LEBANON ADVERTISER.

Vol. 9--No. 5,} Devoted to Politics, Literature, Foreign and Domestic News, the Markets, Agriculture, and General Intelligence. {Whole No. 421.

BY WM. M. BRESLIN.} LEBANON, PA., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1857. {TERMS---$1,50 A YEAR.

ISAAC HOFFER,
SURVEYOR AND CONVEYANCER,
OFFICE in Cumberland street, opposite the "Eagle Hotel," Lebanon, Pa.
Lebanon, April 22, 1857.-1y.

Levi Meily,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WILL attend promptly to all business entrusted to him. Office in Cumberland street second door East from Market street, and opposite the Eagle Buildings. [Leb., may 13, 1857.

REMOVAL.
DR. WM. M. GUILFORD has removed his Office to his new residence on Market Street, a few doors North of Raber & Oves' Store, and between it and the New Lutheran church.
Lebanon, Dec. 10, 1856.-tf.

FOR SALE.
AT Private Sale, Two Building Lots, on the corner of Chestnut and Elizabeth streets, East Lebanon. For further particulars, apply to
J. H. KEIM, Daguerreotypist.
Lebanon, June 3, 1857.-6t.

For Sale.
A Second-hand Steam ENGINE, 10 horse power. It is to be sold to make room for one of a larger size. Apply to
A. MAJOR & BROTHER.
Lebanon, July 1, 1857.

HAMS, SHOULDERS,
SIDES, Whitefish, Mackerel, Herring, Cheese, Vinegar, Tobacco, Segars, Flour, Feeding, &c. &c., for sale by J. C. REISNER.
Lebanon, July 30, 1856.

WANTED,
TWELVE good Flour Barrel Coopers, at the Genesee mills, in Lebanon, to whom constant work and good wages will be given. None but sober and steady workmen need apply.
January 7, 1857. MYERS & SHOUR.

CARPENTERS WANTED.
12 GOOD JOURNEYMAN CARPENTERS wanted immediately at the Steam Planing Mills of the undersigned, in this borough. None but the best of hands required, to whom liberal wages will be given. Apply to
BOAS, GASSER, & GETTLE.
Lebanon, Feb. 18, 1857.-tf.

P. G. WIKEL,
Bricklayer and Jobber,
Union Deposit, Dauphin county, Penn'a.
I AM prepared, at all times, to put up Brick Work, in all its branches, and on the shortest notice. Also, BRICK BUILDINGS, Boilers, Inn-walls, Boshes, Hearths, and all work connected with a Furnace done. ☞A gang of Stone Masons always ready to put down foundations, and do stone work of every description.
July 1, 1857.—tf. P. G. WIKEL.

NEW
BARBER SHOP.
DALY & WILLIAMS would respectfully inform the citizens of Lebanon that they have opened a first class SHAVING AND HAIR DRESSING SALOON, in Market street, opposite the Lebanon Bank. They would solicit a share of the public patronage.
Lebanon, May 20, 1857.—tf.

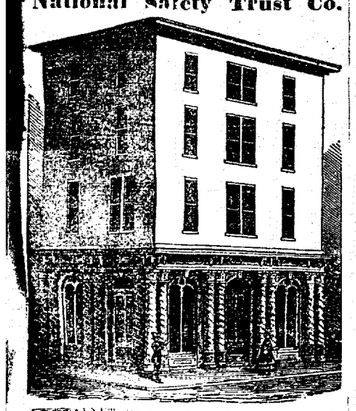
DANIEL URICH——WILLIAM TICE——G. B. DEPPEN.
Grain Wanted.
Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, &c.,
AT the Centre Warehouse, on the Union Canal, in Meyerstown, for which the highest market cash prices will be paid. They also keep constantly on hand and for sale, Sulphur Coal, Stove Coal, and Coal for lime burners, which they sell at the lowest prices. URICH, TICE & CO.
Myerstown, June 10, 1857.-3m*

WANTED,
AT the Genesee Mills, in the Borough of Lebanon,
WHEAT,
RYE,
CORN,
OATS,
In any quantity, for which the highest Market prices will be paid in Cash, by
January 7, 1857. MYERS & SHOUR.

Philip F. McCauly,
Fashionable Boot and Shoe Maker
ON Cumberland street, One door East of the Black Horse Hotel.

The subscriber desires to inform the public that he has opened as above, where he is prepared to execute orders for Boots and Shoes of the finest finish and style, and equal, if not superior, to any heretofore offered to the public. [may 27, 1857.

