

General Scott Nominated.

We hasten our paper to press in order to announce to our readers the gratifying intelligence of the nomination of Gen. WINFIELD SCOTT for President, which will be found under the Telegraph head. The Whigs may well be proud with such a leader, he has claims upon his country, which no American would wish to repudiate and we believe that with him a victory awaits the Whig party unsurpassed by even 1840.

HURRAH FOR OLD CHIPPEWA.

OHIO STATE TEACHER'S ASSOCIATION.—We learn from the Cincinnati Star that the Fourth Semi-Annual Meeting of the above Association will be held in Sandusky City on the 7th and 8th days of July next. Addresses and Reports will be delivered before the Association by distinguished friends of Education, in our own and other States. This Association is doing a great work for the cause of Education in Ohio and its meetings, as heretofore, should be largely attended by the friends of Education in our State. The provisions of the proposed new school law will be the principal topics of discussion, and as all are interested in this matter, let all attend.

MASONIC JUBILEE.—One hundred years will have elapsed on the 4th day of November next since General George Washington was made a free and accepted mason in Fredericksburg Lodge in Virginia. Several grand lodges, including the G. L. of Tennessee, Michigan, Vermont, and North Carolina, have recommended to the masonic fraternity under their respective jurisdictions to observe the 4th day of November next as a Masonic Jubilee. The Grand Lodge of the State of New York will also celebrate the day.

THE NEW YORK CRYSTAL PALACE.—It is said that \$184,000 have been subscribed toward the fund of \$200,000 required for the erection of the Crystal Palace in Reservoir Square, New York. The directors calculate on "140 per cent. as the profits of the concern, and the building on hand at the close of the first season, with power to keep open the exhibition during the continuance of the lease."

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—"Morrinack," the Boston correspondent of the Newburyport Herald, says that Hon. Abbott Lawrence has signified to the President a desire to return to this country, and next October has been determined upon as the period when his resignation will take effect.

CHOLERA IS AN ORPHAN ASYLUM.—The New Orleans Picayune states that the cholera has made its appearance among the inmates of the Orphan Boys' Asylum, in the Third District. Some six or seven of the children have died, and others are now prostrated; the nurse is dead; one of the Brothers, who conducted the Asylum, also died of the disease.

BRITISH IGNORANCE OF AMERICA.—Mr. Walter, member of Parliament, and principal proprietor of the London Times, stated recently in the House of Commons, that the United States Senators were elected for life. The Times endorsed the error. The strangest fact of all (says Mr. Walsh) is that no member of the House corrected it.

PROSPECTIVE.—The Chicago (Ill.) Democrat, after recovering from the effects and becoming reconciled to the nomination of Gen. Pierce, says: "Now we must re-elect Judge Douglas to the Senate, and pave the way to lose him second Gen. Pierce. It is of the utmost importance, then, that we get up good Legislative tickets. Let our rallying cry be the re-election of Douglas."

The Municipal Corporation Law.—As to the question whether the "Act to provide for the organization of cities and incorporated villages," takes effect on the 6th of May, '59 or has already taken effect, Attorney General Pugh, at the request of the Secretary of State, has examined the law, and gives it as his opinion, that the act took effect on the 15th of May last, and that it is now the law of the land.

AMERICAN INCIDENT.—At the late term of the Green County Court, on the calling of a cause for trial, the witnesses for one of the parties were absent. One of the counsel, in explanation, read the process which had been issued for the witnesses, several of whom were females, and the sheriff's return thereof, the latter read as follows:—"I served the writ on W. C. and the other persons (i.e. the ladies) yet we were unable to find them."—signed Deputy Sheriff. The brother of the young ladies referred to, whose changing color had testified his indignation during the reading of the return, rose instantly and said: "Just move to the court that the man who wrote that ain't to be believed on oath." The Sheriff commanded silence, and the bystanders laughed.—Bloomington Gazette.

