



EATON, O., JUNE 3, 1858.

The Crop Prospect.

We understand from persons "who know" that the prospect of a large crop of wheat in this county, is very discouraging at present. Col. HENDRICKS exhibited to us a few days ago a bill of wheat, taken from one of his fields, which contained fifteen stocks, two only being wheat, the balance was, what is known among farmers, as "chaff." Others have informed us that upon examining what they had been flattered to themselves would be a "good field of wheat," they find more than half to be chaff, especially in low lands. Corn, we are also afraid, will be very light, on account of the recent very heavy rains we have had. Farmers have more cause to complain now, than they have had for years, and they are taking advantage of the opportunity.

The Campbell is Coming!

We had some doubt in regard to the final issue of the "Ohio Contested election case," until the last number of the Register came to hand. When the "sage" so exultingly predicted Campbell's approaching triumph, we felt "Val" was safe. It is but a few weeks since he pronounced Leecompton dead, dead, dead, and "immediately, if not sooner," through vent Leecompton. Again the mighty soothsayer assumed the prophetic mantle, and gets on the "tripod," we suppose, in the recess of his "sanctum," but before the "sylvan leaves" have hardly fluttered out of his case, and while he is oracularly pronouncing the doom of our friend VALLANDIGHAM, and the sepulchral tones of dead, dead, dead, are vibrating on the air, the decision comes, which proves that it was not the "dead march" of "Val," but the "Butler Pony" he was so touchingly and tenderly chanting. Oh monarchical do quit your monobord. Don't prophesy any more, least your next "beat be so complete" that "another defeat" you'll "never meet!" We think the people must not be satisfied as to the gift of the Register man's prophecy. We have heard of weather-vanes resting on their spindles during long storms, so they could only point one way, perhaps this reign of Democracy is rusting you a little, for you have for some time been pointing to a certain quarter of the political sky, and crying fair weather ahead, but from the very quarter to which you point, you have heard only "thunder and lightning"—the thunder of ratification that follows the lightning that splinters sectional schemes and schemers.

Well, well, we wonder if "Lew" has found out who he was running against—we wonder if he feels "nineteen feet high"—we wonder if he showed "Val" the broad seal of the State of Ohio—we wonder if he presented "Val" with that "Congress knife" or that "dish of oysters"—we wonder if he still thinks he only "walked round the track"—and finally, we wonder where "Lew" is, and whether his friends will give him a dinner in Washington? But the "age of wonders will never cease," some folks say—we don't know their authority for it.—However, brother Democrats, we have not much more to say now, we shall expect for a few weeks some bluster, charges of corruption, and not very vague hints that at the next election the "Butler Pony" will win, but it is our private opinion real estate will be advertised in and about Hamilton, before long, on reasonable terms. All we have to do is to follow on the staunch doctrines, which never have and never can be conquered in a republic. We have now a man to represent us, who stands upon the broad principles of nationality, and if other victories do not press upon the heels of this one, it will be because we are lagards and unworthy of the cause, combining fervent patriotism and national justice.

The ousting of the "Butler Pony" has created some little sympathy among the "rank and file" of his party in Preble county, who declare they will run him, vote for him, and die for him next fall. The "aspiring ones" and wire-workers, however, of which there are not a few, wink at one another and think that is all nonsense; they consider the "Pony" has been on the course until he has become ring-boned, spavined, string-halted and broken-down, and should come off and be stable, to give place to a fresh nag. If he is run, we imagine there will be some little opposition, among those who have stood off for the last three years. Let it come—we are prepared to thrash them all out, and intend to do it.

FERTILE SOIL.—Four silver watches were plowed up last week, in the field of D. L. King in Akron, Ohio.

The Admission of Minnesota.

The admission of this new State was voted for in both houses we believe, by every Democrat present, North and South; but strange to say, it was violently opposed by two or three of the Black Republican leaders in the Senate—and by Giddings, Sherman, and several of the leaders of the same party in the House! Yes, these boasted champions of freedom—these men who are constantly prating about the "encroachments of the slave power," and trying to alarm the people with the danger that the slave States will outnumber the free, and thus gain a preponderance in Congress—these men made factious, ranting speeches against the admission of this Free State!

