

Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, OHIO, FEB. 26, 1857.

Gen. F. MARSH, of the Senate and H. W. DOOLEY, of the House, will please accept our thanks for their continued favors.

Eaton Library Association.

Prof. ZACHOS, of Dayton, lectured before this Association on last Friday evening. Subject—"Shakespeare." The evening was unpleasant, but still a very good number turned out, all of whom appeared highly delighted with the entertainment, and award the praise the Prof. deserves for the manner he acquitted himself. His personation of the different characters in the play of "The Merchant of Venice," were good—that of old Shylock, cannot be excelled. We hope he will visit us soon again.

Prof. Kidd.

This celebrated Elocutionist will visit Eaton in a few days for the purpose of giving two of his entertainments, which consists of personations, representing the operations of the different passions, emotions, and conditions of mind, on the appearance, demeanor and language of men, introduced and elucidated by such remarks as the different subject suggest. From the number of very flattering notices the Prof. has received from the Press of his entertainments, we would decide that they were of the best character, novel, amusing and instructive, and advise all who are fond of fun and instruction, to attend Prof. Kidd's lectures, and as a cotemporary remarks, if you "don't get your money back," that phrase don't mean anything.

The Pioneer Heroes of the New World.

The above is the title of a new publication by Henry Howard Brownell, A. M., which has been laid upon our table by Mr. J. M. SHEAFER, of Camden, the travelling Agent for this county. The work is very well gotten up—printed with new type and on paper of a superior quality, and comprises between 700 and 800 pages octavo, including forty rich and varied illustrations. It embraces the discoveries, pioneers and settlers of North America, from the earliest period to the present time, together with the lives of the most famous discoverers, explorers, and conquerors of the new world; an account of the foundation of colonies, and the settlement of the States and Provinces; the history and sufferings and privations of early settlers, and their wars with the native inhabitants; a description of the most important expeditions of survey, and a view of the gradual extension of discovery and civilization in the new world, including California, the Mormon settlement, Texas, Oregon, Kansas and Nebraska. It is a work which contains a vast amount of interesting reading, and will be perused by the American reader with interest. It can be had from the Ag't for \$3.37, and is accompanied by a new and beautiful colored Pictorial Map of the World, embracing the costumes of all nations and ages. The work alone is worth double the money.

Mr. SHEAFER has also on hand and for sale, Well's National Gallery of Presidents, from Geo. Washington down to James Buchanan, giving the birth place of each, time of death, &c., and a chronology of important events in the American History. The price of this Chart is only 25cts. The amount of information on it is worth four times its price, to say nothing of the value of the portraits.

Slough Elected.

The adding up of the official vote of the special election in Hamilton county for Representative, elected Mr. Slough by three majority, and a certificate for his seat given to him. Immediately the Black Republicans caucused together and telegraphed to the Legislature not to allow him to take his seat. As a matter of course, as they have a majority, they can, and no doubt will, prevent him from doing so.

Mrs. E. A. Paramore's stay in this place will be transient, and those wishing to obtain first Volume of Orphan's Friend, must call immediately at the residence of Dr. Paramore. Mrs. P. will be happy to supply all her young friends with a copy. Subscribers for 2d Vol. must advance the money before books can be forwarded. Address E. A. Paramore, Eaton, O.

Many of the hired negroes in the tobacco factories, in Richmond, Va., make from \$8 to \$12 per week, over work, without any extraordinary labor. How many poor white folks are there in the North that would like to make such a sum by hard labor for the entire week's employment. In the face of such facts how hypocritical and absurd is the cant so current in the North about "the poor down trodden slaves."

