

RECORDED.—We are authorized to announce George Leamon, of East Lampeter, as a candidate for the office of Recorder, County subject to the decision of the Union Convention.

THE SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce Benjamin F. Howe, of Providence township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

WANTED.—For this office, a boy to learn printing. Apply immediately.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.—M. C. Fellersmith, a fresh supply of various goods: George Tiffe, New Grocery, Wine, and Liquor Store; Prof. F. Stouch's Exhibition; Application for pardon of Martha Jones, J. C. Smith, Cocoyants; Letters of administration on the Est. of Coleman J. Ball, dec'd.; J. H. Haldeeman, Cooper's Anti-Pain Tincture, &c.; A. Armstrong, Public Sale; Thomas Lloyd, Agent, Franklin Fire Insurance Company.

The river, for the past week, has been in good rafting order, and a large amount of lumber has landed here or passed down to other markets. We understand, however, that the last freshet, although a heavy one, subsided too suddenly to bring down all the lumber that was on the way. There are a large number of rafts attached to the pier in the river; and it only needs further extension to make it the most commodious point on the Susquehanna for tying up lumber. The water around it is deep, and the facilities for loading boats are excellent.

On Thursday morning a number of rafts broke from their moorings above the bridge, but were stopped at the pier, where they completely blocked up the channel, forming a bridge from the shore.

Mr. Gregory Wortabet, a native of Syria, who lectured a few weeks since, will lecture again in the Presbyterian Church, on this (Saturday) evening, commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock. Subject, Influence of the late war upon the Holy Land, and the prospects of Christianity in the East. Admission free. A collection will be taken up, to aid him in his professional studies, at the close of the lecture.

Mr. Wortabet is expected to lecture on Missions in Syria at the same place, on Sabbath evening.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—This favorite Philadelphia monthly for June, is again ahead of all competitors. The present number is a capital one, containing much of the pleasant gossip that appears to have become an institution in all the magazines. Mr. Ireland discovers very pleasantly in his "easy talk," his jaunt to New York is delightful, and makes us acquainted with some establishments worth knowing.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—We have just received from the American publishers of the Reviews, Leonard Scott & Co., N. Y., the Westminster for the current quarter. Its contents are, Present State of Theology in Germany; The Hindu Drama; Gunpowder, and its Effects on Civilization; Glaciers and Glacier Theories; Progress, its Law and Cause; The Danubian Principalities; Literature and Society; China and the Chinese; Contemporary Literature.

Blanchard & Lea's Illustrated Catalogue of Medical, Surgical, and Scientific Publications, is worthy the attention of medical men. It contains the full titles of the numerous and valuable medical and scientific works, published by that firm, with specimens of the illustrations of each work.

A Lecture will be delivered for the benefit of the Lutheran Church of this Borough, by John B. Gordon, the celebrated temperance lecturer, on Monday night next, at the Presbyterian Church. The doors will be open at 7 o'clock. Lecture to commence at 7 1/2.

Prof. F. Stouch will give, on Thursday evening next, a public exhibition of the proficiency of his pupils in dancing. It is some time since we saw his juvenile class practice, but from the progress made at that time, we anticipate a graceful and creditable performance on this occasion.

Bob Edwards, who was such a favorite in his star performance of "Going Round the Horn," when here with Sharp-Ley's Troupe, has been delighting the Mariettes with a company of his own getting up. He gives a Concert on Monday night in the Odd Fellows' Hall, which he announces to be the only one previous to his departure for Baltimore, when he will go "Round the Horn" as usual. Go hear him.

ANOTHER RIOT.—A riot occurred at Hollisburg, Pa., on Monday last. It appears that the district attorney of Blair county and two newspaper reporters had become offensive to a portion of the citizens of that town in consequence of the reporters calling the place a "hog-house town." The affair ended without personal damage to any one.

The Governor has vetoed the bill authorizing the Columbia Bank to establish a branch in Lancaster, on the ground of informality in the application.

The bill incorporating the Columbia and Reading Railroad, has passed both houses, and awaits the Governor's signature.

