

DEMOCRATIC STATE NOMINATIONS.

GEORGE SCOTT, of Columbia County. JACOB FRY, Jr., of Montgomery Co. TIMOTHY IVES, of Potter County.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CENTRAL COMMITTEE OF PENNSYLVANIA. The Democratic State Central Committee will meet at PITTSBURGH, at the ST. CHARLES HOTEL, on Monday, the 26th day of May, at 10 o'clock, A. M.

THE NEW JUDICIAL DISTRICT.

We have already noticed the fact that the Legislature, at its late session, erected a new Judicial District composed of the counties of Columbia, Sullivan and Wyoming.

The members of the bar and people of this county are deeply interested in the question of who shall be our new President Judge, after the first of June, the time when the new district is to be organized.

Changing Places of Elections.

We have been requested to make an explanation on the above subject. We understand that applications were made to the Legislature at its late session for the passage of an act to change the places of holding elections in Pine and Maine townships, upon which no action was taken.

A bill did pass fixing the place of holding elections in the new township of Conyngham at Centreville. In that case the voters have to go a great distance and cross two or three mountains to the old place of elections in the old township from which the new one was erected.

This county contrasts favorably with other sections in the amount of local legislation required by it. With over 20,000 inhabitants, but two or three acts local to it were passed at the late session.

A bill was passed incorporating a Ferry Company above Lime Ridge, where a controversy exists which is now settled.

In the case of corruption and bribery in the District Attorney's office of Schuylkill county, in which C. Tower, District Attorney, Marsden and Meyers Strouse, Esqs, were implicated, affidavits and evidence were received by the Court on Saturday, the 19th of April.

Hon. JAMES BUCHANAN, in one of his speeches at New York, uttered these sentiments: 'I have been abroad in other lands; I have witnessed arbitrary power; I have contemplated the people of other countries— but there is no country under God's heavens where a man feels like his fellow-man, except in the United States. And if you could feel how despotism looks on; how jealous the despotic powers of the world are of our glorious institutions, you would cherish the Constitution and the Union to your hearts'— next to your belief in the Christian religion—the Bible for Heaven, and the Constitution of your country for Earth.'

COMING DOWN.—On Tuesday last, flour was selling in Cincinnati, Ohio, at \$5 95 per barrel.

FLORA GOING DOWN.—The Peris's news has created a panic in New York among dealers.

Court Proceedings.

Court opened on Monday morning with a fair attendance. In the Sessions little has been done—a fact which speaks well for the morale of our community. The only case up to Tuesday night was that of the Commonwealth vs. Clinton Margerum, assault and battery, was disposed of as nearly all such cases should be, that is somewhat summarily—defendant plead guilty—sentence to pay \$500 of one dollar and costs.—Frothingham's improper language was used by the prosecutor, and the defendant in passion had given a blow.

In the Common Pleas the case of Peter Melick by his Committee vs. Samuel F. Headley et al. is progressing as we go to press. It is a demand on an ore lease which the defendant alleges has been paid. The original claim was \$5,000. Clark and Bucklew for plaintiff—Baldy and Weaver for defendant.

On Tuesday the Grand Jury was discharged after submitting the following report: To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for the County of Columbia.

The grand inquest of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania inquiring for the body of the County of Columbia respectively RECORDED that they have examined the public buildings belonging to said county and find them in tolerable good condition—the repairs recommended in the last report having been attended to. We would direct attention to the painting about the Court House, and recommend that it be painted anew.

We have found the walls in the hall of the basement story of the court-house much defaced, to which we would direct attention and recommend that the necessary repairs be made. And we further report that the roads in Scott township have been improved to be in a very bad condition, especially that part leading from Robert Pursell's in Bloom township intersecting the road leading from Kopy to Light Street—also the alleys and some of the streets in Bloomsburg have been represented as being obstructed, to which we would direct your attention.

H. W. McREYNOLDS, Foreman.

Recording of Deeds.

It has often been a matter of surprise to us that valuable deeds were left unrecorded by those who held them. Difficulties are continually arising from this cause, and very often considerable expense and sometimes heavy losses fall upon individuals, which might have been avoided by putting a deed upon record.

We see that arrangements have been made by which parties who wish to see the land of the Ridgway Company can go at one time. A stage leaves Tyrone every Wednesday morning. We would suggest that persons who cannot go themselves would appoint a committee. It will be a beautiful and interesting trip, and from all we hear we believe that victors will be well satisfied and highly gratified.

