



EATON, O., JULY 2, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR, HENRY B. PAYNE, OF Cleveland.

We hope all errors in this week's paper will be overlooked by the reader.

Any of our readers wishing to purchase a very desirable piece of property, by consulting our advertising columns, will find where they can do so, on easy terms.

The prospects indicate larger crops of Grain in Preble county this season than ever before raised in the county. The recent rains and warm weather have revived all, and nature comes forth smiling and promising a bounteous harvest to the industrious farmer. It is indeed cheering to the desponding spirit to visit our farmers and see their bright prospects—their fields of thrifty wheat and corn, and green pasture. After reflecting upon their independence and an editor's dependence, we have determined to give up the editorial chair and move to a farm as soon as some generous soul donates us one.

Good nature is now-a-days put to a severe test. The mosquito fraternity, minute in size but potent for evil, have commenced their phlebotomization, and concert performances, with a vigor which occasions general remark, and provokes expressions not justified by the rules of patience, and, besides, operates upon the bump of combativeness, bringing the latent characteristic into lively exercise. A fortification of network has become absolutely necessary to ward off the attacks of the Ishaemalish hosts, which, like the armies of Cromwell, sing with extraordinary spirit as they rush to the battle! It is a universally received axiom, especially among Christian philosophers, that "every living thing was created for a good purpose;" but, for our part, in the absence, perhaps, of a becoming faith, we should like to exempt mosquitoes from the sweep of that doctrine, unless it can be shown that, at a certain season of the year, it becomes necessary to remove a few drops of blood, by means other than leeches, cups, or lancets, in order to secure the health of the patient! It may be, however, that the "good purpose" of the buzzing insects in question is to arouse lazy men into action, and to prevent the sluggard from sleeping away his intellect, as well as, through that agency, to teach others to "possess their souls in patience." To say the least, this is a severe philosophy—in connection with mosquitoes!

"We have never made any pretensions to ability of any kind. If we have it, it will be found out, and the same will be true if we have not."—Register. Never mind, neighbor, don't fret yourself, the people of this county have found out the length, the breadth, the height and the depth of all the ability you possess. Your statements last fall that, if the democratic party triumphed Kansas would be doomed to perpetual slavery, and the wages of the laboring man reduced to "ten cents per day," and a few more of the same sort, decided the question of your ability and its nature.

Glorious Old Virginia. The Democrat majority at the recent general election in Virginia, is estimated at about 50,000! The entire delegation to the next Congress is Democratic. The Attorney General elect is also a Democrat.

"Going, Going, Gone!" Auctions are opened at Wilson's "Red Cottage" every Monday, Wednesday and Saturday afternoon, so don't forget ladies, when you hear the bell ring in the afternoon what it is for, and that you will save money by attending Bill's auctions. In addition to the goods he buys and sells himself, he solicits consignments of all kinds of goods to be sold at auction. Those having goods, no difference what kind, can turn them into the "ready John" in a little less than no time. It will pay one, even if he don't want to purchase, just to listen at old Partner,—if he can't make you laugh, there is no use talking. Private sales through the day all the time.

"As to our productions, they no doubt are 'flat'—but they are our own. We neither beg nor steal."—Register. We had not heard of any body, neighbor, who knew you, doubt the paternity of the articles you claim, but any man who would publicly boast of having "two shares" in a "nigger stealing" concern, could not expect anything else than that other mean thefts would be laid at his door.

His Last Dodge.