WOOL, MARKET.—Wool comes in bristly and finds a ready sale. Competition among buyers has enhanced prices since our last issue and sellers seem very well satisfied with their bargain generally. We may quote prices ranging between 25 and 37c, though it fits goes as low as the lowest market, and now the largest proportion falls three or four cents below the highest. A few choice lots, first quality, have gone above the highest mark.—Akron Beacon.

Philosophers say that shutting the eyes makes the sense of hearing more acute. A few weeks ago the words stick in my throat, and I was unable to utter a word. I was in the respective churches of this city.

A HIRE TO EDITORS.—When I go into an office to stop my paper, the editor good naturedly asks me, "What do you want to look for?" I can do the business with some kind of boldness; but when the aforesaid gentleman, smiling the words stick in my throat, and by some kind of internal process, charge into my mind I subscribe for another year, sir. I'm his constant.

OPINIONS.—It is said that the quantity of oysters now planted in the waters of New Haven harbor is 500,000 bushels. Estimating 500 bushels to the bushel, would make one hundred thousand millions of oysters. These oysters are for the early fall trade, and are sold from the enormous quantities imported and opened there during the winter months.

For the Lancaster Daily Gazette.

ERIAL LOG OF WISE'S 133D VOYAGE MADE FROM CIRCLEVILLE, OHIO, JUNE 17, 1859.—Started from Circleville at 4 P. M. Wind from S. West. Arrived at Columbus at 8 A. M. and proceeded slowly at first, but by the time it got four miles from town an altitude of 9000 feet was attained. 4 o'clock 25 min. passed over Amanda Village, sailing directly for the town of Lancaster. 4 o'clock 35 min. could see every street and object in Lancaster. Here a thunderstorm was approaching. Made preparations to land. 4 o'clock 45 min. landed on the old Chillicothe road 3 1/2 miles from Lancaster at the farm of Mr. Halter Shaffer.

Had it not been for the thunderstorm I should have sailed right into the town of Lancaster, as I had intended from the start; the upper current was carrying me rather north of it, in the descent the lower current would have brought me in.

The country I sailed over looked magnificently rich, presenting an air of the most splendid and commodious, and it was fairly interspersed with streams of water, it would be one of the richest I ever saw, but a desideratum of water courses seem to mark all the views I have yet enjoyed in the interior of this State.

I would embrace this opportunity of returning my sincere obligations to the good Education, for bringing my balloon to town, and to Mr. B. Shaffer for his assistance and generous hospitality. JOHN WISE. LANCASTER, June 21, 1859.

CHOLERA.—We were confidently assured by Dr. Thompson and others, that the cholera was unusually prevalent in our sister city Covington. Some dozen cases in a collapsed state and six deaths were reported yesterday. Near the first tunnel on the Covington and Lexington railroad, a few miles back of Covington, yesterday there were 15 deaths and some four or five cases very bad. Considerable excitement was manifested among the citizens on hearing of so many sudden deaths in one day and so much sickness.

In Newport we heard of but three cases, none of which were considered at all serious. In this city there are scarcely any cases. We heard of but seven yesterday—two deaths and one in a collapsed state. No danger in this quarter is apparent as yet and from the course our energetic Board of Health have taken, we need not anticipate a very serious time with this disease.—Cincinnati Nonpareil of Saturday.

THE YOUNG MEN OF THE AGE.—Not long since we saw a gathering in the eye of an old man, as he spoke of the past and the present—the time when he burned pine knots upon the rude home earth for light to obtain a scanty education, and then compared the present ten thousand privileges which are now scattered broadcast around every door. Oh, said he in trembling tones, the young men of this day do not appreciate the light of the age they live in. The words of the old man made us sad, while at the same time we felt mortified that so many of our young men fail to improve the advantages within their reach. They are even continually musing about their lot, and pushing for position where they can win ennobling sacrifice of toil. The mist-clouds of a day are eagerly sought after, for the more brilliant, intellectual and useful. In truth, few of our young men know anything of the value of the privileges around them.

