



BATON, O., APRIL 15, 1858.

WANTED.

An apprentice to learn the Printing business. A boy from 15 to 17 years of age, with a good education, can have a situation by applying soon.

Death of Colonel Benton.

The Cincinnati Enquirer says:—It is with great sorrow and regret that we chronicle the death of Colonel THOMAS H. BENTON. He was one of the last survivors of that generation of statesmen, who, born before the Constitution of the United States was adopted, was personally conversant with the memorable scenes and incidents of our early history and its most distinguished characters, and whose name at once serves to revive the most glorious reminiscences. The year 1782, which witnessed the conclusion of the Revolutionary War, was indeed fruitful in the production of men of great intellect and power, who afterwards attained the highest honors of the Republic, then about commencing existence. It saw MARTIN VAN BUREN, THOMAS H. BENTON, JOHN C. CALHOUN, LEWIS CLAY and DANIEL WEBSTER, born into this living and breathing world. Of this constellation of talent and genius three have now descended into the shade of the dark valley of death. The venerable Ex-President VAN BUREN, and the no less distinguished Secretary of State, LEWIS CLAY, both at the great age of seventy-six, yet survive, in the full possession—like their late compeer, Mr. BENTON—of their vigorous intellect, and with their mental faculties unimpaired. THOMAS H. BENTON was indeed a most remarkable and extraordinary man, and possessed peculiar elements of greatness.

We hardly know of any personage in whom the type of individuality was more strongly marked than him. His character bore the impress of great originality, and on that account will stand out in broad relief upon the the historical canvass. One of his most prominent traits was the strength of his will, with its indomitable resolution and fixed tenacity of purpose. It was this that gave him such immense power and made him such a formidable antagonist in the political arena. Nothing could overcome him, and danger and difficulty made only the more conspicuous his daring courage, and brought into full exercise his strength and vigorous intellect. He had some of the highest qualities of a great military leader, and we doubt not that had he been appointed, as President POLK desired, Lieutenant General of the American armies in the Mexican War, he would have won a bright chapter of martial glory. In the United States Senate he stood upon the equal of the greatest men who were ever in that body. His speeches upon great national questions were not so subtle and metaphysical as Mr. CALHOUN'S; nor so eloquent and ornate their diction, or so learned in their exposition of constitutional law as Mr. WEBSTER'S; nor did they glow with the fire and brilliancy of HENRY CLAY'S; nor perhaps were they so entirely and calmly logical as those of SILAS WRIGHT; but they were distinguished by an emphatic energy of expression, a strength and solidity of argument, a profundity of historical illustration and scholar-like research, that renders them scarcely inferior to the best productions of his able compeers, and from them could be taken many extracts worthy of being preserved as fine specimens of manly and Senatorial eloquence. He always discussed questions elaborately and fully, after a thorough examination of authorities, and, when he had finished, but little more could be said by anybody upon that side of the subject which he chose to advocate. His industry was a distinguishing trait of his character. Through life he was a close student; and, before his death, he had accumulated a greater store-house of learning and facts than any statesman we remember of, with, perhaps, the exception of JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Colonel BENTON was born, as we have before said, in 1782, in the State of North Carolina. He emigrated early to the State of Tennessee, and by his vote, in 1812, was General JACKSON elected a Major General of the Tennessee militia, and placed in that position which enabled him subsequently to render such brilliant services to his country. Soon after the war he went to Missouri; and, in 1830, he was elected one of the first Senators from the new State. He continued in the State until 1850, a period of thirty years, being a longer term than any other man ever served in that body. In 1852 he was elected to the house of Representatives, and served one term. Since that time he has devoted himself to the most laborious literary pursuits. During his long political career Mr. BENTON made many bitter political and personal enemies, but time has softened and obliterated animosities; and, when the great statesman is placed in his grave, the mantle of oblivion will be thrown over those events that recall them to memory. All parties will mourn his decease; the chaplet of a nation's sorrow will be placed upon his tomb, and it will be universally admitted that there lies one of the greatest of our statesmen.