After a good deal of wriggling and squirming on the part of the "freedom shrieker" of the Register, he finally comes down and admits that the free State men of Kansas are largely in the preponderance. This acknowledgment is tantamount to saying that it was in their power to decide whether they should have a slaveholding or a free Constitution, and the attempt of the Register man to cover up their treachery by the assertion that they refused to take part in any proceeding because by doing so, they would recognize what he terms the "bogus laws," is a very lame one indeed. He knows that the validity of those laws was admitted by the Black Republican members of Congress when they voted for Dun's Bill, and he knows too, that the free State men did intend to vote for delegates to the Constitutional Convention, but when the arch-agitators of abolitionism discovered that their doing so would heal up the "bleeding" wound of Kansas and hurl back into their faces the oft-repeated lie that, the enslavement of that Territory was certain to follow a democratic victory, they counseled them not to participate in the election, for which these treacherous and villainous office-seeking demagogues called down upon their heads bitter censure from such Republican Journals as the National Era and N. Y. Times. It is no use therefore, for the Register man to try to cover over the treachery of the leaders of the party to which he is dangling, or the means by which so many were deceived into its support last fall—the veil has been removed and the falsehoods and deception that gave it life exposed to the gaze of an indignant people, and its baseless structure is fast crumbling to the ground.

Not only have some of their own party papers denounced the course of the Free State men in Kansas, but many of the Independent Journals of the country have spoken out against them. The following we clip from the second number of Sol. Miller's paper, published at White Cloud, Kansas, neutral in politics, and to which our neighbor of the Register wished success, and hoped that when Sol decided which side he would take, he would "steer his canoe straight through and come out on the right side." We opine from what he says here, that he has taken our neighbor's advice, and comes out on the right side. Hear what he says:

"In one respect, the Pro-slavery papers speak truly—there is an overwhelming majority of Free State men in the Territory, and the advantage on their side is increasing every day. We believe we may safely assert that there are ten Free State men to one Pro-slavery man in Kansas; and therefore, it seems remarkably strange to us, that they draw back, and utterly refuse to do anything for themselves. They give a reason for this, it is true; but it is no valid reason. It must be confessed, that their enemies have reason to charge that they refuse to vote, lest the question of Free Kansas should be settled, and thereby they should hereafter lose their claim to be called martyrs of Freedom. When men have a professedly desired object within their grasp, and refuse to hold it, no other reason can be conceived for their conduct. In addition to their inaction, there has another spirit crept among the Free State men, which never fails to destroy those who harbor it among them, no matter how strong they may be. We allude to dissension, bickering, quarreling, division and jealousy among themselves. A quarrel is at present going on at Lawrence, which bids fair to wax hotter than any which they have heretofore carried on with their Pro-slavery opponents. Brown, of the Herald of Freedom, Gov. Robinson, and others, are the prominent actors in this feud. Brown seems to have incurred the ill-will of the Free State leaders generally, and they are coming upon him thick, with proofs that he has attempted to sell out the Free State party, and slander its leaders; while he, in turn, retaliates upon them; and so they have it beautifully.

When Kansas excitement has had its run, and an impartial history is written of her wrongs and sufferings, those who permitted their feelings to be carried away, in times of high political excitement, by sympathy for certain self-constituted Free State champions, will at length learn that all the true friends of Freedom were not congregated about Lawrence and Topeka; and they will turn in disgust from contemplating the manner in which professed friends of Freedom attempted to prostitute its sacred name to their own personal gain and self aggrandizement.

The Washington Union closes a well written article on the recent Ohio defections, with the following pertinent paragraph. It furnishes abundant food for reflection:

"What strikes us exceedingly strange is the fact that Gov. Chase has committed the investigation of this defelection of his political friend and favorite exclusively to others of the same party, who will have the strongest temptation to cover up and palliate the wrong committed against the State and the morals of its citizens. Why he allowed no democrat to scrutinize the acts of his political brother remains unexplained.

From the best calculation which can be made, the old Charter Oak tree, which fell last year in Hartford, Connecticut, in which two hundred years ago the Charter of the Colony was hid, was nine hundred and fifty years old when the accident occurred.

Hard Times—The Cause—and Remedy.

