

LEWISBURG CHRONICLE

O. N. WORDEN, J. R. CORNELIUS & E. SMITH. AN INDEPENDENT FAMILY AND NEWS JOURNAL.

LEWISBURG, UNION CO., PA., FRIDAY, MARCH 6, 1857.

ESTABLISHED IN 1818—WHOLE NO., 673. AT \$1.50 PER YEAR, ALWAYS IN ADVANCE.

The articles in this column were set up for last week's CHRONICLE.

THE CHRONICLE.

FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1857.

COURT WEEK. (concluded)—The case of Rauck & Roland, vs. Rauck, resulted in a verdict for Piff—This was the only civil suit tried, and extended from Thursday P. M. to Saturday A. M. In the afternoon, Arguments closed the Term. (We have been informed there are to be two weeks' Court in May.) SENTENCES—Those convicted in the Commonwealth cases, were on Saturday sentenced as follows: Huncecker, to \$10 fine, costs, and two months in the County Jail. Watkins, to \$10 fine, costs, and three months in the County Jail. Wilson, to pay \$10 fine, costs, and give security in \$200 to keep the peace.

COURT HOUSE.—We are informed that on the question of adopting the report in favor of accepting the Lewisburg Court House by the Grand Jury inquiring for Union county, the right hand of each of the 24 Jurors was raised spontaneously. The Judges were equally cordial and decided in their approbation. They who feared that because the Associate Judges and many of the Jury were originally not in favor of Division or of this location, therefore a factious opposition might be raised, found themselves agreeably mistaken. We never feared that the just-lying citizens of the County would deal honorably with our Borough if we fulfilled all reasonable promises. We think the building donated is fully equal to the requirements of the Division Act: and so thinking all with whom the decision lay, it has been formally accepted. Henceforth may nothing arise to disturb the harmony and perfect unanimity of interest which should exist between the County Seat and the other Boroughs and Townships of our favored little county!

The only objection we heard urged to the structure was that it had no outside prison wall as required for the execution of criminals. A gallows is also required for the same benevolent end. But the county has got along forty years without hanging any one, and if the inside walls are not sufficient for that purpose, it still is not at all necessary to incur the expense of either gallows or prison wall until they are needed—a long time yet, we hope.

The Millman says, "The Lewisburg Court House is one of the finest county buildings in the State, and is received by the county without one cent of cost."

A distinguished member of the bar from a western county told us he thought it was the most convenient building he had ever seen for its purpose.

The Borough Council having given orders to the High Constable to kill all dogs running at large without a muzzle, that venerable functionary is diligently discharging his duty. The other day, however, he made a shot on Market Square unworthy of a countryman of Wm. Tell, for the lead somehow changed its intended course, and made mischief by getting in at Dr. Schaff's show window. (QUERY: who pays? Not the Constable, for he was doing his duty. Not the Borough, for they never ordered the ball to glance off in that fashion. Evidently the owner of the dog should pay, for a law-abiding dog should have taken the shot and saved the crockery.)

That muzzle is an "institution." Imagine a dog, ornamented with a rat trap on his mug, thrusting up his honest face to every acquaintance, and piteously pleading, "in dumb accents," for his release, and protesting with every wag of his tail that he has not a particle of antipathy to cold water!

Letter writers state that the President elect has finished his Inaugural, and that it is short. If not too long, we may have it in season for our next—[inside of to-day's paper.]

Buchanan's policy is announced (by the same authority) to include the recall of all foreign ministers, &c., and to discharge all post-masters, collectors, &c., at the end of their four years, so as to give as many as possible a chance at the public crib. All right.

The old-line Whigs—who were coaxed and scared into the support of Buchanan, on the "Union-saving" humbug—are to be snubbed, and have no reward for their treason, except by playing second fiddle to their old enemies. All right again.

A Harrisburg letter writer predicts that the two Pennsylvania Tickets for next Fall's election, will be as follows: Administration.—Governor, Wm. F. Packer; Supreme Court Judge, Ellis Lewis; Canal Commissioner, Nimrod Strickland, of West Chester.

Opposition.—Governor, Gideon J. Ball; Judge, David Wilmut; Canal Commissioner, Wm. Millward, of Philad.

CATHOLICS AT WORK.—Father Keenan, the Irish Roman Catholic priest at Lancaster, recently provided a splendid entertainment for his particular friend, Mr. Buchanan, President elect. The two aged single gentlemen—not to say old bachelors—had many a "good time" together before now.

