



EATON, O., MAY 20, 1858

The attention of our readers is invited to the advertisement of VANAUSSDAL, DIXON & Co. Anything in the furnishing line can be purchased there as cheap and good as at any other establishment West of New York or Philadelphia.

The weather of late is well calculated to increase the misery of all who are addicted to the "blues," for we have had little else but cold rains, cloudy days, and dark nights for the last two weeks. It is indeed miserable weather—about as disagreeable as can well be imagined. The different streams in our country, we learn, are much swollen, and the earth is like a well-filled sponge. Corn-planting will necessarily be late this spring.

Connally Convicted.
W. M. CONNALLY, who has been on trial in Cincinnati for harboring fugitive slaves, has been convicted. The extreme penalty for the offense is six months' imprisonment and a fine of \$1,000. This verdict will probably have a good effect, and to some extent prevent the operations of "nigger stealers" in general. A motion for a new trial was made upon the ground that one of the jurors was a United States Deputy Marshal.

One dollar bills, raised to tens, on the Bank of Kentucky, are in circulation. They are well executed, and calculated to deceive. Also 20s on the Southern Bank of Kentucky, raised from 1s—Vig. harvest scene—portrait of little girl near the center—very well done. Genuine 20s have for vig. a farmer with his right hand on a hoghead of tobacco—female portrait on right end.

A large number of members of Congress have gone home. The two Houses will be quiet for a few days. Attention will be given to private bills. It is doubtful if the committees get a chance to report more than once again this session. It is the impression of many that it will be impossible to get through with the important business before the 7th of June, and that another session will be necessary.

Not True.
The Washington Union notices the straggling rumors which have got into the opposition newspapers intimating probable modifications or changes in the cabinet, and pronounces them unfounded and gratuitous. Probably no administration in the history of the country has so entirely harmonized on all measures of policy as the present one; and no fact is more certain than that each and every member of the cabinet enjoys the entire and implicit confidence of the President.

It is reported that Ex-Secretary Stanton, Governor Walker, and others, are preparing to leave Washington for Kansas, with the avowed object of stamping the Territory in opposition to the compromise bill. Their object is to keep the Kansas embargo open for the next Presidential campaign. It is really to be hoped that their designs will be frustrated, and that the people belonging to the Territory will have things their own way unmolested.

A bill has passed one branch of the Pennsylvania Legislature, authorizing the erection of a monument to the memory of those Pennsylvanians who fell in the campaign against Mexico.

The Bank of the State of Missouri has redeemed and burnt of the "old issue" of that bank, since the 1st of May last, the sum of \$2,503,000.

The correspondent of the Missouri Republican says "Lane has become dissatisfied in Kansas because of his tongue." The General has blown too much and promised too much.

Governor Walker.
A few weeks ago the Republican press were loud in their praises of what they termed the Roman firmness, integrity, and virtue of this distinguished gentleman. Now the tune is changed—Denunciation and abuse take the place of panegyric. The Cincinnati Gazette thus leads off in the detraction which Governor Walker is to receive for his present position on the Kansas issue:

Governor Walker is among the recent converts to the "English Scindia." His fortune could hold out no longer. The town lots and town sites conquered his prejudices, and he will soon be in communion with the very men who so recently stigmatized his conduct as the most servile and venal apostasy. The obscurity into which he was let down for resigning the Governorship, did not suit his active tastes for rule or ruin.

The Position of the Opposition.

The Washington Union remarks:—Against all the "casts, all the calculations, prophecies, and hopes of the republicans and south Americans, their Kansas policy has utterly failed them. Raised up to the highest expectations they have fallen to the lowest despondency. Kansas was opened as the visible organ of anti-slaveryism. The republicans, upon the strength of the practical issue of slavery or no slavery—their own issue—have fallen upon the measure adopted as a means of effecting a decision, and have been utterly prostrated and degraded upon the main point—that political anti-slavery is necessary to stop the progress of slave labor in the Territories. If, in the regular course of population, it should be shown that the people of the place desired slavery, they would unquestionably establish it, and thus render any action in Congress fruitless and unavailing. If, on the other hand, it should be shown that the people thus forming the new State should be opposed to slavery, it would be wholly impossible to maintain that relation. In Kansas we have had a trial upon this point, and it has been so conclusive upon the folly of political anti-slavery as to drive the republicans themselves to the adoption of another issue, even before the affairs of that Territory had reached a legislative solution. Thus has political anti-slavery been practically condemned as utterly powerless to effect any end one way or another, so far as the destiny of new States is concerned.