INFORMATION WANTED, of Mrs. Sullivan, or Honora or Nancy Barrett, (the latter being her maiden name) of Barrasheedy, in the Parish of Donoughmore, county of Limerick, Ireland, who came to this country about a year and a half or two years ago, having with her, as is supposed, a child of 6 or 7 years named Catherine Sullivan, to join her husband, Patrick Sullivan, who preceded her to this country about two years. Since learning of her departure, her husband has been looking constantly, but in vain, for her arrival. Any information respecting her, communicated to the Ohio State Journal, or to Patrick Sullivan, at Lancaster, Ohio, will be gratefully acknowledged by her husband and the father of her child.

At a camp-meeting, a number of ladies continued standing on the benches, notwithstanding frequent hints from the ministers to sit down. A reverend old gentleman, noted for his good humor, arose and said: "I think if those ladies, standing on the benches after being asked to sit down, were to get up, they would sit down." This address had the desired effect; there was an instant sinking into their seats. A young minister standing behind him, and blushing to the temples, said: "O, brother, how could you say that?" "Say that?" said the old gentleman, "it's a fact. If they hadn't got holes in their stockings, I'd like to know how they could get them up."

SAD ACCIDENT.—The mail train going south last evening, when near Shelby, struck a little child, breaking its jaw in two places, and otherwise injuring it. The mother had left the house for a short time, and while she was absent, the children, three in number, went out to play upon the track. The engineer saw the child at some distance but mistook it for a stick of wood. The child was alive this morning, but the physicians thought it could not survive.—Cleveland Herald.

The Democracy here, unable to see anything very great in the nominees of the Baltimore Convention, have concluded to go in distinctly for "Principles not men." The New York Post, Buffalo Republic, and other Barnburn organs, unable to swallow the "Principle" put forth at Baltimore, repudiate them indignantly, but accept the nominees. It is hard to tell which section of the party takes the bitterest dose—the Hunkers who swallow the platform, or the Barnburners who gobble up the candidates.—Dayton Gaz.

The Beloit (Ill.) Journal gives an account of a "plowing machine," now in operation, and invented by the Messrs. Field, of that place. The work is done on side plates, like "mould boards," attached to some revolving wheels, the latter covering a surface of six feet in width. The wheels are prevented from clogging by another contrivance, which also lays the furrow flat and pulverizes the soil. The after operation is farther assisted by a revolving harrow, attached to and following the machine.

The editor of the Pileton Gazette is responsible for the following clever piece of waggonery:—"We commence to-day the publication of the highly interesting tale, entitled, 'An act of organization of cities and incorporated villages,' by the author of 'The New Tax Law.'"

A man of family in this city has a dog that he will not permit him to enter the house, if he is not invited. It is hinted that the animal foresees a "time" between his master and mistress, and out of consideration for the latter, prevents his entrance. We know of several ladies who would like to purchase such dogs.—Cin. Com.

A Yankee writing from the west, to his father, speaks of a great maximilian family, and ends by making the following suggestion:—"Suppose you get our girls some new teeth and send them out."

Mirth begets mirth. It is the best thing a preserver has. It can hardly be maintained that it is a disease of doctors, but it is hearty and often. It is cheaper, does more good, and leaves you in a better condition. Cincinnati Sun.

Tuesday Evening, June 29, 1859.

OUR CANDIDATE.—We to-day place at the head of our columns, the name of Gen. Winfield Scott, who has been selected by the Whig National Convention, as our standard bearer in the coming contest. We feel satisfied, that his nomination will be received by the masses of the people, from every section of this glorious Union, as the man of their choice; knowing as they do that his patriotism and love of country, will ensure to them, that the honor and integrity of the nation will be maintained. No one more popular and worthy of our support could have been selected to fill the highest and most responsible position in the gift of the American people. He is a man of sterling worth and national character, and in the hour of trial has stood by his country and his country's flag; never evading duty, never shrinking from responsibility.