In the case of corruption and bribery in the District Attorney's office of Schuylkill county, in which C. Tower, District Attorney, Marsden and Meyers Strouse, Esqs, were implicated, affidavits and evidence were received by the Court on Saturday, the 19th of April. The question before the court was whether those gentlemen should be stricken off the list of practicing Attorneys. Meyers Strouse was honorably discharged. C. Tower, as district Attorney, claimed a trial by jury, which was granted, and the case of James Marsden was held over by the Court for further consideration.

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A Physiological Curiosity.

St. Martin, the man who has an opening into his stomach, produced by a gunshot wound, is in New York, and a number of the physicians of that city have been experimenting with the view to ascertain the time required to digest food. A thermometer is introduced into his stomach through the opening rose to 101 Fahrenheit. The carrot, Dr. Bunting says, is consumed in five to six hours. Rare roast beef will thoroughly digest in an hour and a half. Mashed butter will not digest at all, but float about in the stomach. Lobster is comparatively easy of digestion. Upon the application of the gastric juice to a piece of purple tissue paper, the color at once faded. In relation to the patient's health, Dr. Bunting observed that it had been uniformly excellent, having since his recovery from the first effects of the wound, supported a large family by his daily labor. These experiments do not differ materially from those made by Dr. Beaumont twenty years ago. Mr. St. Martin is at present a little upwards of fifty years of age, of a spare frame, but apparently capable of considerable endurance. He is in excellent bodily health, and has much vivacity of manner.

The opening in the stomach has had no injurious effect upon his health, nor has it prevented him from pursuing active and severe labors. If he does not keep a compass to the aperture in drinking water or swallowing anything else, the whole contents of the stomach will pass out; though that opening—Through this opening comes out a small part of the stomach, i. e., the inner coat, which shows its different appearance—thick or swollen when under the work of digestion, and thinner when the digestion is over. St. Martin is on his way to Europe—Ledger.

The shrewd old Dutchman, visiting Wall Street, who said the sharp speculation there "went about all day, sheering each other, and dat's what day call pissness," would not be a bad hand, at describing some of the "flourishing" towns and cities of our day—The Buffalo Republic says, "The assessed value of the city of Chicago is THIRTY MILLION of Dollars, upon which there are mortgages to the amount of Ninety-One Millions!"

MEXICAN AFFAIRS.—According to recent advices from Mexico, the governor steadily adheres to his determination to sequester the property of the Church at Puebla to pay the expenses of the insurrection which is said, the church instigated. The Bishop resists, and threatens excommunication, but it has no effect on the fiery heart of Comenfort—Nothing but the money will suffice. Understanding that there was to be preaching in all the churches against the government decree, the governor of Puebla ordered out the troops, and placed ordnance—some 12 pounders—in front of the doors, with an intimation that they would be used if required.—The reverend padre did not relish this kind of cannon law, and quietly smothered their holy wrath. The Archbishop of Mexico had a long conference with the President, on this delicate subject; but without any compromise on either side. It is said his reverence offered the government \$600,000 to have the decree revoked; while Gen. Comenfort thought that figure would not pay. In the meantime, the interventions are proceeding, with all due caution, to carry out the sequestration.—Ledger.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE.—The Panama authorities publish an official statement of the recent massacre of American citizens. It is designed to be exculpatory of the disgraced part of the local authorities look in that transaction. They condemn, however, the wanton outrages of the mob, and express a desire to arrest and punish the guilty. The presence of an American vessel of war at Panama will be a security to California emigrants against a repetition of these wrongs. The Transit Company also intend to have an armed guard for the better protection of travellers and their property. The Panama route is now the only available one to California. Walker, by seizing upon the private property of the Nicaragua Company, has caused that Company to withdraw all their boats on both sides of the Isthmus.—Ledger.

It is said the present State administration is opposed to a portion of the Union ticket, recently nominated by the Rag and Bob-tail Convention. The Miltonian, Gen. Pollock's home organ, has put up the names of two of the candidates, but refuses to put up the third, on account of his being a Black Republican.

The Teachers' Institute at Manay, numbering 20 Members, is noticed with much favor by the "Luminary." The principal inhabitants participated, and at the close of the exercises were treated to music by the string band, and by Dr. Thomas Wood and "his Lady to a social entertainment and banquet at their parlor.