We regard this question as one of transcendent importance to the country. It involves the whole policy, character, and purposes of the opposition. In other words, they have established or organized a sectional party for the distinct purpose of opposing slavery. If experience has shown us that politics cannot reach the end desired—if it is seen that anti-slavery beyond a mere opinion amounts to nothing—that though all the members of Congress and senators should be opposed to slavery in any given Territory, they could not prevent its establishment on the one hand nor authorize and sustain it on the other, then it will be apparent that the republican organization is absolutely useless as a force operating against what is familiarly called "the creation of more slave States."

And what else does the history of Kansas prove than that anti-slavery is the most ardent presumption; that while it proclaimed freedom as the end of its abors, it had not the least power in the world to control the subject in a particular place? In seasons of epidemic and pestilence communities which are entirely free from disease become nervous and agitated lest its poisons should be extended to them. In the midst of the excitement every one feels, the premonitory symptoms of the fatal malady; and the resorts to medicines to keep himself in order, and ward off or reduce the blow when it shall come. This has been the case with a large portion of the people of the North within the last six or eight years in reference to the proclaimed approach of slavery. They have been receiving remedies and preventives till the public mind became nervous and agitated, and in the mean time deeply excited and prejudiced against what many honestly believed "the aggressions of the Slave Power."

Right on the other hand, the South, even more sensitive because their property and their pride and independence were directly involved, have been led by the formidable and threatening bluster of northern men to believe that there was in organization a power, an irresistible public sentiment in the North preparing to invade and beat down the rights of the people of the South. And it must be confessed, that inasmuch as the latter section had all her great interests involved, that she had no power in a controversy against slavery; to be aggressive—that is, that there is no interest in free States which is so easily assailed—it is not rightly the subject of wonder that the people of the South became greatly excited.

In this way—and it is the only fruit of the whole anti-slavery struggle—we have built up the Sections—the North and the South. We leave it to the country to say whether, as the North and the South became more and more prominent, the Union does not appear less and less important and necessary? The matter, perhaps, may be better solved by asking whether friendship, amity, and kindly feeling do not enter more into the character of the American Union than jealousy, distrust, contention, and strife? And then, again, we submit to men of sense, if we are to witness the overthrow of our institutions, whether that end should be effected through the agitation of a subject which appertains exclusively to local communities, and with which the nation has neither part nor lot?

Col. Benton, in speaking of Congressional matters, says he never "paired off" but once in his life and that was with a young woman, the night he got married.

Sentiments of the Press.

We commend the following sentiments of the Cleveland Plain Dealer to the consideration of Democrats.—That paper has been decided in opposition to the Senate bill for the admission of Kansas, but accepts the compromise of the committee of conference as a fair adjustment of the question. It regards the proposition as a peace measure, and one which will secure the harmony and permanency of the Democratic party.—The Plain Dealer says:

In view, then, of all the circumstances surrounding this vexed question, and the danger to the peace, and the detriment it is to the welfare of the country, the great embarrassment it has been to the present as well former administrations, and more than all, its threatened destruction to the peace and permanency of the Democratic party, we hope this measure may now receive the cordial support of the entire Democratic party in Congress, and especially do we hope to see the Democratic delegation from Ohio a unit on the subject. Although not in all respects what we could wish, yet we invoke the united aid of the party in favor of its passage as a PEACE measure, and as one doing the least injustice of any proposition now before congress, or likely to be this session, to the great principle of popular sovereignty.

It seems to be the destiny of the Democratic party to settle all great questions on the policy. It is never done without great sacrifices to its popularity and strength. Our wars and conquests have been effected through energies of the party, but never without some disadvantages.