U. S. Marshal.

We notice that several of our democratic exchanges have mentioned the name of Col. HENDRICKSON, of Middletown, Butler county, as a suitable candidate for the above post, for the Southern District of Ohio. We "throw up our hat" to that selection, and believe there is no man among the Southern Democracy of Ohio, better qualified or more deserving of that position than the Col. He is a thorough-going, hard-working democrat, and during the last campaign done yeoman service in the cause, and it would be but an act of justice to confer the office upon one who labored so faithfully and diligently for the great national triumph we achieved. The appointment of the Col. would meet with general approval from the democracy, and we hope his claim will not be overlooked. The Lebanon Citizen in speaking upon this matter, says:—"Colonel Hendrickson, is one of the most active, efficient and influential democrats in Southern Ohio, and never does things by halves. During the last State and National campaigns, he worked in the ranks like a wheel-horse, and was over at his post when duty called. He is an original Buchanan-man, and at the Cincinnati Convention in June last, exerted his influence to secure the nomination of Pennsylvania's great statesman, and after the nomination, worked harder to secure his election. He has never been an office-seeker, he is an intelligent, active, energetic, hard-working farmer, but a man qualified by nature and experience, to fill almost any position with- in the gift of the President. Fully six feet in height, and proportionately built, he is a full man, with a constitution like a locomotive, a determined fixedness of purpose, and the courage of an honest man, he would make an officer who would honor the post of Marshal. Should he be a candidate, the District of Southern Ohio, could not furnish a more worthy or deserving man upon whom to confer the office. He hails too, from a rural Democratic district, and his appointment would be a compliment to the country and democratic old Butler.—We hope the Rural Districts, in other words, the Farmers and country people of Southern Ohio, will to a man, go in for Col. Hendrickson."

The Retiring Administration.

The administration of Gen. Pierce, says the Pittsburg Post, will close on the 4th of March next, now only a few days hence. We do not propose to review its acts and policy. But one thing is certain: Peace and prosperity have prevailed during its existence. It has been subject to unusual and relentless hostility, mainly on account of one act of Congress, passed in the year 1854.—It was the Kansas-Nebraska act. Whatever may be said of the expediency of the measure at the time, and advocated it, the principle of the bill was undoubtedly right; has been endorsed by the people in the recent election; and is likely to result favorably to the interests of the country. It was charged that the design of that measure was to extend slavery into Kansas. That charge itself was designed for political effect; and is not sustained by subsequent events, nor present indications. That Kansas will be a slave State probably no one now believes. It will be a Free State by the free choice of its actual settlers. That is the proper tribunal to decide the question; and the main contested feature of the Kansas-Nebraska act was the reference of the question to that tribunal. We believe that act will produce other salutary fruits. It will withdraw to a great extent, the agitation of the subject of slavery from Congress. It will illustrate and give new vigor to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. The fact of Kansas becoming a free State by the choice of its people, and not by arbitrary force of some old "compromise," will exert a favorable influence in favor of emancipation in Missouri.

The Washington correspondent of the Journal of Commerce, thinks that the bill which has passed the House providing for wagon roads and post routes to the Pacific will supersede any railroad project for years to come. The mail service, under the proposed contract, will commence a year hence.—They will facilitate emigration to the Pacific coast. Neither California nor Oregon have been rapidly growing in proportion, for the year past; but when overland emigration shall be rendered safe and economical, it will receive a fresh stimulus.

The Captain-General of Cuba has granted permission to "all persons" to land Chinese apprentice on the Island. So the traffic in Coolies is henceforth to be unrestricted. Where are the crocodile tears for Abolitionists? The Chinese are almost white, but the fanatics have no shrieks nor tears for any thing short of a negro.

We learn from the Mobile papers that an effort will soon be made to raise a sufficient amount, by subscription, to defray the expenses of procuring a suitable monument to place over the grave of Major General Gaines.

Negro Voting.

No dispassionate man can view the progress of events without being convinced that the Republican party must adopt negro voting as the leading article in its creed or else fall to pieces. The petitions which are presented to the Legislature in favor of this measure, are in number frequent, and imperative in tone. During the last session there were few, if any, presented on the subject, because a Presidential contest was approaching, and the Abolitionists desired to do nothing which might disturb the harmony or prevent success, they concealed the cloven hoof from motives of policy, but as the crisis requiring caution has passed away, they now unmask themselves, and declare themselves opposition to the word "white" in the Constitution of the State, and are determined to strike down all distinction between the white man and the black, and make the eligible to all offices, to juries, and even to social position and necessarily to the intermarriage of the races.—We may be willing to admit that the natural rights of the colored man should be protected, but we certainly cannot consent that our children shall be degraded by having negroes as their bosom companions, husbands and wives, nor can we agree that they shall be at the polls to till the suffrages of our white population. We feel confident that the people of Ohio are not prepared for this step. It is a point of degradation not yet attained, but they are being pressed to it by a party rash. The Republican organization may rebel against it, but if they do, they are already doomed and damned.