AND YET ANOTHER.—M. Goldschmidt, discovered on the 31st of March, another asteroid, making the fourth planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter. There must be a recently established manufactory of them, they increase so rapidly. To the thirty-ninth, which was discovered on the 8th of February, the name of Leutius (Joy or Gladness,) has been assigned.

The Neutrality-Laws.

Some of Walker's sympathisers at Washington with the neutrality laws repealed, so just any one who chooses to make war upon States neighboring to the United States may do so without any legal check. The neutrality laws are no longer necessary now than ever. If it were not for them every band of cut-throats who choose would have it in their power to tempt the cupidity of a thief, would be liable to invasion from the desperadoes who rely upon brute courage and not their industry to carve out their fortunes in the world. Our country, instead of maintaining a proud position among the nations of the earth, would become an asylum for all the outlaws in the world, where they could safely concoct schemes of plunder and of aggression against the rest of mankind. How long would other nations endure such treatment? We should soon have a combination of all things against us, for we could not allow our territory to be used for hostile purposes against other nations and their just resentment. Recent experience shows too strongly the wisdom of the neutrality laws to allow them to be now tampered with. Without such laws we should be now have been involved in a war with Spain, and perhaps with other powers of Europe. Even with them it requires great prudence and foresight to avoid the dangers which designing adventurers seek to involve us in, they having nothing to stake themselves and caring nothing for the country, except so far as they may use its power to further their own schemes of aggression. Let the neutrality laws alone.—Our government, when it has a foreign policy to pursue that is just, may do so openly and in the face of the world. It does not require the aid of filibusters to help achieve what destiny has marked out for this nation to accomplish.—Ledger.

APPEALS IN NICARAGUA.—We find, in the National Intelligencer, a letter from General Walker to Senator Wells, written for the purpose of eliciting the sympathy of the people of the United States in his behalf. He complains that England is furnishing arms to the Costa Ricans; that the government to which he is naturally looked for aid and comfort has treated him with coldness and disdain, and he speaks altogether like an injured American citizen, who had never voluntarily expatriated himself and taken service in a foreign government. The aid and comfort which he seems to have expected is the privilege of violating the laws of his country, by making the United States a recruiting ground, whence he may draw both men and money to make war upon neighboring countries with which our government has the most friendly relations, and which it would naturally be expected that an honorable and powerful neighbor like the United States would do everything it could to maintain. The government of the United States cannot in honesty or honor allow such a use to be made of its territories, nor can it regard those who voluntarily take service under a foreign government as trying any claim upon the United States for aid or protection. For those they must look to the government in whose service they have entered. It is possible, however, that, in a contest of this kind, peacefully disposed citizens of the United States, who have disinterested themselves of that character by entering foreign service, or thrown off their citizenship, may be involved in trouble, for in time of war nice discriminations are not always made by belligerents. The Federal Government is bound to protect such, whether travelling through the country, or temporarily sojourning in it in pursuit of their lawful business. A strong naval force should be kept in the vicinity of Nicaragua, to which every American who has not forfeited his claim to protection from his own government may appeal, with the certainty of meeting with a prompt redress.—Ledger.

Amongst the Wonders of the Day.

We have visited with considerable gratification the "repetitive" of foreign newspapers of all nations at Holloway's Pill and Ointment Establishment, 244 Strand, which presents an immense amount of information on all subjects political, mercantile, statistical, and philosophical, from at least 2,000 foreign papers received in this establishment in the course of each week. The immense collection of journals affords in the great city advantages to the enterprising capitalist, and commercial world generally, a course of intelligence most invaluable, and never before attained. The establishment is visited by the nobility, members of Parliament, contributors to the press, mercantile men, and also by an immense number of distinguished foreigners of all nations. It is managed by several clerks, who classify and file the papers in portfolios, which they exhibit gratuitously to respectable visitors applying for information.—Morning Herald, London, Dec. 28, 1856.

SANBURY AND ERIE RAILROAD.—We learn from Northumberland, Pa., that the Sanbury and Erie Railroad has been carrying upwards of five hundred passengers per day from that place to Williamsport, 40 miles. The greater part of the passengers were watermen from the head waters of the Susquehanna, who had drifted their lumber to market down that stream, and were returning home.

The Montgomery Watchmen has just completed its seventh year, and the third which it has been under the control of E. B. Moore, Esq., its present worthy proprietor. The Watchman is a very good paper—always containing something fresh, entertaining, and instructive. We hope to see it live in three times seven years, and more.