The tariff and bank policy of the country was established through great trials and tribulations. The principles of the Nebraska bill have become a fixed policy of the country, at the expense of whole legions of the rank and file of the party. We have now fought to a practical issue our first great battle of popular sovereignty. With what losses to our party, time has yet to determine, but we hope that the forbearance and patriotism of our friends who have honestly differed on this subject, will find in the compromise offered, an opportunity not only to vindicate their principles but to demonstrate their attachment to the Union, and the perpetuity of that party which has ever been the hope of the Republic. Pass the measure, and leave to the people of Kansas to say whether they will have the Leocompton or some other constitution. There can be no danger in referring this question back, inasmuch as it is conceded on all hands that the people there are nearly all in favor of making Kansas a free State, in a quiet and legal way. Get rid of this subject, and for once, and for the first time in twenty years, let silence on the slavery question reign throughout the Halls of Congress. Let other and much more needed subjects of legislation be brought forward; the Pacific Railroad, and Cuba, and Central America; let the new States, now knocking at the doors of the Union, be admitted, and the Democratic Ark move forward in its march towards manifest destiny.

Beginning to Squirm.

Some of the Black Republicans of this State are beginning to realize the awkwardness of the position in which they have been placed, by the action of their members of Congress, upon the Kansas question. The Kenton Republican utters the following groans over their abandonment of principle for the sake of a temporary triumph. Hear it:—"We think our Republican friends at Washington committed a very grave error in the course they pursued on the Crittenden and Montgomery amendments, though of the two we have a decided preference for the latter. They voted to end the Kansas controversy we admit, but at the same time they voted in favor of the admission of Kansas into the Union with a Constitution recognizing slavery, provided that instrument is ratified by a vote of the pro-slavery party of Kansas, aided and abetted by the Border Ruffians of Missouri, which taking part elections in the territory as a criterion, and the determination of Buchanan and his administration to establish slavery in Kansas, will easily be accomplished."

"If the Republicans desire to succeed in the future they must progress forward instead of backward. They must adhere to the Republican platform of 1856, and not compromise its essential provision at the suggestion of this man or that.—We fought the battle of '56 upon principle and as an humble member of the Republican party, we regret to see that principle abandoned by our Representatives at Washington, for the sake of a temporary triumph."

In the Union.

In spite of the factious opposition of the Black Republicans in Congress, Minnesota is now in the Union. The chief leader of the opposition to the admission of this free state was JOHN SHERMAN, of Ohio. He based his objection upon the fact, that the constitution conferred the elective franchise upon foreigners who had declared their intentions to become citizens. In order to show the hypocrisy of Mr. SHERMAN and his associates, Mr. JENKINS, of Virginia, referred to the enabling act of Minnesota by which foreigners who had declared their intention were permitted to vote for members of the constitutional convention. Mr. SHERMAN voted for the bill containing that provision. Was there ever a more impudent pretext than that used by the Republicans to keep out Minnesota? Statesman.

Catherine Bronk, a young lady of Albany, aged fourteen years, took a small dose of arsenic on Saturday, for the purpose of beautifying her complexion, and on Sunday morning was arrayed in a shroud for the grave. A solemn warning to all silly young beauties.

The Bribe.

Since the passage of the English bill, the Black Republican party find nothing of which to complain, except that a bribe is offered to the people of Kansas, to induce them to adopt the constitution.—Those who make such a fuss about the matter know very well that there is nothing in it. It is merely a hobby which they are forced to mount, for want of a better one. If the land grant was either unusual or extravagant, there might be some sense in their opposition to it. But as the grant is a customary one, and the proceeds are to be judiciously appropriated, the war made against it, is entirely unjust. To show how the more sensible of the opposition view this feature of the bill, we present the following comments upon it from the Washington States, an anti-Administration paper:

"The new Kansas bill which the Crittenden ordinance; and, while presenting that to the people, according to our interpretation, allows the latter to express their will on the constitution.—It is a virtual submission of the constitution, though not done in as straightforward a manner as we could desire."