To show the heroic manner in which he faced the "king of terrors," and the strength of his determined will, we publish the following from the Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune, who says, under date of 6th inst:— "Colonel Benton is dying. His disease, cancer of the bowels, has made such progress that he cannot survive much longer. He suffers extreme pain, and is exhausted to almost the last degree of physical prostration. But his mind is as clear and as powerful as ever, and he high, resolute, Roman spirit of the old statesman struggles with indomitable energy and fortitude against sickness and weakness, and the awful presence of the king of terrors. He dies in harness, working to the last for his country and mankind. An old and intimate friend from Missouri called upon him this morning. Benton was in bed, and scarcely able to move hand or foot, and he was hard at work, closing up his abridgement of the Debate of Congress, which he was brought down to 1850, to the passage of the Compromise measures. He was dictating the closing chapter of the work. His daughter, Mrs. Jones, sitting beside the bed, received it, sentence by sentence, whispered in her ear, and repeated it aloud to her husband, who wrote it down. It was then read over to Colonel Benton, and he received his corrections, made with as much anxious particularity as if it were the maiden work of a young author."

We want money. Yes, gentlemen, we want money. It requires money to keep up and carry on our business. It is morally impossible for any man, and particularly the printer, to live and transact business without the "rocks." He might as well try to move a mountain with an ordinary handspike, or climb a lightning rod for a support, as undertake to publish a paper without the "ready John." It won't win, it don't pay, never did, nor never will, and in consideration of these matters we hope that all who know themselves indebted to this office, on subscription or job work, will call immediately and settle up. We have upon our books an almost "innumerable host" of unsettled accounts, some of which are of two and three years standing! We intend to make some improvement in our paper in the course of a month or so, and it will require some cash, and those old standing accounts must be "squared up," and we intend they shall be. So, "prepare to pucker."

Amendment of the Liquor Law. The Ohio Senate has, by a vote of twenty-two yeas to eight nays, passed a bill for the amendment of the present liquor law. The Statesman says:— "It provides that the defendant convicted shall be fined or imprisoned, or both, at the discretion of the Court, except as to the sale of liquor to minors, as to which both fine and imprisonment shall be inflicted."

The Register man rejoices over the triumph of "popular sovereignty," and a sacrifice of the only plank they had in their platform in 1856. How long is it since he believed that the people should settle all matters of a domestic nature? How long is it since his rallying cry was "no more slave States," "no more slave territory"? Is there anybody around here that supposed that so short a time would elapse ere he would be rejoicing over the prospect of the admission of a slave State? We invite his attention to an article in another part of our paper headed "Word-Eating," and would like to know if he ever used similar language? Better look at your past record and see whether you are "drifting," Mr. Register man, before you jump any higher, or dive any deeper, after that "infamous" thing called "squatter sovereignty."

The "Butler Pony," is now very industriously engaged in flooding this district with a pamphlet which bears the title, "Democratic Protests against Leecompton Fraud," and contains the address of Stanton, Bancroft's, Wise and Walker's letter upon the Leecompton matter. We presume the "Pony" is making a ready for another nomination, as the time is approaching when the parties will begin to look around for champions. He hopes that a free distribution of such documents among the new converts of "Squatter Sovereignty," will "sugar over" his past record, and he will gain an easy victory. We shall see how this will end.

The Milwaukee Times, a paper recently started in Milwaukee, Wisconsin, in support of Douglas, gave up the ghost after spasmodic convulsions for the period of fifteen days. "The way of the transgressor is hard."

The Legislature of Louisiana has passed a law abolishing capital punishment, and the substitution of hard labor for life in the place thereof.

The Wilmot Proviso Abandoned.

The whole politics of this country for four years past has turned upon the pivot of slavery in the Territories. No other question has marked, for any length of time, any distinct division of parties. Know-nothingism had a brief existence; but the other question soon overrode and obliterated it from the party platforms. Slavery in the Territories has been the all-absorbing question, Aaron's rod swallowing up all others whatever.

