



EATON, O., NOV. 25, 1858.

WOOD! WOOD!

Those of our country friends who promised us wood in payment for subscription, are requested to bring it along immediately. We will take any amount of good dry wood in payment for subscription, or Job Work. Who will be the first to bring us in a load of good wood?

We have issued our paper one day earlier than usual, in order to give those employed in our office an opportunity of appropriately observing Thanksgiving day. We understand the stores of our town will be closed, and business generally suspended, and that there will be religious services in the Presbyterian church, in the morning at 11 o'clock. Rev. Mr. KAUFFMAN will preach. Rev. H. W. TAYLOR will preach in the evening at the M. E. Church.

A Word to the Wise.

We hope, a goodly number of those who are indebted to us for subscription, will call on us during Court and square off their accounts. We have the bills made out up to the close of the present volume, which is the first week in January, of all who are in arrears, and those who call and pay before that time can save fifty cents on the year, after that time we will demand two dollars, next week each subscriber will find marked on the margin of his paper the amount due us up to January 1859, so that if he should not happen to be in town within that time, he can send the same to us. All subscription for more than one year must be settled by the time above named, or the accounts will be left for collection with some Justice of the Peace and the paper discontinued.

Did anybody ever see weather so thoroughly characteristic of gloomy November. Rain, sleet and snow in abundance. The season of damp, chill winds, snow storms, and murky sky is now upon us, and once where sunshine and beauty reigned, gloom and desolation now claim exclusive control. But, whilst all without is dreary and forsaken, renewed charms are lent to the hearth-stone; to the family and social circle. There, when night throws her sable mantle over the landscape, all loved ones gather around, and by all means have a copy of the Democrat to read, and gloomy, disagreeable November will be forgotten amid the choice selections of amusing and instructive reading matter which will be found in its columns.

The Dayton Empire, and some other of our exchanges, have much to say about the game of Chess. Now we don't profess to know anything about Chess, and would like if the Empire would give us a few chapters on "poker" or "seven up," just by way of variety, at the same time telling us whether it is a religious exercise, or whether it isn't!

Many persons anticipate hard times this winter, and we do not believe they will be disappointed. The indications are, in this locality at least, that the laboring classes will have a hard struggle to get through the winter without actual want. All who can afford to throw any employment into the hands of the laboring man, should do so—and by all means pay promptly as the work progresses.

When our citizens visit Cincinnati either on business or pleasure, they will find excellent accommodation at the Walnut Street House. Judge SWENY Proprietor.

The black republicans throughout the north are making a doleful halloo about the Dred Scott Decision. In Green county that ilk are joining their petitions with the Democracy and white people generally, to have the negroes who infest them removed to some territory, and colonized!

Are the darkies not CITIZENS? Black Republicans say they are. We fear the black republicans of Green county are not sound on the "rugged issue."—Giddings and Chase will have to fix the Green county folks—they can't go wool.

Court commences next Monday. Judge GILLMORE on the Bench.

Ex Secretary Stanton has become a permanent resident of Kansas, and is spoken of for U. S. Senator.

On the twenty-ninth of this month all the railroads will make change in their time tables, each probably taking off a train. The travel on all the roads has fallen off considerably since this cold weather commenced.

Hon. S. A. Douglas.

Since the election in Illinois many of the Black Republican organs have turned their attention to the gentleman whose name heads this article, and are now as lavish in their denunciations of him as they were a short time ago in his praise. Although we bitterly denounced his factious course in the Senate last winter on the Kansas question, and do not wish now to be understood as advocating his claims for the Presidency in 1860, we feel free to say, that he now stands in the front ranks of American statesmen, and his success in the late election in Illinois gives him the vantage ground over any other member of the Democratic party, but how he may use this position, this power,—whether he will so deport himself as to disarm his opponents in his own party, and still farther commend himself to the confidence of Democrats, in the South as well as the North—are questions which time alone will solve. What does his re-election to the Senate of the United States foreshadow, and how will it affect the Democratic party, and its future ability to maintain the ascendancy in the Administration of the Government? There are some who think that evil will come to the Democratic party from his re-election; but we are not of that number, simply because he owes his present proud eminence to the Democratic party—all that he is it has made him, and for all that he hopes to be, he is, and must be dependent upon that party. He can have no feeling in common with any other party, and hence we argue that he will place himself firmly on the ground assumed in his speeches during the late canvass; that he will uphold the Constitution of the United States as it is—that he will as readily vote for the admission of a State with a Constitution recognizing the existence of slavery, as one which provides that slavery shall not exist therein—that he believes in the perfect compatibility of an union of Free and Slave States,—that there is, and always must be, an abiding distinction between the white race and the negro race,—that there should be no interference in the domestic affairs of any of the States or Territories, but that the people should be suffered to regulate these in their own way—and that he will sustain the decisions of the Supreme Court of the United States. He has stood the test of these principles and triumphed with them in 1858 in Illinois and there is no reason why he could not do so in 1860 throughout the Union. We think the present time a propitious one for a general reconciliation of all members of the Democratic party. Nothing can be more certain than that the next Presidential election is to be fought upon the dogmas laid down in the speech of Mr. Seward at Rochester, New York, and it is just as certain that the Democratic party will have to beat the Black Republicans on those very issues. There will be no other party, for no other party can be successfully formed where questions involving the stability of the Union, as these do, are to be decided. Upon these questions there is sufficient ground for every democrat and lover of the Union to meet and harmonize—to let by-gones be by-gones, and a general forgetfulness of all past differences of opinion upon questions no longer at issue in the democratic party, and there can be no doubt of a complete and glorious victory over fanaticism, Black Republicanism, and every other ism, in 1860, because it would rally under the democratic standard thousands of good and patriotic men not directly connected with the party, but who despise and execrate the doctrines advocated by our opponents.