The Inksand used by the plenipotentiaries was especially manufactured for the purpose. It is a splendid work of art, in the style of the first empire, and the cost is estimated at 11,000 francs.—English Paper.

The Inksand used by Jefferson, in writing the Declaration of Independence, did not cost one franc, and the thing will stand long after the Paris treaty has been buried in the rubbish of fallen despots.

The following conundrum took the prize of a pewter pitcher, at a recent woman's rights convention in Connecticut: "Why is a married man like a candle?" "Because he frequently goes out of a night when he ought to be in."

POSTPONED.—The case of Passmore Williamson against Judge Kane, has been postponed until the August term of the Court of Delaware county. Eminent counsel have been engaged on both sides, and the trial will be one of much interest.

An Irish newspaper, after mentioning the wreck of a vessel near Sherries, rejoices that all of the crew were saved, except four hogheads of molasses.

Just So.—The Hardscrabble debating society are unable to agree upon the following question: "Which has ruined the most men—giving credit or getting trusted?" We decide in the affirmative.

Democratic National Convention.—The hall of Smith & Nixon, at Cincinnati, capable of seating over 2,000 persons, has been selected as the place in which to hold the Democratic National Convention in June next.

Letter from the Rev. Dr. Serecher to his Friend and Brother Horace Spieker.

PAROCHIAL CHURCH OF HOLY RIFLES, Monday Eve.

My Dear Brother:—I preached last Sunday with great acceptance from the text, "Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature." The house was full, and I had a good time. Much additional interest was thrown around the services from the fact that a large company of freedom-shriekers, on their way to Kansas, were present. I combated the old-fashioned notion, and I think successfully, that the religion of the New Testament was to bring peace on earth and good will to men. I showed the fallacy of all those teachings of the apostles, which speak of rendering unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's—of being subject to the higher powers, because they were ordained of God, &c. I admitted that there was a time when these injunctions were imperative and binding; but I proved, and I think clearly, that Theology like all other sciences, is progressive, and that steam engines and Sharpe's Rifles are now the true Evangelists.—In conformity with this position, I assumed that the word translated "preach," should have been rendered "shoot,"—so that the text, as in my version, would read, "Go ye into all the world and shoot the Gospel (from Sharpe's Rifles) at every creature. The more I reflect upon the subject, the more I am persuaded that this is the true method of Gospel propagation.

With Sharpe's rifles, and the Bible for reading, Scripture truth can be sent directly into the hearts of the people, and be inwardly digested by them.

Brother Kill'em (glorious name how I love it) has sent one of these missionaries to Kansas, and many others among the meek and lowly disciples, are following his example.—The thing takes wonderfully, and is a capital hit for the Serecher family. My dear brother, it would have done your heart good to have witnessed those Kansasians listening to the truth as it is in Serecher. With many of them you are acquainted. They have passed through the phases of Fourierism, Socialism, and Free Loveism, up to the sublime heights of Rifleism. With their long hair, slouched hats and bowties, they were the true ideals of the Tribune office. But it is not alone for propagating the Gospel in Kansas that my people are becoming distinguished. I notice that one member of my church has been one thousand dollars that he will find and kill the man who shoves vitriol on his child's dress a few days since. The work goes on. Let us persevere and the time will soon come when rifles and bow-knives will supersede the necessity for Bible truth and Gospel preaching.

Fraternally yours, W. H. SERECHER.

ARRIVAL OF THE ORIZABA.

Important and interesting from Nicaragua. New York, April 29.—The steamship Orizaba arrived this evening, at 7 o'clock, from San Juan, bringing dates to the 21st inst.

The defeat of Col. Schlessinger at Santa Rosa is confirmed. About 70 of his men are reported missing.

On the 7th instant, the Costa Ricans took possession of Rivas with 2000 men. On the 11th, Gen. Walker, with 600 men, attacked the place, and, after a fight of seventeen hours and a half, he was obliged to withdraw his forces from the city for want of ammunition.

It is said that the Costa Ricans, in taking possession of Virgin Bay, fired indiscriminately on every person they saw, killing eight or ten Americans in the employ of the Transit Company.

ARRIVAL OF THE PERSIA.

One Week Later from Europe. The steamship Persia arrived off the lights at 3 past 9 o'clock on Monday evening, and reached New York early Tuesday morning.

Her passage has been about nine days and a half. Her dates are from Liverpool and London to the 19th inst. She brings 130 passengers.

