

Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., APRIL 8, 1858.

Prof. Midd.

Our readers will be glad to learn that this celebrated Elocutionist will visit Eaton and give two of his entertainments on Thursday and Friday evenings, the 8th and 9th. It is unnecessary for us to say anything by way of recommending the Professor to the public...

Where are They?

When the Philadelphia Convention, which nominated that aspiring explorer, John C. Fremont, for President, declared in the platform laid down for the party to stand on, that Congress had sovereign power over the Territories, and could and ought to regulate their domestic institutions in the face of the will of the people...

The Republican Party.

"What shadows are we and what shadows we pursue!" The republican party, so recently in the flush of manhood, with "youth and beauty," and blood and muscle, is now threatened with prostration and death! It was not a planetary star circled round by lesser orbs, but it was a brilliant comet, with a very long tail, which it switched about in a most careless and frightful way.

The Walnut St. House.

The Walnut St. House, Cincinnati, Judge SWEENEY, Proprietor, is gaining a celebrity for excellent fare, obliging and accommodating Assistants, seldom attained by Hotels in this land of "sturdy habits."

The Urbana Democrat.

(anti-Leocompton) has been discontinued.

Crittenden's Amendment.

This measure, as our readers will recollect, was presented by Mr. Crittenden in the United States Senate, when the Bill for the admission of Kansas was before the body, and rejected by a very decisive vote.

The same measure, in all its material features, was adopted by the House, on Thursday last, as an amendment to the Bill which came from the Senate.

The Senate rejected this amendment, by a vote of 32 to 23.

The Black Republicans and their democratic allies in Congress, claim that the Bill of Senator Crittenden is a measure of peace, and one that will effectually put at rest, the agitation which has so long convulsed the nation on the question of slavery in general and the admission of Kansas in particular.

We do not put the least faith or confidence in the proposition. As the Washington Union well and truthfully observes, the bill of Mr. Crittenden is not a measure of peace, pacification, compromise, or settlement, but a Pandora's box full of the aged elements of explosion and strife.

It is not an olive branch, but an apple of discord. It is not a measure for ending strife, but for prolonging it indefinitely. It is voluminous in terms, but simple in actual provisions. It provides that the Leocompton constitution shall be submitted to the white male inhabitants of the Territory, residing there three months, and citizens of the United States.

If, on the contrary, a majority disprove, then a convention is to be called to frame a new constitution; which, in turn, is to be submitted to like vote of the inhabitants. There the bill ends; for the new States will not come in by proclamation in the event of an affirmative vote at that election; but is to be held back to come before the next session of Congress precisely in the manner in which it has come into this, with new charges of frauds between one local party and the other, with new criminalizations and recriminations, and a new session full of Kansas speeches, and nothing else.

The only way to secure peace to Kansas and the country at large, is for the House to pass the Senate Bill. Kansas will then come into the Union as a sovereign State, and upon her own people will devolve the entire responsibility in the future. We hope and have faith that the Democratic majority in the House will adopt this course, and thus put at rest forever this exciting question.

Judge Loring Removed.

Both Houses of the Massachusetts Legislature have adopted an "address" for the removal of Judge Loring, and the Governor has complied with it. So, at last the deed is accomplished. The offence of Judge Loring was, that in the capacity of the United States Commissioner, he heard the case of the fugitive slave Anthony Burns, and remanded him to the custody of his owner, as required by the act of Congress.

Dr. Wortman.

We are pleased to announce that this eminent physician will visit Hamilton again on Wednesday, April 14. The Dr. is spoken of by his patients and the press, in the highest terms, and we do not hesitate in recommending all interested to give him a call.

An Adjourned Session.

Both houses of the State Legislature have agreed to hold an adjourned session commencing in January next.

Philadelphia.

Philadelphia is again urging the removal of the State Capitol to Philadelphia. In the course of time this will doubtless be done.

The Single Point.

The Pennsylvanian very aptly remarks that the men whose whole energies are now bent on destroying the administration of James Buchanan, and the Democratic party, are constantly urging that they only differ on a "single point" from the policy of the President, and that therefore they ought not to be considered as traitors, and read out of the party.