LOOKING GLASSES.
G. W. Dewees,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL Manufacturer of Ornamental and Plain Gilt Looking Glasses, Portrait and Picture Frames of every style; a large stock of the above always on hand, which I will sell from 10 to 15 per cent. less than any other establishment in the city.
☞ PAINTINGS AND ENGRAVINGS, &c. Old work regilted, &c. A liberal discount to the trade. G. W. DEWEES.
No. 154 North 2d street, below Race, west side
April 29, 1857.—6m. Philada., Old No. 102.

SAVING FUND
OF THE
National Safety Trust Co.

WALNUT Street, South-West corner of THIRD Street, Philadelphia.
INCORPORATED BY THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA
MONEY is received in any sum, large or small, and interest paid from the day of deposit to the day of withdrawal.
The office is open every day from 9 o'clock in the morning till 7 o'clock in the evening, and on Monday and Thursday evenings till 9 o'clock.
INTEREST FIVE PER CENT.
All sums, large or small, are paid back in gold on demand without notice, to any amount.
Hon. HENRY L. BENNER, President,
ROBERT SELFRIDGE, Vice President,
WM. J. REED, Secretary,
DIRECTORS.

Henry L. Benner,	C. Landreth Munns,
Edward L. Carter,	F. Carroll Brewster,
Robert Selfridge,	Joseph B. Barry,
Samuel K. Ashton,	Henry L. Churchman,
James B. Smith,	Francis Lee.

This Company confines its business entirely to the receiving of money on interest. The investments amounting to nearly
One Million and a Half of Dollars!
as per published report of ASSETS, are made in conformity with the provisions of the Charter, in REAL ESTATE, MORTGAGES, GROUND RENTS, and such first class securities, as will always ensure perfect security to the depositors, and which cannot fail to give permanency and stability to the institution. [May 27, 1857.

DUNDORE & OVES are selling the cheapest Stuffed, Cane Seat and Common Chairs.

THE CENTRAL
BOOT & SHOE STORE.
Daniel Graeff,
WITH many thanks to my patrons for their liberal patronage thus far bestowed, and the determination to merit a continuation of the same, I am now ready, Ladies and Gentlemen, (having disposed of my winter stock,) to offer you a well selected Spring and summer stock. Come and see and judge for yourselves.
I will tell you the place, and you ne'er will forget,
When you once behold Graeff's beautiful St
Of Gaiters, Bootes or Buskins which greet
With a graceful appearance on the Ladies' feet.

My place may be found on Cumberland street,
Where each of my friends is welcomely greet,
'Tis here may be found all patterns well made,
Got up in tall style for the opening Spring trade.

Come gentlemen, you that wants good boot,
I have got a Spring fashion that surely will suit,
If a Calf or a Kip of good mechanical skill,
Just give me a call I'll fit you at will.
Ladies and Gentlemen,
I also would call your attention to my well selected stock of Summer Shoes, comprising 5 or 6 different kinds, which I will dispose of at reasonable prices, under a good insurance of excellent make.
N. B.—Travelers now is your time, if you wish to see a large assortment of *Trunks*, Valises, and different kinds of Bags. Come one, come all.
march 25, 1857.

BOOT & SHOE STORE.
Jacob Readie,
RESPECTFULLY informs the public that he still continues his extensive establishment in his new building, in Cumberland street, where he hopes to render the same satisfaction as heretofore to all who may favor him with their custom.
He invites Merchants and dealers in
Boots and Shoes,
and every one who wishes to purchase fashionable and durable articles in his line, to call and examine for themselves, his large and varied stock.
He is determined to surpass all competition in the manufacture of every article in his business, suitable for any market in the Union. A due care is taken in regard to materials and workmanship; none but the best quality of Leather and other materials are used, and none but the best workmen are employed.
P. S.—He returns his sincere thanks to his friends for the very liberal patronage heretofore bestowed on him. He hopes by strict attention to business and endeavoring to please his customers, to merit a share of public patronage.
Lebanon, Oct. 17, 1856.

JOHN GASSER. GEORGE GASSER.
Boots, Shoes, Hats, Caps,
Trunks, &c., &c.
THE subscribers respectfully invite the attention of the citizens of Lebanon and vicinity to an examination of their new stock of goods just received from Philadelphia. They have a general assortment of the latest styles of all kinds of
Home-Made and City Work,
and also make to order, at short notice, any article in their line that may be wanted.
☞ Don't forget that the store has been removed from the old location, to "Phrenaer's Old Building," next door to the Washington House, Cumberland street, south side.
They tender their thanks to their old customers, and solicit a continuance of their favors, and trust that a great many new ones will cheer them with their patronage. They intend not to be beat in selling cheap articles in their line.
Leb., apr. 22, 1857.] J. & G. GASSER.