The leaders from the Western Reserve are determined that the word "white" shall be stricken from the Constitution. Judge Spalding and Andrews, and hosts of prominent politicians have signed petitions for its accomplishment, and the whole of that region is awake on the subject. The party will be forced to follow the Reserve leaders and Governor Chase. The Ohio State Journal gives every indication that it favors the scheme; one of the editors has for years been its advocate, and Col. Schouler does not oppose it. There cannot be a loafing nigger come around here to make a puff and "shriek for freedom," and the only full speech which the Journal has published for any member of the Legislature except the speech of Judge Matthews last winter, has been the speech of Mr. Monroe, (the Professor from Oberlin, where whites and blacks have promiscuous intercourse with each other,) on his bill to take the necessary steps to strike the word "white" out of the Constitution of Ohio.

We feel confident that Southern and Central Ohio has gone far enough on this question and cannot be forced further. We feel willing to pity and relieve our colored race, but to be excused from eating, drinking, sleeping, or voting with them.—Stat. emen.

The Herald says the Burdell murder case still occupies the attention of the authorities and interests the public. An examination of the prisoners was had on Monday, before the Coroner, and they severally answered "not guilty" to the charge preferred against them. The answer of young Snodgrass is somewhat remarkable. In reply to the Coroner he said: "I am entirely innocent; I know nothing whatever of the facts relating to the murder of Dr. Burdell; if any one knows anything about the murder in the family, I think it is Miss Augusta Cunningham, with the mother. Understand me—that is, if the murder was perpetrated by any of the inmates of the house." The case was submitted for the action of the Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions day before yesterday, by the Recorder, who will proceed with the examination of witnesses as soon as possible.

The two branches of the Legislature of New Jersey met in joint convention on Thursday last, and on the first ballot Hon. J. R. Thomson was re-elected to the United States for a term of six years from the 4th of March next. The vote stood:

Thomson, 50
Randolph, 30
Field, 6

The re-election of Mr. Thomson to the Senate will be hailed with, we feel assured, with the liveliest satisfaction by Democrats in every section of the Union.

The Louisville Journal says that some years ago a woman was killed on the Madison Railroad, and a man with her, who claimed to be the husband, received \$1,000 damages. Subsequently, the Company ascertained that she was not his wife, sued the fellow in the courts of Kentucky, and recovered the amount of the award and interest, and what is better, have received the amount less the lawyer's fee.

The London Times of Saturday, January 31, says: "The Indian news of yesterday communicated an important event to the world. Let nobody smile when we say that that event was, or think we over-estimate it. It was the marriage of the first Hindoo widow."

The Population of Ohio.

The population of Ohio has increased fifty per cent. between the years 1840 and 1853. The Cincinnati Gazette, basing its estimate on an assumed proportion of one voter to 5 1/2 inhabitants, places the probable population of Ohio in 1860 at 2,400,000. It presents the following table of the vote of the State at each Presidential election since 1840, and its estimated population and ratio of voters to inhabitants:

Table with 4 columns: Year, Vote, Population, Ratio. Data for years 1840, 1843, 1848, 1852, 1856.

At the close of its article it remarks:—"In the past ten years there has been an immense emigration from Ohio to Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota, and Nebraska. This has been uniformly the case with all the States where lands come to \$30 or \$50 per acre, and is caused simply by the fact that it then becomes a speculation for farmers to sell out, and commence new farms at government price. This process will go for only a few years, for the government is rapidly parting with all the good lands it possesses. In the meanwhile, the rapid increase of town population compensates, in part, for the loss of farmers."

Mr. Brazee's New Bank Bill.

