



EATON, O., AUG. 6, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HENRY B. PAYNE,
OF Cleveland

We have issued our paper one day earlier than usual in order to attend the Democratic Convention, which meets at Columbus on Thursday.

Our Prospects.

To-day (Thursday) is the day which the Democracy of Ohio will assemble in Convention, for the purpose of selecting their standard-bearer for the coming campaign, and we are pleased to witness the zeal with which our friends are preparing to enter the contest, which will be one of the most important that ever took place in Ohio. There seems a universal determination to shake off the fetters of Abolitionism, and to rebuke the hypocrisy, deception and rascality which it has practised upon the people of Ohio, during the two short years it has been in power, and if the Democracy place upon their ticket good, honest and upright men, we predict its entire success by a majority which will make the day of the election one long to be remembered on account of the glorious success of the Democracy, and the overthrow of a faction in power which preached and promised "retrenchment" and "reform," but which has not only almost bankrupted the State, but disgraced her in the eyes of the whole nation. The people are weary of such government, and will no longer listen to the promises of those now administering for them, and we would say to this nigger-worshipping party: you may as well come down, you have sinned grievously, your race is run, it is in your power to deceive the honest masses any more, the hand-writing is on the wall, like the monarch of Babylon, you have been weighed in the balance and found sadly wanting, and you may howl and shriek until you become hoarse, but there is no mysterious, undeveloped power in your party, that can avert the popular storm. You may as well admit that you have been smoked out and your deception and villainy exposed to the gaze of an indignant people—that your vessel has been struck below the water line—that, in a word, the "mighty" have fallen. There are few victims over whose coffins, at least, we could not shed a tear, when, however, we shall stand beside the lonely grave of "Abolitionism," and witness its funeral rites, we shall feel like exclaiming—blessed is the hand that smiteth, and ever praised be He who executeth his judgments in the earth.

The Opposition Campaign Opened—Nigger on the Stamp.

Last Sabbath evening was desecrated in Eaton by the howlings of an impudent, obnoxious, greasy buck negro, imported here by the stock holders of the under-ground rail road, who attempted to deliver himself of what he styled a lecture on human freedom, in which he advocated amalgamation and negro equality, and libelled the people of the South, by retailing base concocted stories in regard to the manner of treatment his race receive at their hands. The Black Republicans appeared to relish the unequally discourse of this sooty African, but not the peculiar odor which he caused the room to be scented with—they invited him to tarry with them until Monday night, but to defend their delicate olfactory from the fume, he was politely requested to speak in the open air, in front of the Court House. The condition of this "all decency" party must be desperate indeed, when they are compelled to import such vulgar stock to stomp the county in their behalf. Dr. VAUGHAN lectured before the Normal Institute in the First Presbyterian Church, on Physical Science—the African on amalgamation and negro equality; the latter drew the largest audience! So his hearers were more numerous on Sabbath evening, than any of our Ministers of the Gospel had at their respective places of worship, and some who pretend to be members of high standing in our several Churches, vacated their seats and were present to cheer the incoherent ravings and blasphemy of this illiterate Ethiopian. We have no objections to his "stumping" the county to help the sinking cause of Black Republicanism, or to preach the curse of slavery, but we think a desecration of the Sabbath, should induce his stock-holders to allow him but six days to do so, or, if they must force him to prostitute the seventh, at least teach him to dispense with negro antics on that sacred day.

Gen. Lane has been re-elected to Congress from Oregon by a handsome majority.

The Model Governor.

It seems that Governor Chase, remarks the Sandusky Mirror, has been playing strong games of late—and when the Republicans leave him, he will lose that prestige which has of late been thrown around the "model Governor." His friends are exerting every nerve to avert the potency of the storm, that is shortly to overtake him—and are trying to let down as easily as possible. But all this will not do—the people see in him nothing, but the sly, scheming politician who works for Black Republicanism at the expense of the people of the State. Instead of attending to the treasury as required by law, he was attending to "bleeding Kansas," and by his criminal neglect, the treasury was plundered by one of his company shirkers of over half a million of money. This alone ought to be enough to sink him, in the estimation of every well-wisher of the State. The Legislature passed a law making him the special guardian of the treasury—confiding that money to his care thinking of course it would be safe, when guarded by the great amphitheatron council of Black Republicanism which headed by his moral man—but alas! the pockets of his liege subjects have to "bleed"—as well as Kansas.