This plea is either put in with a degree of stolidity showing their utter incapacity as leaders, or it betokens a malice or hypocrisy justly deserving the contempt of every honest man.

Men may differ individually as much as they please on a given question or a given measure, and no one will on that account attempt to rule them out of the church. But when the men differing from a majority of the party to which they profess to belong endeavor to effect a separate organization—when they set up for themselves, hoist the standard of rebellion and beat up for recruits in opposition to a measure on which the party has agreed to stand or fall, then, assuredly, these men have no right to charge those from whom they have thus separated, and for whose destruction they are now combined, with giving harsh and unkind treatment.

The minority has no right to prefer such charges against the majority; the conspirators against the integrity of the party cannot cloak their crime by attempting to criminate those against whom they are sinning; neither can they ascribe to the force of circumstances what is the result of premeditated treachery.

It is not an honest difference about a single point, when those who differ attempt to revenge themselves upon the majority by going over to the enemy of democratic rule and democratic principles. With whom is Stephen A. Douglas now acting but with the Black Republicans? Who derives aid and comfort from his present course? Who supports the destruction of the party to which he is indebted for his present elevation? "What difference is there in the Senate of the United States between him and Gov. Seward? What difference is there between the papers supporting his rebellion and those of the most approved abolition, or black republican stamp? None, except that the renegades show more zeal in damning their former friends than their opponents.

And what right has Mr. Douglas and his friends to complain about the "frowns of power;" the removal of their friends from office, and the like? Self-preservation demands that the President, as the head of the Democratic party, should remove those who propose to destroy it. There is no more good cause for Douglas to be retained in office than for a Sewardite or a follower of Wade and Sumner. These men are all now co-operating to destroy the Democratic party, and they know it. It is not Leocompton or Topeka, which is the cry, it is democracy or black republicanism.

It is the veriest trash to say that the party is indebted to this or that man, or that the President should consider the claims of individuals higher than his obligations to the country. The baseness of such a doctrine shows the miserable stuff the men are made of who do not blush to utter it. Mr. Buchanan pledged his oath to the Constitution, not to the promotion of individuals, but to the promotion of great or small.

There are measures which are not cardinal—which refer to mere policy, on which a difference of opinion, modestly and dispassionately expressed, may be overlooked or justified. But when the fate of a party depends upon the vindication of a principle upon which it has staked its integrity and existence, then all violent and unscrupulous opposition to it, and every combination with the opponents of the party becomes treason, from which no casuistry however subtle, and no crocodile tears of hypocrisy can possibly save it.

It appears that the ladies have already accumulated \$75,000, which they anticipate will soon be swelled to \$100,000, for the Mount Vernon fund. The Richmond Dispatch asks: "Now couldn't Mr. Washington, representative of the man who gave his living soul to his country without a dollar of reward, consent to take \$100,000 for the sepulchre? Every body knows that Mount Vernon is only valuable as the tomb of Washington; everybody knows that it was once offered for \$100,000. Why insist upon double? Why make these delicate ladies toil so incessantly, pay so high for their disinterested patriotism? Why not be content in a bargain with gentle and generous woman? Why not emulate her unselfish and chivalric patriotism? Why not, melted at the sight of her lofty devotion to the glory of her ancestor, come back to the original terms, and take a round hundred thousand for Mount Vernon?"

We have examined the peach buds at different points in this locality, and find them uninjured.

The number of hogs packed in Indiana during the past season, was 127,956 against 329,486 last year—an increase of 103,488.

Bad News from Washington.

The Democracy Defeated.

The Democracy in Congress were defeated on the Senate Kansas Bill, on Thursday last. The Crittenden amendment was adopted by a vote of 120 yeas to 112 nays, and the bill then passed by the same vote.

For the bill as amended. Against the Bill. 120 Yeas. 112 Nays. 92 Republicans. 104 Democrats. 22 Northern Dem. 8 Americans. 6 Americans.

The Democrats from the free States who voted for the bill as amended are: CLARK and HASKINS, of New York; ADRAIN, New Jersey; JONES, HICKMAN, CHAPMAN, MONTGOMERY and DEWANT, Pennsylvania; PENDLETON, GROESBECK, COCKRILL, Cox, LALLARD LAWRENCE, Ohio; FOLEY, ENGLISH and DAVIS, Indiana; MORRIS, SHAW, SMITH and MARSHALL, Illinois; and McKIBBEN, California—22.

