



EATON, OHIO, JAN. 29, 1857.

Lectures.

Our citizens have been highly entertained for several evenings by very interesting lectures on the history of Egypt, Arabia, the Holy Land, & Assyria, by Dr. BEMET, who has just returned from a tour through those countries. Unfortunately we have been unable to attend, but have heard the lectures generally commended as entertaining, and the Dr. spoken of as an able and fluent speaker. His lectures will continue until Friday evening, and we advise all who have an opportunity to attend, to do so.

Republican Triumph.

This is the heading with which our neighbors of the Register announce the election of the debauched and corrupted Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, into the most exalted legislative body in the world. When it is known his way was purchased there, at the expense of every known principle of honor and honesty, and that the Register claims so much "honor and decency" for the Republican party, it is a little strange that these paragons of virtue and morality, will shout over his success and herald it as "an important victory for Freedom!" Your party are welcome to all such victories, neighbor. They will do honor to the same history and same party that gloried over the victories of Jim Lane!

It is currently reported by the news gossips at Washington that no steps will be taken by the present Congress to bring Kansas into the Union as a State. The Republicans have the sagacity now to see that there is nothing to be made for them, partywise, by Kansas agitation, and are therefore disposed to let events take their course, and Kansas bide her time. It is gratifying to witness even so slight a gleam of good sense on the part of these political mountebanks and fanatics.

In a lecture in Boston, Rev. Theodore Parker said that on a review of the whole ground, he felt convinced that so far as the laws of Massachusetts and Maine were concerned, they had not effected the desired object. He was still warmly in favor of the Washingtonian mode of warfare, and might also favor a system of licensing, if a law of that character, with proper restrictions and regulations, could be adopted.

According to calculations made at the Paris observatory, from the present time to the year 1900 there will only be six total eclipses of the sun, none of which will be visible in France. They will occur as follows:—One in 1860, one in 1861, one in 1870, one in 1897, one in 1899, and one in 1900.

According to one of the ministerial papers of Madrid, of 24th December, General Santa Anna, of Mexico, has sent agents to Madrid to propose to re-establish monarchy in Mexico, with a Spanish prince as sovereign, provided the Spanish government will grant him certain assistance. The Epoca opposes any such project, unless it be freely demanded by public opinion in Mexico, and have the support of England and France.

INDIANA BANKS CLOSED.—We learn that the branches of the State Bank of Indiana at New Albany and Jeffersonville have closed, awaiting certain action of the Legislature, and decisions of the Appellate Court, which, it is understood, may effect that institution materially.

The Ohio Insurance Co., of New Albany, closed their banking house on Friday last.

OPPOSITION TO THE "THUNDERER."—The London Atlas says that the National Newspaper-league Company, whose object is the publication of a first-class daily journal, to be called the Dial, has already disposed of shares to the amount of between £20,000 and £30,000. A general feeling that the Times newspaper is a national disgrace, furnishes them with friends in every town.

The State of Pennsylvania owns fourteen thousand, three hundred and thirty three miles of canals, which cost \$16,000,000. There are also in the State two thousand, one hundred and sixty four miles of railroads, which cost \$65,000,000. Pennsylvania railroads and canals pay about as well as any in the country.

It is said that the friends of the President elect will erect a temporary building for the Inauguration Ball, and the tickets will be ten dollars.

HARLAN, Republican, who was recently decided by the U. S. Senate to have been illegally elected to that body from Iowa, has been re-elected by the Legislature of that State now in session.

As "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty" the American citizen should make himself familiar with the nature and design of his government and labor to preserve it in its original purity.—The patriots who in the late Presidential contest successfully resisted the assaults of sectionalism, must not now throw down their weapons and retire from the field. While the democratic party has won a victory of which it has reason to be proud it must by vigilance fortify its triumph, and prepare for other conquests. The enemies of constitutional liberty are active and persevering and will spare no effort to keep alive unjust prejudices. Their revolutionary action during the last session of Congress illustrates the reckless and treasonable spirit by which they are animated. Their recent attempt to prevent Mr. Whitfield, the legally chosen delegate from Kansas, to take his seat in the House of Representatives, shows that though defeated they are not dismayed. Their bitter and malignant attacks upon the President because he faithfully discharged his duty, and published to the world the natural and fearful tendencies of sectional organizations, prove that they meditate the continuance of that agitation which has already seriously disturbed the repose of the country and threatened civil war. Although the American people have spoken through their ballot box in favor of self government and religious freedom, a combination of proscriptionists and agitators led on by disappointed and desperate office seekers, is in the field and thirsting for power. To expose and combat its heresies, and to make fruitless its efforts to create dissensions is the duty and should be the pride of the democratic party.—While the election of Mr. Buchanan is a triumphant vindication by the people of the doctrine of State equality, it is incorrect to suppose that that doctrine will meet with no opposition hereafter. Whenever it is proposed to organize territorial governments on the popular sovereignty idea, a gang of anti-slavery fanatics will be found to condemn and misrepresent the principle, for the purpose of rendering it unpopular.