Lebanon Valley Bank.
Located in Market street, nearly opposite the United Hall, one Door North of the Post Office.
WILL pay the following RATES of INTEREST on DEPOSITS, on, and after, the 1st day of March, 1857, viz :—
For 1 year, and longer, 6 per cent, per annum.
For 6 months, and longer, 5 per cent. per annum.
For 3 months, and longer, 4 per cent. per annum.
Requiring a short notice of withdrawal, and affords a liberal line of accommodations to those who may favor it with deposits, payable on demand. Will pay a premium on SPANISH and MEXICAN DOLLARS, and also on OLD AMERICAN DOLLARS and HALF DOLLARS. Will make collections on and remit to all parts of the United States, the Canadas and Europe; Negotinte Loans, &c., &c., and do a general EXCHANGE and BANKING BUSINESS. G. DAWSON COLEMAN, President.
GEO. GLEIM, Cashier.

THE, undersigned, Managers, are individually liable to the extent of their Estates for all deposits and other obligations of the co-partnership filed in the Prothonotary's Office of Lebanon County, trading under the name and style of the "LEBANON VALLEY BANK."

SIMON CAMERON,	G. DAWSON COLEMAN,
GEORGE SNULLER,	LEVI KLINE,
JAMES YOUNG,	AUGUSTUS BOYD,
Leb., je17,'57.]	GEORGE GLEIM.

NEW YORK ADVERTISEMENTS.
FROM
ALBERT G. RICHARDSON'S
Advertising and Correspondence Office, 560 Broadway, New York.

A New and Important Discovery in the Science of Medicine.
PATENT OFFICE SEAL OF GREAT BRITAIN, DIPLOME de ECOLE de PHARMACIE PHARMACIEN de PARIS and IMPERIAL COLLEGE of MEDICINE, Vienna. Sold wholesale and retail by Dr H. A. BARROW, member of the Imp'l College of Vienna, and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, 157 Prince street, few blocks west of Broadway, New York, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M. and from 4 till 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted, unless by appointment.)
Triesemar No. 1.
Is a remedy for Relaxation, Spermatorrhœa, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, indiscriminate excesses, or too long residence in hot climates. It has restored bodily and sexual strength and vigor to thousands who are now in the enjoyment of health and the functions of manhood; and whatever may be the cause or disqualifications for marriage, they are effectually subdued.
Triesemar No. 2,
Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of Gonorrhœa, both in its mild and aggravated forms. Gleets, Strictures, Irritation of the Bladder, Non-retention of the Urine, Pains of the Loins and Kidneys, and those disorders for which Copaivi and Cubebs have so long been thought an antidote.
Triesemar No. 3,
is the great Continental REMEDY for Siphilis and Secondary symptoms. It also constitutes a certain cure for Scurvy, Scrofula, and all cutaneous Eruptions, removing and expelling in its course all impurities from the vital stream, so as altogether to eradicate the virus of disease, and expel it by insensible perspiration through the medium of the pores of the skin and urine.
It is a never failing remedy for that class of disorders which English Physicians treat with Mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.
TRIESEMAR No. 1, 2 and 3, are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. Sold in tin cases, and divided in separate doses as administered by Valpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3, and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.
None are genuine unless the Engravings of the seals of the Patent Office of England, the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Vienna, are affixed upon each wrapper, and around each case.—Imitations are liable to the severest penalties of the law.
Special arrangements enable Dr. Barrow to forward immediately, on receiving a remittance, the $9 and larger size cases of Triesemar free of carriage, to any part of the world, securely packed and properly addressed, thus insuring genuine European preparations and protecting the public from spurious and pernicious imitations.
Attendance and Consultation from 11 a. m. till 2 p. m. and from 4 till 8 in the evening. 157 Prince street, a few blocks west of Broadway, New York.
May 6, 1857-1y.

Cristadoro's Hair Dye!
Within a nut-shell all the merits lie,
Of Cristadoro's never-equalled Dye;
Red it makes black, to brown transforms a groy,
And keeps the fibres always from decay.
☞THIS matchless, re-vitalizing Hair Dye, still holds its position as the most harmless and efficacious Hair Dye in THE WORLD. Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, and applied in ten private rooms, at CRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House, Broadway, New York, and by all Druggists and Perfumers in the United States.
Jan. 14, 1857.-1y.—lsq.
Agent—George H. Keyser, 140 Wood st., Pittsburg, Pa.

