote is entirely satisfactory to Democrats, and when footed up will out more than one half of the fusion majority of last fall."

What a poor world this would be without women and newspapers! How would news get about? It scares us just to think of it.

A Wisconsin City.

As a specimen of the rapid growth of the great West, and particularly some of its juvenile cities, we give the following facts, taken from the Wisconsin Patriot, adding however, that Madison now contains a population between 10,000 and 12,000, rising up to such plethoric dimensions, from about 1200 in 1850:

Madison, the Capitol of Wisconsin, is one of the great cities of the West, with unrivaled beauty of location and scenery to gratify men of taste and leisure. Its unsurpassed Railroad and other business facilities, offer strong inducements to capitalists, manufacturers, merchants and mechanics.

The City is now erecting a spacious City Hall, four first-class School Houses, and other public buildings. The State Legislature at its last session, made large appropriations for the enlargement of the State House, the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum, and to complete the State University Buildings on the magnificent plan heretofore adopted.

Congress has made an appropriation for the erection of a United States Court House and Post Office; and made the latter a distributing office.

Railroads. Four separate Railroads will be completed this place the coming year and will erect expensive buildings for their convenience and business. All improvements. In addition to all these, there are now being erected Churches, Stores, Private Residences, &c., most of which are built of the beautiful cream-colored stone from the Madison quarries.

These improvements will give employment to hundreds of mechanics and laborers, at a point where they will find a healthy location for a home, educational and other advantages unsurpassed. Not a competing city to limit its growth for forty miles in any direction, and in the centre of the most fertile county in the Union, which is being rapidly developed.

Misapprehension of the Militia Law.

To the Editor of the Ohio Statesman:—Sir—From the first section of an Abstract of the new Militia Law, now being published in the country papers by several Auditors, for the instruction of township and ward Assessors, as to their duties in enrolling the names of "all able-bodied white male citizens," a general impression is prevailing, and I see it so stated in several publications, that the persons above last specified to be mustered in the manner of the old field-training. This is erroneous, as a perusal of the sixth section of the entire act will show, which is as follows:—

"That the militia thus enrolled shall be subjected to perform no active military duty above and except in case of war, invasion, or to prevent insurrection, riot or insurrection." The false impression which I desire thus to correct was a very natural inference from the first section, taken by itself, and which section is very nearly a transcript of Article IX, Section 1, of the present Constitution of Ohio, while the law (see Section 7) provides only for the active disciplining of volunteer companies.

Respectfully, S. D. HARRIS, Adj't Gen. COLUMBUS, April 18, 1857.

The general opposition have at length found something against Mr. Buchanan. They accuse him of "cavalery" in offering a pecuniary return for a present, and cite the following letter to show "how far our President is acquitted with the ordinary proprieties of life?"

WHEATLAND, PENN., Friday, December 12, 1856. My Dear Madam: I have received your favor of the 5th inst., with the attentions you were kind enough to send me I accept them with much pleasure, as a token of regard from one of the matrons of Indiana.

To your noble State the whole country is under great obligations for its triumphant support of the Constitution and the Union at the late Presidential election. "In compliance with your request, I transmit you a likeness of myself, and hope you will accept an additional present, the enclosed sum of \$25. I trust that, under the blessing of Providence, I may continue to deserve your good opinion. "From your friend, very respectfully, JAMES BUCHANAN.

"MRS. PHEBE WEBBER." The italics are put in by the enemy. This vulgar epistle, we think, may be safely submitted to the people without a word of comment. Let the opposition brass circulate it as extensively as possible. It first appeared in the Hopkinton, (Ky.) Mercury, a Know-Nothing print.—Boston Post.

Four Days Later From Europe.

Arrival of City of Washington. NEW YORK, April 21. The steamship City of Washington, with dates from Liverpool to the 8th inst., arrived here this afternoon. A dispatch from Madrid says that Mexico recognizes the justice of the Spanish demands. The diplomatic rupture between Austria and Sardinia is not likely to be adjusted, but neither contemplates hostilities. The Austrian commercial advices are unfavorable. In consequence of the spread of murrain in the north of Europe, England prohibits the importation of cattle-skins, &c., which, it is thought, will effect the provision trade. Murrain has also appeared among the cattle in Austria. General Ashburnham will command the military force which will be sent to China. The Nenfchatel Conference has indefinitely adjourned, as is said, on account of the impracticable demands of Prussia.