Every attempt of these men to prevent the application of a just and constitutional doctrine in the organization of the territories, should be hotly met and defeated, so that each effort they make shall weaken, instead of strengthening them. All that the honest, fair-minded citizen desires, is that popular sovereignty be permitted to shape the domestic institutions of the territories, without interference from any quarter. Let Mr. Buchanan see that the organic law of Kansas is respected—that the bona fide settlers of that territory enjoy unmolested the right of self-government, and what reasonable man will longer deny the correctness of the non-intervention principle embodied in the Kansas Nebraska act? Owing to the unlawful interference of Massachusetts and Missouri in the affairs of that territory, many have been induced to condemn popular sovereignty, without reflecting that the denial of its fair exercise occasioned all the difficulties there. Should Kansas ask to be admitted into the Union with a constitution excluding slavery, the predictions of the so-called republican party would be falsified, and its chances of success materially diminished.

Representatives and Electors in 1860. The Philadelphia Bulletin estimates that the representative population in 1860, throughout the Union, will be about 31,000,000, divided as follows: Free States, 20,000,000; Slave States, 11,000,000. The number of representatives being 234, the ratio of apportionment will be about 132,000, and the House will consist of 151 representatives from the Free States, and 83 from Slave States. The Bulletin distributes the members as follows: Southern States, 33; New England States, 23; Middle States, (New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) 58; Western States, (including California and Minnesota) 50.—In case of the Admission into the Union of Kansas, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, or a new State from part of Texas, these figures will be somewhat modified, as each new State will have at least one new member, and the older States will lose in a corresponding degree. If the calculations of the Bulletin are correct, the Presidential Electors for 1860 will be 206, of whom 185 will be from the Free States, and 113 from Slave States.

A Good Sentiment. The President elect was unable to attend the celebration of the battle of New Orleans by the Tammany Society of New York, but sent the following toast: "The friends of the Union North—the friends of the Union everywhere: They have fought the good fight, they have kept the national faith, and they have won for themselves an imperishable mood of glory."

The Crockett (Texas) Printer says that Gen. Sam. Houston, while on a visit to that place, a few days since, said in private conversation, that "there was nothing now left of the American party, but to join either the Democrats or the Republicans."

Kansas a Free State. Scarcely three months has yet elapsed remarks the Dayton Empire, since it was proclaimed in agonizing tones, from every hill top throughout the land, by Black Republican shriekers, that if James Buchanan was elected, Kansas would be a slave State. There is no voter in this county—no reader of the Fusion papers—the New York Tribune, or other Abolition journals but can vouch for the correctness of what we assert.

The New York Tribune of Nov. 3, declared—"The election of Fremont is all that can now save Kansas from the clutch of the slaveholder." So echoed the State Journal, and other of the lesser lights of niggerdom. The New York Times, of Nov. 4, said—"The election of Buchanan will make Kansas a slave Territory and a slave State."

Such were the expressions used by Black Republican shriekers in every section of the North. How different the song now. Then votes were wanted, and brazen falsehoods were circulated to deceive the masses. So we informed the public at the time. Now, Buchanan is elected, Black Republicanism has nothing to gain by adhering to these Kansas lies, and the people are having a verification of the truths told them by the Democracy—Kansas is to be a free State!

Those who but a few months ago declared that if Buchanan was elected Kansas would be consigned to everlasting bondage—who shed their hypocritical tears most abundantly—who prayed only for a murder to be committed that the wrong might be charged to the Democracy, now proclaim that the Territory of Kansas is to be consigned to freedom! It is hard to tell which ought to amaze the people most—the cool, persistent imposition of a false issue before the election, or the mock honest confession, now the election is over.

The following extracts from the New York Tribune and Times, show the present judgement of these journals in relation to Kansas:

From the New York Tribune, Jan. 7, 1857. There prevails a very general, and we trust, well grounded impression, that Kansas will come into the Union a free State. * * * We rejoice, therefore, in a lively hope, that Kansas will be added to the number of free States.