Dauphin & Susquehanna Railroad

CONNECTING THE VALLEYS OF THE
Susquehanna & Schuylkill,
From Harrisburg to Auburn, 59 Miles.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT!
ON AND AFTER MONDAY, JUNE 29, 1857.
TWO PASSENGER TRAINS each way daily, except Sundays.
Trains going East.—No. 1—leave Harrisburg at 5, a. m.—arrive at Auburn at 7.55, a. m.
Trains going East.—No. 2—leave Harrisburg at 3.13, p. m.—arrive at Auburn at 6.50, p. m.
Trains going West.—No. 3—leave Auburn at 8.45, a. m.—arrive at Harrisburg at 11.47, a. m.
Trains going West.—No. 4—leave Auburn at 4.37, p. m.—arrive at Harrisburg at 7.50, p. m.
Passengers by Trains Nos. 1 and 2 proceed by Trains of the Reading Rail-road to Pottsville, Port Clinton, Reading, Philadelphia, and points on the valley of the Schuylkill: and by the Catawissa Rail-road and its connections to Tamaqua, Catawissa, Danville, Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and all points of the North and West of the United States and Canada. And Passengers from any place above named, or points in their direction, will arrive at Harrisburg by trains Nos. 3 and 4, and connect with trains of the Pennsylvania Central Rail-road for Lancaster and Philadelphia, or for Pittsburg and the West, and with the Cumberland Valley Rail-road for Carlisle, Chambersburg, &c.; and with the Northern Central Rail-road to York, Baltimore, Washington City, and all the Rail-road points of the Southern States; or to Millersburg, Georgetown, and Treverton, on the Susquehanna.
Through tickets are sold at the Office of the Dauphin and Susquehanna Railroad, opposite the National Hotel, Harrisburg, for all points on the Catawissa Railroad and its connections through to Niagara Falls, &c. R. W. MASON,
COLD SPRING OFFICE, Sup't and Cashier.
Lebanon county, Penn'a, July 8, 1857-4t.

Weimer Machine Works.
Opposite the Lebanon Valley R. R. Depot, Lebanon, Lebanon county, Pa.
WM. & P. L. WEIMER. Proprietors, manufacture Steam Engines from 1 to 300 horse power, of the latest styles and patterns, with all the modern improvements. Also, superior Portable Engines (with Link Motion Valve Gear,) mounted on wheels, for Saw Mills, Wood sawing and Hoisting purposes. Particular attention is called to our small Upright Engines for Printers, Druggists and persons wanting a small amount of Power. They take up a very small space, and can be put up in a room as a household fixture.
Also, Blowing Engines and Machinery for Anthracite and other Blast Furnaces, of improved construction. Forge Hammers, of P. L. Weimer's Patents; Rolling Mill, Sawing, Planing and Flouring Mill Fixtures; Mining Pumps; Hoisting Machinery for Mines and Stone Quarries; Railroad Cars, Iron Bridges, Shafting, Hangers, Pulleys, Turning Lathes, Drill Presses, Planing Machines, Brass Stop Cocks, Valves and Brass Fixtures, Globe Steam Valves, of all sizes, and Machinery and Castings of every description.
Also, Boilers of any size, form and weight, made of the best materail, by well-known and experienced workmen; Smoke Stacks, Water Tanks, Gas flues, Heaters, and sheet iron work of every description. [Our Boiler sheets are all tested by dividing them in to squares of 2 inches, and hammering each square; any imperfection is thus detected, and the faulty sheet rejected; this is practised in very few shops in this country.]
Also, a stock of Wrought Iron Pipe, for steam, gas and water, with all the necessary fixtures, constantly on hand, and put up at the shortest notice and on most reasonable terms. Iron, Brass, and Composition metal Castings, made to order, at the shortest notice.
☞ Repairing attended to with promptness and despatch. A gang of Boiler makers always ready for Boiler repairs.
Blacksmith Work made to order.
☞ Orders respectfully solicited. All communications, by mail or otherwise, attended to with despatch, and work delivered to railroad, or canal, free of charge.
WM. WEIMER, P. L. WEIMER.
Lebanon, Februnry 4, 1857.

JAMES. F. MAXWELL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Improved Fire and Water Proof
COMPOSITION ROOFING,
HARRISBURG, PA.,
RESPECTFULLY inform the citizens of Harrisburg, Reading, Lancaster, Lebanon, and their vicinities, that we are prepared to put on roofs on most liberal terms, and at the shortest notice.
We respectfully call the attention of persons about to build, to our invaluable method of roofing, now much used throughout the principal cities of the United States and their vicinities. This mode of roofing having all the combined requisites of cheapness, Durability, and Security against Fire and Water, and dispensing with high gable walls; the roofs require an inclination of not more than three-quarters (¾) of an inch to the foot, and in many cases saving the entire cost of rafters—the ceiling joist being used.
The gutters are made of the same material, without any extra charges; consequently, our roofs are put up at almost half the cost of either Tin, Slate, or Shingles. The material being of an imperishable nature, it surpasses all others in Durability;—besides, in case of any casualty, it is the most easily repaired of any other roof now in use. Yet, the best proof we can offer as to its being both fire and water proof, are our many references, to any one of whom we are at liberty to refer.
N. B.—But let it be distinctly understood, (since we manufacture our own composition, and do the work in person,) that we warrant all our work proof against both Fire and Water; if they prove contrary, we will most willingly abide the results.
The materials being mostly non-conductors of heat, no roof is so cool in summer, or so warm in winter. Those wishing to use our roof should give the rafters a pitch of about one inch to the foot. [may 27, 1854.—4m.