The Baltimore American in an excellent article on the "Business and Business Prospects" of the country, has some important suggestions which are worthy of consideration by all who wish to avoid the difficulties caused by the present derangement in the business affairs of the whole community. In the first place, the American states that the backwardness of the Spring has had a very depressing effect upon the labor of the country. The month of May was very cold, which affected labor and will require double activity in the Summer and Fall months to make amends for the deficiency thus caused. The prices of living have advanced, which, in the absence of demand for labor, makes its effects felt through all classes of society. The scarcity of money is in various quarters charged to excessive importations and the land speculations in the West. Another great cause is owing to the general extravagance consequent upon a season of former prosperity. The American adds: "Of one thing we feel very certain, which is that small capitalists must abandon the credit and fall back on the cash system, which is undoubtedly the only true mode of carrying on business to advantage, except in large mercantile transactions. We know it is hard to lay aside old customs, but we are satisfied that experience proves the truth of this every day, and those who adopt it will abate much of the evil now complained of. It has this great advantage, that those who adopt it, both in buying and selling, are compelled to live within their means."

Financial embarrassments must arise from short crops and consequent high prices, owing to the intimate relation they bear to each other, and the adoption of the cash system may save the small capitalist from much embarrassment. The American anticipates a great diminution in the travel Northward and a consequent falling off in the receipts at the watering places, and of the railroads. Already the receipts of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, as shown by the monthly report for May, exhibits a decrease of \$37,579.91, as compared with May of last year.

The Treasury Defalcation.

The Statesman of 27th ult, has the following significant paragraph: WHERE IS THE MONEY?—We know no more of the state of the Treasury than we did about the time Mr. Dennison promised to make the thorough exposure. "Mum" is the word. Editors are speculating and surmising, but it amounts to nothing. We shall tell as soon as we know. We hear that on the first visit to Tiffin, Mr. Gibson secured his sureties in \$200,000 worth of wild lands in Iowa, which cost him \$150,000. It thought some of the money went their way. The sum of \$50,000 is believed to be quite a snug slice, considering it was realized on the people's money.

Uncasiness continues to press the public mind as to the Seneca bonds and the amount of Seneca money in circulation; but nothing reliable has been furnished. The public desire to know why Atwood & Co. and Thompson hold the \$132,500 of the bonds, and what course is being pursued to recover them.

Insane abuse of Gov. Walker, of Kansas.

Governor Walker, on account of the fairness of his course in Kansas and his desire to carry out the true principle of the organic act, which leaves the people to decide all questions of domestic policy, is abused by the ultras both North and South. In alluding to this fact, the New York Express well says: Many of the Southern journals and some of the Southern Democratic Conventions are opening upon Governor Walker for betraying the South in the matter of submitting to the whole Kansas people the State Constitution. All the Abolition papers are denouncing him for betraying "freedom." In the South the "nigger" hobby is thus ridden, not to be outtripped by other negro hobby-riders. She South know well enough slavery cannot be forced upon Kansas, if the people of Kansas don't want it, and there is a majority against it. The Northern Abolitionists see that Walker is robbing them of their "shriekings," and they are in a rage with him because of it. In media, &c.

Hobbes's Pills, in spite of the prejudices of medical martinetts, have found their way into the leading hospitals and dispensaries of Europe, and are now the established family medicine of all the classes in the United States. Upon the stomach and liver, which prepare and temper the blood, upon the organs which vitalize it in the process of respiration, and upon the excretory vessels, which discharge from the system the residuum not required for the purpose of nutrition, these pills operate in an almost miraculous manner, regulating, invigorating, cleansing, and fortifying the whole physique. In bilious disorders, dyspepsia, asthma, diarrhoea, dysentery, sick headache, constipation, general debility, and complaints peculiar to females, their effect is astonishing.

An editor in Iowa, speaking of the result of the late election in that State, says: There is one Republican out of three officers, which will probably save the State from destruction. But this partial defeat, when there was no use of it, puts us in the predicament the boy was when he stubbed his toe: "He was too old to cry, and it hurt too—d—d bad to laugh."

The Motive for Republican Agitation.