Mrs. Cunningham, tried for the murder of Dr. Burdell, has been acquitted. John J. Eckel has been released on his own recognizance.

McKim has been convicted at Altoona, of the murder of Norcross; and sentenced to death.

The Overland Route to Philadelphia.

Is the public acquainted with this route? Are our readers generally aware of the fact, that the old monotonous ride over the State Road can be most delightfully varied?

One day last week, in the earnest pursuit of knowledge, we wandered off from the main road at Downingtown, and reached Philadelphia by way of Westchester. Ah, the good old days of stages! We rode seven miles, in one of these primitive vehicles, in the comparatively moderate period of two hours and thirty-five minutes, schedule time. Of course, the weather being unfit for outside passengers, there were more than could be comfortably accommodated inside; but equally of course, all were coaxed in, the doors forced shut, and the whole hermetically sealed by closing the windows and buttoning down the curtains.

The progress of the vehicle was such as to afford every advantage to the inquiring mind, for obtaining a complete topographical knowledge of the country; but from the limited nature of the view through the bull's eye in the curtain, and with the blinding torrents of rain outside—to say nothing of the foggy atmosphere within—we are only able to record of the region between Downingtown and Westchester, that, while there is no lack of water, an awful drought prevails along the road. Having no previous knowledge of this fact, we neglected a precaution that seemed general with our fellow-passengers, who, as a rule, fortified with a pocket "epic."

The road, when not nub-deep with mud, on the flat, along the creek, climbed endless and wearisome hills; between public-spirited and humane passengers alighted, and prepared for a not unlikely emergency, a reverse action of the machinery.

However, we reached Westchester at last, and, after circulation was restored, and we began to have free use of our limbs, armed with our "cotton," we wandered round inquiringly. The town, as far as we saw, beats us for mud, but we have the advantage of it in crossings—ours being far the most perilous during a "fresh" in the gutters.

Our time being limited to a couple of hours, we naturally acquired a thorough knowledge of the manners and customs of the people; and feel ourselves competent to speak at length, thereon; but will confine comment to a few of the more prominent characteristics.

Like the natives of Lancaster, during court week every other inhabitant sells peanuts; and as all litigants, witnesses, and jurors, consume this subterranean luxury, the trade is probably a remunerative one.

As we sat in the cars, before starting for Philadelphia, we made a mental note, "All travelers by car from Westchester, eat car-candy," and were about seeking an opportunity to invest, when an irruption of drab forced us to add, as a supplementary clause, "except Quakers; and nine-tenths of the travelers are Friends." So we suppressed our excited desire for sweetmeats, and got up a little private moral drama of self-denial, with a heroism not exhibited by us since our early practice of the same virtue before "Pappy Sharp's" window, during a temporary financial crisis in our juvenile trousers exchequer. We being a "Friend," could not consistently eat cream candy with the worldly.

In broad contrast with the peaceful majority of the cargo, a large proportion of the minority were "men of wrath;" constituent parts of that bulwark of American liberties, the volunteer force. They rejoiced in the usual characteristics of the mud-pie soldier, long hair, resplendent plume, and a general pacific-helloose expression of countenance; and shared with our noble regulars, who have so recently exterminated Billy Bowlegs, the privilege of sporting the regulation coat which so pleasantly exposes the bosom in marching before a high wind. The depot at Westchester is most agreeably located next a horse stable, with ventilators leading from the latter. The cars strongly reminded us of those venerable and savvy vehicles that, until recently, plied between Columbia and Lancaster, in the morning and night lines. With a rare spirit of accommodation, the cars, after starting, are run up and down the streets, stopping for passengers on hail, like an omnibus. This precludes the possibility of a leg being laid.

After the last reluctant traveler had been prevailed upon to get aboard, we went off at a very fair speed. The stoppages were reasonably frequent, and we dropped, here a plain coat, or beanie with impervious quilted cover, (it was a wet day,) looking like a Conestoga wagon, there a volunteer in all his glory. We noticed that the latter was wisely deprived of his offensive weapons, but, instead, each man carried a fresh shad; and, as far as we could judge, the size of the fish was graduated to the rank of the warrior; the commanding officer rejoicing in one that might have been caught under our gun, while the drummer wielded what we took to be two number sixteen mackerel, in brown paper.