The true secret of all their opposition is the political character of Messrs. SHIELDS and RICE, both of whom are true-hearted, reliable Democrats. Had they been on the other side of the question, there would not have been a whisper against their admission to seats in the Senate. But the pretext for this persistent opposition to the admission of Minnesota is, that her Constitution allows unnaturalized foreigners to vote. Speaking on this question, the New Hampshire Patriot very truthfully and pointedly remarks:—"And this objection is urged by the very men who voted for the enabling act which allowed unnaturalized foreigners to vote for members of the Convention to form the Constitution! This fact alone proves that this objection is but a shallow and dishonest pretext. But the objection is utterly untenable; it is a question with which Congress has no right to interfere, it is a matter within the exclusive control of the people of the State. Many of the States allow unnaturalized foreigners to vote for the State officers; and if this is a valid objection to the admission of Minnesota, it is also a valid objection to allowing those States to remain in the Union! It is a mere pretext, a flimsy subterfuge, to cover up the real motive for this scandalous course of the black republicans in opposing the admission of a free State. These men are seeking to make political capital at the expense of the rights of the people of these two great States, [Minnesota and Oregon] and according to their own theory, at the expense of the great cause of human freedom. They do not want any more free States admitted into the Union, because the admission of these States would remove their great bugbear of the danger of the preponderance of the slave power. The admission of these two free States would show to the whole country that Mr. Seward was right when he recently declared that the battle is over on this question, as it would give eighteen free States to fifteen slave States; and it would thus take from the agitators one of their great hobbies—one of the bugbears with which they have so long excited the fears of shallow-pated people here in the North."

Hon. Mr. Vallandigham. The Philadelphia Pennsylvaniaian thus speaks of the member of Congress from this District:—"This bold, fearless and intrepid champion of democratic principles, was yesterday admitted to his seat in the House of Representatives, reuniting the Hon. L. D. Campbell, the sitting member. The contest between these two gentlemen, in the Third District of Ohio, was warmly waged, and the certificate given to Mr. Campbell by a small majority. Upon examination it was proven that illegal votes were polled, sufficient number to overcome the difference in favor of Mr. Campbell, and the committee reported in favor of Mr. Vallandigham, which report was adopted by the House, and the latter gentleman sworn in as a member of the present Congress. Mr. Vallandigham will make an active, useful member, while his fine intellectual powers will place him among the most successful defenders of democratic principles."

We commend to our country contemporaries, who desire a prompt and reliable Newspaper Agency in New York, the firm of S. M. PETTINGILL & Co. When they send you an advertisement, you can feel certain of your pay, a thing unusual among the many who have volunteered their services to act as Agents for the country Press.—E. W. CAR, of Philadelphia, and a ST. LAS D. FOR E, of New York, we believe to be swindlers and liars, and we intend to have nothing more to do with them.

It is said that in case the attempt to employ the monster ship "Leviathan" in commerce should result disastrously, she will make a good monument. Standing on the end, the monster vessel would rise to three times the height of Bunker Hill Monument, higher than the projected Washington Monument, higher than any monument in the world, higher than the Pyramids. If nobody dies, and nothing occurs worthy to be commemorated by such a monument, she might be used for the first section of a tubular bridge over the Mississippi. Something must be done with her in or out of the water.

"Val" got his seat by seven majority. Next fall we will give it to him by that many hundred.

Financial Matters.

The New York Herald publishes some very important facts and suggestions, under the head of "The Financial Plethora." It calculates the amount of specie now held by the banks of New York city, at thirty millions. The present rate of foreign exchanges promises little alteration within the next twelve months; hence, it is thought the shipments of specie from New York will be light, and that the next three months will add another accumulation of fifteen millions to the hard cash already on hand.

The Herald estimates the whole amount of specie in the country at \$250,000,000; of this \$65,000,000 are in the banks. If then, as the Herald supposes, the New York banks will hold from forty-five to fifty Millions by the month of August next, this will create a banking preponderance at New York much greater than the same city has ever yet attained.