It is said, remarks the Pennsylvania, that a patient, when undergoing a surgical operation, derives relief from his screams of pain. The Black Republicans are under the same treatment, and as the cautery of truth is applied to them they shriek for "freedom" and for "bleeding Kansas." But for this stentorian bawling they would probably faint away, if not pass off in mortal agony. Let Democratic policy suggest any made to give the largest freedom to the people of Kansas, and heal all the wounds which the fratricidal fanaticism of Republicanism has inflicted there upon its brethren, and we find these "cut-throats of the empire and the rule," in the "spirit of the first-born of Cain," responding to the query of the insulted majesty of law, and saying, "I am not my brother's keeper!" Every effort at pacification is met by efforts to continue agitation, and now that the cloud of civil war is lifting from the plains of Kansas, by the temperate counsels and wise moderation of Gov. Walker, acting under the immediate advisement of President Buchanan, we perceive that the North American and the Morning Times, affiliating in the ignoble effort to elevate the African race to equality with the Anglo Saxon and the Celt, are shifting their ground and pretend to see afar off, trouble brewing in the future organization of the Territory of Neosho. This lovely tract of our national domain, now occupied exclusively by Indians, governed by their tribal chiefs, but protected by the strong arm of the United States authority, is a garden spot where civilization has reared the red man from his migratory habits, and turned with millennial influence the tomahawk and scalping knife into the sickle and ploughshare. There, instead of the war-whoop and the fierce contentions growing out of the former implacable hate of the aborigines, which once engorged the prairies and made desolate the mountain slopes, now

Peace is twinkling with the Shepherd's bell, And singing with the reaper.

But, as if to show the power of His might, who placed a mark upon the first fratricide, and condemned the children of him who showed irreverence to his father to be the "servant of servants," in the territory of Neosho, the Africans are held in bondage by the Indians, and fertile plantations are entirely worked by negroes. Slavery, as an institution, exists there, planted not by organic law, but by a "higher law" of destiny and the immutable decree of Providence.

If the philo-negrist would look the fact in the face they might see in it the working out of their wonderful dispensation which revelation and prophecy have showed us to be the will of the Deity, and then instead of distorting texts from the sacred volumes upon which to build their crazy themes of perfect equality of caste and color, they would recognize the inseparable barrier which nature has placed between the negro and all other races. We cannot, however, expect any such candor from them; for it would be fatal to their policy of agitation; it would break the only weapon they have in their hands, and spoil their trade of shrieking for freedom to save the Union! No: driven as they are from all their positions of false reasoning; with their ramparts of sophistry battered down around them by the canons of truth; they are determined, if they are driven from their ground in Kansas, to rally their scattered forces and make another stand on the admission of Neosho. It is not freedom for the slave they desire it compels more by their infernal wishes to throw firebrands into Christian Churches and dismember those ecclesiastical organizations originated for the glory of God and the spreading of His Gospel, and kindle the fires of local contention, instead of keeping alive the censures with the acceptable incense of "Peace on earth, good will towards man," upon the alters erected by religion. It is not to see freedom national, that they equal resistance to the institution of slavery, but to keep up the show of that resistance just so long as it will serve to hold together their sectional organization, and then abandon their ground like Nomads, to seek some new field to pasture their crude theories and hypocritical devices. "The emptiest things reverberate the most sound," and thus Black Republicanism raves and denounces, vilifies and maligns; while Democracy, calmly, logically, and by the quiet persuasiveness of truth, pervades the national heart and works out the great theory and design which constitute the destiny of our beloved country.

Living Beyond their Means.

We clip the following article from the National American, it will probably apply to more localities than the one for which it was originally intended—at any rate it contains a truism, which conveys our sentiments exactly. That every individual should be employed in some of the various useful vocations of life or have some visible way of making a living to entitle him to the character of good-citizen, we hold to be a truism, which cannot be successfully contradicted. We have no use for drones in the great life of human industry. It has been decreed by the great law giver that by the "sweat of his face should man earn his bread;" and that man who does not have some visible way of making a livelihood is not a true man, but one who is frustrating the design of his creator. We have no sympathy for those drones wherever they may exist, who hang on to society like a vampire, sucking its blood. But to the article.