We enjoyed a beautiful view of the great Chester Valley, while riding to the junction. The road keeps the top of the ridge; and, forgetful of the useless climbing of the State Road up to the plateau, we were wondering when we should commence descending it, when the telegraph poles appeared rising gradually from the valley, and we soon struck the old rails, and rushed over familiar ground to the city.

We can cordially recommend this rather circuitous route, to the traveling public; and those having plenty of time, and, like ourselves, placidity of temper, will do well to try it.

EDITORIAL CHANGES.—Andrew Hopkins, Esq., having been appointed to a government office in the west, has retired from the editorship of the Harrisburg Patriot and Enquirer, and is succeeded by R. J. Haldeeman, Esq. Thomas J. Kennan, of the Pittsburgh Weekly Union, has also retired from editorial life. John H. Bailey & Co. are his successors.

Excursus Beatty, Esq., we perceive by his recollections, has retired from the Carlisle Herald. Mr. Wm. M. Porter has purchased the paper and will be its future editor.

The Columbia Manufacturing Company.

It is sincerely hoped, that the citizens of Columbia, will not let slip the opportunity of subscribing stock and organizing this company as soon as possible. The interests of the Borough, require that something should be speedily done to give employment to the worthy mechanic, and a stir to business, that has been long overlooked. It will not be unworthy the consideration of all those subscribing stock, that they determine to keep the control of the affairs of this Company in the hands of our own citizens, and not permit strangers, resident abroad, to usurp the management as is the case with the Gas Company, the managers of which, seem to do as they please, and neither make dividends, nor furnish any account of their doings to the stockholders; but act as if they were sole owners and entirely irresponsible to any one.

The citizens of Columbia ought, therefore, to own a majority of the shares subscribed; and no arrangement should be made with any man or company that will divest them of the management.

THE MAIN LINE.—In case the Pennsylvania Railroad Company becomes the purchaser of the Main Line, which will no doubt be the case, the price to be paid will be nine millions of dollars, of which \$100,000 is to be deposited with the bid, and the entire payment is to be made in five per cent. bonds of the Company, the interest of which is to be paid semi-annually. Of these bonds, \$100,000 will fall due July 31st, 1858, and \$100,000 annually thereafter until July 31st, 1860, when \$1,000,000 will fall due, and \$1,000,000 annually thereafter till the whole is paid. In case any other parties than the Pennsylvania Railroad Company purchase it, the price will be seven and a half millions. The act requires the Governor to advertise the sale within ten days after he approves the act, and to fix the day of sale not more than forty days after the passage of the act.

The tenth section of the act provides that the purchasers shall have power and authority to own and employ locomotive engines, cars, boats and horses, and to convey passengers and freight, of whatsoever description, within reasonable time after passage thereof, and charge and receive tolls and fare for the passage and transportation of persons and freight, and to have exclusive right to furnish all the motive power on said railroad.—Provided, That all persons with cars, horses, boats and freight may pass over said works, they paying tolls therefor, and the use of said works shall be governed by such general rules and regulations as said purchasers may from time to time ordain. No discrimination in tolls or charges, or in priority of passage through the locks shall ever be made against any boats or tonnage passing through to or from the Susquehanna division of the Pennsylvania Canal. The rate of toll on freight or tonnage over the said canal, from the junction to Columbia, coming from the North and West Branch and Susquehanna canals, shall not at any time be greater than the toll now charged as per toll sheet heretofore published by the Canal Commissioners for the year 1857. The purchasers to keep open the present connection at Columbia and Middletown with the Susquehanna, Tide Water and Union Canals, and at no time to discriminate against the trade or tonnage passing to or from the said canals; neither shall they at any time charge more for boats or other crafts passing the out-let locks at Columbia and Middletown, than is now charged for the passage of boats or similar crafts through other out-let locks owned by the Commonwealth.