Hello! O! what Fun.
WE will have something new for Lebanon.—A great Fox-chase will come off this week, and every person in the county is invited to attend it, tall men and small, tall women and small, big boys and little ones, big girls and little ones, young men and old, young ladies and old ones, turn about and wheel about and run after this fox and try to catch him, won't that be fun. But do not forget to call at
JAMES M. PFLEGER & BRO'S
New Cheap Dry Goods
AND
GROCERY STORE
in the borough of Lebanon. (You will have plenty of time, as the Fox chase comes off in the afternoon at 2 o'clock,) therefore you will have a good chance of visiting and seeing their stocks of
SPRING & SUMMER GOODS,
which they have received from New York and Philadelphia, and will sell tremendously cheap. There is not the slightest doubt in my mind, but that their goods will cause as much real excitement, (as well as profit,) in the borough and country around, as this great Fox chase.—Therefore do not forget to visit J. M. Pfleger & Bro's store, and great will be your fun, and very great your gain. Yours, most respectfully,
April 1, 1857.] J. M. P. & S. M. P.

Venetian Blinds and Shades.
A. Britton & Co.,
Manufacturers, Wholesale and Retail Dealers, No. 32 North Second street, above Market, Philadelphia.
The largest, cheapest and best assortment of VENETIAN BLINDS and WINDOW SHADES of any establishment in the United States.
☞ First premium awarded by the Franklin Institute, in 1852 and 1856, over all competition.
may 13, 1857.-3m.

Poetry.

SOMEBODY.

SOMEBODY'S courting somebody,
Somewhere or other, to-night.
Somebody's whisp'ring to somebody,
Somebody's list'ning to somebody,
Under this clear moonlight.

Near the bright river's flow,
Running so still and slow,
Talking so soft and low,
She sits with somebody.

Pacing the ocean's shore,
Edged by the foaming roar,
Words never breathed before,
Sound sweet to somebody.

Under the maple-tree,
Deep though the shadow be,
Plain enough they can see—
Bright eyes has somebody.

No one sits up to wait,
Though she is out so late—
All know she's at the gate
Talking with somebody.

Tip-toe to parlor door—
Two shadows on the floor—
Moonlight reveals no more—
Susy and somebody.

Two, sitting side by side,
Float with the ebbing tide.
"Thus, dearest, may we glide
Through life," says somebody.

Somewhere, somebody
Makes love to somebody,
To-night.

Miscellaneous.

A Wedding Race.

Among the Huzerehs—people of Asia—the following is the way weddings are managed:

The suitors of the maiden, nine in number, appear in the field, all unarmed; but mounted on the best horses they can procure; while the bride herself, on a beautiful Turkoman stallion, surrounded by her relations, anxiously surveys the group of lovers.

The maiden has a certain start given, which she avails herself of to gain a sufficient distance from the crowd to enable her to manage her steed with freedom, so as to assist in his pursuit the suitor whom she prefers. On a signal from the father, all the horsemen gallop after the fair one, and which ever first succeeds in encircling her waist with his arm, no matter whether disagreeable or to her choice, is entitled to claim her as his wife. After the usual delays incident upon such interesting occasions, the maiden quits the circle of her relatives, and putting her steed into a hard gallop, darts into the open plain. When satisfied with her position, she turns round to the impatient youths and holds her arms towards them, as if to woo their approach. This is the moment for giving the signal to commence the chase, and each of the impatient youths dashing his pointed heels into his courser's sides, darts like the unhooded hawk in pursuit of the fugitive dove. The savannah is generally extensive, say twelve miles long and three in width, and as the horsemen speed across the plain the favored lover becomes soon apparent by the efforts of the maiden to avoid all others who might approach her.

On a certain occasion, after two hour's racing, the number of pursuers was reduced to four, who were all together and gradually gaining on the pursued; with them is the favorite, but, alas! his horse suddenly fails in his speed, and, as she anxiously turns her head, she perceives in dismay, the hapless position of her lover; each of the fortunate leaders eager with anticipated triumph, bending his head on his horse's mane, shouts at the top of his voice, "I come, my Peri; I'm your lover." But she making a sudden turn, and lashing her horse almost to fury, darts across the path, and makes for that part of the dhummon, (*plain.*) where her lover was endeavoring to goad on his weary steed. The three others instantly checked their career, but in the hurry to turn back, two of the horses are dashed furiously against each other, so that both steeds and riders rolled over on the plain. The maiden laughed, for she well knew she could easily elude the single horseman, and flew to the point where her lover was. But her only pursuer was not so easily shaken off; making a last and desperate effort, he dashed alongside the maiden, and stretching out his arm, almost won the unwilling prize; but she, bending her head to her horse's neck, eluded his grasp and wheeled off again. Ere the discomfitted horseman could again approach her, her lover's arm was around her waist, and amidst the shouts of the spectators they turned towards the fort.