There is no denying the fact that there are numerous persons who habitually live beyond their means, and in order to live in the style they think best adapted to their tastes, must live upon the means of others. This is humiliating, and beneath the dignity of honest and high minded men. Yet these people make a most respectable appearance—wear fine clothes—eat sumptuous dinners—are regular attendants at the opera, (when we have one)—live poets in our most fashionable churches, and cut a great swell! They turn up their noses at the honest, poor mechanic—disdain to recognize their tailors when they meet them for the very raiment that invests their heartless carcasses. The time will be, however, when the imaginary lines and demarcations between flunkism, mushroom aristocracy, and the "good men and true" among the bone and sinew of the country, will be abolished. There is a good time coming when mankind will not be estimated by what they "seem to be," but what they "really are." When it will be the pleasure and interest of all to take by the hand those whose deportment is upright, whose minds are intelligent, without stopping to inquire whether he shoves a jack plane, flourishes a shoemaker's hammer or draws a tailor's thread. It is perfectly disgusting to witness the mock manners and dignity of some who may please to style themselves "suppers" for some cause difficult to understand. Their vacant stare, cold salutation, checked conversation manifested by those whom they designate as being a little lower down in the world than themselves, but with whom in point of true worth, uprightness and common sense, they are in comparative insignificance.

The Late Defalcation—Pertinent Suggestion.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says: There seems to be an astonishing delay at Columbus on the part of those appointed to examine into the accounts of the late Treasurer of State, to let the people know how the books stand, and how the money was abstracted. The appointee, Mr. Dennison, after some ten days' deliberation, declined to serve, and another, Mr. Sparrow, was selected in his place. A report, at the rate things go on, can hardly be expected before next winter, and then it will probably not show what became of the money. This interesting inquiry is leading to many shrewd conjectures and queries in the papers, one of which, the Dayton Enquirer, thinks the problem can be solved by a correct answer to the following:

"Who furnished the \$100,000 capital to start Kimball's Bank in Cleveland, shortly after he (Gibson) and other Black Republican State officers were installed in office?" "How much stock does Gibson own in the Seneca County Bank?" "How much money was expended in building the railroad from Tiffin to Fort Wayne, of which Gibson was President?" "How many wild-cat banks is Gibson interested in Indiana?" "Who furnished the 'spandules' during the late Presidential campaign to shriek for freedom?" "Who is Lieutenant Governor Ford's partner in his town-land speculations in Minnesota, and where did he get his money?" "What has called Gibson to Minnesota so frequently within the past year?" And in addition to the above, we would inquire, does Gibson own any wild land in Iowa, and if so, how much and what is its value?" Was Gibson a large borrower of Breslin when he was Treasurer, and was it to pay old scores that he gave Breslin those receipts of money paid, now said to be false?"

Will Santa Anna Return to Mexico.

Mexican affairs, in view of the threatening attitude of Spain and the schemes of that arch plotter and traitor to his country, Santa Anna, are attracting a great deal of attention. The well-informed Washington correspondent of the Baltimore Sun thus writes: The names of the Santa Anna co-operators recently arrested in Mexico are given in the New Orleans papers. They embrace men of civil and military distinction, who were not before suspected of disaffection to the existing government. It is perceivable from these frequent manifestations of a revolutionary disposition that this bewildered country is on the eve of another civil war, and that the attempt to establish a federal representative government, in conformity with the constitution recently adopted, will prove an utter failure.

Santa Anna's complicity or identity with the intended Spanish invasion of Mexico appears to be well understood and admitted by his friends. According to one report from Havana, the Spanish naval force intended for Vera Cruz had appeared off the coast of Cuba. It is known, too, that the Spanish Government had refused to receive Mr. Lafragua, the Mexican minister, and there was little hope of any accommodation between the parties at the last dates. The British and French Governments might be expected, through their ministers, to offer their mediation in this case, for it is probable that it has not escaped their notice that a Spanish invasion of Mexico, even if conducted under the guise of adding the restoration of Santa Anna, will be a violation of the Monroe doctrine, and be treated as such by the United States Government.