ACCIDENT.—An old man named Jesse Knoer, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, met with a serious accident on Saturday afternoon, between Dillerville and the Little Conestoga bridge. He slipped between two bumpers, and was dragged nearly a mile, when he left his hold on the bumpers, and fell between the rails.—The whole train ran over him, the brake brags catching his back. Singular as it may appear, none of his bones were broken. He was severely bruised and cut. The train following the one he was on discovered him, and took him to Columbia, where he resides.

We understand that the injuries suffered were not dangerous, and that Mr. Knoer is improving.

County Superintendents.

Table listing County Superintendents and their salaries: Lancaster, John S. Crambaugh, \$1500; Berks, Wm. Goode, 912; Bucks, Wm. H. Johnson, 1000; Montgomery, Dr. H. Acker, 1000; Luzerne, J. R. Richardson, 800; Westmoreland, Jas. K. McAbee, 800; Lebanon, John H. Cludge, 760; Northampton, John L. Hilliard, 600; Adams, Wm. L. Campbell, 400; Chester, Dr. Frank Taylor, 1000; York, Dr. Blair, 1000; Washington, J. H. Longdon, 600; Blair, John Dean, 600; Schuylkill, R. V. Avery, 350; Butler, Thos. Balph, 350; Somerset, J. K. Miller, 475; Lawrence, Thos. Berry, 500; Schuylkill, Chas. W. Giffellan, 500; Columbia, Wm. Burgess, 400; Snyder, Dag' S. Boyer, 200; Union, David Heckendom, 600.

THE "HOG DISEASE."—According to a correspondent of the Philadelphia Ledger, and the hope that die of what is termed "hog cholera" are, in the western towns, converted into lard oil, as the most profitable use to which they can be put. The disease attacks the young stock, and generally exhibits itself after their feeding on still slops. Hogs dying of it cannot be salted, as no amount of salt will preserve their flesh. If exposed for sale it must be as fresh pork.—Any animal dying from disease in its blood cannot be dressed and have a healthy appearance. Any such meat exposed for sale can be detected by its dark and unusual color, and it is against such meat, supplied from sources nearer home, that the community should be on their guard.

Arrest of Judge Vondersmith.

This morning about seven o'clock, Daniel B. Vondersmith was arrested by Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Johnson, and kept in their custody at Hoppes' hotel until this afternoon, when they took him down to Philadelphia, there to await his trial upon several indictments which have been pending against him for over two years, for forging land warrants.

It will be recollected that in the early part of 1854, Mr. Vondersmith, then one of the Associate Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, and George Ford, Esq., one of the most prominent members of the Lancaster Bar, charged with a similar offense, both forfeited their bail and left for parts unknown. Vondersmith went to Europe, via New York, having been escorted from this city to Philadelphia by some friends in a sleigh, and after traveling and sojourning in Europe for over two years, returned to New York some time last Fall or Summer, and eventually ventured home again, where he has been since last September. His presence at home was not generally known for a long time, but of late he had become less cautious, and ventured out to visit some of his neighbors in day-light. He also had commenced fixing up the beautiful grounds connected with his residence, placing his favorite flowers in the Summer-house, and had introduced the water into the fountain in his garden, the pipes having been torn up or disarranged while he was making the tour of Europe. These arrangements looked as if he was making preparations for a permanent residence in his old home, and one, to see him there, would hardly have supposed that he was liable at any moment to be snatched up by a United States official and transferred from that pleasant retreat to the gloom of Moyamensing prison.

We have been looking for this arrest for some time past—although the Judge and some of his friends insisted that "the matter" had all been "arranged" with the United States officials. Certain domestic difficulties in which he played a prominent part and formed the hero of a vast amount of private scandal among gossips, gave him a dangerous notoriety, and made him enemies in quarters where he least suspected them to exist; and the United States authorities, having a knowledge of his whereabouts, owed it to themselves to make the arrest.—While we rejoice in the fall of no man, there is no reason why a man occupying so high a position as that from which Judge Vondersmith fell, should not pass through the same ordeal of justice that would be imposed with so much promptness upon some poor and friendless girl for stealing a few candies and dry goods.