This question of slavery in the Territories has had two sides, and presented two practical alternatives. These were, whether Congress was empowered to decide the question by the prohibition of slavery in the Territories, or whether Congress was prohibited from interfering, and the people were to be left free to decide the question in preparing for the admission into the Union as States.

The first was the doctrine of the Wilmot proviso, as advocated by the Black Republican party; the second was the doctrine of popular sovereignty, as advocated by the Democracy. Upon this issue have been conducted for four years past they have been excited, bitter and uncompromising in the last degree. There has been no changing of front, no shifting of positions, by either of the parties during all the long war they have waged against each other. But within the last week the question has suddenly assumed a new aspect. The Black Republicans have suddenly dropped and abandoned the Wilmot Proviso. They have not only forsaken their own doctrine, but they have adopted the antagonist doctrine; and now claim a more perfect and consistent devotion to popular sovereignty than that of the democratic party itself. The unanimous black-republican organization in Congress have cast their votes in favor of a bill expressly submitting the slavery question to the decision of the popular vote in Kansas. The black-republican press sustain the vote, and make no concealment of their sudden conversion from the Wilmot Proviso principle to that of popular sovereignty.

The New York Times treats the matter with levity. It warns us that "there is great danger that the opposition may steal this democratic thunder, and appropriate it solely and exclusively to their own uses. They have already secured the author of it, and they are very likely to adopt the principle itself." The Tribune is less unscrupulous. It exclaims with dogged defiance, "We take your Leecompton constitution, eternal slavery and all, provided the people do not see fit to reject it, and form a new one instead."

And John Wentworth's Chicago Democrat wants to have a grand jubilee over the conversion of its party to the doctrine of popular sovereignty. "Let us have a rousing convention. Let the old and the young come. Let not only the old liberty men but the recent converts come. Let us give Douglas and the thousand of other democrats who are dissatisfied with Mr. Buchanan's administration a cordial welcome into the republican ranks, and let us stand on our feet upon the principles of the platform on which John C. Fremont was nominated for President!"

Long John's ideas are confused, in the ecstasy of his joy. He thinks that "new converts" from the democracy have come over to his principle. But this party in Washington and his colleagues of the New York Press consider that they have gone over to popular sovereignty; and this is evidently the true state of the case. We must therefore correct the Chicago enthusiast to some extent. While admitting that Mr. Douglas had deserted to the black republicans, we cannot but deny that it seems to have been on the condition that they on their part should desert the Wilmot Proviso. There has been desertion on both sides. Which desertion has been the most flagrant may admit of doubt. Probably it is more creditable to have deserted the Wilmot Proviso than the Democratic party.—Union.

Ohio State Treasury Law. The Ohio Senate has passed a bill providing for the better management and safe-keeping of the public moneys, both State and County. The Statesman has published the bill as it passed the Senate, remarking it will likely pass the House in a similar form. We have glanced over the bill, and believe it to be a very good one. It requires that the County Commissioners shall at once provide a room or rooms where the public money shall be kept safely, and that no money shall be drawn from the treasury only upon order of the County Auditor, or by State authority, and forbids County Treasurers from using, loaning or depositing the money in any other place or in any way than those provided for by law. It is well guarded, and may work well. A few years experience will suggest any modification, however, that may be requisite. The frequency of the examination of the moneys, vouchers and books in the Treasurer's office renders it impossible for any breach of trust existing for any considerable length of time.

Word-Eating.