"As the ordinance is only such a one as is used in the cases of all new States, there is no particular reason why the people shall be influenced to accept it. Whenever they come in, they will have just such an ordinance—certainly one of not less value; while the Leocompton ordinance would have given them one seven times more valuable. The Leocompton ordinance would be worth in land some \$29,490,200; the ordinance of the new bill gives land to the amount of over \$4,000,000. Therefore we cannot regard the new ordinance as a bribe to swallow the constitution, as it is only the usual grant, and seven times less than that demanded by Kansas, supposing Kansas to have made the Leocompton instrument. If Kansas rejects this constitution, she will have what she is entitled to by the new ordinance when she comes in with any other constitution; consequently, it cannot be a special bribe to swallow this."

The Ohio Independent Treasury Law.

The New York Evening Post concludes a highly favorable notice of the law passed by the Ohio Legislature, at its late session, for the establishment of a State Independent Treasury, with the following prediction:—"We predict that this measure will bring about a larger every day use of coin in the State of Ohio than in the other States, and will give to Ohio the possession of a larger proportion of the specie of the country than she would otherwise have, at the expense of the other States; and that the State stocks of Ohio will also in value constantly as she approaches nearer and nearer to the payment of all the State's creditors in coin. A part of the high credit of the United States Government stocks is unquestionably due to the assurance the holders have that the debt, principal and interest, will be paid in actual money."

"We also predict that the State stocks of Ohio will, for this reason, soon become of higher value in the market, all other circumstances being fairly considered, than those of any other State. And we predict further, so easy and popular will the operation of the system be found, that all payments whatever, in and out of the Ohio State Treasury, will be actually made in coin before the period fixed by the law for this consummation."

The Admission of Minnesota—Who Voted Against It.

The following are the names of the members who, in the House of Representatives, voted against the admission of Minnesota into the Union. We extract from the official proceedings:—"The bill was then passed in the form it came from the Senate—yeas 157, nays 57. The nays were as follows:—Messrs. Anderson, Bingham, Blair, Clark of Connecticut, Chauncey, David of Maryland, Davis of Iowa, Dean, Dadd, Edie, Eustis, Foster, Garnett, Giddings, Gilmer, Granger, Harris of Maryland, Hill, Horton, Kelsey, Knobel of Pennsylvania, Marshall of Kentucky, Maynard, Morgan, Morris of Pennsylvania, Morse of Maine, Olin, Ready, Richard, Robbins, Rufin, Sherman, of Ohio, Smith of Virginia, Stanton, Triplett, Underwood, Woodson and Zollinger."

Of these thirty-seven men, who were unwilling to admit the free State of Minnesota, which came with a constitution ratified in pursuance of an enabling act of Congress, by forty thousand majority, and which had a population sufficient to entitle it to two members in the House of Representatives, but three were Democrats, Messrs. SMITH and GARNETT, of Virginia, and RUFFIN, of North Carolina. Twenty were Black Republicans and fourteen Southern Know-Nothings. Three of the Republicans were from our own State: Messrs. GIDDINGS, BINGHAM and Sherman. While all the Southern Democrats, with three exceptions, voted cheerfully for this admission of a free State, including even the South Carolina delegation, thought to be the most extreme, twenty Northern Black Republicans, almost one-quarter of that faction, recorded their votes in the negative.—The eyes of the people of the North will be opened to the impositions which have been practiced upon them when they see the analysis of the Minnesota vote.

The South, it will be seen, is more anxious for free States to come into the Union than are the Black Republicans. We shall be much mistaken if GIDDINGS, SHERMAN, BINGHAM & Co., do not find this vote in connection with the one they gave for the admission of Kansas as a slave State, under the MONTGOMERY Bill, a damning record for them in their districts.—*Ch. Eng.*

Highly Important News. End of the Mormon Rebellion—Governor Cumming in Salt Lake City—enters it without an escort.