Then let us rally with united energy around our faithful standard bearer, and victory, prosperity and peace will be the reward of our efforts. The signs of the times are every way cheering. Notwithstanding in the chosen representation of the party at the Convention, each section had their favorite man, but as Whigs have the interest of the Union at heart, they will act on the Republican creed—the will of the majority rule. From the people, and then alone, can the source of true sovereignty emanate.

Onward, to the contest, Whigs, and next November you will have cause to rejoice in a glorious victory.

We have not yet received the nomination of Vice President, but may before going to press, if so, it will be placed under the Telegraph head. We have no doubt but the selection will be a good one.

THE NOMINATION.—The news of the nomination of General Scott, last evening, aroused a feeling of enthusiasm in this city. A large number of Whigs formed a procession and marched to the music of the drum and fife. They were marshalled by that Old Whig Pioneer, Gen. Sanderson, who knows how to appreciate the noble deeds of an Old Soldier and patriot.

The boys were on hand and illuminated Main street with bonfires.

All were evidently much pleased, as was shown by their repeated loud hurrahs for the Hero of Landy's Lane.

They did not wait to enquire, who is Gen. Scott.

ATTEMPT TO DETAIN MRS. FORREST.—It is said that an abortive attempt was made to annoy Mrs. Sinclair, (late Mrs. Forrest,) at the moment of her departure for Liverpool, on board the Asia, on Wednesday, by serving some kind of a legal process upon her, for the purpose of detaining her and causing her to lose her passage. A sheriff's officer remained on board until the steamer reached Sandy Hook, but Mrs. F. kept herself locked up in her state-room, and it is said, that on the officer threatening to break it open, Capt. Jenkins remarked that if any movement was made to violate the sanctity of the ladies' apartment, the person attempting it would go overboard.

NEUCHÂTEL.—The Swiss journal Bund, denies that protocols have been signed by the great powers to deliver up Neuchâtel to Prussia. On the other hand, the Independent of Belge re-asserts that it is so. The Debat says:—"We learn that the Ministers of the five great Powers did meet at the Foreign Office in London, on or about the 17th of May, to consider the note of the King of Prussia respecting Neuchâtel, but it is certain that nothing final was decided in that conference, and that all further decision was adjourned until a more opportune occasion."

SALE OF A GOVERNMENT VESSEL.—The U. S. sloop of war Fairchild was offered at public sale, at Norfolk, on Wednesday, and bid in by Government at \$8,500. A large number of persons were present from distant places, and it is said the highest individual bidder now claims the vessel as his property, on the ground that the Government had no right to bid her in after offering her for public sale.

THE POPE'S ARMY.—A letter from Rome states that several meetings of Cardinals had been held of late to discuss the question of the Papal arms, and that General Genau, the French commander, had offered to introduce the system of conscription into the Roman States, but hitherto the project had not been received with favor.

OFFICERS OF THE CONVENTION.—We give below the names of the Officers of the Whig National Convention: President—Gen. JOHN G. CHAPMAN. Vice President—Nathan D. Appleton, Geo. W. Nesmith, N. H. Charles Colburn, Vermont; Seth Sprague, Mass.; R. B. Cranston, R. I.; S. D. Hubbard, Conn.; E. P. Cowles, N. Y.; Jas. Stewart, N. J.; John Strohm, Penn.; Caleb S. Lynton, Del.; Francis P. Phelan, Md.; Wm. L. Grogan, Va.; A. Shepherd, N. C.; Wm. Whaley, S. C.; Sexton Grantland, Ga.; Thos. J. Frow, Ala.; Joseph B. Cobb, Miss.; J. C. Van Winkle, Ky.; Samuel F. Vinton, O.; John S. Williams, Ia.; W. H. Sneed, Tenn.; Milton Stapp, Ill.; Benjamin S. Edwards, III; John G. Miller, Mo.; W. H. Gaines, Ark.; James M. Edmonds, Mich.; Jos. M. Hernandez, Florida; J. W. Murray, Texas; Archibald McKinney, Iowa; Jonathan E. Arnold, Wisconsin; Richard W. Heath, California.

