

To amend and supplement to an act entitled "an act to provide for the re-organization, supervision and man-agement of Common Schools," passed March 14, 1853.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That section three of the act aforesaid be so amended as to read as follows: Section 3. The said directors within five days after their election, shall take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States and of the State of Ohio, and faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties of their office, which said oath the directors are authorized to administer to each other. And in case a vacancy shall occur in the office of a director, by death, resignation, refusal to serve, or otherwise, it shall be the duty of the township clerk to fill such vacancy within ten days after being informed thereof, by the appointment of some suitable person who shall hold his office until the time of the next annual meeting, when a director shall be elected for the remainder, if any, of the unexpired term, in the manner prescribed in section two.

SEC. 2. That section four of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Section 4. If the qualified voters of any sub-district shall fail to meet and elect school directors as prescribed in sections two and three, it shall be lawful for any three qualified voters of such sub-district to call a special meeting of the voters of such sub-district for the purpose of electing directors, on first giving five days notice in writing of the time and place of holding such meeting by posting the same in three of the most public places in such sub-district; and the directors so elected at such special meeting, shall hold their offices for the unexpired term which they were respectively elected to fill.

SEC. 3. That section eight of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Section 8. It shall be the duty of the directors in each sub-district to take or cause to be taken annually, between the first and third Monday of September, an enumeration of all the unmarried white and colored youth, noting them separately, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, resident within such sub-district and not temporarily there, designating between male and female, and returning a certified copy thereof to the township clerk; and in case the directors in any sub-district shall fail to take and return the enumeration aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the township clerk to employ a competent person to take the same and allow him a reasonable compensation for his services, and shall proceed to recover the amount so paid for such services in a civil action, before any court having jurisdiction, in the name of the State of Ohio, against said directors in their individual capacity; and in such suits, said clerk shall be a competent witness; and the money so collected shall be applied to the use of common schools in the proper township. The township clerk shall make an abstract of the enumeration so returned, and shall designate the number of youth in each sub-district, and transmit such abstract duly certified to the county auditor, on or before the first day of October.

SEC. 4. That section twelve of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Section 12. It shall be the duty of the Township Board of Education to hold regular sessions on the third Monday of April and on the third Monday of September in each year, in the usual place of holding township elections, or at such place in the immediate neighborhood as may be convenient for the transaction of any business which may be necessary in relation to the subject of either the primary or graded schools of the township, with power to adjourn from time to time, or to hold special meetings at any other time or place within the proper township, as they may think desirable for the transaction of business as aforesaid, and at all such meetings shall appoint one of their number to be the Chair, and in case of the absence of the Township Clerk may appoint one of their own number to serve temporarily as Clerk.

SEC. 5. That section nineteen of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Section 19. The Board of Education in each township shall prepare, or cause to be prepared and forwarded to the county Auditor, on or before the first day of October, a statement exhibiting the number of children in the township, between the ages of five and twenty-one years, distinguishing between male and female, the number of schools, specifying the different grades, the number of teachers, male and female who have attended school during the past year, the average attendance, the length of the terms of schools, compensation of teachers, male and female, the number and condition of the school houses and furniture, and the estimated value thereof, the number and condition of the books in the school libraries; the number of libraries; the kind of school books used in the schools, the number and value of school apparatus, and a full account of the expenditures for school purposes, together with such other statistics and information in relation to schools, as the State Commissioner of Schools may require.

SEC. 6. That section twenty-two of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Section 22. It shall be the duty of the Board of Education of any township of the State, annually to determine by estimate, as nearly as practicable the entire amount of money necessary to be expended in the township for purchasing school-house sites, for erecting, furnishing and repairing school-houses, for providing fuel and for any other school purpose other than the payment of teachers, not exceeding two mills on the dollar of the taxable property of the township; Provided, that if, in the opinion of the Township Board, a greater tax shall be necessary for said purposes during any year, the Board shall call a special meeting of the

qualified voters of the school district over which they have jurisdiction, which meeting shall be called and held in the manner prescribed in the preceding section, and shall decide by vote the question whether such greater tax, or any other greater tax for said purposes than two mills on the dollar shall be raised. It shall also be the duty of the Board to estimate such additional amounts as they may think necessary, not exceeding two mills on the dollar of the taxable property of the township, for the exclusive purpose of sustaining teachers in the central or high schools, or for the purpose of prolonging, after the State funds have been exhausted, the terms of the several sub-districts or primary schools in the township or for both purposes, as the Board may judge best. These several amounts of money so estimated or decided upon, the Board shall make known by certificate in writing, on or before the first Monday in June in each year, including any tax which may have been voted by a special meeting of electors as provided in the preceding section to the Auditor of the proper county, who shall thereupon assess the entire amount of such estimates on all the taxable property of the township not included in any city or incorporated village or territory annexed thereto, forming any special district, to be entered by said Auditor on the duplicate of the county, and collected by the County Treasurer at the same time, and in the same manner, as State and county taxes are collected; and when collected, shall be paid over to the Treasurer of the proper township on the order of the County Auditor; and said County Treasurer shall be entitled to receive fees for collections one per cent. on all moneys by him collected for school purposes, and no more.