Mr. Brazee, of the Senate, chairman of the Currency Committee, reported a bill to incorporate the "Bank of Ohio and other Banks," which is similar to the bill incorporating the "Bank of Ohio and other Banks," passed last winter, which failed to become a law, by reason of not receiving a majority of all votes cast at the last October election, with the following modifications:

- 1. That part relating to Stock or Independent Banks is excluded, for the reason that our Supreme Court has decided that the Free Banking Laws of 1851 are still in force, which is supposed to be preferable to any law that can now be made for banking on stocks.
- 2. Each branch may continue business for twenty years from its organization, instead of all the branches being required to close up at the end of twenty years from the passage of the law.
- 3. All circulating notes of the branches are to be numbered, countersigned by the President and Cashier of the branch issuing them, instead of being signed by the President of the Bank of Ohio.

These, we believe, comprise all of the changes made from the last year's bill.

The New Cabinet.

The Chambersburg (Pa.) Valley Spirit contains a letter from "Betsy Buck-handle," the chambermaid at Wheatland, in which the following has been given as Mr. Buchanan's Cabinet—having been taken by her from a memorandum, found in the left boot of the President elect, "when he went to bed on Saturday night and set his boots outside of his room door to have them grained for Sunday."

- Secretary of State—Biggs.
- Secretary of the Treasury—Diggs.
- Secretary of the Navy—Figgs.
- Secretary of War—Jiggs.
- Secretary of the Interior—Piggs.
- Postmaster General—Riggs.
- Attorney General—Wiggs.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Skin disease cannot be cured by lotions and embrocations. A detergent capable of reaching and neutralizing the sources of irritation that lie under the superficial integuments can alone eradicate these unsightly disorders. Holloway's Ointment, when rubbed upon the surface, quickly disappears. It dives down to the nucleus of the malady, and reduces outward inflammation by extinguishing its elements. The cures it accomplishes in cases of scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, mercurial eruptions, blotches, boils, ringworm, scald head, and other affections of the skin and glands, are therefore as complete as they are rapid. The operation of the Pills upon the internal organs is of the same thorough character.

Philosophy assures us that nothing has been made in vain. Providence—we mean the city of that name—has strikingly exemplified the truth of the observation. A fashionable lady crossing the river there upon the ice, broke in and would have drowned but for her crinoline. The outspread hoop caught upon the glittering surface of the frozen stream, and sustained her shivering form in the sudden cold bath until some body had leisure to rescue her. We have nothing more to say against hoops.

As a protection against garrotes, a writer suggests that those who frequent the streets at night should wear around their necks leather collars, with sharp spikes firmly fastened, projecting at right angles an inch or more, such as are sometimes seen on fighting dogs, and on calves the farmer wishes to warn.

McRea, of Mississippi, is the perpetual Governor of that State, although the organic law of that State provides he shall be elected every two years.—But it seems that the botch-work of the Legislature of 1854, in submitting changes to the Constitution, having managed to make the term of Governorship perpetual, and no one can tell when the official term of the Judges and members of the Legislature will expire.

The Ohio Legislature.

The extra session of the Legislature has now been in session for over a month, and we have been a daily reader of its proceedings, in hopes of finding out what particular measures its members deemed of such pressing importance as to warrant the expense of convening in extra session; but thus far we have been unable to discover them. Bills are discussed, amended, postponed and passed in no particular general importance, new bills are daily introduced and the routine of legislation goes along as if the session had just commenced. The question naturally suggests itself, "what is the extra session for?" without finding any satisfactory response. The fact is, a great many very ordinary men found themselves thrown into the Legislature by the convulsions of the political elements some two years ago, who are entirely unqualified for their positions, and who are so much in love with their unaccustomed honors, that they prefer not to relinquish them until the last possible moment. Excluding two of their men, the balance of the Black Republican caucus do not come up to the average of ordinary men. They have neither the ability to originate measures beneficial to the people of the State, nor the experience to comprehend the necessary details of legislation. As the session drags its slow length along these facts become painfully apparent. Nothing beneficial can be expected from them, and the sooner they adjourn and go home, the better.—Seaboard Union.

The Contested Election.

The taking of depositions in the contested election case of this District commenced on February 21 inst. Ephraim Myers and Jacob Troutman testified to the illegal vote of two men in the 2d Ward of Hamilton, for Campbell. Thos. Milklin, one of the Judges of election, at the 2d ward polls, testified to the voting of four negroes at said polls.