From the New York Times, Jan. 7, 1857. We hear from all parts of the Territory that quiet has been restored; that general confidence is felt in the intentions and efforts of Gov. Geary; and that there is scarcely any room for doubt that Kansas will be a free State.

An intelligent correspondent in the last Buckley also expresses a like opinion. He says—"As to it (Kansas) being a free or a slave State, I must say that I have not the least doubt but it will become a free State. I form this conclusion from enquiries made of the actual settlers themselves; as I had a good opportunity of doing so, at the recent land sales of Fort Leavenworth, of the "Delaware Trust Lands."

These admissions of the Black Republican shriekers are virtual acknowledgements that when they were preaching and praying for the defeat of Buchanan as the only means of preventing the extension of slavery over Kansas, and when they declared a thousand times over that his election would be equivalent to bringing about that dread result, they were preaching and praying and proclaiming a falsehood.

"Kansas is to come in as a Free State" by virtue of the popular sovereignty doctrine. She will be a free State as the Democrats have all the while said would be the case, because that is the inevitable destiny of all the Territories, when the settlers who inhabit them are left to their own untrammelled and uncontrolled action.

In Cincinnati, one day last week, Mr. George, Councilman of the Sixth-teenth Ward, had some good for distribution; he set out to find in his ward, deserving persons of the latter class. In his little tour he saw many scenes of painful deprivation. In one case a widow with her six children had to seek in bed that warmth they could not obtain from fire, being out of fuel. She bore the hardship bravely, but when Mr. George told her he had some wood for her, she burst into tears of joy. In another case he found a widow whose daughter was confined to her bed a cripple, a typhoid fever having last summer left her with a distorted spine. The supper had just been spread, it consisted of bread and molasses; a little fire smouldering in the stove, it was made of pieces from a chair; article of article of the furniture was in the course of being broken up for fuel.

A terrible state of affairs is reported in the Massachusetts State Prison. Threats are frequently thrown out by the prisoners; and the keepers have received orders, in case any prisoner attempts to approach them, and refuses to go to work, to shoot him down at once.

Senator Harlan, of Iowa, was rejected from a seat in the Senate of the United States on Monday last, because of informality in his election. As the Legislature of Iowa is Republican, we presume he will be returned to his seat in that body.

Pennsylvania Never Repudiated. The impression seems to have obtained abroad that Pennsylvania at one time repudiated her Public Debt. This is a mistake. The gibes of Rev. Sidney Smith, of England, at the time the Commonwealth was unable to pay her interest, gave rise to the popular belief that bad faith had been shown on this subject. But the facts of the case are, that the Commonwealth, from sheer inability, suspended the payment of interest, in the midst of the general pecuniary embarrassments of 1841-2, on the 1st of February or the 1st of August, 1842, and resumed payment in August, 1845, promptly funding the arrears of interest which had accrued during the suspension. Several other States were temporarily placed in the same difficulty, but were more fortunate in not numbering Rev. Sidney Smith among their creditors.

Elevate the Negroes. Among other things, that which makes Black Republican Abolitionism so hateful, is the fact that in about the same ratio they propose to elevate the negro, they at the same time labor to drag the white man down. "Up with the negro and down with the foreigner," seems to be their motto. On Friday the 9th inst., Mr. Monroe, (Fusion) gave notice in the House, that "at some future day of the session, he would introduce a bill to amend Art. V. Sec. 1, of the Constitution, by striking the word 'white' therefrom." A petition was also presented by Mr. Jewitt, (Fusion,) praying the passage of such a bill, and the "repeal of all laws making a distinction on account of color." "Our readers," says the Statesman, "will remember that we noticed the fact of such petitions being circulated for signatures last summer, and at the same time predicted the presentation of a bill of this kind. The incidents in the House yesterday not only verify our statement, but also fulfill our prediction. Let us see what further will be done."

Wool. It has been estimated that the annual production of wool in the United States falls short of the demand some seventy millions of pounds. It has also been estimated that at its present market value it will yield from 20 to 40 per cent. on the capital and labor invested in its production. Here, then, is a chance for those farmers who annually croak about the failure of the wheat and corn crops to invest their capital and labor in the production of an article which will yield a larger per cent. than any other branch of farming, and is not effected in its growth by winter storms or summer drought.