We understand that Deputy Marshals Jenkins and Johnson were up on Friday last, and made arrangements with ex-consul John Conner for Vondersmith's arrest. They then returned to Philadelphia and came back this morning. In the meantime, Conner had the premises "reconnoitered" yesterday, and introduced the officers to the garden where they found their prisoner on his knees, with trowel in hand, dressing up a flower bed.

It was the design to take him down in the eleven o'clock train, but the Judge did not get his trunk packed in time. There was a large crowd collected at the depot this afternoon to see him off.—Express, May 12.

Latest from California.

A bill had passed the California Assembly appointing a Board of Examiners to fund the indebtedness of San Francisco according to a report of the 13th.

The Assembly Judiciary Committee, by direction of the Assembly, reported a bill preventing the immigration of colored persons to the State. The bill will probably pass.

The Senate had passed the bill to submit the payment of the state debt to the people. The main news is very favorable but business was dull.

It is generally thought that the people of Oregon will adopt a State form of government and a Constitution prohibiting slavery.

A report was prevalent at Carson Valley that Brigham Young had been compelled to flee from Salt Lake to save himself from the fury of his flock.

Mr. Fletcher the United States Consul at Aspinwall, has returned to Panama, and issued a proclamation prohibiting the entry of adventurers who have taken or intend to take part in the Central American war, into Panama.

The dates from Bogota are to April 7th. Senor Ansemama had introduced a project into the Chamber of Representatives for placing the Isthmus of Panama under the protection of N. Grenada, England, France, the United States and Sardinia.

The latest correspondent of the True Deler says that a private letter has been received stating that Gen. Walker had evacuated Rivas, and had taken refuge on board a British man-of-war at San Juan del Sur.

WASHINGTON, May 13.—Fayette McMullen has been appointed Governor of the Territory of Washington in the place of Mr. Andrew Leitch.

The letter received from Mr. McCulloch's deputy Marshal, merely expresses a belief that the Major "who was not at home," will accept the Governorship of Utah.

NATIONAL SAFETY SAVING FUND.—It has long been our intention to make some remarks in relation to the Saving Fund system, which has been proposed in Europe and in this country, but at present, we have only room to give a few suggestions in relation to the Safety Fund of the National Safety Trust Company.

This old and well established institution has acquired such a high reputation, that a grant of our own worthy citizens have collected it as the best place in which to deposit their money, and people who have large sums which it is desired should be kept with a special regard to security, often come from a great distance to put their money in the Saving Fund, where the probability of interest for it, and from which he can obtain it again at any moment it is called for. It will be readily understood that an institution which confines its business entirely to receiving money on interest, and which has nearly a million and a half of dollars in Real Estate, Mortgages, Ground Rents, and other first class securities, as required by the charter, possesses elements which no train of circumstances can shake, and which will never fail to command the confidence of people, who do business, should escape detection. That the disease originated from impure atmosphere we don't believe—our first impression was that it was a deliberate attempt to poison the President and others, and all that has since come to light has tended to strengthen that belief.

We believe in the divine declaration that the murderer shall not go unpunished, and shall not disbelieve its truth in this instance. Hale and hearty men of our own and other States have fallen victims already, and another is now lying on our midst on the verge of the grave. Justice may be slow but it is none the less certain, and though the criminals may for a while escape, eventually they will find themselves in its scales, and as the weight falls their punishment will be.

THE MORMONS WILL FIGHT.—The Desert News, Brigham Young's organ, assumes a defiant and warlike tone, declares that the principle of squatter sovereignty shall be vindicated by the Mormons, and that under it the people of Utah have the right to choose their own rulers and model their own institutions, without regard to the general government. The Colonel of the 1st Invalides advertises a school for the Legion, where the poor will be taught the infantry and cavalry drill free. President Kimball, boasting of "what the Lord had done for him," in an exhortation, said he had twenty-three boys living, ten dead, and lots of girls.

Riot in CLEARFIELD COUNTY.—On Friday

last, a desperate affray took place between the raftmen and log-floaters engaged in their different vocations on Clearfield Creek. It occurred at a point called Driftwood Island, and resulted in the severe wounding of five logmen, and the destruction of a quantity of provisions, tools, &c. The following persons were injured:

- Geo. Chandler, shot in the back.
- J. F. Parsons, shot in both legs.
- David Cameron, shot in the head.
- Geo. Miller, shot in forehead and hands.
- A Frenchman, name unknown, was also shot.