Secretary—R. A. Upton, Louisiana; Jas. M. Bryan, North Carolina; S. J. Ballard, Iowa; W. Frank Stewart, California; Schuyler Colfax, Indiana; John C. Hunkle, Pennsylvania; W. C. Worthington, Virginia; W. S. Perkins, Connecticut; Geo. W. Meeker, Illinois; Wm. Thompson, Michigan; Geo. W. Dunlap, Kentucky; Justus Morrill, Vermont; Geo. H. Fisher, Delaware.

TRAGICAL AFFAIR.—At Helena, Arkansas a few days since, a man committed violence on a married lady, for which he had been arrested. As the officers were taking him to a magistrate for a commitment, it is said, the husband of the outraged woman shot the offender dead in the street, two bullets passing through his brain.

A very astonishing discovery has been made by a French chemist, which will render the alteration of bank bills impossible. It consists in a peculiar way of making the paper, which being a secret, it is impossible to alter or imitate it. The inventor intends coming to the United States to take out a patent.

UNLUCKY ENGLISHMEN.—We met a woman yesterday on Ninth street, with cheeks adorned with a luxuriant pair of whiskers. They were not of your artificial kind, but nature's own work. Otherwise her countenance was well formed and quite feminine. Cincinnati Sun.

FROM THE PLAINS.—Emigrants Returning.

The steamer Yuba, from the Missouri, arrived on Saturday morning, bringing down between fifty and fifty disheveled California emigrants, who, after prosecuting a portion of the journey—some from three to four hundred miles—became discouraged, declined the trip, and are now on their return to their respective homes. They bring most doleful and lamentable accounts of the prevalence of the cholera on the plains, and of those who came down on the Yuba, several have lost relatives and friends by cholera.

One poor family on the boat—a mother and two children—were returning without the husband and father, and four or five little ones.—The officers of the Yuba do not report much sickness at the different towns along the river, but it is said there are several hundred emigrants at different points who have taken the back track, and are now waiting conveyance by water to homes so recently deserted. The majority are quite destitute of means, and compelled to remain on the river, until a favorable opportunity presents itself for coming down.

A Mr. Waddingham, who came down on the Yuba, states that his company, consisting of thirty-nine men, traveled out some three hundred miles, but being overtaken by the cholera, turned back after losing thirteen of their number. Another company, commanded by Captain Perry, which left about the same time with Mr. Waddingham, about forty persons, whom Mr. W. met on his return, has lost five and were then all sick but one. All accounts agree that a vast deal of sickness has been experienced by almost every company going out, and most suffering is yet to be endured. The Indians it is said, are friendly now, and do not molest even the weakest trains.—St. Louis Intelligencer, 14th inst.

JAPANESE FUNERAL.—A letter from an officer on board the U. S. ship St. Mary, dated Hilo, Byron's Bay, Sandwich Islands, March 24, says:—"The captain of the Japanese steamer, died on the 21st, the day we weighed anchor, at fifteen minutes past 9 P. M. We were very well for three or four days after leaving port, but became sick and got worse every day. He died as easy as an infant. All he said was 'There, no more.' They seem satisfied at having him buried on land. We mustered up a good funeral. We had two boats crews, and about 200 Kanakas, of all sexes, joined us at the grave. Perhaps you would like to know the way they buried him. The evening he died they placed a pot of water and a pan of rice at his head; the rice was to keep him from getting hungry, and the water he could drink on his way to the land of bliss. We got a square box made for him, instead of a coffin. They placed him in a sitting position in the box, and packed his clothes and part of his bedding around him. After placing him in the grave, every one said in Japanese sprinkled three drops of fresh water on him, and then laid a hat on the top of the box. We filled up the grave, and then laid a pan of rice and a spoon on the grave, which they carried with them from the ship. They had a head board made for him, and are going ashore to-day to put it over him. We will sail from here in four or five days."