Increasing Salaries for Judges. In the proceedings of the Ohio State Senate on the 15th inst., as reported in the Statesman, we find the following: S. B. No. 17; Fixing salaries of Supreme and Common Pleas Judges. It fixes the salary of each supreme Judge at \$2,500, of each Common Pleas Judge at \$2,000. These two bills were referred to the Committee of the Whole, into which the Senate resolved itself, and proceeded to consider the former.

No amendments were offered. The Committee rose, and the bill was read a third time and passed.

The Washington correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer thus pays his respects to Lewis D. Campbell. He says: "The statement by a member from North Carolina that, to his certain knowledge, an offer had been made to bribe him into a vote for a Minnesota land or railroad bill, caused a flutter which indicated where the wounded ducks were to be found. Campbell, of Ohio, as usual, had his due amount of gas to let off. He is certainly the most fiducious man in place or out of place. I have ever seen. One cannot help feeling that the fellow is conscious of his own inferiority, notwithstanding his inflation and pomposity. He has his own likenesses taken, engraved copies struck off and having written 'Very truly yours, L. D. Campbell,' at the bottom, hangs them framed in the various hotels, rail road depots, and other public places throughout the country, at his own expense!"

This give an idea of the men—vain, shallow and superficial. Nature, in her wisdom, has drawn above the heads of certain men a line, beyond which they cannot ascend. Such a mark of natural limitation is drawn over the head of the present Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means of the American House of Representatives! It is simply human charity to suppose that he has imposed himself on his constituents, and only aspires to further notice in the House by the aid of free negro votes.

The traitors who voted in the Pennsylvania Legislature for Cameron are denounced by the Democratic papers of that State in severe terms. The Pennsylvania speaks of Cameron as follows: "Simon Cameron will go to Washington the representative of no principle; he cares not for the Democratic party, the Republican party, the Whig party, or the Know Nothing party—he cares not for the interests or honor of Pennsylvania; but he takes his seat in the Senate of the United States to JOB—to trade and barter away his vote—upon Land Bills, and upon any corrupt scheme that will bring money into his purse. This has been the governing principle of his life, the power of which has kept in his train a faithful, corrupt band of followers."

The Case of Messrs. Slough and Caldwell in the House of Representatives of Ohio. We have heretofore refrained from much editorial comment upon the recent difficulty in the Ohio House of Representatives, for the reason that we preferred awaiting the time when the testimony in the matter, as obtained by committee of investigation, should be made public.

The committee has reported, and their report and the testimony is now before the public. We, upon examination, find that Mr. Caldwell, in his manner and language, was insulting toward Mr. Slough. Reviewing the whole testimony no other conclusion can be arrived at, and we are not at all astonished that a gentleman of spirit would feel the disposition to resent it.

Mr. Slough, it appears, desired to avoid the only alternative left him, and gave Mr. Caldwell an opportunity of displacing a design to insult him prior to inflicting chastisement upon him. Mr. Caldwell, instead of such a disclaimer, by his manner and language, added to the insult already given, so that, unless disposed to submit tamely to the insult, he heaped upon him, Mr. Slough had no other alternative than to call him to account for the indignity.

The affair occasioned no stoppage in the business of the House, no extraordinary excitement, and was unknown, save to a few in the immediate neighborhood of the parties.

Not that Mr. Slough, as a gentleman of spirit, could have done less than he did, will not be said, except by that class of non-resistants who believe that no language will justify a blow. We do not believe in such doctrine. We think that there is language, and a manner, which can be used, which are equivalent to a blow, and believe were such language and manner are used, a blow is justifiable. We cannot but believe that such is the case in this instance.

The only reasonable objection to Mr. Slough's conduct in the premises, grows out of the place where it occurred. If it was proper that Mr. Slough should resent the insult given at all, there was no other time than the instant in which to do it. If it so happened that it was in a hall set apart for legislative purposes, almost every instance amid the excitement most persons would possess, that fact would be forgotten, and the person guilty of a desecration of the sanctity and a breach of the rules of the place, could only make the amende honorable to relieve him of the odium of the act. Mr. Slough took an early occasion to apologize to the House, and made a full and manly acknowledgment of his conduct.

Now, we think, in the absence of a positive rule prescribing a punishment for Mr. Slough's offense, that he has done everything that could be properly done in the premises; he has done all that is ever required of an offending member of a deliberative body, or of a court of justice, and any action, further than that which has already been taken, looks very much like an abuse of power, and the manifestation of a vindictive feeling far more exorbitant than the conduct of Mr. Slough itself.

The fact, as presented by Judge Chaney in his remarks, on Thursday last, in the House, gave evidence of the correctness of our position. He said: "That in an experience of sixteen years in deliberative bodies where recriminations, assaults, challenges, and even death itself has occurred, he in this case was called upon for the first time in history to vote on the question of the expulsion of a fellow member."