Robert Morris testified to voting for Campbell, and does not know that he was ever naturalized, but received some papers in Hamilton County, in 1844, which he thinks might have been naturalization papers. Quies sub.

William Miller and Jacques Speer were examined generally, to lay a foundation for other particular testimony.

Derick Barkalow testified to voting for Campbell, and that he had moved from Ohio to Illinois, with his family, and returned a few weeks prior to the election.

James Giffen, a judge of election of the 3d Ward, testified to the voting of William Lamb and two others for Campbell—illegal votes on account of non-residence.

F. Van Derveer testified to the illegality of one vote in Third Ward—additional.

Alex. Sterritt testified to two illegal votes for Campbell in Ross township.

David Donaldson testified that he voted for Campbell in Third Ward, that he is a Scotchman, and not naturalized.

John McEllin testified that Andrew Cable, a non-resident, voted for Campbell in Lemon township.

F. Van Derveer appears for Hon. C. L. Vallandigham, and N. C. McFarland for Hon. L. D. Campbell. The examination is progressing and developing enough against the Butler Pony's fast running, to secure for his competitor the prize at the goal.—Ham. Tl.

Trouble in the Fusion Caucus. The fusionists of both branches of the Legislature are now holding nightly caucuses in the Hall of the House. A caucus was held on Tuesday night, which broke up in decided disorder, upon the repudiation question. Last night another caucus assembled to heal the wound of the preceding one, but with no very beneficial result.

Among the important events of the caucus was the flaying of Senator Griswold. Some of the fusionists scalped the aforesaid Senator without mercy.—Proper attention was also paid to other "distinguished" Senators, which we shall notice hereafter.

A very large number of Black republican members are opposed to the head-long repudiation of the canal contract, which is so vehemently urged by some of the more reckless of their political brethren. For the purpose of whipping up this refractory gentlemen, these nightly caucuses are held. We shall see the result.—Columbus Statesman.

Attempted Suicide.

A man by the name of Albert A. Page, about 50 years of age, and a resident of Winchester, Preble County, O., came to this city on Friday or Saturday last, with a two horse team, and "put up" at Kryder's tavern, on 2d street, and Tuesday evening left the house and did not return. Yesterday afternoon he was seen on one of the canal bridges by some gentlemen who were standing a short distance off, their attention was attracted by the singular manner in which he appeared to act, and they approached him. He had a knife in his hand, the blade of which was about 2 1/2 inches long, and as they came near, he was attempting to cut his throat! They wrested the knife from him, but not until after he had nearly succeeded in despatching himself—a broad wound having been made in his throat. The man (Page) was taken to the office of Dr. Crook, who dressed the wound and expressed the opinion, that it would not probably prove a fatal one. Deputy Marshal Clark was then sent for, who conveyed the unfortunate man to jail, where he will remain, until the information can be sent to his friends.

Those who formerly knew Mr. Page state that he is not an intemperate man. Since he has been in Dayton, however, he has been drinking constantly, and the attempt at self-destruction, no doubt originated in that cause.—Dayton Jour.

Hon. Wm. L. Dayton, late candidate for Vice-President of the United States, has been nominated by the Governor of New Jersey as Attorney General of that State.

We had not much time to devote to our editorial columns this week, on account of shortness of help in the office.

The Admission of Minnesota—Another Exhibition of Black Republican Hatred of Foreigners.