The business men in New Orleans are in great trouble about a bar at the mouth of the Mississippi, which has been steadily increasing until it now prevents the passage of large vessels when the river is low. A distinguished engineer of the United States army, resident in New Orleans, offers to make a channel twenty feet deep and wide enough to allow a tow-boat with a ship on each side of her to pass at all times, and to maintain it in this condition for the sum of \$100,000 per annum, to be paid either by the city, the State or the general government. Another person proposes to construct dams across some of the smaller outlets, and thus save much larger quantity of water through the main streams.

ENTHUSIASM NOT OVER STRONG.—The Charleston (S. C.) Mercury accounts for the absence of any very intense feelings of enthusiasm in favor of the election of Messrs. Pierce and King, as follows:—"When a party grows aside all its most distinguished men, it is not capable of giving consistency to its counsels and vigor to its movements—when it discards its leaders and representatives, and for motives of temporary advantage, crowns with the highest honors obscure men, it ceases, and in any respectable sense, to be a party, and becomes a mere herd of spoilsmen. We have no ambition to labor in such a crowd."

THE CHOLERA AT MAYSVILLE.—L. A. Hine, in a letter to the Cincinnati Nonpareil, states that the cholera in Maysville turns out to be no cholera at all! It appears that a public meeting had been called for the purpose of organizing a mob to drive off the free negroes. This exasperated the negroes, and to revenge themselves the wells of some of the leaders of the mob were poisoned, and hence the cholera alarm.

There was quite a ratification meeting in Buffalo Saturday evening. Bonfires were displayed throughout the city.—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Very likely, the largest "Bonfire" we saw, however, was one carried by a juvenile Whig on the end of a pole—a little log dipped in the spirit of turpentine. Being a little curious as to the disposition he intended to make of it, we asked him what he intended to do with it. "Going up to the Park," was the reply, "to light the mourners home."—Rough Notes.

AMERICAN AND BRITISH SHIPS.—A CHALLENGE.—The Boston Atlas states that two of the ship-owners of Great Britain, somewhat the following effect:—"The Boston party will produce a ship, not less than 800, nor over 1200 tons register, capable of stowing 60 per cent. over her register; to compete in speed with any vessel of the capacity now built, or which may hereafter be built in Great Britain; the winning party to receive £10,000, and the race to be a voyage to China."

Mr. Clay, it is said, is more feeble than he is; but his mind is as vivid as ever. His spirits are calm, and his friends state that he gives his thoughts no longer to the affairs of the world that he is soon to depart from.

The Albany (N. Y.) Express says the spirit of opposition on the Hudson river prevails to such an extent, that passengers are carried for nothing; the highest price demanded is 12 1/2 cents.

Two hundred and fifty unclaimed trunks, valises, and packages, left or mislaid by passengers, were sold at the Railroad Depot Detroit, last week.

At last dates cholera was prevailing to an alarming extent in Dubuque, Iowa, 20 persons having died in one day.

One of our exchanges says a patent to secure the erect position of standing collars, during these "all-fired" hot days, would meet with a ready sale.

The editor of a paper somewhere in Pennsylvania, has been traveling in the mud, he says of the following:—"The roads are not passable, Not even jackassable, And those who travel 'em, Should turn out and gravel 'em."

WHIG PLATFORM.

AS AGREED AND PASSED BY THE CONVENTION. The Whigs of the United States, in convention assembled, adhering to the great conservative republican principles by which they are controlled and governed, and now as ever, relying upon the intelligence of the American people, with an abiding confidence in their capacity for self-government, and their continued devotion to the following as the political sentiments and determination, for the establishment and maintenance of which their national organization as a party is effected:

First, the government of the United States is of a limited character, and is confined to the exercise of powers expressly granted by the constitution, and such as may be necessary and proper for carrying the granted powers into full execution; and all powers not thus granted or necessarily implied are expressly reserved to the States respectively and to the people.

Second, The State governments should be held secure in their reserved rights, and the general government sustained in its constitutional powers; and the Union should be reversed and watched over as the palladium of our liberties.