The President has signed the Pacific wagon road bill. O. K.

Corruption Rebuked in Congress. John Wentworth, long time a Democratic Member of Congress, said, years ago, that if the people knew the corrupt means used to carry measures in Washington, they would rise and kick all the Congressmen into the Potomac. His course was extravagant in his statement: but he well knew the modus operandi of his own party; and those who have watched Congress the last twenty years, will not think him far out of the way. Look at the thousands of splendid fortunes made by contracts, yearly; the extravagant outlay for Florida and other Indian wars; vast appropriations to favorites for navy and army, foreign embassies and books, custom houses and post offices; at the Swartwout and Galpin elects. Look at the promises, bribes of office, &c., by which Democracy has carried its measures, such as repealing the Tariff of '42, the Missouri Compromise, &c., against the undoubted will of the people. Look at the land grants of the last 8 or 10 years—lands worth Twenty or Thirty Millions of Dollars, to the Illinois Central R. R. Company—lands to the New States by millions—&c. &c. Look at all these..... and any intelligent man must say that history can hardly find a parallel to the robberies and vicious legislation of the so-called Democracy of this Union.

The present House of Representatives in Congress have done themselves honor by two things—first, by voting to expel two of the Ruffians of Slavery (Brooks and Keitt) who have been heretofore too much tolerated; and second, by investigating some of the charges of corruption which are annually brought against its members. A committee comprising Messrs. Keasley of N. Y. and Ritchie of Pa. (Rep.) Davis of Md. (Am) and Orr of S. C. and Warner of Ga. (Dem) was appointed by Speaker Banks to examine witnesses and ascertain if any proof could be found of these charges. After many weeks, a majority reported—not only what they had gathered, but also resolutions expelling Messrs. Gilbert, Matteson and Edwards of N. Y., and Welch of Oh. (Members) and Triplett and Simonton, (Reporters). The Chairman of the Committee dissented from the report, alleging that all they had to do was to present the facts for the action of the House. The members implicated declared themselves innocent; that much of the testimony (as printed) was partial and garbled; that some of the witnesses were personal enemies, of long date, seeking their injury; that certain facts elicited were misconceived, and capable of satisfactory explanation; that the testimony against them was ex parte, and gave them no proper chance for refutation; and, in conclusion they only asked for a FAIR TRIAL—that time and counsel be allowed them, and that the witnesses be confronted face to face before them and their fellow Members. This was certainly a reasonable request, but in (what seems to us) a paroxysm of excitement and virtuous resolution their request for a fair trial was refused by 18 majority, and the House decided to take a vote upon expulsion, simply upon that portion of the evidence reported by a part of the Committee! Finding the House determined to proceed thus hastily, the three New York members chose to resign and appeal to their constituents. The Connecticut member, was declared not guilty, by a vote of 116 to 42. Triplett and Simonton, two of the witnesses against the Members, were then expelled from the floor as reporters. The House then passed a bill to guard against future corruption, 125 to 83, and immediately reconsidered the same bill and laid it upon the table, 128 to 56!

While we honor the motives of Members in ordering this examination, we fear they have been unjust and precipitate in their conclusions. The three who resigned had an undoubted right to a deliberate and impartial trial before the whole body; a private examination is not sufficient for a decision upon such a grave charge, affecting not only those implicated, but also all their associates; and the fact that the 4th Member who the Com'ttee reported against (the only one passed on by the House) was acquitted by a triumphant majority, gives strong proof that the Committee acted rather as prejudiced Counsel than as impartial Judges. At best, the Committee was but a Grand Jury, presenting for trial; the real trial sh'd have been before the whole House.

Most of the testimony was wholly intangible of proof, relying upon the credibility of witnesses. A notorious hanger-on and general loafer in Washington, Sweeney by name, who was a bitter personal enemy of Gilbert, and who Gilbert declared he could prove unworthy of belief under oath—such a witness testified that Gilbert confessed he received seven square miles of land for advocating a Demois R. R. grant! Gilbert denied it. Now, how easy to settle this essential point by ascertaining the simple fact whether he then or ever had a single acre or more of those lands! but in his hot haste the House refused to satisfy itself by a tangible proof of this heaviest accu-

sation, and took denied allegations from a prejudiced source without examination! Two important witnesses—Triplett and Simonton—were expelled from the floor as Reporters; and would Representatives brand as infamous a brother Member on the evidence of men they would kick out of their chamber? —Altogether, the affair has more of a partizan look than anything else, and we see the presses of the Plunder and Border Ruffian Democracy are already trying to make party capital out of it. It looks as though they wanted to divert attention from Kansas to anything else. The Committee who reported against the Members, and the witnesses, were mostly Southerners, and were careful to keep clear of any Southern or Democratic plunders. The only Member whose case was voted upon, is a Northerner; and in that instance the House by a large vote declared that this packed and one-sided Southern committee had made false charges. In acquitting Mr. Welch, the House administered a stinging rebuke to that Committee. Of those who resigned because not allowed a fair trial, 2 are Republicans and 1 an American. In all, then, the South by this maneuver get a relative gain of 2 or 3 votes for the close tests on the last days of the session.