BREWERIES IN PHILADELPHIA.—There are in Philadelphia, nine breweries devoted exclusively to the making of ale and porter, and the amount brewed each week is about 4,600 casks or 138,000 gallons. The barley used in making of malt is grown principally in New York and Canada, and costs about $1.60 per bushel when delivered in Philadelphia, and after being made into malt is worth $2 per bushel. The annual consumption of barley in the city is estimated at 600,000 bushels, besides 350,000 pounds of hops, which are worth 15 cents per pound. The number of casks of ale and porter made annually is some 250,000, which sell at an average of about $7 each. The cost of the barley and hops alone consumed will amount to over one million dollars.

A Thrilling Incident.

Returning from a visit in New Orleans, we were fortunate enough to secure passengers. Among the ladies, one especially interested us. She was the widow of a wealthy planter, and had only one child to her farther's house. Her devotion to the child was very touching and the eyes of her old black nurse would fill with tears as she besought her mistress "not to love that boy too much, or the Lord would take him away for her."

We passed through the canal of Louisville, and stopped for a few moments at the wharf, when the nurse, wishing to see the city, walked out on the guard, at the back of the boat, where, by a sudden effort, the child sprang from her arms into the terrible current that sweeps towards the falls, and disappeared immediately. The confusion which ensued, attracted the attention of a gentleman who was sitting in the fore part of the boat quietly reading. Rising hastily, he asked for some article the child had worn. The nurse handed him a tiny apron she had torn off in her efforts to retain the baby in her arms. Turning to a splended Newfoundland dog that was eagerly watching his countenance, he pointed first to the apron, and then to the spot where the child had gone under. In an instant the noble dog leaped into the rushing water, and also disappeared. By this time the excitement was intense, and some persons on shore, supposing that the dog was lost as well as the child, they procured a boat and started off to search for the body. Just at this moment the dog was seen far away with something in his mouth.—Bravely he struggled with the waves, but it was evident his strength was failing fast, and more than one breast gave a sigh of relief as the boat reached him, and it was announced that it was still alive They were brought on board—the dog and the child.

Giving a single glance to satisfy herself that the child was really living, the young mother rushed forward, and sinking beside the dog, threw her arms around his neck, and burst into tears—Not many could view the sight unmoved, and, as she caressed and kissed his shaggy head, she looked up to his owner and said—

"Oh sir, I must have this dog! I am rich, take all I have—everything—but give me my child's preserver,"

The gentleman smiled, and patting his dog's head, said, "I am very glad, madam, he has been of service to you, but nothing in the world could induce me to part with him."

The dog looked as though he perfectly understood what they were talking about, and giving his sides a shake, laid himself down at his master's feet with an expression in his large eyes that said plainer than words, "No, nothing shall part us!"

A Touching Incident of Fraternal Love.

We have never read a more touchingly beautiful incident than the following, which occurred a short time since in one of the French courts. The natural nobility of the brother, and the affectionate faith of the sister, are examples worthy to be followed by the unfortunate youth of our own, or any other country, as an evidence that, however dark the day, an honest heart and a firm resolve will overcome the greatest obstacles.

A French paper says that Lucille Rome, a pretty girl, with blue eyes and fair hair, poorly but neatly clad, was brought before the Sixth Court of Correction, under the charge of vagrancy.

"Does any one claim you?" asked the magistrate.

"Ah! my good sir," said she, "I have no longer any friends; my father and mother are dead—I have only my brother James; but he is as young as I am. Oh, sir! what can he do for me?"

"The Court must send you to the House of Correction."

"Here I am sister; here I am! do not fear!" cried a childish voice from the other end of the Court. And at the same instant a little boy with lively countenance started forth from amidst the crowd, and stood before the judge.

"Who are you?" said he.

"James Rome, the brother of this poor little girl."

"Your age?"

"Thirteen."

"And what do you want?"

"I come to claim my Lucille."

"But have you the means of providing for her?"

"Yesterday I had none, but now I have. Don't be afraid Lucille."

"O, how good you are, James!"

"Well, let us see, my boy," said the magistrate. "The Court is disposed to do all that it can for your sister; but you must give us some explanation."