We are gratified to learn that DAVID HEATON, Esq., who removed to Minnesota a year ago from Butler county, Ohio, has been elected Senator in Minnesota. He was a promising Ohio Senator, a short time prior to his departure to the farther West.—Register.

Judging from the above, Black Republicans measure their men from the amount they can steal! DAVID HEATON, Esq., of Lewistown Reservoir notoriety, while in the Ohio Senate, by a hocus-pocus movement or trick of leg-ordeman, became possessor of some eighteen hundred dollars, of which he could give no account, and in accordance with custom, the Register says "he was a promising Ohio Senator!" So also was GIBSON, to say nothing about some county officials near home!

More Territories Coming.

Application will probably be made at the session of Congress which convenes on the 6th of December to organize three new Territories in Arizona, Dacotah and Superior. Our country is multiplying new States and Territories more rapidly than at any previous period of its history. In thirty years all of our present Territories will be organized and occupied. Before that time, however, we shall have acquired the best part of Mexico, Cuba and Central America. Such is our "manifest destiny."

Hon. SAMUEL MEDARY has accepted the Governorship of Kansas.

The National Democracy.

The mission of the Democratic party is not confined to the present. A President and a Congress are not the end of its efforts, but only accessories to the accomplishment of its purposes. Its principles are never framed to meet merely transient and local exigencies, says the Newark Journal, but are adapted to the national ends and future developments of the country's history. The party of today, guided by the far-seeing intellect of its progressive minds, establishes a platform for to-morrow's action, and foreshadows the inevitable policy of a generation yet to come. It anticipates public opinion, by virtue of its practical foresight in statesmanship, and its acknowledgment of the natural laws, which apply to nations as well as to individuals. It accepts the lessons of the past, but only as lights and guides for the future. It blindly follows no political theory of system because of its plausibility or abstract excellence. To it has been committed the progressive development of the American Republic as a free enlightened commercial nation, whose policy and institutions will inevitably shape and mould, to greater or less extent, the future destinies of the world. Such a party as this must ever be the national ruling force of the country.—Liberal in its sentiments, rigidly just in its action, and national in its policy, yet recognizing and enforcing to the last letter, as of paramount importance, the rights of every citizen and of every primary community within constitutional limits, it marches magnificently on to the accomplishment of its great work. Though sometimes defeated by the clamor of its adversaries—sometimes cast out of power by a whirlwind of popular agitation—it is never bent and never can be prostrated, until its mission is fully accomplished. Like the reverses of a wise man, which become lessons of profit for the future, the defeats of the Democratic party have only increased its numbers and strengthened its trust in the great fundamental truths which underlie its policy. By a conflict of local interests and principles the party may sometimes misjudge itself—it may err in its transient application of principles; but the country's history shows that these divergencies are like the bills and valleys of our planet, mere excrescences which do not interfere with the justness of its proportions, or the perfectness of the system. Such a party need have no fears of defeat. As it is not based upon a temporary policy or merely popular expedients, it may go into political retirement with its armor on, and in a full conviction that the country will demand its services at the fitting time. The sober second thought of the people has ever repudiated the brief experiments of the Opposition in the national government. And it will continue to repudiate them while sectional views and local prejudices actuate and control their political policy. In such a party as the Democratic mere personal fortunes and private aims sink into insignificance. While claiming the right to use any of its true followers for the country's good, it recognizes no leader whose highest ambition is personal aggrandizement, and who would make the great national political organization a stepping stone for his own advancement, without regard to the usages of integrity of the party. It is the virtue of the Democratic party that its fortunes are not committed to such men; and that it is not dependent upon political traders or ambitious aspirants for its continued success.