If the fact that the present House ordered an investigation, and would expel a Member, deemed unworthy, regardless of party, is anything against any party, we have yet to learn it. There are bad as well as good men in every party. It is not to the credit of the Democracy that it never has exposed or expelled any of their own bribed or bribing Members, and it never will if John C. Calhoun is correct in his statement that "they are held together by the cohesive power of public plunder."... We express no opinion of the innocence or guilt of these parties, for the testimony is not properly presented. If guilty, we ask for them no favors; the Nation expects of them better things; and they have no business to be imitating Locofoco examples. The House has certainly given sufficient evidence of its desire to preserve its purity; and this severe if not well judged scrutiny will prove beneficial to men of all parties, hereafter, by teaching them to "avoid all appearance of evil." Should it tend to stop all the land grants and other extravagant appropriations in aid of individual speculations, it would be a great blessing.

THE CONTEMPT FOR THE PEOPLE expressed by Bigler and Pierce in their elevation of James Campbell immediately after his rejection by the Pennsylvanians, is renewed in the case of each of the three Members of the Cabinet which it is now conceded Mr. Buchanan has chosen from the North. The downfall of those two Administrations, might have deterred Mr. Buchanan from imitating their example.

Gen. Cass, after trying to beg his old neighbors and friends in the "Spatter Sovereignty" humbug, gets but 12 out of over 100 votes of the Legislature for a re-election to the National Senate: but to insult Michigan for this her deliberate judgment against Cass, Buchanan places him in the highest post in his power!

First Court in Snyder Court House. (Reported for the Chronicle.) MIDDLEBURG, Feb. 28, 1857. By your request, I would state that the Court of Quarter Sessions adjourned to day after transacting an uncommon amount of criminal and civil business. Judge Wilson kept the lawyers close at work, and was materially aided by the Associates, Judges Witmer and Mengas, who are gentlemen well qualified, and give general satisfaction. The Prothonotary, Wm. G. Herrold, Esq., is competent and obliging, and his deputy (Mr. Musselman) equally worthy. Sheriff Forney is punctual in collecting, and gentlemanly in his department.

The County Buildings were accepted by a majority of the Grand Jurors at Dec. T. and after some repairs on the intimation of the Judges, were approved this week by a majority of the Court—Judge Mengas dissenting. They are not equal to that provided for Union county, but as they are pronounced satisfactory by those who are entrusted with the decision, a description of the same may be desired.

The Court House is situated in the center of the town, between the residences of the late Judge Wittumeyer and the widow of Hon. George Kremer. It is of brick, say 40 by 50 feet in size. The first story has Offices (with safe) for the Prothonotary, Register & Recorder, and Commissioners, and three Jury rooms. The second story is the Court Room.

The Jail is in the upper or west end of town, near the United Brethren Church. It looks less in size than that at New Berlin, has a brick front and stone sides and rear, with office and rooms for Sheriff in front, and 2 prison rooms—not cells—below and 2 above. Both buildings are provided with slate roofs.

There was a large attendance at Court, and considerable Orphans' Court and Road business transacted. COMMONWEALTH BUSINESS. Indictment vs. Snyder—Apprentice cases; after hearing, Deft. remanded to Joseph Wenrich, his master. Simpson and Hill for the master, Stenker for Deft.

Disturbing election in Chapman Tp; Jury found Severn guilty and Michael not guilty. Merrill and Miller for Com, Simpson for Deft. vs. J. P. Hestrich, continued. Merrill and Miller for Com, Simpson and Stenker for Deft.

vs. Steedman, Ulrich and others, riot. Not. Pro. entered. Merrill and Simpson for Com, Miller and Hill for Deft. vs. Joe W. Smith, assault and battery; no bill, and Isaac Smith, prosecutor, for costs.

vs. John Miller, assault and battery on Beej F. Wagonseller with intent to kill; after evidence closed on part of the Com, plea of Not Guilty withdrawn, Jury discharged. Not. Pro. entered. Merrill, Miller and Hill for Com, Stenker and Simpson, Deft. vs. John Miller, assault and battery on Francis M. Steadman, with intent to kill; same proceedings as in former case, and same counsel.