There was a law passed authorizing the County Treasurer, to deposit in the banks under the direction of the State Treasurer. When it went into operation there was a great strife among the banks, to be the depositories of the people's money under this law. The City Bank of Cincinnati became one of these supplicants, and Salmon P. Chase, Ohio's "model Governor," was the man who recommended this bank as the safest one in Cincinnati for a custodian of the money. Yes, Governor Chase is the man who induced Breslin to order the Treasurer of Hamilton county to deposit in this bank—and what was the result? Why the bank failed in a short time after, and the State lost \$79,811.95 by following the advice of this "model Governor." It seems that Gov. Chase has made it his special business both in office and out, to aid in depletion of the treasury—to squander the taxes raised by the poor as well as the rich. His disregard of the constitution which he is sworn to support, is as flagrant as his disregard of the duties of his office. When the treasury is robbed by his co-shrieker Gibson, he tramples the constitution of the State under foot, and puts Ohio a begging suppliant at the feet of the money shavers and shlylocks, and borrows money at six per cent. to make the deficit caused by the great robbery. This is a beautiful spectacle for the people of Ohio to contemplate—to see their State a suppliant and a debtor to those money shavers, who do not even respect the laws of the land enough to pay their taxes—and in that situation too by the base conduct of Ohio's "model Governor." Citizens do you want such a Governor again? The people will dispense with his services hereafter.

Our Republican friends are getting extremely weak in the knees for an issue. Kansas has failed them. The hope of a rupture in the Democratic party, because of the course of Walker in that Territory, is getting small by degrees, and beautifully less. A few ultras at the South are disposed to raise their "bristles" because the Administration and Walker favor the submission of the Constitution when framed to the people—but the sober, reliable, conservative men of all parties are rallying to the support of the President with a unanimity unparalleled. Here again, then, we find the guns of our Republican friends spiked. Where next will they turn for hope?

VICISSITUDES OF REPUBLICANISM.

Frank Blair on the stump in Missouri, advocating the election of Rollins, the Know Nothing candidate; Davy Wilmot is perambulating Pennsylvania, swearing he is the best Know Nothing in the State, and Banks is trembling in Massachusetts lest some of the Know Nothings will repudiate the action of the Convention of that party which nominated him.

We noticed two weeks ago that the Ohio Statesman had been purchased by COL. MANSPEY; but it appears that there was some misunderstanding in regard to details which prevented the consummation of the purchase, therefore the paper will be conducted as if no change had been contemplated.

The Democratic Central Committee met on Saturday evening last and appointed R. S. CUNNINGHAM, J. McKISSNEY, DAVID PATTON and L. G. GOULD, as delegates from Preble county to the 6th of August Convention.

So far as elected, the members of the next house of representatives stand 91 Republicans, 78 Democrats, 2 Know-Nothings. All the free states have held their elections, and nine slave states are yet to elect. The Southern Know-Nothings may choose 15 or 20 members more. The Democratic party is tolerably certain of ten or fifteen clear majority in the house.

Party Fidelity.