This accumulation of power, it is argued, if properly wielded, will enable an association of the New York banks to render that city the great financial centre of the country, with a command over local interests equal to that of the bank of England or the bank of France, which contain respectively \$90,000,000, and \$75,000,000 in specie. This would render the paper of New York banks the circulating medium of the whole country, by the distribution of their notes by means of branch Banks established at the principal cities throughout the Union.

This centralization of the money power would mark the consummation of a great revolution—but one we must regard as disastrous. Whatever may be the inconveniences of our local system of banking, it is certainly preferable to the entire subsidizing of all sections under the control of an overgrown money power at New York. If necessary, any such attempt will meet with the restraining power of State legislation.

The great accumulation of specie in the Banks, promises another era of dangerous expansion. The reflections of the Herald on this point are worthy of remark:

"One thing is certain: the accumulation of money at the great financial centres of the world must necessarily be the forerunner of a period of intense excitement and expansion. There is no use in saying that the example of the late break down will deter us. It is nonsense to talk of the still surviving troubles impending a speculative movement. No such movement was ever stopped or checked by recollections of however vivid, of former troubles. As a body, mankind are strikingly contemptuous of experience. And there is another point worth considering.—Whenever a necessary consumption is foreseen, it may be taken for granted that it is upon us. When people say on solid grounds that there will be failures in October, they generally come in August. When the public foresee speculation in August, it breaks forth in June. Practically, the accumulation of money in the banks is a very disastrous and melancholy token; implying a stagnation in trade, dullness in industry, and a general falling off here in wages, there in profits, there in food.—But, as the foolish man conceives himself to be richer when he has sold his houses and lands for half their cost, and rejoices in the sight of the shining gold pieces, so the country looks wealthier as in fact it grows poorer; and just as the fool aforesaid is more likely to be careless of his money when he sees it yielding him a revenue in houses and lands, so the people of the United States, seeing the millions accumulate in banks, are certain to forget the sorrow which drove it there, and to fly into all manner of speculation just to keep it going."

The Results of Sereeching.

The results of the Black "Republican" policy in reference to Bleeding Kansas are as barren for good as the Sahara from whose boundaries that policy received its inspiration, and as deplorable as the impious attempt to establish "negro equality."

The Philadelphia Ledger only confirms the common report in saying, upon the authority of Kansas correspondents, that,

The violent political agitation in the Territory has so absorbed the attention of the squatters, that they have neglected their crops and private affairs, and so exhausted their means, that a large portion of them will be unable to pay for land before it will be offered for sale under the proclamation of the President. Many of those who are unable to prepay will lose their lands, and will have endured their sacrifice and labor in vain to secure a home. People must pay the penalty of folly. The political demagogues have everything to gain in keeping up violent excitement, the people everything to lose.

Doubtless this is an agreeable spectacle for the contemplation of those clerical, political and philanthropic reformers of the North who have long sought, and still seek to "rule or ruin" by the supremacy of African barbarism over American civilization.

It is stated that the wife of the late Henry William Herbert, was in Indianapolis, for the purpose of procuring a divorce, when her husband said her the trouble. The laws of Indiana offer great facilities to those who tire of the sameness of married life.

The Land Bribe.

The Indianapolis Sentinel says the more the charge made by the Republicans, that the English ordinance is a bribe to the people of Kansas to accept the Leecompton Constitution, is examined, the more ridiculous it appears. It gives no more than the Crittenden-Montgomery bill, and one hundred and seventy sections of land less than the celebrated Dunn bill, of 1856, which received the approval of the Black Republican Congress of that year.

According to Republican logic, the Montgomery bill is no bribe—the Dunn bill is no bribe—but the English bill is a bribe to the people of Kansas to come into the Union, when the English ordinance is precisely similar in its provisions to the Montgomery grant, and less liberal than the Dunn bill, a Republican measure, which granted more land than either.

When will the anti-Leecompton journals publish the different ordinances, as we have done, so that their readers may attest their assertions by the facts?—There has been quite enough of such falsehoods about the matter, and the readers know full well that the publication of the English bills will convict them of the dirty work.