The House bill provides for admitting Kansas into the Union with a pro-slavery constitution, subject to popular vote. The Black Republican doctrine, until now, has been that Congress may exclude slavery from a Territory, and reject the application of a slave State for admission. The issue between the Black Republicans and the Democracy has been an issue between the Wilmot Proviso, enforced by Congress in spite of the will of the local community, and the right of the local community to decide local questions for themselves. The House bills cut up two cardinal Black Republican doctrines by the roots. It first denies the right of Congress to decide the slavery question, referring the decision to the local community; and, secondly, upon the contingency of a popular vote, so long started against by the Black Republicans, which it authorizes, provides for the admission of a slave State. It was voted for by the solid Black-Republican party, among whom were many members who had made solemn declarations like the following:— "Mr. Earnsworth.—So help me God, another slave State shall never enter the Union by my vote.

"Mr. Giddings.—I will never consent that Ohio shall associate with another slave State.

"Mr. Bingham.—I will not vote for the admission of a slave State—certainly not.

"Mr. Colfax.—I would not vote for the admission of Kansas, if the whole people came here with a slave constitution.

"Mr. Giddings.—I would not vote for the admission of Kansas, if the whole people came here with a slave constitution. I should have never known such a case of word-eating. It is said that words will eat live coals of fire without wink or blink.—Washington Union.

The New York Tribune says to the South:— "We take your Leecompton Constitution, ETERNAL SLAVERY AND ALL, provided the people of Kansas do not see fit to reject it and form a new one instead. That is spoken as if GREELY thought he was parting with his very soul in uttering it. Such eating of words has not been witnessed for many a day. Witness also the following from the speech in Congress of T. ALDRON, Republican, from Michigan, who afterward voted to admit Kansas with her slave constitution, provided it shall receive the sanction of the citizens of Kansas.

"Sir, I will never recognize the doctrine that this Leecompton Constitution teaches, or the principles that it avows. If I had received the sanction of every citizen of the Territory of Kansas, I would make no difference with my vote for a constitution which places slavery over and above law is a constitution which no community or people have a right to make; and standing here by the virtue of the suffrages of seventeen thousand freemen, and in their name, I declare that I will never, by my vote, recognize any extension of slavery out of the limits where State sovereignty now protects it. The motto of my people is, 'NO MORE SLAVE STATES.' Pack might sketch all these fellows with an awful belly ache.

But hear Mr. SEWARD, who voted for Crittenden amendment, which was more offensive to the Black-Republicans than the Montgomery substitute. He, in 1856, in the Toombs bill for submitting to the people of Kansas the choice of their own constitution, said, in opposition to the bill. "It gives an equal chance to the people of Kansas to choose between freedom and slavery. I recognize no equality in moral right or political expediency between slavery and freedom. I do not think it wise, or just, or necessary, to give the people of a Territory where slavery does not exist, and never has existed, the privilege of choosing slavery. On this principle, God give me grace, I shall act in regard to all Territories of the United States so long as I shall remain here."

It would seem that God did not give Mr. SEWARD the required grace when he voted for the Crittenden amendment. Keep it Before the People! That every black Republican in Congress on Thursday, April 1, 1858, voted for a bill that admits Kansas in the Union with or without slavery, as the people in Kansas may choose. We are glad that the black-republicans have abandoned their foolish platform of "no more slave States."

MURRAY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.—It is a strange thing that this fine perfume, manufactured in New York for twenty years, for the South America and West Indian Market, and esteemed by the entire population of Spanish America, above all other fragrant waters, should only been recently have been introduced in this country. The eagerness with which our fair countrywomen have adopted it, proves that the Spanish ladies who prefer to Eau de Cologne, place a just estimate upon the purity and delicacy of the article. As a security against fraud, it is advisable to ask for MURRAY & LANMAN'S Florida Water, and see that it is so designated on the wrapper and label.

Rock Island, Iowa, situated between the cities of Davenport and Rock Island, is to be sold in 40 acre lots. The Secretary of War is to receive sealed bids, and will open them in the presence of witnesses, to avoid future charges of collision with the bidders.

Ex-Governor Bashford, of Wisconsin, states that he was offered \$150,000 to approve of the first bill reported for distributing the lands granted by Congress in aid of the railroads of that State.

A Touching Incident.