The Lord Mayor of London entertained Mr. Dallas, on Thursday, at the Mansion House, in honor of the arrival of the new Minister from the United States. Two hundred guests were present.

The Government had met a slight defeat in the vote against the grant to the Maynooth College, which had strengthened rumors of an approaching dissolution.

From Harrisburg.—The Unsigned Bills.—HARRISBURG, May 5.—The Governor has not yet signed either the supplement to the Consolidation act, the general appropriation bill, the claim bill, or the bill relative to libels.—He is now at his home in Milton, and is not expected back for some days.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPIRE CITY.

Two Weeks Later from the Isthmus. The steamer Empire City, from Havana, arrived at New York with dates to the 24th instant.

A terrible affray occurred on the 15th of April at Panama, between the American Transit passengers and the natives, in which the former had 20 killed and 40 wounded.

The difficulty originated in a dispute about one dime, between an intoxicated passenger and a native, respecting payment for a piece of water-melon. The story is, that the native, being much exasperated at the conduct of the passenger, drew a knife, and seeing which the passenger fired at the native, and severely wounded him.

About this time it began to be evident that spite against the Railroad Company, and plunder were the chief motives of the atrocities and depredations which had been and were to be committed.

At all the officials of the station, with the exception of the superintendent, lost everything they had in clothing and valuables of every description. The Panama Railroad counting-room (including the desks of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company) was entirely ransacked, and everything of value carried off.

Some twenty foreigners were killed, and between thirty and forty badly wounded.—Among the latter were several women and children.

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On the 16th, Lieut. Green, with 15 men had an encounter with about 200 Costa Ricans, killing 27 and dispersing the rest. The American loss was 1 killed and two wounded.

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ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

Two Weeks Later from California. New York, April 30.—The steamship Illinois arrived at 3 o'clock this afternoon, with the California mails of the 6th inst. She brings 900 passengers, and about \$3,000,000 in treasure.

The steamer Golden Age, from San Francisco, brought down \$1,700,000; the steamer Cortez, \$117,000, and the steamer Uncle Sam, \$119,000.

The mining returns throughout California promise a larger yield than during the previous year.

Another strong movement is making in California to establish a weekly post route to Missouri.

A bribe trade has sprung up between San Francisco and the Russian possessions. The ship Cyane sailed on the 26th of March, with a large assorted cargo.

The Produce Market at San Francisco was generally dull with the exception of flour and grain, in which there had been large speculative transactions, at advancing prices.

Important from Nicaragua. The Battle at the Rivas. Letters and papers by the Orizaba give some interesting particulars of affairs in Nicaragua. In the battle at Rivas, Walker's men behaved with great gallantry; but it appears that he was compelled to retire and leave the Costa Ricans in possession of the place.

According to latest accounts, the latter were at Rivas Bay, and even threatening Granada. The transit, too, was in their hands, and a number of passengers who left New York in the Orizaba have been compelled to return. All accounts represent that the American residents in Nicaragua were in imminent danger of their lives.

Philadelphia Markets. FLOUR AND MEAL.—Flour is inactive, and without demand. Standard brands are selling at \$6, better brands \$6 1/2, and select 6 25. The retail dealers are doing a light business at from \$6 up to 74 for common and extra family brands. Sales of Rye Flour at \$3 75 a 4, and Corn Meal at \$2 75 per bushel.

GRAIN.—For Wheat the demand is rather slack. Free sales of Red Pennsylvania and Delaware at \$1 40 a 1-67 per bushel. Rye is 75 cents per bushel. Corn is arriving freely, and meets a fair demand at 53 cents; damaged at 37 cents; sales of Maryland at 53 cents. Oats are dull; sales of Maryland at 54, and Delaware at 31 cents.

Clovesed continues very dull, at \$6 per 64 pounds. Flaxseed and Timothy nothing doing.

Whiskey is lower.—Sales of barrels at 26 a 27 cents, and hhd. at 25 cents.

SUSQUEHANNA COUNTY.—E. B. Chase, who has been libeling Judge Wilton, personally, professionally, and politically, for a year or two back, having been indicted for the same by the Grand Jury, has made a full wholesale retraction of the same.

A row of Reuben Harris, of Jackson twp., brought 23 pigs at one litter.

Two roguish boys in Jackson township, dressed themselves up like black girls, and presented themselves in different parts of the township as runaway slaves. The feelings of the people of all parties were instantly in their favor.

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