Very True

A Republican cotemporary declares that "two wrongs by no means make a right." No doubt that very many of the followers in the Republican party, who have been thoroughly inoculated with the belief that it amounts to an unpardonable sin in any shape or manner or countenance the institution of slavery, will come to the same conclusion, when they consider the vote of the Republicans for Dunn's bill, which secured to the slaveholders a perpetual right to their slaves in Kansas, and their recent vote for the Crittenden-Montgomery amendment, which concedes the principle that Kansas shall be a slave State, if the people thereof shall decide to have it so. According to the enunciated Republican creed, these are two very grievous "wrongs," and we can conceive of no possible way whereby they can be made "aright."

A Southern Convention.

The Cleveland Plain Dealer recently said of the Southern Convention that six or seven hundred infatuated gentlemen held a "Southern Commercial Convention" at Montgomery, Alabama. Alabama and Georgia furnished the greatest number of these "conventioners." Arkansas, Maryland, Texas, Delaware, Kentucky and Missouri were not represented. Virginia and North Carolina together only furnish a few dozen delegates. Little interest was manifested by any body, and the matter don't amount to the importance of a row of pins. The fact is, the southern noodies having inaugurated an annual Southern Commercial Convention, are determined to "go through the motions." They have a right to their convention, and they are bound to protect it.

Jonah's Gourd.

We believe, had a brief career. So do certain political parties. Four years ago the opposition to the Democracy was the "Anti-Nebraska party." That did not last, through one campaign when it was succeeded by the "People's party," next the "American Republican party," and then the "Black Republican party." Of late it has been the "Anti-Leecompton" party, and now that seems to be vanishing away. It hardly lasted through a lunar month and could not withstand the sun of Democracy.

Queen Victoria is again reported to be in an "interesting condition," and her daughter, just married to the Prince of Prussia, has already been forbidden by her physician to continue her equestrian exercises on account of the peril in which it might place "the hopes of the Prince to an early heir in his estate and dignity." It takes the Anglo-German stock to set a fruitful example!

The Fort Snelling Sale.

The Republican papers throughout the country have for some time been circulating a foul charge upon Secretary Floyd, stating that he acted corruptly in purchasing the site for a military reservation, Fort Snelling.—The matter was the subject of investigation by a committee of Congress.—The parties charging fraud upon the Secretary, had every opportunity to appear and prove their charge upon him, if such facts had existed. But the matter, after a full and impartial investigation, was reported to Congress thus:

Resolved, That the recent sale of the military reservation of Fort Snelling having been made by the Secretary of War, under the directions of the President of the United States, is in strict conformity to law; and the evidence reported by the select committee having failed to exhibit any fact or circumstance tending in the slightest degree to impeach the fairness of the sale or the integrity of any of the officers or agents of the government concerned in the same, or to exhibit any fact or circumstance which should make the said sale a proper subject for the opinion and action of this House, it is ordered that the committee be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, and that the report of said committee be laid upon the table.

The Right of Search.

Great Britain is at her old tricks again. Within the last six weeks, no less than eighteen or twenty of our merchant or coasting vessels, have been boarded by British cruisers, almost in sight of our own coast, under the flimsy pretext of searching for slaves, &c. This is a direct and gross insult to the American flag, and the same or similar outrages committed half a century ago, it will be recalled by the readers of history, was the cause that produced the war of 1812 between the two nations. Fortunately we have a President and a Secretary of State, possessing the right kind of pluck for the occasion. We have every confidence that Mr. BUCHANAN and Gen. CASS will give the haughty and imperious British government to understand that these outrages on our commercial marine and insults to our flag cannot be tolerated any longer, and that the doctrine so boldly and ably maintained, that "free ships make free goods," is the one they intend to adhere to at all hazards.