Campbell and Vallandigham.

The Hamilton Telegraph says the evidence in the contest election between Campbell and Vallandigham, the Congressional District, has been concluded, and that Vallandigham has a majority of nearly forty over Campbell. The latter has taken no evidence, and is not yet shown that his opponent received a solitary vote. He knows very well that he cannot effect anything in that line, and his game is delay and procrastination, by asking Congress, after it assembles, to take his testimony. He has the certificate of election—the sitting member at present, and hopes that by such a course the session of Congress would nearly pass away before the election was decided and his opponent could get rightful seat. But we do not believe Congress will extend to him any such opportunity or give its sanction to such a fraud. More than six months ago the notice of contest was served by Mr. Vallandigham, and he was duly informed that on days named testimony would be taken by the proper parties bearing upon the case, and if he has neglected to avail himself of the opportunity, it is his own fault.

Between the present date and when Congress assembles, he has ample time to take his testimony if he has any, and is so disposed. If he neglects it, it would be outrageous in the House to give him the time he asks, for the request, under the circumstances, would be tantamount to rank dishonesty. On the face of the returns and evidence adduced, Mr. Vallandigham is the legally elected member of Congress from the Third Congressional District, which Campbell has misrepresented so long. Nothing but success in the procrastination and trickery to which we alluded, can keep him out of the seat to which he has been elected.—Cin Enq.

The Mormons and the Soil of Utah.

The Washington Star in noticing the fact stated by the Union that the Mormons have purchased no land from the United States Government, but claim to hold it from Brigham Young, and that the courts will be called upon to maintain the titles of those who do purchase, says: In view of the fact that the Mormons have settled on the soil in Utah, if they will behave hereafter in good faith to the Government, there can be no doubt that Congress will grant to them, individually, rights of pre-emption—each to the land on which he has settled—such as, under our public lands system, have been secured to other settlers. The fact that, except through action of the Government hereafter to take place, none of them can acquire a good title to a foot of land of the Territory, strikes us as likely to operate favorably in the final settlement of all the difficulties in that quarter. The influence of property is all-powerful, and sooner than risk the result of their labors of years—and none others are more industrious and economical—they will be very apt to abandon any idiosyncrasies and positions which, if persisted in, threaten to end in such losses to them.

As an example of the fall of prices in San Francisco, a correspondent, writing under date of the 18th of April, says: "A certain hotel in this city, once leased at \$72,000 a year, is now let at \$7,200, or ten per cent. of the first sum; think to what disastrous a man might be easily led, predicating his movements upon the not-named income! Not far from where I write there is a building under lease at \$30 per month that once paid \$100 a month. But these instances are so common, the ruin and wreck in real estate long since so general, that they have ceased to attract notice."

The "free State" Legislature of Kansas recently enacted the force of choosing a U. S. Senator. W. A. Phillips, the correspondent of the N. Y. Tribune, was the man selected. He has probably in his correspondence told more falsehoods than any other man in Kansas, and is therefore a fit representative of his party.

Price of Negroes a Century Ago.

It will be seen by the following that the Abolitionists of New England, when they used to own negroes, and buy and sell them as they did hogs and horses, didn't put as high an estimate upon them as they now profess to: PRICE OF NEGROES ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO.—The Homestead, published at Hartford, Conn., has lately published an old document which gives the price of farm stock and negroes in that State over one hundred years ago. All the old thirteen States, it will be remembered, were slaveholding until since the Revolution. The document in question is an inventory of the estate of Captain Thomas Wheeler, one of the richest men of his day, his estate being valued at \$40,000. To show the great difference in the prices then and now, we give the price of the slaves as found in the inventory, dated December 11, 1755:

Table listing prices of various negroes: One negro man named Quash, \$8 84; Negro woman named Jane, 139 75; Negro man named Cesar, 157 24; Negro man named Ciper, 152 72; Negro woman named Hager, 152 00; Negro woman named Floro, 108 50; Negro woman named Susan, 124 00; Negro woman named Jane, 125 00; Negro woman named Cloe, 125 00; Negro boy named Phillis, 50 00; Servant mulatto boy Harry, 27 75; Servant Indian woman Mary, 65 00.