The Democratic Party, now so overwhelmingly triumphant throughout the country is a proud exhibition of attachment to principle and of fidelity to the party organization which achieves the triumph of its principles. While one party after another has risen, flourished for a short season and then sunk into forgetfulness, the Democratic party has pursued its steady onward march, and its great governing power has been submission to the will of the majority, which when once expressed, demands the cooperation and enforcement of every member of the great family no matter what his previous preferences or opinion may have been. In this, harmony of action has been its strength—the secret of the Sampson-like power; and whenever insolated instances, it has been disregarded—whether in resisting the nominees of Convention, or refusing support to Caucus nominations, it has fought with evil to the party, and sooner or later has been followed by the political and moral degradation of all concerned in the act of treachery to the unity of the organization. There is a wise lesson to be learned from the history of parties in this country. Rebellion against the will of their majorities, has been so often practiced among the opponents of the Democracy that they have almost ceased to exist, while continued and unwavering fidelity to the popular will, has made the Democratic Party the only party of any vitality now in existence. That it may long continue to exist, and fulfill all its beneficent mission to the country, there must be no hesitation in visiting infamy and disgrace upon any recreant who shall set up his will against that of the majority, or from any motives of selfishness, favor or affection, shall disregard the binding force of the conventional or Caucus nominations of the Democratic Party.

Ladies Beware!

We have made a short synopsis of a very important trial, which took place lately in Boston, and give it below for the especial benefit of our lady readers. We apprehend that when some of our Eaton belles get to hear of it, Hooploom will howl with indignation. By the way, speaking of this delicate subject, we have heard it intimated that our "city fathers" have a notion of widening the pavements, or, if that is not done, the Mayor will be requested to issue a proclamation requiring ladies to wear certain dimensions of dress, except for "narrow cases," not to appear on our crowded thoroughfares. We are a decided friend of the dear, lovely creature, and would therefore, advise them to take "time by the forelock" so as not to be caught in a similar predicament with their Boston sisters.

CHRONICLE IN COURT.—An important decision was rendered in the Police Court of Boston, on the 27th ult. One of the Police Officers had preferred a complaint against a young lady for obstructing the sidewalk of Washington street by too great a display of crinolines. The officer testified that at least half a dozen times during the week he had been obliged to step from the sidewalk on to the street to enable the defendant to pass, such were the unprecedented dimensions of her hoops. Once in consequence thereof, he came very near being run over by a carriage passing at the time, and he asked the Judge whether the city government would have allowed a pension to his widow in case he had been killed.

The Judge said that he should reserve his opinion for a week on the latter point, and inquired whether the circumference of the lady was not produced by natural causes. The officer replied, by saying that he was the father of sixteen children, and, if he was lucky, expected an addition to his family next month; but he had never known his "better half" to occupy half so much space as Miss Smith, and he hoped she never would.

The officer further testified that he had requested the defendant to go or three times not to stop on the sidewalk, as people were unable to pass without going into the street—but it was of no avail, as she still continued to occupy the whole pavement.

In summing up the evidence Judge Russell said that the evil was one of great magnitude, and should be checked by vigorous measures. There was no statute under which too great a display of crinolines came, but he should take the responsibility of inflicting a fine of \$5 and costs, and hoped it would be a warning to all offenders. The fine was promptly paid, with the costs, and Miss Smith was discharged.

The national Intelligence is out with a long and able leader sustaining Walker and the administrations in their Kansas policy.—The N. Y. Commercial Advertiser and N. Y. Times do the same thing. They all pronounce the present defiant attitude of Lane and his Topeka party in building up a Government within a Government, as a rank rebellion not only against the laws of the Territory but against the laws of the United States.

One of our exchanges asserts that the ladies do not set their caps for the gentlemen any more; they spread their hoops. That is a very wide-spread slander!

A fact for our Republican friends.

The Black Republicans, says the Cincinnati Enquirer, continue to be terribly exercised about the late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States, which has decided that negroes are not constitutional citizens of the Union.—Now, we would ask the gentlemen, if negroes are "citizens," why it is that the Topeka Constitution—which was made by them in Kansas, and which they obstinately persist shall be the one under which she shall be admitted into the Union—contains a clause that free men of color shall not be allowed to settle in the State? This clause was referred separately to the Republican Free State electors, nobody else voted on the question, and it was carried by a large majority. The "Topeka Constitution," with this stringent clause against negroes, is the shibboleth and policy of the republican faction; it is their panacea for the Kansas difficulties—was voted for by all the republican members of Congress, and has been adopted and approved by them in every possible way. We would ask in all sincerity, where and what is Black Republican consistency which denies to negroes the right of every living in Kansas, and drives them from the State as criminals, and then finds fault with the United States Supreme Court because it decided that they are not citizens of the United States?