Subjoined is a list of some of the American vessels, thus far outraged by British vessels of war belonging to the Gulf squadron, viz:

- Ship Troop Bird, fired into, boarded and searched.
- Barque Clara Windsor, fired into, boarded and searched.
- Barque W. H. Chandler, boarded and searched while lying at anchor in the port of Sagua la Grande.
- Twelve other vessels also boarded and searched in the harbor of Sagua la Grande.
- Brig Robert Wing, fired into, boarded and searched.
- Schooner Wingold, fired into, boarded and searched.
- Schooner Cortex, seized, and now detained at Nagua.
- Schooner N. B. Borden, fired into, boarded and searched.
- Schooner Mobile, fired into, boarded and searched.

Bennet on Senator Mason.

In the course of an article on British outrages, the New York Herald, of a recent date, indulges in the following, alluding to his Hon. old fogey Mason, of Virginia:

"And on what ground does he ask the Senate to delay its honest and patriotic action? Because we have nothing but newspaper accounts." Does Mr. Mason know what "newspaper accounts" are? We will tell him what they are. Newspaper accounts, Mr. Mason, are the thoughts and deeds of the day. They are the life current of the public mind. They have in them, in the journalism of one single day, more truth, logic, wit, knowledge, eloquence and power, than can be found in all the prosy journals of the U. S. for twenty years past. Newspaper accounts, Mr. Mason, elected you to the Senate, and you count upon them for your re-election. Newspapers avail themselves of the wondrous power of the telegraph, and through that they have information on all points far in advance of the old fogies of the day."

"We hope these things are coming to an end. We trust Mr. Buchanan will not heed the old fogysim of the Senator from Virginia, but will go on in the bold and energetic path he has marked out for his course. Let our citizens be righted abroad, and if Senator Mason or any other old fogey is still afraid of a fuss, let him resign, and go home and tell his fellow citizens why he did so.—Our word for it, the newspaper accounts will give a bright picture of the election of his successor, and of the enthusiasm of the people in supporting Mr. Buchanan in an energetic foreign policy. In this the country wants action, action, action."

Grain and Fruit Prospects.

The Cleveland plain Dealer has published many letters from the best informed and most reliable business men of various portions of Ohio, Illinois, Iowa, Indiana and Michigan, all of whom give it as their opinion that there will be a bountiful harvest of grain, and a good crop of fruit. These gentlemen all speak cheerfully and hopefully in regard to many matters, and seem to think there are "better times coming," which we sincerely hope may be a truthful prediction.

A letter from Kansas to Boston states that Rev. Mr. Kallach, who moved to that territory about two months ago, has "struck a streak of luck" and realized a fortune by some successful financial operations. He is now spoken of as a candidate for the U. S. Senate by the free state men. What a charming figure this Fremont Temple evangelist, this erring angel, this rosy rhetorician, this ambrosial adulterer—would cut beside Crittenden, and Douglas, and Mason and Toombs!

Official Bribery in Iowa.

We recently published an account of the Wisconsin bribery case, and now comes another report of the like proceedings in Iowa. The Dubuque Herald says:

More Republican Corruption.—We have just received the report of the special committee, appointed by the House of Representatives at the late session of our Legislature to investigate the alleged frauds in the location of the Capital at Des Moines. We had heard of the charges of dishonesty and bribery against the Republican Commissioners, or a majority of them, who were appointed by a Republican Legislature to relocate the Capital; but this report now before us makes known and confirms a greater amount of rascality on the part of those commissioners than we had even heard.

Facts of the Slavery Question.

There was never a better illustration of the truth of the old adage, that "a lie well told is as good as the truth," than the continual slipping of the Black Republicans, and their restoration for years of the falsehood that the Democratic party of the Union is opposed to the interest of freedom, and against the multiplication of free States in the Confederacy. So persistent and vehement have been their charges, although history furnishes a full and complete reply to them, that a large portion of our people, without reflection, and in ignorance of the truth, have been led to give them credence. The fact, which we are about to state from the recorded history of the past should bestereotype and everywhere held up to view, for they perfectly annihilate the very basis upon which the Black Republican party is placed. We defy and challenge contradiction of the following proposition:

1. Every new free State which has been admitted into the Union, from Ohio in 1802 to Minnesota in 1858, has been by a Democratic Congress, and in all cases, save one, under a Democratic President. Here is the list: Ohio, in 1802, under President Jefferson, with a Democratic Congress; Indiana, in 1816, under President Madison, with a Democratic Congress; Illinois, in 1818, under President Monroe, with a Democratic Congress; Maine, in 1821, with a Democratic Congress; Michigan, in 1836, under President Jackson, with a Democratic Congress; Wisconsin, in 1846, under President Polk, with a Democratic Congress; Iowa, in 1847, with a Democratic Congress; California, in 1850, under President Fillmore, (Whig) with a Democratic Congress; Minnesota, in 1858, under President Buchanan, with a Democratic Congress.

No free State, or slave State either, was ever admitted under an administration opposed to the Democracy. Mark that! John Adams left the Union composed of the same number of States that he found in it when he assumed the duties of President. So did John Q. Adams, the next President elected, opposed to the Democracy. The republic of Southern and Tyler did not add a State to the Union, although it took the initiative measure to bring the slave State of Texas into the Union. The formal admission was accomplished by President Polk in 1846.

A Democratic Congress, under the administration of Fillmore, brought California into the Union with his assent. His signature was all the opposition ever did toward increasing the number of free States from the foundation of the Government.

Before the termination of the Democratic administration of President BUCHANAN two more free States will doubtless be added to the Union—Oregon and Kansas; yet, fellow-citizens, the party which has brought nine new free States into the Union is arraigned by a lying and unscrupulous press as the author of Southern and pro-slavery in its proclivities, and as opposed to the interests of freedom. Was there ever such a monstrous perversion of history? It is but just to add, that the Democratic party have admitted these nine free States into the Union, not especially because they were free, but because it recognized the right of every State to adopt, without interference from others, such local and domestic institutions as it desires.

Our second proposition is this, that despite the charge which the Black-Republicans make, that the Democracy are in favor of the extension of slavery into the territory now free, the records show that not a mile of free territory was ever acquired by the General Government and converted into slavery. On the contrary, four-fifths of the unincorporated territory which was acquired by the Louisiana purchase in 1803, which was all slave when we bought it, will be converted into free States under the principle of the compromise of 1850, adopted by a Democratic Congress. Texas and Florida have been added to the Union, but slavery already existed in them when acquired, so that their acquisition made no difference to the interests of freedom. Of the territory acquired from Mexico in 1850, it is a moral certainty that it will all be made into free States.

With this history of the country before us, is it not astonishing that any person should have the effrontery to talk about the domination and aggression of the South, or to charge the Democratic party with being opposed to the admission of free States?—Cincinnati Enquirer.

DEMOCRATS REJOICING.—The Democrats of Dayton are rejoicing over the admission of Col. VALLANDIGHAM to his seat. The Empire of the 26th says:

THE THIRTY-THREE GUNS.—There was great rejoicing among the Democrats yesterday afternoon and evening. It was not that boisterous, riotous demonstration which our republican friends indulged in on several similar occasions which we remember very well, but that deeper feeling of pleasure which finds its chief satisfaction in the triumph itself and the mutual congratulations of friends.

In the evening thirty-three rounds were given by the two pieces of artillery—Mad Anthony and that handsome new gun. The firing was in the southeast part of the city, for the reason that there is sick persons on Third street.

The guns did not crack so loudly up town, of course, the wind blowing from the north—but south of us, even to Lebanon and Middletown, the report was distinctly heard.

W. H. GILL, editor and proprietor of the Ohio Patriot, one of the best Democratic papers in the State, has sold out to Mathew Johnson, of Toledo, Ohio. Mr. Gill is an able and forcible writer, and has a host of friends in Ohio, who will regret to lose so good and faithful a Democrat editor. Mr. Johnson is said to be a gentleman of talent and energy. His democracy is well endorsed. Good bye, brother Gill.

The Annual Hunt of Yankee Negro Worshipers.