Third, That while straining freedom everywhere exists the warmest sympathy of the Whig party, we still adhere to the doctrine of the Father of his country, as announced in his farewell address, in keeping free from all entangling alliances with foreign countries, and in never quitting our own to stand upon foreign ground;—that our mission as a Republic is not to propagate our opinions, or impose on other countries the form of government, by artifice or force, but to teach by example, and show by our success, moderation and justice, the blessings of self-government and the advantages of free institutions.

Fourth, That where the people make and control the government they should obey its institutions, laws and treaties, as they would retain their self-respect, and the respect which they claim and will enforce from foreign powers.

Fifth, The Government should be conducted on principles of the strictest economy, and revenue sufficient for the expenses of an economical administration of government in time of peace ought to be derived from a duty on imports, and not from direct taxes; and in laying such duties, sound policy requires a just discrimination, and protection from fraud by specific duties, where such improvements may be afforded to American industry, equally to all classes and to all portions of the country.

Sixth, The constitution vests in Congress the power to open and repair harbors, and remove obstructions from navigable rivers.—It is expedient that Congress should exercise such power, whenever such improvements are necessary for the common defence, and for the protection and facility of commerce with foreign nations, or among the States; and improvements being in every instance national and general in their character.

Seventh, The federal and State governments are parts of one system, alike necessary for the common prosperity, peace and security, and ought to be regarded alike with a cordial, habitual and immovable attachment. Respect for the authority of each, and acquiescence in the just constitutional measures of the other, are essential to the most successful administration of national, State, and of individual welfare.

Eighth, That the series of acts of the thirty-first Congress, known as the compromise, the fugitive slave law included, are received and acquiesced in by the Whig party of the United States, as a settlement in principle and substance of the dangerous and exciting questions which they embrace, and so far as they insist upon their enforcement, until time and experience shall demonstrate the necessity of further legislation to guard against the evasion of the law on the one hand, and the abuse of their power on the other—not impairing their present efficacy, and we deprecate all further agitation of the questions thus settled, as dangerous to our peace, and will discountenance all efforts to continue or renew such agitation, whenever, however, or by whomsoever, it may be attempted, and we will maintain this system as essential to the nationality of the Whig party, and the integrity of the Union.

THE INVASION OF CUBA REMOVED, &c.—A Havana correspondent of the Tribune writes, under date of May 30th:—"The excitement arising from a report to the effect that preparations were being made for the invasion of Cuba, has been allayed by the fact that the United States Government has declined to furnish arms, and that the invasion has been abandoned. The report was a mere fabrication, and has done no harm."

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"DIGNIFIED TAKEN."

A man with a pair of whiskers, or rather a pair of whiskers with something faintly resembling a man attached to them, appeared before the municipal bench with an accusation against Christopher Doby, a Frenchman, Millet, who, according to the affirmation of the complainant, Abraham Millet, had swindled him out of his personal freedom by inducing him to marry her, the said Clementine, who proved afterwards, on close inspection, to be a mere bundle of false pretences. Abraham, the man of whiskers, had become acquainted with Miss Doby at a reputable boarding house, where the lady had fixed her temporary residence. She had a fine suit of brown hair, charming teeth, and a due proportion of roses and lilies in her complexion, an innocent maidenly countenance, a good figure and a fortune of forty thousand dollars, including a rice plantation, stocked with ninety-three negroes, somewhere out south. Some of these attractions, according to Mr. Millet, were never seen by him; they were merely objects of faith, therefore, Miss Clementine gave him such a particular account of the property, the real estate especially, that Abraham was quite satisfied with its reality.