Republican Honesty and Fairness.

The lovers of honesty and fairness will find a beautiful demonstration of those qualities in the exposure which we are about to make. One of the principal charges which the Republican press has made against Chief Justice Taney, in connection with the Dred Scott decision, was that he uttered the sentiment that negroes have no rights which white men are bound to respect. This charge has appeared in all the organs of Republicanism, and has especially been reiterated in the Gazette and Commercial of this city. Now mark the dishonesty of those prints. In Judge Taney's decision occurs the following paragraph, when speaking of negroes:

"They had, for more than a century before, been regarded as being of an inferior order and altogether unfit to associate with the white race, either in social or political relations; and so far inferior that they had no rights which the white man was bound to respect; and that the negro might justly and lawfully be reduced to slavery for his benefit. He was bought and sold, treated as an ordinary article of merchandise and traffic, whenever a profit could be made by it."

"This opinion was, at the time, fixed and unchangeable, the civilized portion of the white race. It was regarded as an axiom in morals as well as in politics, which no one thought of disputing, or supposed to be open to dispute; and men in every grade and position of society daily and habitually acted upon it in their private pursuits, as well as in matters of public concern, without doubting for a moment the correctness of his opinion."

The Judge was speaking of how negroes were regarded a century before the Revolution. He was narrating a fact, and yet it is attributed to him as a sentiment. It is useless, we suppose, to expect the Gazette and its allies to retract the calumny.—Cin. Enquirer.

A sign in New York.

The Buffalo Republic, the organ of the Democratic portion of the Republicans in Western New York, had a very significant political article on Saturday last. It alluded to the fact that all parties are now in a disorganized state, and that efforts at recombination are making. It then goes on to say that there is no union of feeling between the radical Democratic Republicans and the Seward men save on slavery; and that as the coming State election is not to be affected by that "great issue," the party will probably be disrupted. It expresses its disapprobation of the legislation of last winter, and its determination not to sustain the party unless it is repudiated and denounced. Finally, it gives formal notice that any concession to the "Know Nothings" will not be tolerated. This is the first speech of the discordant elements. Others will soon follow.

The grand Rapids (Mich.) Inquirer contains a full report of the trial, conviction and expulsion from the church of Deacon P. G. Stebbins, of the town of Alpha, in that county. He was the first deacon of the church to which he belonged—the Free Will Baptists, and the charge against him was that he sustained slavery by voting for Buchanan. He was also charged with deception, because when asked if he was going to vote for liberty or slavery, he said liberty. Stebbins admitted the facts charged, but defended himself by saying that the Democratic ticket, which he did vote, supported the most liberal principles of any ticket now in vogue.

The number of opposition votes cast in the late French election is stated to have been about a million. Nineteenth of these were cast in the cities and large towns of the empire. It is alleged that if the opposition had more time to organize, it could have doubled or tripled the number.

The South and Kansas.

The developments at the South on the great and vital points of a submission of the new constitution of Kansas to the people, are daily becoming more gratifying. Thus the Wilmington Commercial, of North Carolina, says—

"We must confess that we are somewhat in a fog, and cannot see why the submission of the constitution of Kansas to the people should be thought inconsistent with the principles laid down by President Pierce and the Cincinnati platform, or at all repugnant to the doctrine of southern rights, as declared and maintained by the most patriotic of our southern citizens for years long past."

A difference of opinion on this or any other topic will not permanently affect the relationship of the Southern union, as the enemies of the present administration expect; many of whom, of the south too, would have Kansas admitted as a free state if that event would break a moral power and impeach the political integrity of the present administration.

With the corruptions and intrigues that may be brought to bear upon the election or ratification or rejection in Congress we have nothing to do. Better that Kansas should be admitted as a free State, and all the evils that would probably attend that event be encountered, than that southern citizens should repudiate the great principle, the battle for whose assertion has been fought and won, viz: "that the question of slavery or anti-slavery shall be decided by the people of the territories."