"About a fortnight ago, sir," exclaimed the boy, "my poor mother died of a bad cough, for it was very cold at home. We were in great trouble.—Then I said to myself, I will become an artisan, and when I know a good trade I will support my sister, I went apprentice to a brush-maker. Every day I used to carry her half of my dinner, and at night I took her secretly to my room, and she slept on my bed, while I slept on the floor. But it appears that she had not enough to eat. One day she begged on the Boulevard, and was taken up. When I heard that, I said to myself, come, my boy, things cannot last so; you must find something better. I soon found a good place, where I am fed and clothed, and have twenty francs a month. I have also found a good woman, who, for these twenty francs will take care of Lucille, and teach her needlework. I claim my sister."

"My boy," said the judge, "your conduct is very honorable. However, your sister cannot be set at liberty till to-morrow."

"Never mind Lucille," said the boy, "I will come and fetch you early to-morrow." Then turning to the magistrate, he said, "I may kiss her, may I not, sir?"

He then threw himself into the arms of his sister, and both wept warm tears of affection.

REMARKABLE CASE OF CONFLICTING TESTIMONY.—The trial of the celebrated cow case between Messrs. E. C. Vore and J. M. Byers, of Mount Vernon, Ohio, was resumed on Thursday last, and did not terminate till Saturday evening, when the jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant, Byers, for eighteen dollars damages. Messrs. Vance and Cooper for the plaintiff, and Messrs. Delano and Sapp for the defendant. We need hardly add, after naming the attorneys, that the case was conducted with zeal and much ability on both sides.

This, we presume, is the most extraordinary case of the kind that ever occurred in Ohio. At the commencement of this replevin suit (for such it was) each party had the most entire confidence that he would be able to adduce such an array of unequivocal testimony in his right to the cow and calf in dispute beyond any reasonable doubt. And certain it is that the plaintiff did produce a most formidable array of testimony. So clear and strong was the evidence produced by the plaintiff that when he rested his case there was apparently little chance of success for the defendant. In addition to his own positive testimony, he produced some eighteen other witnesses who identified the cow as his.

Among those witnesses was Mr. Thomas Boyle, of whom the plaintiff said he had purchased the cow in question. Also, the wife of Mr. Boyle, and several others of the family. Also, Mr. Jonathan Hunt, who raised the cow purchased by plaintiff. Also, John Sliger and wife, who at one time owned the Vore cow. Also, plaintiff's mother-in-law, Mrs. Rawley, who had milked the cow for some time. On the other hand, the defendant testified positively to the cow as his, and produced some twenty-five other witnesses, who identified the cow as his. Among these witnesses, were Dr. Wheaton, of whom the cow was purchased for defendant; and Wm. Jackson, who purchased the cow for defendant; and Wm. Robinson, who with Jackson when he made the purchase.—Also, Benjamin S. Ide, of whom Dr. Wheaton purchased the cow. Also, Mas. Jackson, who had the cow in possession for some two years. Also, persons who knew the cow on the farm of the defendant, while in possession of Jackson. Also, persons who knew the cow owned by Dr. Wheaton and Ide.—Also, the mother and daughter of defendant, and A. Boyd, who took care of the cow some time in that city.

The trial lasted in all nearly five days, during which time not much less than one hundred witnesses were sworn and examined.

The latest *sell* of the day originated in the fertile brain of a Baltimore clothes-dealer. He placed in the pocket of a ready-made coat an old portmonnaie, and quietly awaits the advent of a fitting customer. Presently enters an individual desiring to be summer-coated. After essaying several coats, the dealer says:

"Here is a coat made for a gentleman; he wore it one day and sent it back; it was too small for him; try it on. Ay! it fits first-rate, like as if it was made for you. It is well made; buttons sewed on strong; with strong pockets."

The customer puts his hand into the pockets to try them, when his fingers come in contact with the pocket-book. His imagination is kindled with the idea of appropriating the supposed treasure.

"How much did you say the coat was?" he eagerly asks.

The dealer named a good round sum.

"It suits me—I'll take it," is the quick reply.

The money is paid, and the self-duped customed walks off hurriedly with his supposed prize—not stopping to hear the suppressed chuckle of the dealer as he looks after him out of the corner of his eye.

A MANY-HORNED DILEMMA.—We could not but be amused at the centralizing efforts of a man on Main street, the other night. He had been to some grocery, and was walking along the pavement with a cabbage under each arm, some potatoes in the bosom of his shirt, a beef steak in one hand and two pullets in the other, besides a brick or two in his hat. Here his troubles commenced. He dropped one cabbage; stooped to pick it up; spilled his potatoes; laid down the steak and chickens; put the potatoes in his pockets; the cabbage in his bosom; meanwhile one chicken traveled off; laid the cabbages down, and started in hot pursuit of the truant chicken; caught it; found chicken No. 2 had taken leg bail; wedged chicken No. 1 between the two cabbages and a stone, and made after No. 2; captured it, and when we left was trying to arrange matters for convenience of carriage, to the infinite amusement of quite a crowd of lookers-on.