BOONVILLE, Saturday, May 15.
An express arrived at Fort Leavenworth on the 13th inst., from Camp Scott. The Mormons had laid down their arms. Governor Cumming, upon the invitation of Brigham Young, had entered Great Salt Lake City without an escort. Many Mormon men had gone to the southern part of the territory, and the women and children were preparing to follow them.

A dispatch, dated Leavenworth, May 14, states that the news from Utah is unofficial, but a private letter, received by Colonel Rich, at the Fort, corroborates the statement, and it is universally credited at Leavenworth that Governor Cumming entered Salt Lake City on the 1st of April, and the army was in readiness for immediate action in case of emergency.

The Republican, of Sunday morning, adds to the above the following, which also possesses interest just at this time. Some of our ambitious military men, who are "sighing like a furnace" to get a chance at Brother Brigham, will be taken all back at what is above and what follows:

END OF THE MORMON REBELLION.
The news which we make public this morning, of the termination of the Mormon rebellion without bloodshed, will be hailed with joy all over the country. It has cost a large sum of money, and not a little suffering on the part of the forces at Camp Scott, in preparations to put down this rebellion; but it has shown that the Government is capable of extraordinary efforts, and of punishing insubordination, even upon its remotest frontier. The news will, so soon as it is authenticated, put a stop to further military movements in that direction.—Supplies may be needed, and will probably be sent forward, for the subsistence of the troops now in Utah Territory, but all other preparations will be suspended, and the troops which have been concentrated at Fort Leavenworth and Jefferson Barracks will again be distributed to their old posts. Vast expenditures have been made in getting ready for the expedition, but the supplies of provisions, munitions of war, horses, and animals, will not be lost to the Government, and a tremendous draft upon the treasury will be stopped. The early termination of this expedition will make a material difference in all Mr. Secretary Cobb's estimates for the demands upon the treasury for a year to come. It will make, also, a very material difference in the calculations by individuals of their profits under contracts with the Government, but they will have to submit to this disappointment. We take it as certain, also, that the President will not avail himself of the power given to him to call into service the three regiments of volunteers authorized by a law of the present Congress, and here will be a saving at once of \$4,500,000. These curtailments in the anticipated demand upon the treasury came most opportunely, and will make in the aggregate, a difference in the year's expenditure of at least \$15,000,000.

We shall be put in possession of the details of the news from Camp Scott on the arrival of the J. H. Lucas this morning.

Boy in the Street.

Some one says that the practice of permitting the boys to paralyze the streets at night and especially to a late hour, is a most reprehensible one. An old writer forcibly says:—"They acquire, under the cover of night, an unhealthy state of mind—bad, vulgar, immoral and profane language, obscene practices, criminal sentiments, riotous and swaggering language, indeed it is in the street after nightfall, that the boys principally acquire the education of the bad, and a capacity for becoming rowdy, dissolute, criminal men. Parents in this particular, should have a rigid and inflexible rule that will not permit a son to go into the street after nightfall."

Every one will admit the entire truth of the foregoing. Yet it is quite common to find scores of boys running our streets after night, drinking, swearing, fighting, using vulgar and indecent language, &c. Did any one ever know a boy raised in this manner to become a worthy and intelligent man? Do parents reflect that the sins they commit, the ruin they bring upon themselves, are justly chargeable to those who should have the care of them? When the parent neglects his duty to protect and to guide the youth, enjoined upon him by nature, does not the sin of the boy become that of the parent? It is not only unjust, but it is wicked and cruel in the parent to permit his son to be exposed to such temptation and evil.

The time of these lads is too valuable to be wasted in this manner, even though their morals and their natural regard for virtue and right were not destroyed by it. Youth is the time for study and for education, and if habits of study and a fair share of education are not acquired during youth they never will be.—Any studious boy can make himself a scholar, and a man of intelligence, by devoting the leisure hours of the early portion of the night to study and improvement. Many of the greatest men of the country have thus made themselves great. Many of the best men of the country have thus made themselves good.

May we not hope that some of our citizens will reflect upon this subject, and act upon it? If boys are kept in at night, the evil is at once cured. They are then kept out of the way of temptation and evil example, and they will not long endure such restraint without resorting to books to pass away the time.