In copying his brief and excellent article, the Washington Union remarks: "This is the right language and the right doctrine. Let the principle of the popular sovereignty be firmly and impartially upheld, without reference as to who are or who are not to be gainers by its practice enforcement."

Walker in the South.

The change in favor of Governor Walker's Kansas policy at the South is going on with great rapidity, as it is becoming better understood. The Clarksville (Tenn.) Jeffersonian has come out in a strong article sustaining it. Hon. A. O. P. Nicholson lately approved it in a public speech in Western Tennessee.—The Columbus (Miss) Democrat, which had attacked him with great violence, in its issue of the 18th, says:

The last news from Kansas is to the effect that Governor Walker's course is approved by all the Democrats, pro-slavery as well as anti-slavery, in the Territory, and that the only opposition to him comes from the disorganizing Topeka Abolitionists. We do not know how this may be; but, if true, we of the South may as well be content at once, and permit the people, the bona fide inhabitants and legalized voters, to settle their own affairs and frame their organic law according to their own views and opinions, without any outside pressure or foreign interference. This is the foundation principle of the Kansas-Nebraska Act—the true Democratic principle, founded in Justice and common sense.

The Result of the Election in Covington.

The Democracy of Covington did gloriously yesterday. Their majority is between three and four hundred, when it is usually one hundred and fifty for the Know Nothings. Campbell and Kenyon Counties give large Democratic majorities. Leathers, supported by the Know Nothings, is very badly beaten for the State Senate by Fisk, Democrat. The Democratic members of the Legislature are elected in both counties. But little opposition to Stevenson for Congress.—Cin. Enq.

KEMP'S WORM PASTILLES supply a want which every mother of family has experienced. They are a specific for worms, acceptable to children. Nothing in the way of confectionery can be more attractive in appearance, and nothing medicinal is so safe, swift and certain in its effect on the disease. They do not require calomel to be taken either before or after them. Bristol's Sarsaparilla, as manufactured in a highly concentrated form, by the present proprietors, D. T. LAMAN & Co., is startling the medical world by its cures of Scrofula, Consumption, Liver Disease and Eruptive Complaints. As a guide for purchasers it is well to state, that the genuine article has the signature of Laman & Co., on the exterior label.

We have observed a list of seventeen persons killed in Ohio, within six weeks past, by lightning. In various parts of the east the list of persons killed by lightning is large. At the Flame House, White Mountains, July 18th, a tremendous thunder-storm came up, and the lightning struck the house, killing two persons, and stunning badly nine others.

HONOR TO THE POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

At the late commencement of the University of North Carolina, at Chapel Hill, the honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred upon Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, who is a graduate of the institution.

Mr. Fillmore, the candidate of the Know-Nothing order in the last Presidential race, received but eight electoral votes. Of the one hundred and seventy-one members elected to the next Congress, the Know-Nothings have but two. This is what they call a national party.

The railroad accidents in the United States, during the first six months of the year, caused the death of forty persons, and ninety-nine were wounded. By steam-boat accidents sixty-one were killed and twenty wounded.

The Way our Republican State Officials Manage the Treasury—Extraordinary Negligence.

We take following interesting article from the Newark Advocate, which is edited by Ex-Auditor Morgan, who says:

"There is no end to the proofs that present themselves to confirm and fasten upon the Chase Administration the most shameless and criminal neglect in their guardianship and control over the public money. In Kelly's new Treasury law, passed April 8, 1856, the following important, though ill-guarded section has a prominent place:

"Section 18. It shall be the duty of the Auditor, quarter-annually, on the 15th day of March, June, September and December, (or if any such day should be Sunday, then on the day previous,) to ascertain the amount of money in the Treasury belonging to the Sinking Fund, and draw up the Treasurer therefor in favor of the acting Commissioner of said Fund, specifying in every such draft the source of source from which the money so drawn for was derived."