In such cases the custom is to require an apology from an offending member, and sometimes to appoint a committee of investigation to report the facts, not so much for the benefit of members as for the use of the public.

Gov. Bissell. This gentleman, recently elected by the Black Republican party Governor of Illinois, in a letter to the Chicago Journal, argues that even granting the correspondence between himself and Mr. Davis in Washington City some years ago, to have been a challenge, the act was committed outside the State of Illinois, and does not therefore operate as a disqualification of office under the constitution of the State. He concludes as follows: "The clause in the Constitution, evidently, manifestly and palpably, means only to operate, and can only operate upon persons who have contravened the penal laws within this State. The oath is intended to correspond with the prohibition immediately preceding it, and means that the person about to be sworn shall not have been connected with a duel within the State. Holding this view, conscientiously—a view affirmed by all, if not all the ablest jurists of the State, and sanctioned by the verdict of the people at the ballot box, I shall, even though I considered that I had accepted what the law of the District of Columbia might regard as a challenge, (a point which I do not discuss) unhesitatingly, and with a conscience clear of wrong before God and man, take the constitutional oath, should I live till the time appointed for my installation."

Gov. Johnson, of Tennessee. The Washington Union, of Friday, announced the arrival at the seat of government, of Johnson, of Tennessee, and says: "Yesterday morning he paid a visit to the President of the United States on official business of a peculiarly interesting nature. It seems that at the last session of the Legislature of Tennessee, an act was passed authorizing the Governor of that State to purchase five hundred acres of the Hermitage, including the mansion of Gen. Jackson, and the tomb where now repose the remains of the illustrious hero and patriot, and those of his beloved wife, and to make a tender of the same to the general government, provided a branch of the military should be established at that place. In pursuance of this act, Gov. Johnson purchased the Hermitage for the sum of \$48,000, and yesterday made a formal tender of the property, with the condition annexed, to the President. The President, in reply, stated that this offer of the State of Tennessee would be promptly communicated by him to Congress."

The Approaching Emancipation. The Democratic Review says: "The inauguration of James Buchanan promises to be the most magnificent installment of a Chief Magistrate of the United States that has ever taken place. The military and civic associations of the large cities are making preparations to visit Washington on the occasion.—Among the rest, we notice the 7th regiment, National Guard, of the 1st division New York State militia of the city of New York; the Burgess Corps of Alabama; the Key Stone Club of Philadelphia; and the Young Men's Democratic Union Club of New York, who will be accompanied by Dodworth's full band."

Morace Greeley, in noticing the election of Cameron to the United States Senate, says of Colonel Forney: "While we rejoice in this result, we cannot join in the personal cry against his principal competitor, Colonel Forney. It gives us pleasure at this time to remember and attest that through the long and trying contest for Speaker of the present House, Colonel Forney presided over the disorganized, anarchical, often tumultuous assemblage, with eminent dignity, ability and strict impartiality. His position for eight weeks was one of the most trying we ever observed, and he met his responsibilities with unwavering fidelity."

THE CASE OF MR. SLOUGH.—The Committee of the House reported on this case yesterday, but recommended no action, whereupon Mr. Plumb immediately undertook to supply the omission of the committee by a project of his own. As the whole subject has been laid over to be printed, and will probably never come up again, we have no disposition to meddle or add to an irritation which so many members are glad to see, are endeavoring to reconcile and allay.

If members will learn to use decorous language to each other, there will be no danger of blows, otherwise it is folly to try to prevent it.—Cincinnati Statesman.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills are administered with uniform success in inflammatory rheumatism. Warm fomentations should first be applied to the surface, in order to open the pores, and then the ointment rubbed in as briskly as possible. The serene action of the Pills has the happiest effect in abating the fever, and it may be confidently asserted that any species of external inflammation will yield to a persevering use of these two great remedies. The cases of erysipelas, salt rheum, sore leg, contusion, tumor, cancer, fistula, piles, and external injury resulting from accident, that have been cured by Holloway's Ointment, may be numbered by tens of thousands.

ASHAMED OF HIS NAME.—The Greensburg Democrat states that the name of "Young Lebo," a celebrated stallion of Westmoreland County, is to be changed immediately, because of its resemblance to Lebo, one of the traitors who voted for Cameron.