The Democrats from the free States who voted against the bill number 30. The Americans who voted for the bill are: MARSHALL and UNDERWOOD, Kentucky; GARDNER, of North Carolina; DAVIS, HARRIS and REARD, of Maryland.

Two were absent, having paid off—HARRIS, of Illinois, and BISHOP, of Connecticut.

The bill was returned to the Senate and defeated by a vote of 32 to 23. The vote was as follows:

YEAS—Allen, Bayard, Benjamin, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Brown, Clay, Evans, Fitch, Fitzpatrick, Green, Gwin, Hammond, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Jones, Johnson, of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pearce, Polk, Pugh, Sebastian, Shidell, Thompson of Kentucky, Thompson of New Jersey, Wright and Yulee—32.

NAYS—Bell, Broderick, Cameron, Chandler, Clark, Collamer, Crittenden, Dixon, Dolittle, Douglas, Fessenden, Foots, Foster, Hale, Hamlin, Halin, King, Seward, Simmons, Stuart, Trumbull, Wade and Wilson—23.

ABSENT—Bates, Davis, Darke, Henderson, Reid, Sumner and Toombs.

There has been a great effort on the part of the Black Republicans, and their allies, to convince the country that the Democratic State of California was opposed to the Kansas policy of the President. And there was some reason for the claim, we are free to say, inasmuch as one half the California delegation, both in the Senate and House, have all along been found thus arrayed. To the politician who has the means to look behind the scenes, and to investigate the motives of men, the course of Broderick in opposing the Administration was easily accounted for. He came to Washington very green in National politics, but with an exalted opinion of himself, and the still more foolish idea that in him was centered all the political power of the State he represented. He therefore demanded the right to dispend the patronage of the State. In this he was not gratified, and like a school boy he went home pouting, and he has pouted ever since. The course of McKibben, of the House, was not so easily explained, and hence created more astonishment. But whatever it was, the reason for it does not appear to have convinced his constituents, for we see by an arrival that the legislature has, by a decided vote requested the delegates and instructed the senators in Congress from that State to vote for the immediate admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution, as recommended by the President in his special message. The effect of the President's special message in California is said to have been crushing to the opposition movement within the Democratic party. After this, we would suggest to Mr. Seward Broderick that he had better resign, go back to San Francisco, and resume his original calling, of running "wid der machine." His brilliancy is lost in the Senate!

THE UTAH WAR.—We learn from Washington, that according to the plan laid down by the War Department, there will, by July next, about five thousand five hundred troops in that Territory, amply supplied for an active campaign. Should it be necessary, this force will consist of about one-third cavalry, sixteen guns of artillery and the rest infantry. Three fifths of this force has yet to be sent. Russell, the contractor for transportation of this army, will employ three thousand five hundred teamsters to drive wagons carrying the supplies. This will give some idea of the magnitude and cost of the undertaking.

It is stated that in Clermont county, Ohio, not more than one peach bud in twenty thousand has escaped the frost. A poor prospect for peaches and cream in that section, next summer.

P. T. Barnum is said to be again actively at work in the management of his Museum. He is making arrangements to rebuild his palace at Irajistan, which was destroyed by fire.

The first wolen mill on the Pacific coast has been set in operation at Salem, Oregon, with four hundred and eighty spindles.

Charles L. Taylor, implicated in the burning of the Pacific Hotel at St. Louis, has been honorably discharged.

Adjourned Session.

The House reconsidered the vote by which it had refused to concur in the Senate resolution to take a recess from the 12th day of April to the 1st Monday in January next, and the resolution was adopted by a vote of yeas 53, nays 32.

Those who voted in the affirmative were: Messrs. Allen, of Jefferson, Andrews, Bagely, Bates, Bigony, Blackburn, Brooke, Chase, Chaney, of Franklin, Christy, Clarke, Collins, Cox of Perry, Dompney, Edson, Frinerock, Frazee, Gilsou, Glasgo, Green, Huges of Highland, Jackson, Jenner, Johnson, Leete, Marshall, Morse, Mott, McCleary, McEwen, McParren, Parr, Pikelthimer, Pittman, Quinn, Ralston, Rankin, Raymond, Richardson, Robinson of Hamilton, Rogers of Hamilton, Saffin, Seney, Slosser, Stevenson, Stuart, Thompson, Welch, Westcott, Wilson, Winner, Worthington and Wright.