The Telegraph advised us the other day that a bill authorizing the people of the Territory of Minnesota to form a constitution preparatory to entering the Union as a State, had passed the lower house of Congress. It would naturally be supposed as Minnesota is to be a Free State, and as her admission would immediately increase the power of the North to the extent of two members in each branch of Congress, that the bill would at least have commanded the votes of those whose professions of ardent attachment to the interests of the North have only been equaled by the bitterness with which they denounced the people of the South as aggressors.—Judge, therefore, of our surprise upon receiving a number of the New York Tribune, containing an analysis of the vote to find that not less than twenty-seven members elected as Black Republicans and the greater part of whom are yet zealous blatters for freedom, are recorded against the bill. It seems that Mr. Grov had incorporated a provision into the bill, requiring the constitution to be adopted by a majority of the qualified voters of the Territory. The laws of the Territory extend the right of suffrage to foreigners who have declared their intention to become citizens; and these gentlemen hated foreigners with such intense bitterness that they preferred to vote against a new Free State rather than to extend to them this small and common boon. Among the members who thus voted, are four from Ohio, to wit: Harrison, Moore, Campbell and Bingham of this district. The two former belong to the Know Nothings pure and simple, and probably nothing better could be expected from them; but the two latter have been so profuse in their loud professions in favor of "free soil, free men, free States" and all that sort of thing, that their constituents had a right to look for their votes in favor of a Free State when the time came. The vote stood as yet 97, noes 75. Not a single northern Democrat voted against the bill. (Will our Republican brethren, who stigmatize them as "dough faces," "slave Democracy," &c. stick a pin there?) Ten Southern Democrats also voted for the proposition, and thus only vote it saved from defeat.—Seaboard Union.

Black Republican Maliginity.

The following paragraph from the Boston Atlas—a rabid Fremont paper—illustrates to perfection the despicable malignity and meanness of Black Republicanism. It relates to the melancholy and lamented death of the Hon. Preston S. Brooks—a man as gentle as a gazelle, as honorable as a hero, and as brave as ever lived in the tide of time, whom to know was to admire, to love, and to confide in; in the most sincere and trusting faith—in a word, we may adopt the beautiful language of Mr. Keitt, and say what we believe from our personal knowledge of his character and virtues, "that our country has never seen a nobler bosom a truer son, nor Heaven opened wide its gates to receive a manlier spirit."

Death, we had supposed—in the estimation of all civilized people at least—rendered sacred whatever it touched, and that neither the most fanatical Party nor the most deadly personal animosity could so far forget common humanity as to cast reproach and insult upon the palliant of the grave. But it appears that we utterly misconceived the nature of Black Republicanism; we knew nothing of its dread and fiendish ferocity, as the following extract will show, which we submit without heart for further comment:

THE DEATH OF PRESTON S. BROOKS.—The sudden death of P. S. Brooks, is one of the most virulent and painful diseases that afflict humanity, can scarcely fail to impress the public as a signal instance of Divine retribution for atrocious and peculiar crime. A bold and arrogant man, while yet boasting of his dastardly outrage—while yet swaggering with the barbaric honors showered upon him by a brutalized constituency—his lips still quivering with the threats against the friends and associates of his victim—its seized by the throat by an invisible and irresistible grasp, and strangled to death. He dies, says a dispatch from Washington, a horrid death suffering intensely, and endeavoring to tear his own throat open to get breath.—"It is well that Preston Brooks died in his bed—that he was struck down by divine, and not by human hands—that no son of Massachusetts sullied the fair fame of our State as a peaceful and civilized community, by taking upon himself to avenge her wrongs. Providence has dealt with him in his own way, and in a manner that has passed from earth, leaving behind him a name condemned to everlasting infamy, by a terrible act of passion, which we most sincerely hope, for his own sake, was not a just exhibition of his general character and state of mind. We are willing to believe, as his friends allege in his behalf, that this attack, on Mr. Sumner, was the result of morbid excitement, and not of habitual ferocity.—Richmond Whig.

The Union states that the claim of Gen. Scott to a larger sum of money than was allowable under the decision of the President, which forms so prominent a feature in the recent correspondence with Secretary Davis, is now before Congress, and in this connection it adds that the decision of the President allowed to Gen. Scott \$592 per month, whilst the pay and allowance fixed by the act of 1788 for the Commander-in-chief, amounted to \$540 per month.

The Indianapolis Sentinel States that the holders of the dates of the Gramercy and Shawnee banks will probably not realize more than 25 cents on the dollar, all this will have to be paid by the securities of the State Treasurer.

The Journal of Commerce learns that a Russian agent is on a visit to this country, to examine our most approved submarine diving apparatus, with a view to its employment in re-building Sebastopol and raising the hulks sunk in the harbor.