Judge Douglas.

Whatever may be the relations which Judge Douglas sustains toward the Democratic party of the nation, one thing is certain—he has unhorsed the champion of Black republicanism in Illinois and robbed the Opposition of a triumph which they confidently and fondly anticipated; and whatever good, or ill, his re-election to the U. S. Senate, may bring to the Democracy, it is not to be denied that his success has demoralized the Black Republican organization in Illinois, and has laid on the shelf one of the most talented and untiring of its leaders. When at the beginning of the last session of Congress, Judge Douglas opposed the Kansas policy of President Buchanan, the Black Republicans were loud in their praises of his independence, and literally bedizened his name with their glittering laudations. Of late, however, they have acquired a distaste for his "independence," and they now begin to think that Douglas isn't so patriotic after all. What a pity that they have been compelled to change their opinion of the "Little Giant" and how sad that they should have been defeated by the very man they faint would have received into their organization! Alas! and alas! and a well-a-day!

It has been decided by the Supreme Court of California that, if a Notary Public makes a mistake in the regular discharge of his duty, by which the party for whom he acts is damaged, he is liable to respond in damages to the extent of the injury arising from his ignorance or negligence.

The Next House of Representatives.

Elections for members of the House of Representatives which convenes in December, 1859, have been held in seventeen States. The following is the result:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Seats. Opposition, 103; Democrats, 47. There are fifteen States yet to elect, all of which are in the South, save four. These States are thus represented in the present House of Representatives: Democrats, 68; Opposition, 15. Should there be no change in the States yet to elect, the House of Representatives would stand as follows: Opposition, of all States, 121; Democrats, 115. The Democrats will, almost to a certainty, gain five or six members in the South. So the probability is, that if the Le-compton and Anti-Le-compton Democrats unite, they will elect the next Speaker and have control of the House.

The Chicago Democrat says:—"The friends of Judge Douglas had a grand jollification Saturday evening at the residence of Col. McCook. The leading toast was, 'The United States, and the success of the Charleston nomination.'" The Democrat also says that Senator Douglas will give the Administration a hearty support the coming session of Congress.

The Steubenville Union nominates JOHN C. BRECKINRIDGE, of Kentucky, and ISAAC TOULY, of Connecticut, as its favorites for the Presidency and Vice Presidency in 1860.

The Next United States Senate.

The United States Senate—will convene in December, 1859, and ends on the 4th of March, 1861—will be constituted politically as follows:

Table with 2 columns: Party and Seats. Northern Democrats, 9; Southern Democrats, 28; Southern Opposition, 37; Northern Opposition, 25.

As Oregon will, undoubtedly, be admitted into the Union this winter, with her two United States Senators, the Democrats will have twelve majority over the Opposition on all political questions. This estimate gives the Opposition a Senator in New Jersey and one in Minnesota, which it is very doubtful whether they will obtain.

The agent sent to California from the Department of the Interior to investigate the subject of the Indian reservation system, has returned and made a report which, it is said, is unfavorable to the practical operation of that plan, though it was well founded in theory, and answered its purposes very well under the Mexican Government. It was, in fact, nothing but a continuation of the Spanish mission system.—But speculation and political appointments do not allow it to work well here, and probably it will be abandoned.—The present plan was put in operation by the law of 1853, and extended by the law of 1855, and has been tried long enough to show that it is more profitable to some parties concerned than to the public treasury.

Dark Prospect.

Gerrit Smith, in a recent letter, says the "Abolitionists" never had darker prospects. He remarks that their decline has been rapid since the public mind was drawn away from the abolition of slavery to its non-extension.—The history of all parties on this subject has been downward, and last of all came that "sad vote" of the Republicans in Congress that Kansas might come into the Union with slavery or without, according to the will of her inhabitants. Gerrit is a shrewd observer.

Roger Pryor, editor of the Richmond Star, and Major Heiss, editor of the Washington South, have joined their respective establishments, and will issue their paper from Washington in an enlarged form. Proposes to advocate the general interest of the Democratic party.

Hon. Charles Larrabee, the Democratic member of Congress, elected in Wisconsin, over the Hon. Mr. Billingsworth Black Republican, was a Judge on the bench when he received the nomination of his party. He forthwith resigned his judicial station, and took the stump, and never left it till he triumphed. Judge Larrabee is an able speaker, a sound lawyer, and will make a most efficient Representative in the Councils of the Nation.

The police of New York have discovered a bogus banking concern called the "New England Bank of Fairmount, Maine." The bills were freely circulated in that city and the West, and it is supposed no less than \$50,000 worth of the trash has been pushed into the market. One of the guests at the International Hotel, was arrested with about \$400 worth of it in his possession.