The Kansas Question Settled.

It is with feelings of unfeigned pleasure that we present our readers with the following article from the "National Intelligencer."—One of the oldest of the news papers in the United States and now in its 59th volume, that advocated the doctrines of the late whig party.—We hope our readers will give it a careful perusal.

We are sure that all of our readers will learn with a pleasure as heartfelt as our own is in announcing the fact that the protracted, angry, mischievous, and, as regards sectional interests, unduly exaggerated Kansas contest in congress, has at last been terminated, and terminated, as all of our sectional differences have been since the formation of the government to the present time, by some surrender of impracticable ground on both sides and by an acknowledged compromise of extreme positions in the adoption of a middle course.

The plan of accommodation reported by the committee of conference was yesterday after an obstinately fought battle, adopted by both houses of congress. Several southern members of the lower house having come forward and, for the sake of harmony with their political friends, yielded their objections to the bill, which thus obtained a majority.—The republican party had previously evinced their patriotism by accepting the Crittenden—Montgomery amendment as a substitute for their original position, which was, in its tone, superceded by the conference alteration plan ultimately accepted by the south as a substitute for their original position.

If either party has lost anything of its first ground, if neither has been able to carry every point and achieve a complete victory, both may be consoled by the reflection that they have gained a partial triumph, and that is enough for any patriotic party, as no absolute fanatically victory was ever worth achieving.—Each may be further consoled by the conviction that this settlement, though not entirely satisfactory to the pride of opinion on either side, has probably averted consequences of the most disastrous character.

So we have settled the great battle by compromise the third. May it last longer and lead to a more permanent plan than either of the two preceding compromises of 1820 and 1850! The great "Father of compromises" is not here to witness this renewed tribute to the policy of mutual concession in the adjustment of our political difficulties; but whatever might be his opinion of the particular measure which has just received the sanction of congress, he would doubtless be rejoiced to perceive that, in spite of the attempts which have been made to pronounce "the day of compromises past," the spirit of reciprocal concession in which they had their origin has not yet lost its power in the councils of the nation.

For ourselves, while recording with satisfaction the termination of the Kansas debate, we can only express the earnest hope that the bill which has passed may result in a pacific and speedy solution of the whole Kansas controversy. A patriotic senator among the advocates of the measure, urged its adoption on the ground that it would at last bring a truce which he felt assured would ripen into a permanent peace. With every disposition to make the best of the adjustment which has been reached, we can only hope that its wisdom may be vindicated by the long tranquility and repose, of which it shall be the destined harbinger. If it shall accomplish this predicted end its devisers and supporters will not only earn but receive the gratitude of their countrymen who, we are sure, in their anxiety to secure a respite from our pending sectional difficulties, will give it a fair and candid trial, untroubled by the spirit of partisan strife and contention. If it low ever, shall fail to secure their promises, blessings, the country will know upon whom to place the responsibility, and in that event it is some relief to trust that the same fraternal spirit which in the end has composed the present disensions will still survive to bring new and effectual healing to unsealed wounds of the body politic.

It is understood that a match of \$2,500 a side has just been made between the noted pugilists, John Morrissey and the "Benevolent Boy." Bets on the result run high among sporting men. The odds, however, are in favor of Morrissey, notwithstanding the severe whipping he received, a few days since, in Troy, at the hands of a countryman named Bennett. The fight is announced to take place during next month, and the field selected is Niagara Falls—the "other side of the line." It is to be hoped that, immediately after the fight, there will be a couple of badly-attended funerals.

The House Committee on Territories have authorized their chairman to report a bill for the organization of a Territorial Government out of territory west of Utah, Carson valley, to be called Nevada. The other applications before the Committee for Territorial Government will not be acted on this session.

The editor of the Pioneer, a German paper in New York, offers to undertake the assassination of Napoleon poleon provided his expenses are paid and to do the deed with a two months of his arrival in Paris. Another paper which sympathises with the movement, says \$300 are already subscribed, and calls for fresh contributions.

Laborers in Chicago are getting only seventy-five cents per day this season, and hundreds of men are out of employment.