The man who wrestled with adversity wore out his silk stockings, and got worsted.

The Spectre Fire Ship.

Many, many years ago, a ship named the Palestine sailed from Holland, with a large number of passengers, bound to a new home in North America. Soon after leaving port it became generally known that many of the passengers were wealthy and had a large amount of gold and silver in their possession.—Three weeks elapsed when the captain and his crew conceived the idea of enriching themselves by plundering and murdering the inoffensive and unsuspicious persons in their power. They first reported the provisions spoilt, but managed to sell hard buiscuits for a guinea each. This process was at length suspended, and the disease and famine had full sway. The winds were favorable, all were not yet dead, and lo! the ship was floating off Block Island.—The few passengers who still survived might still live to tell their tale of woe, and so the ship must be destroyed with all her living freight. The captain and crew placed their ill-gotten wealth in their two yawls, and having scuttled and set fire to the ship, they embarked for the neighboring island, and landed just as the great mass of flames sank hissing in the deep. The pirates told the islanders, a plausible story, and for many months they lived in a house which is still pointed out to the curious stranger, but is a mere ruin. The pirates quarreled, separated and left for parts unknown. For many years thereafter the house was deserted by all persons of flesh and blood, but thickly peopled with ghosts—with pale women in white old men reduced to skeletons' and children with bloody faces, and whenever they made their appearance at the witching time of night there were heard the most frightful cries of anguish. In process of time, however, the spectres all disappeared; but of late years, whenever a great storm is about to lash the ocean into fury, the fireship is distinctly seen in the offing; her hull a mass of cinder, and her sails sheets of pure flame. Many old men have looked upon this phantom many times, and some of them allege that they have seen the sufferers imploring Heaven for succor, and heard their shrieks of despair.

Life in Texas.

In one of his graphic letters to the New Orleans Picayune, its sheep rearing editor, George W. Kendall tells a good story connected with the recent Waco Convention in Texas.

A lot of the members, during a recess in the regular business, had adjourned to a neighboring grocery, Mr. Britton, of Corpus Christi, among the number, and were taking a general drink all round. Some were calling for gin toddies, others for brandy straits—some for this decoction, and others for that—when into the groggery stalked a tall, lank, sallow complexioned member from close up on the Arkansas line, dressed in a hickory bark coat, copperas colored trowsers, and drab imitation beaver hat.

"Come straight up to the trough, stranger, and smile," said Britton.

"Don't mind if I do take a drink about this time," retorted the gentleman in hickory bark.

"What shall it be?" continued the member from Corpus Christi.

"Well, I believe I'll take a *parcel of whiskey*: I was brought up mostly on that, and it agrees with me," retorted the stranger.

"Sweetnin' in it?" continued the wag.

"Straight," retorted the other.

"Do the gentleman up a parcel of whiskey, large size," was the order given to the bar keeper, and the next moment the laugh was general. There is fun yet in Texas, despite the drouth, and will be so long as Britton remains in the State.

In the Leipsic *Journal of Science, Literature and Art*, is an account of the wonderful discoveries of Dr. GRÆFF in diseases of the eye, and the consequently wonderful cures he performs. He has found the ball of the eye to be transparent, and by a curious instrument, examines minutely the interior, takes it out and performs any necessary surgical operation, and replaces it without injury to its appearance or vision. A young girl had long been afflicted with the most excruciating pain in the left eye, the case of which the most learned could not understand. Dr. GRÆFF found in the centre of the ball a little *worm*, which he removed, and restored the poor girl immediately to health and perfect sight. His office is thronged all day by the poor, praying for relief.—One is almost reminded of the miracles of the Son of Man, in reading the cures he makes. We are happy, also, to add that he is rich, and devotes half his income to the relief of the afflicted, asking nothing of those who are not able to pay. His father was a celebrated occulist and at the age of 29 he has acquired a far more extensive fame, and has still in his youth many thousands to rise up and call him blessed.

SINGULAR, VERY.—The Syracuse Journal having published a paragraph to the effect that "A human leg and foot were washed ashore at the foot of Poplar street, Boston, on Wednesday," the Boston Post says, "We don't doubt the truth of the statement in the least. Probably more people wash their legs and feet on shore than elsewhere every day in the year."

The only remarkable case of this kind on record is that of a yankee soap man, who in a violent storm at sea, saved himself from death by taking a cake of his own soap and washing himself ashore.