The negro worshippers of all Yankedom are now holding the anniversary of their society. The hall, as usual on such occasions, is crowded each day with a motley mass of all kinds of people, black and white, and all kinds of sexes, masculine, feminine, neuter, and all kinds of religions, save that of Christ and the Bible. The speeches made the first day, if possible, were more pestilential in Atheism, moral treason, abuse of the Deity, our Government and all its wise institutions, and all who ever stood at its head, from Washington down to the present exalted Chief Magistrate, than had distinguished any preceding similar occasions. To give the reader a more skeleton idea of how these pestilent ranters go on, we have condensed the following from the speeches of the second day. C. L. Remond had the stand. He is a dapper of natural and untarnished ebony, and evidently a favorite "brick" among his white brethren:

Washington, he said, was one of the first slave-catchers and owners in this country, and he therefore hated him and all his race. This remark called forth quite a storm of hisses, for which Remond returned his thanks, considering them, he said, a compliment to a colored speaker. Being in a combative mood, Remond next attacked his friends for their lukewarmness in the anti-slavery cause. He wanted every good friend of the slave to be considered as black as himself, with hair as curly and nose as pug. The inconsistency of the Abolitionists was berated most soundly, and he concluded with the prayerful hope that white Americans and their institutions may be dashed in pieces, as he looked upon them as being damnable and devilish.

H. C. Wright followed. His first lunge was at the American Tract Society. He said:

He did not wish to belong to any society that recognizes the American God, who is an infinite kidnapper, seller of babies by the pound, and opposer of marriage among four million of our people. [Applause.] The whole conception of God in this country is of a deity who brands a colored man as inferior to the white race. He despised this God, and cared not if he was called an atheist. The Anglo-Saxon race he looked upon as the worst of robbers, kidnappers, thieves, murderers, pimps, hypocrites, and liars; and it sickened him to hear the eternal braggadocio about the superiority of the Anglo-Saxons over Africans. There is not a nation on the face of the earth that is an equal to America for stealing and murder, and yet it is called an asylum for the oppressed of every nation. He hoped to live long enough to see the Union dissolved and the formation of a Northern Confederacy. The last sentiment was received with prolonged applause.

In the afternoon, after a little attention to business, Parker Pillsbury, the most pestilent of all the pestilents, got off a large quantity of poetical bile.—Just hear him:

During the past year he had seen enough to satisfy any reasonable man that the clergy were a set of intolerable hypocrites, and he believed that if the recent church revival had been as malignant in Boston as in New York the Tract Society here would have imitated the New York Society. The God worshipped at the business men's prayer-meetings he had no doubt was the God of Mammon, and when the converts at those meetings reach the kingdom of heaven their first enquiry will be for the Brokers Board, and they will dig up the golden pavements in the streets of the New Jerusalem, and with them build mills and factories, the noise of which will drown the anthems sung by the morning stars. Daniel Webster, he said, was always excessively religious whenever he was about to serve the devil. During the recent, as well as other revivals, he had not heard of a single slave emancipated by any of the converts. If a slave got converted his value increased to such an extent that his pious master could not afford to part with him. So far as his observation had extended, he said that he had found that church revivals have always been followed by some new species of diabolism, either national or sectional.

There! We cannot afford to regale our readers, in one day, with a large dish from the stinking cauldron of these ranting people.

Slavery Agitation Declining.

The Baltimore Republican notices three things which have now just come to hand that are strong signs that sectional agitation upon the slavery question has had its day.

"1. The speeches of Mr. Pryor and others in the recent Southern Convention, against the revival of the African slave trade.

"2. The refusal of the National Tract Society to lend itself through its publications to the Abolitionists.

"3. The refusal of the California Legislature to receive free negroes within the limits of the state."

To which may be added the significant fact that the New York Tribune and the Cincinnati Commercial have dropped the negro question, and are now engaged in justifying the British outrages in the Gulf of Mexico.

It is said that the death of General Smith was not unexpected at Washington. The War Department endeavored to dissuade him from claiming the command of the Utah expedition on account of his poor health, and only desisted when he urged professional considerations which could not be disregarded.

Wonder if our neighbor of the Register favors the contemplated "fusion" of all opposition?