Civil List. David Snyder vs E & W Elliott and Mary Kreamer, legal issue to try the right to money in Court arising from the sale of real estate of Isaac Ruppel by the Sheriff; verdict for Piff. Miller and A. Swineford for Piff, Merrill and Simpson for Deft.

Charles Fisher vs John Stally, ejectment for a tract of about 90 acres of valuable land near Middleburg; Deft. answered for Deft. Piff, Weirick and Hill for Deft. Miller and Hill for Deft. Argument List. Samuel Roush vs the County of Snyder—case stated for the opinion of Court founded on claim of between \$5 and \$500 for transcribing records; judgment for Piff. Merrill for Piff, Weirick and Hill for Deft. In matter of Division of Perry Township—exceptions to report of commissioners dividing the township overruled, final confirmation continued, and viewers appointed on petition for a division by different lines. Weirick for division, Stenker contra.

THE FARM—The Garden—The Orchard.

In choosing a place for the bed, it is important to secure two points, first to have it sheltered from the north and west winds, and secondly, beyond the reach of standing water. On the south side of any building or close and high fence, therefore, is a good place, if dry. If water stands in the ground during the spring season within two feet from the surface, provision must be made to drain it off, or success can not be depended on.

Having determined on the spot, set your frame down there, and mark the surface accurately around the outside of it to give you the dimensions of the hole. Then remove the frame and dig out clean to the depth of at least two feet. Next take the dung (supposing it to have been previously well turned over and mixed, and now showing some heat) and place it carefully on the hole. Shake each forkful thoroughly so as to leave no large lumps, and take pains to keep the surface of an even height. It is best to press it slightly down as you proceed, particularly about the edges where the weight of the box will rest, but if it is tightly packed, this will tend rather to prevent the desired heat. When you have filled up fairly to the surface of the ground, or a little above, leave the surface as level as possible, set your frame over it, put on the sash, and shut all up tight.

In about two days, if the dung was right, the mass will have become considerably hot, so that on moving the sash, steam will issue freely. Then, and not till then, put on the soil, which should be of a good quality, and, if possible, not greatly saturated with moisture. For ordinary purposes, about six inches deep will suffice, but for radishes it ought to be nearly or quite a foot. Allow two or three days for the earth to become warmed through, and then, unless it is too hot, so as to be uncomfortable to the hand at a little depth, you may plant the seed.

First, stir the soil with the hands to destroy the germinating weeds, then make a hole of suitable depth about an inch and a half apart across the bed. In these, sow tomatoes, early York cabbages, peppers, a few radishes, &c., and as each drill will hold at least fifty plants when properly thinned out, until they are large enough to transplant, it is evident that a considerable part of the bed will be left for starting, at a later period, cucumbers, melons, Lima beans, &c. Should it be desired to raise egg-plants, it should be best to put a separate frame on the bed inside large enough to be covered by two or three lights of glass, and sow them under there, for they will not grow without a degree and constancy of heat in their early stages which would kill the other plants. The great want of these latter, when once started, and even, in fact, before they are up, is fresh air, which should be given at least for a little while in the middle of the day, whenever it is not cold enough to freeze. Raise the sash at top or bottom, as may best guard against the winds; when the sun shines warm, shove them off more or less, and remember that, with the exception of the egg plant, ninety-nine hundredths of all the difficulty of raising hot bed plants is from the want of sufficient air.

A GOOD WIFE.—In the eighty-fourth year of his age, Dr. Calvin Chapin wrote of his wife: "My domestic enjoyments have been, perhaps, as near perfection as the human condition permits. She made my home the pleasantest spot on earth to me. And now that she is gone, my worldly loss is perfect."

How many a poor fellow would be saved from suicide, from the penitentiary and the gallows every year, had he been blessed with such a wife!

"She made home the pleasantest spot to me on earth." What a grand tribute to that woman's love, and piety, and common sense! Rather different was the testimony of an old man some three years ago, just before he was hung in the Tombs yard of the city of New York. "I didn't intend to kill my wife, but she was a very aggravating woman."—Journal of Health.