ON DIT.—The Senator who won the \$180,000 at the faro bank of the "distinguished sportsman" recently deceased at Washington is said to have been the Hon. Jas. A. Pearce, of Maryland. The story of a United States Senator winning that sum of money from a Washington faro bank is slightly mixed, rather fishy and altogether improbable.

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Mr. English and the English Bill.

A friend has called our attention to the following paragraph which appeared in the Washington "States" about the time of our late election. "THE ENGLISH BILL.—It is stated that in Indiana there is not one single Democrat for Congress that stands by that proviso of the bill which declares that Kansas shall not be admitted into the Union until she has the requisite population."

We also find an editorial in a late number of the Madison Courier, in which it is asserted, in reference to the English conference bill, that "the parative father of that measure repudiated its most important feature, and agreed to the admission of Kansas as a free State with a less number of inhabitants than was specified in the English contrivance."

Now, we confess ourselves at a loss to know on what grounds these statements are made. We believe them to be without sufficient authority, and we know them to be so, far as Mr. English is concerned.

Mr. English stated in his speech at the courthouse in this city, as we understood him, that the restrictive clause in reference to population was not in the original conference bill, but was drawn up by him, but consented to its insertion for the sake of a peaceable adjustment, and because he believed it to be correct as a general rule, and therefore he should abide by it. In his speech in the canvass he stated repeatedly that he should vote for the admission of Kansas if she applied with—

1st. A constitution legally made. 2d. A constitution republican in form and not in conflict with the constitution of the United States. 3d. The requisite population to entitle her to one representative under the existing ratio of representation. On this latter point Mr. E. expressed the belief that before Kansas would be called upon for admission she would have more than the population required by his bill, and that, therefore, he expected to vote for her admission whenever she applied with a constitution properly made and republican in form, without making the formality of a census a sine qua non to admission. It is true, he stated that he expected to vote for her admission as a free State constitution; but he expressly said he would vote for her admission as a slave State if she applied with a constitution made by the people interested, recognizing that institution. In a word, Mr. English stood firmly and squarely upon the Cincinnati platform, and the Kansas conference bill, and boldly advocated the great Democratic doctrines of non-intervention, popular sovereignty and State equality. He is the last man to shrink any supposed responsibility, or minister to the spirit of action or political abolitionism. His triumphant re-election is a complete and avowed endorsement of the man as an individual and a representative. Notwithstanding the extraordinary exertions of the opposition to defeat him, he received a larger majority than any other Democratic Congressman in the State, and the largest ever given to him in the State. His enemies have the satisfaction of knowing that in spite of all their opposition and after repeated trials, they have never been able to defeat him before the people.—New Albany (In) Daily Ledger.

Texas.

We have Galveston papers of the 9th inst., and others from the interior of Texas. The Galveston News publishes the following:—"We have spoken with several of our physicians, and we find it to be their unanimous opinion that the epidemic in our city is at an end. There has been a heavy frost several successive nights in the interior, and this frost has finally made its appearance on our island. At this time the cold is quite as severe as we usually have it in the midst of winter; last night ice was formed in exposed places. It is true, a few scattering cases of sickness have been reported for the past few days, which have doubtless resulted from exposure to the previous infection, and not from any that now exist in our city. Most of citizens who have friends abroad waiting for the termination of the epidemic have already advised them that they may now return in safety."

The San Antonio Herald states that General Twiggs had a narrow escape of his life on Tuesday last. He was standing in the street, in conversation with some gentlemen, when a musket in the hands of a Mexican carman, some distance off, was accidentally discharged, the ball striking the General on the back, but the ball being spent in striking the ground, the only damage done was a severe bruise.

A letter from Washington informs us that there was a white frost there on the night of the 5th inst. The Brazos was at that time (the 6th) too low for the steamer to come down. The same letter says the exhibitor of a circus in Brenham was bit the other day, dangerously by one of his snakes.

The party who went in pursuit of the Indians who murdered Mr. Jackson's family, near Lampass, lately, have overtaken and killed two of them and severely wounded another, and retaken one letter says, twenty-six, and another fifty six horses. The clothing of the murdered family was found in their possession, and one of the killed had on Mr. Jackson's coat, boots and hat.—The party of Indians, when first discovered, were eight in number, but when overtaken there were only four.

Consternation reigns throughout the frontier, and many families are leaving their all and coming in. A letter to the News from Chapell Hill says the corner-stone of the State University was laid on the 2d inst., with appropriate ceremonies, in the presence of about 3,000 persons.

Frost, the Galveston Citizen says, has visited every part of Texas, except that immediately on the Gulf coast.

Why is the dog like the sun? Because, when it rises it is light.

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