Now, mark the duty imposed by the above section, and the consequences that would have resulted from its prompt and faithful performance: First: It was made the duty of the State Auditor to ascertain "quarter-annually" from the books of his office, the exact amount of money in the Treasury belonging to the Sinking Fund, and to draw the same therefrom on behalf of the acting Commissioner of said Fund. Between the date of the passage of this law and the time at which Gibson defaulted, the above duty imposed by the eighth section (above quoted) on the State authorities should have been performed at each of four distinct quarterly periods, to wit:

- 1. On the 15th day of June, 1856;
- 2. On the 15th day of September 1856;
- 3. On the 15th day of December 1856;
- 4. On the 15th day of March 1857.

Let the reader mark that at each of the above dates, the law (Kelly's new law of April 8, 1856,) made it the duty of the State authorities to ascertain the whole amount of the Sinking Fund in the Treasury and draw it therefrom. This duty was not optional, but, *imperative*. Had it been faithfully performed, the whole amount of Sinking Fund rightfully in the Treasury at each of those dates would have been withdrawn from the Treasury and applied to the public debt of Ohio.

Second. The sum of \$547,990 acknowledged by Gibson to be missing on the day he resigned his office, was money belonging to the Sinking Fund, and is alleged to have been lost or used by Breslin and never paid over by him to Gibson. Now, presuming for the sake of the argument, that this allegation is true, why has this immense delinquency, charged back a year and a half on Breslin, been so long covered up by the concurrent knavery and neglect of the Treasurer, Auditor and Fund Commissioners? It will not do to say, as a sufficient apology the alleged fact that Gibson failed the Auditor and Investigating Committee by producing, for their inspection, moneys and drafts which he had borrowed for the sole purpose of deceiving them. This insinuating plea may suffice to show why they reported that the money was all in the Treasury, but it does not explain why the 18th section of Kelly's new law (above quoted) was not promptly and fully carried into effect. It does not explain why the State Auditor and the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund neglected to ascertain the safety of that fund by drawing on the Treasury for the full amount that ought to have been there on the 15th of June, 1856, five months after Mr. Breslin retired from office. It does not explain why they did not draw, in like manner, on the 15th day of September, 1856, as the law required. It does not explain why this duty was again omitted on the 15th day of December, 1856. It does not explain why it was still neglected on the 15th day of March 1857. At each of these four distinct periods, it was within the lawful power of any, it was within the imperative legal duty of the State Auditor and Sinking Fund Commissioners, to have applied such a test to the condition of the Treasury as could not have failed to bring to light the alleged defalcation of Breslin, now claimed to have been screened and covered up by his successor.

THIRD RESIGNATION.—Gibson, the late defrauder of our treasury, in an address to the people of Seneca county, says:

"I am the victim of slander, while a venal press seize upon my misfortunes as food for excitement. I have implored the Great Ruler for wisdom and courage to meet all."

The mercy of Christ is boundless: He pardoned the thief upon the cross. Where's our money?

HOLLOWAY'S Ointment and Pills.—A PROTECTION AGAINST COUNTERFEITS.—The Water-Buck, "HOLLOWAY'S NEW YORK AND LONDON," which appears in semi-transparent letters in every leaf of the book of directions. If this is not seen when the paper is held to the light the same is spurious. Unlike the mineral preparations that drive the virus of eruptions and sores into the vital organs, this marvellous Ointment discharges the poison before it heals the flesh. The Pills inevitably cure Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders, purifying and vitalizing the blood, &c.

NEW COUNTERFEIT.—Five dollar counterfeit notes of the Chippewa Bank of Wisconsin are in circulation. They are a fac-simile of the genuine, vignette, two horses alarmed at a train of cars, Indian on the right end, arms of the State on the left. The engraving and signatures are sufficiently good to deceive the greater portion of the community.

The True Condition of Things in Kansas—False Misrepresentations Exposed.