WORTH TRYING. I have known the severest headache to be helped, and the nervous headache cured, by some sympathizing person rubbing with the hands from the top of the head down, and off the shoulders, after the mesmeric manner. The most intense pain can be soothed in a few minutes by this simple remedy, remembering to carry the hands farther away from the head when the downward pass is made. This will also help the toothache nine cases out of ten.

AN EXTRAORDINARY DELUSION.—The North American publishes a detailed account of a most remarkable case in Philadelphia. A large number of ignorant Germans have, it seems, permitted themselves to be victimized by a woman of their own race, who pretended to be the sister of Jesus Christ. She appears to have exercised unlimited control over them, extorting large sums of money.

Heroic Conduct of a Woman.

Account of Mrs. Martha Ann Patten, a Young Lady Twenty Years of Age, who Commanded a Vessel, Fifty-Six Days, During her Husband's Illness. The readers of the Herald will remember an account taken from one of the California papers, relative to the heroic conduct of Mrs. Martha Ann Patten, wife of Captain Patten, of the ship Neptune's Car, who, during her husband's illness, took charge of the vessel and navigated it safely into San Francisco. The lady, together with her husband, who is now so sick that he is not expected to live, arrived in this city in the George Law, and are now stopping at the Battery Hotel. Her story is an interesting and painful one, and shows how much a weak, delicate woman can do when a great emergency calls her out.

Mrs. Patten was born in East Boston of wealthy parents, and received an excellent education, and was in every respect tenderly nurtured and cared for. She is now but twenty years of age, of petite taille, has small hands and features, delicate blonde complexion, soft blue eyes, and altogether gives one an idea of feminine softness and womanliness that it is impossible to associate with the daring nerve and decisive qualities she exhibited in a remarkable degree. At eighteen years of age she married Captain Patten, then but twenty-five years of age, he having been master of a vessel—the bark St. Andrew, which plied between New York and South American ports—and was then off duty waiting until the Cornelia Lawrence a new ship, was ready for sea. Shortly after he was married the master of the ship Neptune's Car sickened as he was about to put to sea for a voyage round the world, and the owners, Messrs. Foster and Nickerson, offered the post to Captain Patten, but he hesitated as he did not wish to leave his young bride. The owners, however, gave him permission to take her with him; and in twelve hours after the first notification the young couple were on board, and the vessel getting ready to leave the dock. The Neptune's Car first sailed for San Francisco, thence to China, from China to London, and finally arrived in New York, after an absence of seventeen months.

During this long absence Mrs. Patten, being by helping her husband in his nautical observations, worked up the time from the chronometers, and occasionally kept the reckoning of the ship. Last August the Neptune's Car again put to sea, and it was on this voyage that Mrs. Patten's misfortunes commenced. As the vessel neared the straits of Magellan, her husband was taken with a disease in the head which finally developed into a brain fever. He attended to his ship as long as he was able, and when it was impossible to give any personal orders, he found to his dismay that his first mate was wholly incompetent to take charge of the ship, and that there was no officer on board qualified to take the vessel into port. He found that the first mate was anxious to run the vessel into Valparaiso, but this he earnestly forbade, as the crew might all leave and the cargo be destroyed before the consignees could send for the vessel. In this emergency Mrs. Patten's rare qualities developed themselves. She assumed command of the vessel herself, and the nautical observations she once made in sport for a pastime she now undertook as a duty. Her time was spent between the bedside of her delirious husband and the writing desk, working up the intricate calculations incident to nautical observations, making entries in the log book in her own delicate penmanship, and tracing out with accuracy the position of the ship from the charts in the cabin. The rough sailors all obeyed the "little woman," as they called her, with will, and eyed her curiously and affectionately through the cabin windows while deep in the calculations in which her life and theirs depended. There was one person on board, however, who viewed her course with jealousy and mistrust. He wrote her a letter warning her of the responsibility she was assuming and proffering advice, but she spiritedly replied that "her husband would not trust him while he was well, and she could not do so now that he was sick." For fifty days Mrs. Patten did not undress herself, and took very little sleep, working day and night, and never leaving her sick husband's room. Her labors are the more surprising in view of the fact, that she was all this time in a delicate condition, and soon expects to give birth to her first child.

The Neptune's Car arrived safely at San Francisco on the 15th of November last, it having been for fifty six days under the command of a delicate female not twenty years of age. What a splendid text for the woman's rights people. Mrs. Patten is now at the Battery Hotel with her husband, who, it is supposed is in a dying condition. The fever has never left him, and for some time past he has been blind and deaf. They did expect to leave in the boat for Boston yesterday for her own home, but he was too sick to go.