Porter's Spirit says the fastest mile ever made by a running horse, was by Henry Perlit, in 1 42; the fastest ever made by a pacer was by Pochohantas, in 5 17; and the fastest trotting was by Flora Temple in harness, in 2 42.

Another Mob Murder in Baltimore. It will be remembered that the Democracy of Baltimore gave a ball on the night of the 8th of January, the proceeds of which were to be applied to the use of those wounded in the grand riots on election day. The ball was broken up in a fight, in which several persons were hurt, one of whom has since died; and the Baltimore Patriot, of Thursday, gives this account of the post-mortem examination in the case: "On the assembling of the jury at two o'clock yesterday afternoon, Drs. Bussey and Stevens proceeded to a post-mortem examination of the person of Wm. H. Thompson. On opening the skull there was found a portion of the blade of a knife, about 1 1/2 inches long, which had penetrated the bone immediately behind the ear. This brought on inflammation and softening of the brain, and was the immediate cause of his death. There was also a small stab on the neck, but very superficial, and not worthy of attention. The blade, from appearances, belonged to a penknife, and the blow which forced it into the skull must have been a powerful one, as it was driven entirely through the skull bone, into the brain, and was broken off in the inner side of the bone, thereby rendering the detection of its presence impossible by external examination."

International Courtisies. The London Times contains a full report of the banquet given to the United States officers of the Resolute by the city council of Portsmouth, on the 23d ultimo. Captain Hartstein and his officers are now on their way home in her Majesty's ship Retribution. In view of their expected arrival, the New York Express indulges in the following appropriate remarks: "It is sincerely to be hoped that the noble hospitality which our naval officers have met on the other side of the Atlantic will be surpassed, if possible, by the kindness of our own people to those with whom they may return, and the action of the council board, in appointing a committee on this matter, was proper and commendable. As the 'Retribution' will doubtless bring Captain Hartstein and his party directly to this port, it is but right that our municipal authorities should see that they are met with cordiality, even at the very threshold."

Let the great metropolitan city, on this occasion at least, equal its commercial greatness in the character of its hospitality. While we would be the last to counsel extravagance on the part of the city government, there are occasions when the maintenance of our credit and reputation as a great city would seem to warrant an extraordinary effort and expenditure; and this is one of those occasions. The city charter makes a two-third vote necessary to any expenditure for such a purpose. We trust that there will be a unanimous consent by the common council to a liberal appropriation."

French Gullibility. The last hoax of the season, is one which some fancier has just played off upon the Pays newspaper. That journal gravely publishes a letter, from the south of France, recounting how a young musician, of wonderful power, had just arrived from the United States. (Somehow the United States always figure in tales of the "extraordinary.") The "instrument" upon which this genius played, according to the Pays correspondent was a cage of ducks, of various sizes and descriptions. An electric wire was attached to each "quailing" and the "music" was produced by a battery, operated upon in such a manner as to make the ducks quack forth the notes! The letter closed with the announcement that on the previous night, the ducks had broken out of their cage, attacked their eccentric proprietor in his bed, and eaten him up alive! This ridiculous story is now going the rounds of the French press. It certainly beats the railroads and revolvers in the Georgia affair, quite hollow.

Marrying a Mother-in-Law. The Presbyterian General Assembly have been disputing for a long time concerning the propriety of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister. The legality of a nearer and more delicate relationship being established by marriage has just been decided by our Court of Appeals. It is altogether proper, so says the learned tribunal, the highest authority in the State, for a man to marry his mother-in-law. The quartette of Judges came to this decision after this fashion, and upon the following case: Ellen Bell married Samuel Bell, her son-in-law. Mr. B. died, leaving the interesting widow, and also several children by his first wife, whose grand-mother was at the same time their step-mother.—These children refused to grant the old lady her dower, and hence the suit.

The cause was brought before Judge Pryer, the late learned and estimable Judge of the adjoining circuit. He decided that the marriage was void, as the parties were within the degrees of relationship fixed by the statute of 1778. An appeal was taken, and the adjudication of the lower Court was reversed. The Court of Appeals decided that there was no prohibition to such a marriage by the statute of 1778, that marriages within the Levitical degree are not void, though voidable.

Accordingly, if any man desires to marry his mother-in-law he can go ahead. The law is on his side.—Louisville Journal, Jan. 9.

In Salem, Illinois, a woman, aged about twenty six years, has been asleep about three days, perfectly motionless and silent, with a very faint pulse and dry skin. All efforts to awaken her are unavailing.

James Buchanan, the President elect, has just been chosen an honorary member of the Long Island Bible Society.