The man who saw the joke," it is said, used a spy-glass.

Minnesota, though to all interests and purposes a member of the confederacy, is denied by certain members of the House that representation which, as a State she is entitled to. Her two Senators have been admitted into the Senate but she is denied on the most untenable and flimsy grounds—indeed, on no grounds at all—her due and legitimate representations in the lower branch of Congress.

Now it will be borne in mind that Minnesota knocks for admission, and is admitted into the Union not as a slave State. If this were so, the opposition which she has met with from certain Republican members, first against her admission, and second against the admission in the House of her representatives, could be reconciled with their former declaration, that they would not vote to admit any more slave States. They cannot get off on this plea; but speak and vote against the admission of a free State with as much fervor as they did but a short time since against the admission of slave States. This perhaps is one step toward the nationalization of the discordant elements of Republicans, Know-Nothingism, &c., about which we have heard so much of late. The most ultra Southern fire-eaters could do no more than to speak and vote against a new State coming into the Union because she does not endorse the "peculiar institution." We know comparisons are said to be odious, but we ask gentlemen to compare their votes for the admission of Kansas as a Slave State with their recent vote against the admission of Minnesota as a Free State!—A cursory view of their positions for the last three months is certainly a using to say the least. First they declare they will not vote to admit any more slave States, second, they vote to admit a slave State, and third they vote to keep out a free State, and when foiled in this vote to prevent her having her legitimate representation in Congress.

These republicans are wily dogs, however. The past has taught them that no sectional party can hope to succeed as long as there is a union of States, and with the facility of old experienced politicians, accustomed to "chop round" to suit the wind—they devise themselves of every vestige of their former opposition to slavery and people now to organize into a new party, based upon a heretofore distinct grounds than those of 1856! What the marked principle of principle of this new political master-piece, now as it were in embryo, will be, we confess we are unable to divine, but from their recent actions we should think they need no fears of winning the South over! All they have to do is to point them to the record of their vote to admit Kansas as a slave State and their vote to exclude Minnesota because she was a free State. If the South "refuse to be comforted because they are not" satisfied with such Southern principles as these, then they are an ungrateful set of dogs, that's all. To the North they can point to their "persistent" and "consistent" hostility to slavery and their firm adherence to principle, and this cannot fail to satisfy the most fastidious.—*Dayton Eng.*

The President has decided to postpone the land sales in Kansas, until October next.

The bodies of Anderson and Richards, hung at Lancaster, have been exhumed by the doctors. Anderson's appeared from his grave on Saturday morning and Richards was now at a day or two later.

Dr. Wortman.
We are pleased to announce to our readers that this celebrated Physician will arrive in Eaton on Wednesday May 20th, Richmond Thursday May 21st. This is, perhaps, the Doctor's last visit to our place, and we advise all afflicted with any chronic disease to give him a call while they have the chance of seeing him personally. He has many patients in our country whom we believe, are highly pleased and doing well under his treatment. The Dr. has for several years had the opportunity of treating thousands of cases annually, which must give him a superior knowledge of chronic disease, and in Consumption, Bronchitis and Asthma, he employs medicinal Inhalation, which, instead of dragging the patient in the old way, brings the remedy to the very seat of the disease. This system Dr. Wortman was the first to introduce in the west, using the remedies employed at the Brompton Hospital, London, where inhalation was first introduced, for which he has a certificate of authority to show. The Dr. carries with him a Manikin, as large as life, showing correctly all the internal organs, which should be seen by all the afflicted. Give him a call, as his stay among us is but short.

Rooms at the Eagle House.
The Mind and the Body have that close connection, that it has been aptly said, that when one is diseased, the other is delicate. Equally true is it, that when any of the dietary or digestive organs are diseased, even the most insipient form, we find the mind distracted and perturbed, and the bowels are then clogged with unhealthy secretions. The only safe remedy for this mental and bodily condition, is for the patient to take a regular dose alternately of the Life Pills and Phoenix Bitters. Sold by W. B. MOFFAT, 335, Broadway, N. Y., and his Agents.