The logmen were completely routed, the raftmen being well supplied with firearms, and served to desperation by long suffering, having resolved to win the field or die. Immediately after the rout of their adversaries, the victors betook themselves to the destruction of their property, tearing down their cabin, destroying their boats, three in number, and throwing their provisions into the creek. They then burnt the tools of the logmen, throwing the iron portions into the water. None of the raftmen were injured, so far as we have heard.

This outbreak was not unexpected, but has long been feared by the peace-loving citizens of Clearfield. The two parties have long maintained a threatening position towards each other, and the affair we have recorded is but a frequent occurrence of long standing animosity. The raftmen have suffered great inconvenience from the running of loose logs, and have made repeated efforts to prevent it; while the log-floaters, deeming their pursuit perfectly legal and honest, have persisted in their course, and are now in a state of great crisis, and the time has arrived when the strong arm of the law must interfere to prevent the recurrence of such scenes hereafter. The contest of physical strength has now commenced, and until the difficulty is finally settled, Clearfield will be a miniature Kansas, and the fighting between the opposing parties will be frequent and dangerous, as the funds with which that Territory was recently distracted.

A bill to prohibit log-floating has been for some time before the Legislature, and we hope some definite action will soon be taken on the subject. As the case now stands, neither party understands their legal position, each deeming the other wrong, and looking upon themselves as much aggrieved and injured. This state of affairs should be no longer permitted to exist, and the only way to end it is to dispose of the bill now pending at Harrisburg.

As to the bill to prohibit the logmen of the Legislature, and the people of Clearfield will abide by your decision, be that what it may.—Tyrone Herald.

Simplest of ENGLISH DRESS.—In the

families of many of the nobility and gentry of England, possessing an annual income which, of itself, would be an ample fortune, there is greater economy of dress, and more simplicity in the furnishing of the dwelling, than there is in many of the houses of our citizens, who are barely able to supply the wants of their families by the closest attention to their business. A friend of ours, who sojourned, not long since, several months in the vicinity of some of the wealthy landed aristocracy of England, whose ample rent-rolls would have warranted a high style of fashion, was surprised at the simplicity of manners practised. Servants were much more numerous than with us, but the ladies made more of one silk dress than would be thought here of a dozen. They were generally clothed in good substantial stuffs and a display of fine clothing and jewelry was reserved for great occasions. The furniture of the mansions, instead of being turned out of doors every few years, for new and fashionable styles, was the same which the ancestors of the families for several generations had possessed—substantial and in excellent preservation, but plain, and without any pretensions to elegance. Even the carpets, on many suites of parlors, had been on the floors for another half century. With us how different is the state of things! We are wasting an amount of wealth in this country, on show and fashion, which, if rightly applied would renovate the condition of the whole population of the world, and Christianize, civilize and educate, all mankind.—Calendar.

YANKEE FIGHTING.—The memoir of Sir Charles Napier, just published in England, contains many passages interesting to Americans. We select a couple of paragraphs:

When at Bermuda; in 1813, with his regiments, Col. Napier, writing to his mother says: "Two packets are due, and we fear they have been taken, for the Yankees swarm here; and when a frigate goes out to drive them off, by Jove they take her! Yankees fight well, and are gentlemen in their mode of warfare. Deatur refused Cardon's sword saying: 'Sir, you have used it so well, I should be ashamed to take it from you.'—These Yankees, though so much abused, are really fine fellows. One, an acquaintance of mine, has just got the Macedonia; he was here a prisoner, and dined with me; he had taken one of our ships, but was himself captured by the Poitiers, seventy-four; being now in an English frigate, if he meets us we must take him, or we are no longer sovereigns on the ocean.