The Appointment of Col. Cumming as Governor of Utah.

We believe we are not too premature in announcing, this morning, that Col. Cumming, of Missouri, has been appointed Governor of Utah, and that he intends moving his family thither, with the view of making the Territory his residence. Col. Cumming is a gentleman of tried official integrity, and of his experience in frontier life. Possessing great personal courage, of a conciliatory nature, yet prompt and energetic in the discharge of his duty, he will bring to the important responsibilities which he has assumed the most essential qualities for success in the delicate, and even dangerous mission which he has been confided to him.

The difficulties to be encountered in Utah are more numerous and complicated than are now generally supposed. Among them may be incidentally mentioned that Brigham Young claims a title to all the lands in the Territory, and has never recognized the United States surveys. None of his followers have purchased lands in accordance with our laws. Hence of the delicate duties of the Federal Courts of that Territory will be to establish and maintain the rights of those who may hereafter purchase in accordance with our laws. Not an individual in all Utah now holds a foot of land the title of which is derived from the United States, and it follows, under this strange condition of things, that all parts of the Territory are at the present time open to pre-emption.—Washington Enquirer.

Nature, Science and the Ladies.

If the ladies have not all the rights they claim they certainly enjoy extraordinary privileges. For them the most beautiful and fragile gifts of nature are converted into perpetual luxuries, by the aid of science and of art. For them the South produces its flowers of ineffable sweetness, and chemistry gallantly extracts the fragrance and presents it in an available form for the dressing room, and the boudoir. For example, here we have before us a bottle of that Florida Water, without which appliances of civilized life in tropical America, are considered complete. And our own beauties, it would seem, have taken their cue from their Southern sisters, for everywhere MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water is becoming the fashionable perfume of the age. Eau de Cologne has had its day in this country, and now, it would seem this newer perfume, distilled from the richest and most fragrant plants of Florida, is to take its place. This is as it should be. A product of our own land, equal or superior to any exotic rival, ought to receive a preference in the American market. Germany has no flowers that can match in fragrance with these of the "sweet South," and all that science could do to concentrate and eternalize that fragrance, has been accomplished in this home-manufactured luxury. We have tested the durability of this perfume as compared with that of the Eau de Cologne, and find that the advantage is on the side of the native product. Tastes vary, but we prefer the odor of MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER to that of the Prussian article, and ladies inform us that it is all the reviving and restorative properties attributed to the latter. Under such circumstances, its popularity is quite natural, and who knows but it may one day be sold as a leading perfume in Europe, just as the Maria Farina was sold in this country as the only valuable toilet water, prior to the introduction of this delightful Floral essence.—New York Home Journal.

MORE "ANNYANCES."—It is not considered in good taste to make apologies for the errors which occur in a paper, every day. The public suppose it is the fault of the editor, or proof-reader, when they like some sportsmen—shoot wide of the mark. Those who blame all the errors, which appear in a paper, upon the editor or proof-reader, are not pated upon the mutations of human life. For the information of that class we will say—Errors are frequently marked in proofs, and the printers, from inadvertence, or otherwise, do not correct them. Did you—reader—ever think of that?—Dayton Enq.

We doubt if such an idea ever penetrated the skull of the scribbler for the Register.

GIBSON AFOAT.—The Ex Treasurer winds up the windy appeal to the public in these words: "I shall, in a few weeks launch my craft upon the legal deep, and call upon those in trouble to seek my aid, which will be at their command." W. H. GIBSON. June 15th, 1857. "I'm afoat! I'm afoat!" On the "force" "legal deep."