The alliance political which has been consummated so suddenly and unexpectedly in Congress, within the last few weeks, has been prolific of touching and melting incidents.

The smiting of the rock by Moses in the desert did not produce a more copious flood of water than has been caused by this coming together of these political antagonisms. It is said that tears were copiously shed under the influence of Mr. Crittenden's late speech in the Senate. We learn from the following extract, taken from the Tribune, that Mr. C. is capable of reciprocating the tender emotions which his eloquence inspired, and that he has been refreshed in his turn by a gush of tears.

These things constitute the amenities of politics, and, as "one touch of Nature makes all the world kin," we are fain to drop the prejudices of political hostility for a moment, in order to copy from the Tribune the affecting record. If you have tears to shed, prepare to shed them now.

The New York Express in its Washington correspondence has the following interesting incident:—

"On Saturday last, while the discussion on the Kansas question was in progress, and while all parties in the House were more intent upon arrangements for the final struggle than upon arguments of speakers, and while all were in doubt as to what might be the ultimate course Mr. Giddings, and his confederates, the Hon. Mr. Crittenden came into the hall, and near the door, was joined by the Hon. A. Marshall. But a moment was permitted them for communication, and Mr. Giddings went forward, and taking Mr. Crittenden warmly by the hand, with a recognition of Mr. Marshall at the same time, said:—

"Who would 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 exclusion having been placed 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 warm tears of a true patriotism came forth from the three so situated, and the fate of Leecompton in the house was sealed."

The Mormon Delegate.—The Philadelphia Enquirer thus alludes to him:— "In the mean time the patriarchal Bernhisel bends his bald head over his desk, listens keenly (but without appearing to do so) to every word that is uttered, and now and then dispatches a courier to Salt Lake City with detailed accounts of what transpires here, for the comfort and guidance of the faithful at home. He is a remarkable man, this same Utah Delegate, and I predict that his true character will ere long be developed, somewhat to the surprise of those who have hitherto looked upon him either as a piece of fine animalic work-work, or as a senseless target for their arrow of wit, ridicule or invective.

The New York Post has the following on the philosophy of the Revival:— "A great moral degeneracy has been for several years past exhibited in almost every department of our national, political, mercantile and social life. The delusion of Spiritualism than had its sweep and following the climacteric of its strength came great financial revolutions from whose disastrous blows trade, commerce and industry are still staggering.

These events are not insignificant. It is the order of their occurrence without meaning. If the philosophy of history may trace the cause of the growth and fall of nations through centuries of time, it is surely easy to watch the fluctuations and discover the lessons of a single decade. Moral degeneracy could not and cannot continue for long. Either the subject of its reforms or is destroyed. Such is the invariable law of nature and of life. An attempt at reformation has begun. Public abuses have had their uses, if the result is reform. Extravagance may have ended in benevolence and economy.

THE DISEASE OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS, Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint, in their incipient state, affect very peculiarly the mental powers. When young persons of a sedentary turn complain of their aches and pains in the head, notes in their eyes, hemorrhage of the nose, a purification of the system becomes necessary, and this can be easily and safely attained by a few doses of the Moffat's Life Pills and Phosphoric Bitters. Sold by the proprietor, W. B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, New York, and his Agents.

A novel race, for \$2,500 a side, is to some off over the Union Course, San Francisco, within sixty days. Jack Powers, a well-known California rider, agrees to ride one hundred and fifty miles in ten consecutive hours over the course. He is to select what horses he chooses, and to ride as many as he pleases at that time. The forfeit is \$1,000. He must ride at least a mile every four minutes in order to win. Only fifteen horses are to be used. We predict that he will win the purse.

It is reported that Senator Douglas intends resigning his seat in Congress, and will spend some years on the continent of Europe.

Gloomy Reports from Iowa.