From Bermuda, Charles Napier sailed for America, and became engaged in some of the daring and disastrous operations carried on against the Americans by the Government over which King George III. exercised a despotic power. The bush method of warfare struck him as cowardly, and as for the system of loading cannon to the mouth with odds and ends of old iron, it was his abhorrence.—Seven thousand men are at Baltimore, and we have no such force; still my opinion is, that if we tuck up our sleeves and lay our ears back we may trash them; that is if we catch them out of their trees, so as to slap at them with the bayonet. They will not stand that. But they fight unfairly, fring jagged pieces of iron and every sort of dentiment, nails, broken pokers, old locks of guns, gun barrels, everything that will do mischief. On board a twenty gun ship that we took, I found this sort of ammunition regularly prepared. This is wrong. Man delights to be killed according to the law of nations; and nothing so pleasant or correct; but to be doused against all rule is quite offensive. Why don't they kick like gentlemen. A 24 lb shot in the stomach is fine; we die heroically; but a brass candlestick for stuffing, with a garnish of rusty tuppenny nails makes us die ungentlely, and with the cholice."

THE MARRIAGE CONTRACT.—LOOK OUT, GIRLS! BEWARE, YE BOYS!—A case of breach of promise of marriage has recently been tried at Rochester, New York; (a great place, by the way, for novelties,) in which the following is given as the substance of the Judge's charge to the Jury:

"The Judge charged that it was not necessary to maintain the existence of a promise of marriage to prove that defendant in express words or terms made a promise to plaintiff. Any circumstances which usually accompany parties while holding the relation of an engagement of marriage, might properly be laid before a jury, and if sufficient to warrant the opinion that such an engagement existed, it was all the law required. It is not necessary that there should be a formal promise in direct phrasology—no formal promise is required. Frequent visits of the parties—retiring from the society of others—seeking to be apart by themselves—expressions of attachment—presenting—going together to places of amusement—walks and occasional remarks in hearing of others, are circumstances usually relied upon to prove that a marriage engagement exists, and if such are strong enough to produce conviction upon the mind, they are all that is necessary to answer the law."

GLEANINGS FROM GRAHAM.

As we write, the minters are at work coining three millions of the new cents, and by the time that this June number of Graham has floated over the country, the little shiners will also have burst headlong into the pockets of the people in an overwhelming tide of nickel. By the way—nothing like speaking betimes, you know—how would it do to give the new cents a still newer name? The old soldiers were always called "coppers," and by analogy, we propose to call the new recruits "nickels," to be shortened to "nicks" or "nix." Should the term "take," we may expect to hear the popular expression, "nix come arouse" applied by gentlemen to such refractory "nickels" as persist in hiding in a corner of the pocket—or by creditors to debtors. The New Yorkers may call them "Knicks," and we have no doubt that in a few years some ingenious antiquary will prove that the term was derived from Knickerbocker. By-and-bye, there will be a fresh coinage of them in 1858, when they will be ingeniously divided into Old Nicks and Young Nicks. Let the world say what it will to our proposition, it cannot be denied that it is a very perfect nick-name. "Let us depart," as the boy said to the salad.

The Nagadoches Chronicle very gravely asks, "Why is it in corsets is like Texas?" and at once proceeds to answer the question, by saying it is because he has a Gal-veston. The "annexed" turns up in the ever-lively and spirited Philadelphia Transcript.—"SCRIMPING.—The greatest parsimony in the matter of names, occurred a few years ago in a country village of our acquaintance. A woman, quite noted for skimping her husband, as well as her children, having a child some two or three months old, was called upon by a neighbor one winter day, and the conversation between the two women, naturally enough, turned upon domestic matters. Amongst other things, the name of the infant was asked. The mother, at once replied, "Oh, Mr. C., we haven't given it any name yet. I kind of thought I would wait and see if it would winter through."

It is said that the difference between a balloon and a dandy is, that the one is polished, while the other is so polite.

PROTHONOTARY.—We are authorized to announce that PETER MARTIN, of Clay twp., will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention, on the 25th of April, 1857.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—We are authorized to announce, that SAMUEL EVANS of Columbia, will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, subject to the decisions of the Union County Convention.