Those voting in the negative were: Messrs. Allen, of Ashabula, Amblor, Bell, Blair, Briggs, Cox, of Knox, Cowan, Daves, Deming, Fernald, Gardner, Gatch, Harrison, Haymaker, Hubbell, Huges, of Butler, Jones, Laughlin, Monroe, Moore, Odell, Parsons, Peck, Roach, Robinson, of Union, Rodgers, of Clark, Simmons, Sperry, Townsend, Watson, West, of Brown, West, of Logan, Williams, of Monroe.

Six Republicans voting in the affirmative, and six Democrats in the negative, as indicated in italic letter.

The Wheat Crop.

The Chicago Tribune, says: "During the last few days we passed over a dozen or more counties in this State, (along the Illinois Central,) besides the counties of Knox, Davies, and Pike, in Indiana, and can speak from personal observation of the favorable appearance of the growing wheat crop. The two most trying months are over, and a very large yield of wheat is likely to be had this season. The fields between LaSalle and Bloomington, and further South, from Centralia to Vincennes and Washington, Indiana, are particularly green and well covered. A large portion of the old crop of wheat is still in the hands of the farmers, and a disposition is evinced to accept the present ruling rates, which is causing great activity in trade all over the country."

The Springfield (Ill.) Journal of the 20th says:

We have made inquiries of a number of our country friends in this and the adjoining counties, and they all speak favorably of the prospect of the fall planting of wheat; the fields look most beautiful; the wheat is well set, and so flourishing that many will pasture it. The breadth planted is large, and if no bad luck intervenes, will yield an immense crop.

Among the converts in the east during the present great religious revival going on in the country, are Horace Greeley, George Law, James Gordon Bennett and Edwin Forrest. We are glad to hear of these men's conversion, and especially Greeley's who we trust will now quit lying. But if he wishes to quit that business, he will have to quit editing a black republican paper, because no man can be a christian and a black republican politician. It would be as great an impossibility as it would be to change day into night, or anything else that cannot be done.

Since writing the above we see by the following from the Washington Star, that when Greeley was converted, the congregation offered up the following prayer. It helps to prove what we have said before, that a person cannot be a christian and a black republican politician at the same time:

Grant O Lord, that the conversion of our brother may be permanent; that he may lay fast hold upon the rock of our salvation; that his illumination may increase; that he may cease to bowl of "bleeding Kansas" and betake himself to the service of his bleeding Saviour; that he may respond to the call of the Lord's "investigating committee," and aid in the exposure of the frauds of the evil one, that in view of the "reward" of a future crown he may advocate the "tariff" imposed by the Father of all, and assist in the internal improvement of his church below; and finally, grant that he may be speedily removed from the fatigues and danger of the church militant below to the enjoyment of the blessings of the church Triumphant above! Amen.

BRISTOL'S SARSAPARILLA derives its established celebrity from its wonderful power of extinguisning the morbid principle of disease in the bile and the blood. The fact is incontrovertible that where all other means fail, it rescues the victims of scrofula and other ulcerous disorders, almost from beneath the uplifted hand of Death, and as manufactured by the present proprietors, Dr. T. Leman & Co., Wholesale Druggist, New York, it is said to be more potent than ever. The same firm have deserved and we doubt not won the gratitude of mothers by giving publicity to a most effective preparation for the extinction of worms. We refer to KEMP'S VEGETABLE PASTILLES, which we regard as the best, the most harmless, and the only really palatable vermifuge in existence.

The Delaware Indians in Kansas are wealthy.

The General Government owes them upwards of a million of dollars, and when their lands are divided there will be about three hundred acres for every man, woman and child in the tribe. It is estimated by many that the average worth of these lands will be \$20 per acre.

An Affecting Scene—When shall the Three meet Again!