Mrs. Patten's case is one of the most remarkable on record, and adds one to the many instances that history records of female devotion and heroism.—New York Herald of the 18th ult.

SWALLOWED A BULL-FROG.—Cornelius Weaver, some time last September, got drunk; and as soon as he began to get over it, he went to a spring to drink, and by some means swallowed a bull frog. This frog was in him four days and nights. Weaver thought there was something singular about the matter with him, and he sent to Pineherville for Dr. Thompson to come and see him. The doctor asked him how he felt, and he told him there seemed to be a living animal in his stomach. The doctor then gave him a vomit and up came the bull frog, alive and kicking. But after a long and painful illness, Weaver expired on the 25th of December last. Dr. Thompson has got this frog preserved in liquor for those people to look at who doubt the truth of this statement. This Cornelius Weaver was born in Northmoreland township, Wyoming county, Pennsylvania. He has been in the habit of getting intoxicated from childhood up to the time of his death. He was about forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and five children.

MISSOURI POLITICS.—In the House of Representatives of Missouri, on the afternoon of the 23rd Jan., Mr. Darnes offered a resolution declaring the emancipation of the slaves in the State unjust to the slaveholders. Mr. Ried, the commander of the Ruffian army which burnt Osawatimie in Kansas, made a speech denouncing the introduction of the resolution as designed only to get up a discussion which would be injurious to the State. Having used some menacing language towards Mr. Darnes, the latter responded that he could be found at his hotel, etc. Mr. Ried reported that he ought to be found in the Penitentiary; whereupon Mr. Darnes answered that Ried ought to have been in the Penitentiary before he fought the battle of Osawatimie. Mr. Ried then walked down the aisle, seized Darnes by the collar, struck him and knocked him down. Darnes got up and raised his tumbler to throw at Ried, who drew his bowie knife and attempted to rush upon his victim, but was prevented. No notice of this affair was taken by the House.

IMPORTANT TREATY WITH MEXICO.—The Texas Peace Commission have received in that city a report to confirm the report that a treaty of great importance has been negotiated with Mexico by our Minister, Mr. Forsythe, with the Comafort government. That portion of the statement lately published as to a stipulation for an advance by the United States to the government of Mexico of a large sum of money, as a loan, is simply ridiculous. It is probable that the treaty gives us a large slice of Mexican territory, including Sonora, for the consideration of the payment of Fifteen Millions of Dollars, a portion of which is to be appropriated to the satisfaction of claims of American citizens upon the Mexican government. This is doubtless another plot for more Slave Territory.

HOW TO CRUSH OUT GARBOTTING.—James Kelly and John Clark, two notorious outlaws, were found guilty, some days ago, in New York, of robbing, upon the garrote system, Mr. Hugh O'Hara. Peter Rowe was also convicted of a similar offence. Upon being brought before Judge Russell, the Judge, on delivering his charge, took occasion to allude to the enormity of the crime and the necessity of adequate punishment, he therefore sentenced Kelly to 15 years and Clark to 10 years and 6 months. This is as it should be. If all such offenders were thus brought promptly and effectually to justice, communities would soon get rid of them.

SLEIGHING IN NEBRASKA.—A correspondent of the Cleveland Plaindealer writes: "My attention was attracted this morning by two comfortable frame houses moving through our streets upon runners, and drawn by four horses each. Stove pipes protruded through the roof, indicating coziness and comfort within. Windows adorned the sides, and tiny icicles glittered in the sunlight pendant from the eaves. Upon inquiry we learned that these houses contained the family of an old acquaintance Hon. Isaac Parish, formerly of Ohio, who is moving from his home in Iowa, to a new one at the town of De Soto, in this territory."

Wm. L. DAYTON, late Republican candidate for Vice President, has been urged by the new Governor of New Jersey to accept the honorable station of Attorney General of that State. Some of the ultra Americans however combined with some of the liberal Democrats in Senate and defeated the nomination by a vote of 10 to 10.

NEW YORK TOWN ELECTIONS.—Returns from the counties of Montgomery, Lewis, Steuben, Fulton, Broome, Chemung, St. Lawrence, Tioga and Delaware, show the following result in the aggregate of the elections for Supervisors: Republicans, 68; Democrats, 57; Americans, 13. There is a gain of 16 for the Republicans.

Any of our friends who have the Almanac for 1846, eleven years old, may use the same for this year, 1857, as they chance to be same in respect to the day of the month and all the other particulars, save the anecdotal part.