Before disobeying the injunction of the old saying, "better let well enough alone," our people in the middle sections of the country, who annually get a raging "Western fever," had better, before leaving, learn a little of how much they would probably better their condition by going upon the cheap but undeveloped lands of the new territories.—The experience of an Iowa farmer, published in the Western Farmer may aid them in reaching mature conclusions on the subject. He says:

We have warm, rainy weather now; mud nearly knee deep. Everybody is complaining of hard times. Wheat is worth but forty cents per bushel, delivered on the railroad at Wilton, and that in rags at fifteen per cent discount.—There has been good wheat sold in Tipton, within a few days past, at twenty cents per bushel in gold. A number of my neighbors have sold a large part of good corn at from ten to twelve and a half cents per bushel, and as good corn as most of the crop in the country.—Corn is heating and spoiling in almost every part of Iowa. I have conversed with a number of owners of threshing machines, and they say that the wheat of Cedar County will not quite average, for the last year, twenty bushels per acre. Merchants and creditors are suing and selling property for a mere song. Some are giving up their land after the first payment has been made and considerable improvement done.—Some farmers are paying five per cent per month for money. There is not so much as much wheat sold this year as last. Some are going to quit almost entirely for the present year. They think it will not pay to raise wheat at the present prices, or at the prospect of future rates.

What devils follows the Opposition members of Congress are, according to the Republican papers! In the Senate and in the House of Representatives at Washington they are constantly annihilating their adversaries—defeating them in argument and personal controversies—overthrowing them and scattering them to the winds generally! The measures proposed by the Administration are defeated, and every thing is under the control of the Opposition, if we can believe such humbug blarney as the New York Tribune, Courier, &c., &c. Yet we do not perceive as the Opposition have accomplished any thing. The speeches of their great orators present but little more of the old-fashioned slang of Garrison, Abby Kelly, Fred. Douglass, and others of their ilk, and the mighty "sprunk" displayed softens down to very harmless remembrance when the facts are known. Old Mr. Webb should go on to the country with his mahogany stock—that is the instrument which would frighten Greeley out of his trousers at least, if it effected nothing else.—Boston Post.

The Revival of Business. The New York Times, of a late date, contains the following gratifying information from the great commercial metropolis. It says:

"The improvement in every department of business continues to be steady and decided. Trade increases in nearly every branch, and it is conducted upon a much safer basis than it has been for the past ten or twelve years. More goods are sold for cash, and where credits are given they are much shorter than before the panic. Nor is it as easy for every merchant from the country to obtain credit as it used to be. More careful inquiries are made and greater pains are taken to avoid loss and heavy accumulation of doubtful debts. The effect of this upon all parties and upon the general business of the country is decidedly good."

Editorial Brevities.

W. B. Pike, a man worth \$3,000, has been arrested in Worcester, Mass., for stealing 50 cents' worth of tacks.

The Anglaise Democrat says that on the 14th and 21st of June next, there will be offered at Ft. Dodge, Iowa, a half a million acres of land; on the 7th and 23rd of June, and 1st of July, will be offered at Sioux City 1,500,000 acres.

The cotton crop of Texas for the last year is 300,000 bales.

It is said that the Michigan Southern Railroad has made a saving of \$50,000 per month the past winter.

The New York city is said to have nearly 500 miles of paved streets.

The Detroit and Chicago papers are both claiming that Thos. Alstep, charged as an accomplice with Orsini in the attack on Louis Napoleon, is in each place at the same time. He must have remarkable powers of ubiquity.

A bill has been introduced into the Canadian parliament abolishing imprisonment for debt.

Mrs. Mary Parker, died at Newburyport, Mass., at the advanced age of 92. She leaves two children (twins) about 75 years of age.

The Millerites, taking advantage of the present religious revival, are prognosticating the near approach of the Millennium. The world is come to an end the coming summer.

Fernando Wood, late Mayor of New York, has brought seven hundred libel suits against the N. Y. Tribune, which during his term of office charged him with swindling, forgery and thieving.

The following is the copy of a barber's sign at Albany:— "Capillary Abridger, and Tonsorial Operator."