Under the caption, "A Refreshing Episode in Political Life," the Cleveland Herald, Black Republican, publishes an extract from a late letter to the N. Y. Express, from its Washington correspondent, to show the elements of the opposition "fused into one compact mass" and strangled the Senate Kansas Bill "as its birth." The Herald calls it "a very touching incident." Well, it was nothing else. It was pathetic beyond power of description. A HOOPER might have done justice to the scene, but no one else; certainly a pen cannot. Here is the account of it. We italicize the affecting part of it:

"On Saturday last, while the discussion upon the Kansas question was in progress, and while all parties in the House were more intent upon arrangements for the final struggle than upon the arguments of speakers, and while all were in doubt as to what might be the ultimate course of Mr. Giddings and his confederates, the Hon. Mr. Crittenden came into the hall, and, near the door, was joined by the Hon. Mr. Marshall. But a moment was permitted them for communication, when Mr. Giddings went forward, and, taking Mr. Crittenden warmly by the hand, with a recognition of Mr. Marshall at the same time, he said: 'Who could have believed this of me, that I should be found with you, following you? But, while I have spent a long life in fighting against enemies, and am ready still to fight them, I have never fought and cannot now fight against my friends. I remember well the occasion when, the pan of expulsion having been passed upon me in this House, I had taken my hat and was about leaving, I met you, Mr. Crittenden, with Henry Clay, at the door, and that you each gave me, in that moment of trial, the warm hand of sympathy and friendship. I do not forget. For the great end's sake, strange as it may seem to some, and censured, as I may be by many, in memory of the past, I am with you, I go with you! A gush of the warm tears of a true patriot here came forth from the three so united, and the fate of Leocompton in the House was so sealed past redemption."

Imagine old GIDDINGS, CRITTENDEN and HUMPHREY MARSHALL blubbering together in presence of the assembled Congress! It was a sublime picture! And then to think that the united tears of the three patriots sealed the fate of Leocompton past redemption! What a refreshing and touching episode in political life!

Another Change.

The Crawford County Forum, heretofore a strong anti-Leocompton paper, and one of the most influential journals in the State, has come out in favor of the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution. The editor says:

When we come to examine critically our position as an editor, and our duty as a Democrat, and after giving the Kansas question a thorough examination, feeling confident in our own mind of the correctness of the President's policy, we have concluded it was our duty to stand no longer in an equivocal position but on the contrary to contribute our mite to the sustaining of him whom we need all our efforts to elect.

The Cincinnati Platform is our chosen creed, and we regard the President as true to its faith. We can place no other construction on that Platform than that the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton Constitution, is demanded by it. We think Congress should admit Kansas under that Constitution, as a duty they owe to the peace and security of the country, and a vindication of the Democratic policy of non intervention.

We think the admission of Kansas, under the Leocompton Constitution, essential to put an end to the disgraceful strife that threatens not only the integrity, but the very existence of our otherwise happy Union.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS and PHOENIX BITTERS.—These valuable preparations should be kept by every family, and provided for the traveling cases of all who intend "prospecting" into a new settlement. All experience has taught and proved their superior efficacy in all: erofic diseases, and those annoyances which are peculiar to young women at the central period of their lives. They are the cure of Dyspepsia the Moffat Life Medicines are radical. Sold by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York, and by his Agents.

The regular troops in Kansas and on the Western frontier will start for Utah between the 20th of April and 10th of May, mustering in all about 2,000 effective men. Five regiments of volunteers, proposed by the bill now before the Senate, will, it is stated, be accepted and organized whenever the bill is passed. No force less than a complete regiment will be received from any State, but offers are already made, directly or contingently, which cover the whole force authorized. They will take according to the date of application. One regiment is specially appropriated for Texas.

We learn that a new paper representing the wishes and feelings of the Democrats of Muskingum county, will soon be issued at Zanesville. The party there have been without an organ for some months.

The young German who shot his intended wife, in Dodge county, Wisconsin, a few days since, by agreement with her, and then tried to kill himself, has been sentenced to the State's Prison for life.

There was a prayer meeting on one floor, a boxing exhibition in the next, and a calico ball at the top.

Change of Constitution.