WOODS HAIR DYE.—This admirable article is rapidly improving the hair. No article of a similar nature has ever before been so generally used, as a restorative and invigorating hair tonic. Its peculiar chemical qualities have a beneficial effect on the growth and character of the hair, giving a silky and glossy texture to that which was formerly of a coarse and dry nature. It also has the tendency to preserve the youthful color and appearance of the hair, and destroying or counteracting the effect of gray hairs. It is a most valuable remedy in its favor we hardly perceive how any lady or gentleman could be without it. It is a most valuable remedy to their lot. The article may be had of all druggists throughout the country.—Missouri Democrat.

COMPLEX CURS OF FLEAS, AND HUMORS OF THE BLOOD.—HONOR, March 23rd. P. V. H. Coventry & Co., Gentlmen—have been troubled for some time with the pestiferous fleas. Those who have suffered, will know the pain and misery I have endured. And further than that, I had a very bad case of itching humors on my face, which a friend of mine in Auburn advised me to use "Bach's American Compound," the most valuable remedy I ever introduced. I tried it, two dollars worth of it cured me entirely. I will, with pleasure, answer any inquiries regarding my case.

Formerly an officer in the Auburn Militia, Bach's American Compound owes its success to the intrinsic curative properties of the vegetable which composes it. It cures the following: Erysipelas, Itch, Head, or Cancer, Root, now first given (falling cure for Scrofula, Consumption, Rheumatism, the Blood, and chronic diseases in any part of the system. This medicine is sold by all reliable druggists in the United States and Canada. See April 15, 1857:28.

WHITE TREED, PRUNED BRASH AND BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION—can be acquired by using the "Balm of Thimbleweed" and an itching humors on the face, which will remain under the care of a lady of gentlemen. It is a most valuable remedy. It is sold at 25 cents a bottle, and is so sweet, but leaves the teeth white as alabaster. Many persons do not know their teeth are bad, and the substance is so delicate that it will not hurt the teeth. Beware of counterfeits. It sure each bottle is signed by P. F. RIDGE & CO., N. Y.

LOVE IN CHINA.—Meadows' history

of the Chinese and their relations, lately published in London, is the most philosophic work which has yet appeared on the Chinese. A chapter on love contains the following story:

A Chinese who had been deeply disappointed in marriage and had grievously suffered through women in many other ways—retired with his infant son to the peak of a mountain range in Kweichow, to a spot quite inaccessible to the little footed Chinese women. He trained the boy to worship the gods and stand up in awe and abhorrence of the devil, but never mentioned women to him, and always descended the mountain alone to buy food. At length, however, the infirmities of age compelled him to take the young man with him to carry the heavy load of rice. As they were leaving the market town together, the son evidently stopped short, and pointing to three approaching objects cried—"Father, what are these things? Look! look! what are they?" The father answered, with a peremptory order—"Turn away your head; they are devils!" The son in some alarm turned away, noticing that the soil thence was gazing at him from behind their fans. He walked to the mountain top in silence, ate no supper, and from that day lost his appetite and was afflicted with melancholy. For some time his anxious and puzzled parent could get no satisfactory answer to his inquiries, but at length, the young man was gazing at him with inexpressible gloom—"Oh, father! the tallest devil—the tallest devil—father."

Rev. Mr. S. was preaching in one of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in this city, and there was in attendance a good Methodist, who was anxious to get a response. Sometimes those responses were not exactly appropriate, but they were all very well meant. The preacher, usually lucid, was rather perplexed and felt it himself. He labored through his first part, and then said:

"Brethren, I have now reached the conclusion of my first part."

"Thank God!" piously ejaculated the old man, who sat before him, profoundly interested. The unexpected response, and the suggestive power of it, so confused the preacher that it was with difficulty he could rally himself to a continuance of his discourse.

We are authorized to announce that CHRISTIAN SHENK, of the City of Lancaster, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention, on the 25th of April, 1857.

PROTHONOTARY.—We are authorized to announce that PETER MARTIN, of Clay twp., will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention, on the 25th of April, 1857.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—We are authorized to announce, that SAMUEL EVANS of Columbia, will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, subject to the decisions of the Union County Convention.

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