A young bride riding out with her happy husband in Montreal, Canada, a few days since, was frozen to death by her husband's side. Physicians testified that her death was caused by frost on the brain, from the exposure of the top of the head to the cold. She wore a fashionable bonnet.

More Incidents and Particulars of the Burdell Murder Case.

The great and absorbing interest felt in this case will cause the following items of news in relation to it, which we clip from our New York exchanges, to be read with avidity.

The reporter of the New York Evening Post visited Mrs. Cunningham in jail, and had a long conversation with her.—He thus reports:

Speaking to Mrs. C. in relation to the late murder, and asking her opinion how it could possibly be done, she replied—"Really, sir, I cannot say that I have any theory in relation to that horrible murder. I know nothing of it, as I started to the Coroner, till the next morning and am unable to form any satisfactory conclusion in my own mind. Mr. Burdell had a cough, and when he was in his bedroom, over the parlor, I often heard him coughing in the night, and could hear even slight noises. I might say, however, that my theory is, that it was done by some one outside of the house; but low he entered the house or gained admission to the Dr.'s room, I do not know, I am sure."

After a slight pause she continued: "That was a terrible murder. It is awful to think of, and I can hardly form any idea of it, as I have already remarked. It is so horrible, that I think I better summoned to eternity without a moment's warning. It is fearful to me under any circumstances; but this is too much to think of. It is doubly shocking to a person of religious education, like myself.

He then visited Eckel, whose conversation he thus narrates:

Our reporter observed that the public sentiment in relation to Farrell's testimony was conflicting. Some believed it others thought it very extraordinary that he was so long silent, and were consequently suspicious of his statements; others deemed his story absurd, and disbelieved it altogether.

He expressed the opinion that the story was unreasonable, "but," he added, "whether he was there and saw any one or not, I am sure he did not see me.—This is all I know of his story. But there are enough in this city who can be hired to swear to anything the people wish proved."

Our reporter expressed his belief that this was only too true.

That the public is insane on this question," said he, "is evident from the manner in which I have been represented. They believe that I am a man weighing at least two hundred pounds. You see how small I am."

Mr. Eckel is about five feet eight inches high, and says he weighs one hundred and thirty-five, and was consequently asked him if he had seen his portrait in the papers? "Yes," said he, "they had a me look as though I weighed two hundred, and as though I were fifty years old." Mr. Eckel's complaints in this respect are not without foundation. The portrait shows the appearance of age and size which is unjust.

He expressed the opinion that the murders were detected, and that the public sentiment would be changed. The New York Herald reporter visited Snodgrass, and says: SNODGRASS WON'T TALK.—On our reporter's introducing himself, Snodgrass declined holding any conversation with any member of the press, as to his views and feeling, in consequence, as he said, of the many misrepresentations that had been made in regard to him. Being asked about the article in the Times of Monday morning, in reference to his saying he had been made a tool of by Mrs. Cunningham, he declared that it was utterly false, as it stood there, and asserted that he had never made such a remark. He said he preferred to let things take their course, and keep a close mouth for the future. He was confident that at everything would come out right in the end. In reference to the witness Mrs. Albiest, who identified him as the purchaser of a dagger, he said she was clearly mistaken, as he could add would prove an alibi by his employer, Mr. David McMurray, No. 252 Pearl-street.

New York Times has the following: THE BOND-STREET TRAGEDY.—The Grand Jury is now earnestly and vigorously prosecuting the inquiry into the mystery of the murder of Dr. Burdell. Their proceedings are secret, and it would be improper, therefore, to state anything that may come to our knowledge in regard to their action. The public however, will be glad to know that there is every reason to hope for a successful result of their labors. Several witnesses, who were deterred from presenting themselves at the Court, in consequence of the extraordinary treatment which that official extended to all connected with the case, have given information of importance to the Grand Jury, and traces have been found which may lead to the detection of the guilty parties. The services of the Detective Police have also been called into requisition, and promise to be efficient.

The Frigate of the Emperor of Russia, which the war between that country and England stopped from progressing in this country, is now to be built at New York, by Webb, the ship-builder. The ship will be a three-decker of the largest class and be supplied with engines of great power.

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