We have before named four States, says the Washington Union, that initiated measures for a change of Constitution in direct disregard of the mode providing for a change in the instrument itself. We give another instance where the legislature of a State (Maryland) has submitted to the people a proposition to change its constitution in face of a prohibition of any change in the instrument itself before 1862. We find this fact stated in the speech of Mr. Kennedy, of Maryland, delivered in the United States Senate on Friday, March 15th. Mr. Kennedy concluded his able speech as follows:

"One other point of view I will try to be before I conclude; and that is the inalienable right of the people of a State, in the exercise of popular sovereignty, in conformity to law, to amend their constitution in their own way and for their own purposes. The legislature of my own State of Maryland has, within the last three days, passed a bill on precisely that ground, all parties concurring in it. Americans and Democrats have just passed a bill to take the sense of the people on amending the constitution of Maryland, which now has in it a clause prohibiting the change or amendment of that constitution until 1862. It has been done in accordance with the forms of law. It is to be submitted to the people. If there be any question of difference as regards this particular constitution of Kansas, how can you so readily, in what manner can you so soon and so easily remedy the evil as by admitting the State? If there be a majority of ten thousand against it, that majority can control it. Take it away from here and let us get to the real business of that country. Let us take away the exciting subject of dispute and quarrel, for which this Congress has been agitated now for three months, and give it to the people of Kansas to settle."

"For these reasons, sir, I shall vote for the admission of Kansas under the Leocompton constitution."

Legislative Summary.

The Senate yesterday, passed the following bills: Supplementary to the act prescribing the duties of Supervisors and relating to roads and highways, passed February 13, 1853; the House bill to create an additional Judge of Common Pleas in the second judicial district; to amend section 3 of the act of February 17, 1831, for the appointment of certain officers; the HOUSE BILL for the relief of MARTHA McLAUGHLIN; to allow the village of Painesville to borrow money; House bill to authorize the election of an additional Judge in the first subdivision of the 9th judicial district; to authorize the Commissioners of Clermont County to borrow money for bridge and county infirmary purposes. The Senate indefinitely postponed the House bill amendatory to the act to abolish the office of Commissioner of the State land office at Defiance; and defeated the bill supplementary to the act for the organization of cities and incorporated villages.—Salemian.

Shivered to Splinters.

The Philadelphia platform of the Black Republicans has been shivered to splinters. Nothing remains of it. Heretofore the doctrine of that party has been no more slave States, even if all the people residing in them should ask to be admitted into the Union with constitutions sanctioning slavery. But now they have unanimously voted in Congress for the CRITTENDEN bill, which admits Kansas into the Union under the Leocompton Constitution, provided the people in Kansas vote to accept that constitution. The Leocompton Constitution authorizes slavery, and the Black Republicans vote for its annexing the popular sovereignty clause of the Nebraska Bill as a condition. If the people in Kansas vote to accept the Leocompton Constitution—which would be quite possible if they had a chance—she will become permanently, a slave State, with the consent of the Black-Republican given beforehand. Their doctrine of no more slave States is now utterly abandoned.—Cin. Eq.

In the second section of the Kansas bill, as it was amended in its passage through the Senate, the right of the people "at all times to alter, reform, or abolish, in such manner as they may think proper," their Constitution, is fully provided for, and this amendment was inserted at the instance of Mr. GREEN, the able and eloquent Senator from Missouri, who reported the bill. Latterly this was the principle objection made to the measure by the Black Republicans and their allies, who strenuously contended that the Constitution of Kansas, under the provisions of the Leocompton Constitution, could not be legally changed before the year 1864. They well knew that this was a strained and false construction of that instrument; but having been boldly met and vanquished on all their other objections, by the Democracy, they clung with pertinacity to this as the last plank in their rickety platform, and rested all their hopes of success before the country on this single objection. But the action of the Senate has swept this "refuge of life" from under them, and they are now left without a solitary place of shelter from the storm of popular indignation with which they are doomed to be visited, sooner or later.

The N. Y. Tribune is endeavoring to procure a list of the Senators and Members of Congress, with their respective charges for mileage. The Tribune should not attack the mileage system. It is the bond of national Union. During the Presidency of Gen. Taylor he was interrogated as to the prospects of disunion. He replied, "No, there will be no danger, so long as there is Congressional mileage." Good theory. There is plenty of this around sugar hogshead.