After a rapid courtship, they were married; and then, said Mr. Millet, "I found her out." Her fine hair was merely a wig, and when this was off, her head was as naked as a sand-dog; an unattractive Sabara, without a single ounce. Her charming teeth were all porcelain; her roses and lilies chalk and carmine; her exquisite figure, cotton wadding; and as for her "maidenly innocence," observed Mr. Millet, very ruefully, "I found she had two children boarded out in Jersey, one of which children is a dingy, curly-headed little fellow that looks prodigiously like he had African blood in him." Still, said Mr. Millet, pursuing the subject, "I thought of the rice plantation out south, and the ninety-three negroes, afforded me some comfort; but it wasn't long before I discovered that this plantation was so confoundedly far 'out south,' that there was no coming at it; and as for her negroes, I guess she has none, except that little frizzly-headed chap that calls her 'mammy.'" "I pity your case, Mr. Millet," said the Mayor, "but we can do nothing for you. Your own imprudence brought you into this predicament. You were in such a hurry to secure your fortune that you 'bit and got bit.'" "Yes," answered Abraham, "but indeed, and that by a woman that hasn't a tooth in her head that she can call her own; for the dentist she 'b' them from was never paid for them." "Settling that bill is a privilege that will belong to you," said his honor, as Abraham, with many a convulsive sob, left the Hall of Justice.

A PERILOUS RIDE.—A young lady of Cambridge, (Mass.), named Mason, while sitting in a buggy which the driver had temporarily left, was run away with by the horse, who soon got to the top of his speed. She tried to stop him at first, in vain, and at length attempted to jump out, but at the moment of her leap, some part of her dress caught in the carriage and suspended with her head resting on the axle between one of the fore wheels and the vehicle, and her feet dangling near the ground, and at times dragging over the surface. In this position she was carried nearly a mile, the horse galloping at a very rapid rate. About half way across the bridge, a foot passenger jumped over the railing, and managed to stop the horse. Those who from a distance witnessed the approach of the horse, supposed that a buffalo robe was hanging from the chair, and the lady from her fearful position, but found it necessary to use a knife to cut the dress to enable them to disengage her.

She was perfectly senseless; her shoes were gone, her stockings were worn off by contact with the axle, and her feet frost-bitten from laceration. Strange to say, however, she was not seriously injured, and will recover.

GOD SWIMMER.—An exchange paper, in speaking of the sinking of the steamer Rogers, on the Cumberland river, says:—"The captain swam ashore. So did the chambermaid. She was insured for \$16,000, and loaded with iron."

That chambermaid must have been a good swimmer, considering that she was loaded with iron!

A young lady recently married to a farmer one day visited the cow-house, where she thus interrogated her milkmaid: "By the way, Mary, which of these cows is it that gives the buttermilk?"

Two-thirds of the folks who go to church do so because it is fashionable.—We wonder if the same case will ever make an equal number become good.

A London stationer, in speaking of people who are up all night, divided them into three classes:—Editors, Bakers and Street Prostitutes. Complimentary to the press—isn't it!

Mr. DeGraff & Co., of Dayton, Ohio, have obtained a contract for the completion of the Peru and Indianapolis Railroad.

NOT SEAT, BUT EXPRESSIVE.—Mrs. Harris says the first time she read the story of the Murdered Coward, she crawled all over like an old cheese in August.

Co-Partnership Notice. NOTICE is hereby given that the subscribers have this day formed a partnership, and have selected as firm of WHITE, PIERCE, and JULIAN, for the purpose of conducting a general store and produce business. WHITE, PIERCE, and JULIAN. Lancaster, May 15, 1859. 36102

THE NEW FIRM. HAVING purchased a large and valuable stock on credit of T. U. Ward, and divided them into two parts, we offer to the public, at the old stand, first door East of the Swan Hotel, on the most reasonable terms, a very superior assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries and Queensware, in all their variety. We invite the public to call and examine. WHITE, PIERCE, and JULIAN. Lancaster, May 15, 1859. 36102

CLOTHING STORE. Co-Partnership. THE Partnership heretofore existing under the firm-name of FRANK & CO., Clothing Merchants, was dissolved by mutual consent on the first day of April. The business of the said firm, is now conducted by the firm-name of G. SIMON & CO., at the OLD STAND, third door East of the Hoeking Valley Bank, where may be found at all times a large and well selected stock of

Ready Made Clothing. For men and boys, as well as a large assortment of Shirts, Drawers, Under-shirts, Cravats, Handkerchiefs, &c. It