The Black Republican papers have again commenced their origination of Kansas falsehoods for party effect. The best exposition we have seen of the true state of affairs there is from the Clearfield (Pennsylvania) Republican, which derives its facts from Senator Bigler, of Pennsylvania, who has lately returned from the Territory. Senator Bigler says:

All seemed willing to abide the decision of the majority on the question of slavery, and to manifest great solicitude that a decision might be properly and promptly had, in order that Kansas might enjoy the advantages of a State in full communion with the present family of thirty-one. The great mass of the people have implicit confidence in Governor Walker, and ardently sustain his policy, pro-slavery as well as free-State men. They heartily approve his plan of presenting the slavery question and the constitution to a direct vote by the people. Many were entirely different as to the election of delegates, because they thought of nothing as important but their own vote on the constitution. They claim the right to exercise this high prerogative of sovereignty—a right which should not be denied under any circumstances to a people desiring to exercise it; but in this instance its exercise would seem to be almost obligatory, for it is the very spirit of the organic act of Congress that the people should pass upon the question of slavery, and that Kansas should come into the Union under that decision, whether for or against slavery. The vital issue in the last Presidential election was not whether Kansas should be a free or a slave State, but whether her people, without molestation or interference from any quarter, should make it a slave or a free State by the will of the majority. The people of Kansas ask no more, and they certainly could not ask less. Mr. B. says there are few of the Republican leaders who declare that they will agree to nothing that may be offered by the Convention which is to assemble in September; that denying the authority for its existence, they will vote against any constitution it may present, though it be the Topeka instrument without a t cross, or an i dotted.

But the great mass of the people are right-minded, and will vote for or against the constitution, as they may deem best. After the fullest opportunity of hearing the views of people of all political bias, Mr. B. left the Territory, satisfied that the Convention would submit the constitution and the slavery question as distinct propositions to the vote of the people who had been three months or longer resident, and that the vote would be a full and deliberate expression of the will of the people, and that if Congress acts in good faith by admitting the Territory as a State, no matter what the decision, this prolonged feud will be settled forever.

It may not be improper at this point to notice several *howlers* which have been started by the poisoned correspondents of the Black Republican press; one of which is that found in a letter giving an account of the "West land sales," in which it is stated that Governor Walker, Mr. Stanton and Senator Bigler made speeches abusive of the Free-State party, and that when a certain Mr. Foster attempted to reply he was driven from the stand by the pro-slavery rabble from Leavenworth. The truth of all this is given to us by Mr. B., in that Governor Walker came here, agreeably to a previous understanding, to declare his views to the people, which he did in the most concise, clear and unexceptionable terms avoiding any allusion to past difficulties or partisan topics, or the question whether it would be right to take slavery or not. Mr. Stanton's remarks were of the same character, and those of Mr. B. were confined exclusively to the character of the country, commencing with the declaration of determination to advise no interference in their domestic controversy. Not one unpleasant word was said until Mr. F. took the stand.

The utmost good feeling prevailed during the remarks of the other speakers, and each retired amid the hearty plaudits of the audience. But Mr. F. unsharply commenced to review the past; to assail the Pro-slavery party, the Democratic party, its principles; and, finally, commenced to name prominent citizens who were present, and attribute to them the commission of grave offences. Then it was that Mr. F. was interrupted by the friends of the settled parties. He had so far outraged them, Walker's feelings by reckless pervasions that the Governor was compelled to reply, and Mr. Bigler says that reply would have honored the head and heart of any man in the nation; so conclusively, so just and so powerful were his truths that Mr. Foster was forsaken by even his own party.

Senator Bigler says it is utterly untrue that Walker has engaged in any land speculations, nor will he do so while he is the Governor of the Territory.

It is a trite and true saying that it is an ill wind that blows no good. The incidents above referred to, and in reference to which we are in possession of every fact here shown to us, are as clear as demonstration, that much mischief has been done to Kansas, and many impositions practiced on the popular mind by a band of pensioned correspondents of Black Republican papers which are maintained in that Territory. They magnify every trifling incident into a frightful demonstration, and deliberately pervert facts in order to place their own partisans in the right.

THE PRESIDENT AS EXECUTOR.—An exchange says: Mr. Isaac S. Parker recently died, and on opening his will it was found that President Buchanan is named as one of the executors. Mr. Buchanan's housekeeper is a sister of the deceased.