SEC. 7. That section twenty-four of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Section 24. All school funds which may come into the hands of the township Treasurer from whatever source shall be paid out only on the order of the Clerk of the Board of Education, under the direction of the Board, except in paying teachers for their services the said Clerk may on such teachers presenting their certificate of qualification, and depositing with the Clerk true copies thereof, draw the requisite orders on the Treasurer for such amount as may have been certified to be due by any two of the local directors of the proper sub-district in which the teacher was employed; and so much of the school moneys coming into the hands of the Treasurer as may be derived from the State tax or from any township tax levied for the continuation of schools, after the State fund has been exhausted or from such school funds as arise from the sale or rents of section sixteen, or other school lands, shall be applicable only to the payment of teachers in the proper township, and shall be drawn for no other purpose whatever; and all school funds made applicable to the payment of teachers only, shall be distributed to the several sub-districts and fractional parts thereof, in the township, in proportion to the enumeration of scholars with the exceptions of so much of the township tax as may have been levied and reserved by the Board for sustaining teachers in the central or high schools, and with the further exception of so much of said township tax as may be necessary for prolonging the schools the required length of time in those sub-districts which contain comparatively a small number of resident youth of school age, and which, owing to scarcity of population, or other unavoidable obstacles, cannot be enlarged without serious inconvenience to the inhabitants; and such school funds as arise from the sale or rents of section sixteen, or other lands in lien thereof shall be distributed to the localities to which such funds belong. All other school funds of the township not raised for the central or high schools, nor made applicable to the payment of teachers, as aforesaid, shall be applied under the direction of the Board in procuring school-house sites, building furnishing and repairing school houses, providing fuel and in making such other provisions for schools in the sub-districts of the proper township as may, in the opinion of the Board, be necessary; and the Board of Education of each township, city or village shall make the necessary provisions for continuing the schools in operation in their respective townships or separate school districts for at least six months in each year.

SEC. 8. That section forty of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Section 40. The Auditor of each and every county shall, on or before the fifth day of November, annually, make out and transmit to the Commissioner of common schools at Columbus, an abstract of all the returns of school statistics made to him from the several townships in his county, according to the form that may be prescribed by the State Commissioner; and he shall cause to be distributed all such circulars, blanks and other papers, including school laws and documents, in the several townships in the county, as said Commissioner shall lawfully require; in case the county Auditor shall fail from any cause, to make return of the abstract as aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the county Commissioners to deduct from every such failure, from the annual salary or allowance made to the Auditor for his services, the sum of fifty dollars.

SEC. 9. That section sixty-four of said act be so amended as to read as follows: Section 64. The debts which have heretofore been contracted by any school district for school purposes shall be provided for by the estimate of the proper school boards created under the provisions of this act and actions may be brought against such boards to recover the same.

SEC. 10. No sub-district composed of the fractional parts of two or more townships, which is now organized or may be hereafter organized shall be dissolved, changed or altered unless by the concurrent action of the Boards of Education of the several townships which may have territory included in such sub-district. In raising and expending money in such fractional sub-districts, other than for the payment of teachers,

the ratio shall be the taxable property of the respective parts of townships in such sub-districts included.

SEC. 11. If the directors of any sub-district dismiss any teacher for any frivolous or insufficient reason, such teacher may bring suit against such sub-district, and if, on the trial of the cause, judgment be obtained against the sub-district, the directors thereof shall certify to the clerk of the board the sum so found due, and he shall issue an order to the person entitled thereto, upon the township treasurer, to pay the same out of any money in his hands belonging to said sub-district and applicable to the payment of teachers. In such suits process may be served on the clerk of the sub-district, and service upon him shall be sufficient.

SEC. 12. That sections three, four, eight, twelve, nineteen, twenty-two, twenty-four, forty and sixty-four of the act aforesaid be, and the same hereby are repealed.

N. H. VAN VORHES, Speaker of the House of Representatives
THOMAS H. FORD, President of the Senate.
April 17, 1857.

AUDITOR'S OFFICE,
EATON, June 3, 1857.

I hereby certify that the foregoing acts are correctly copied from the original rolls on file in this office.
JAMES ALBERT, AUDITOR.

The Territories.
The following facts, in reference to the vast extent of the Territories belonging to the United States, are worthy of consideration. They are from the St. Louis Democrat:

"They suggest serious reflections touching the overwhelming preponderance of the North over the South when these Territories shall have been filled up with population as will inevitably be the case in the course of a few years more.

There are now for settlement the Territories of Minnesota, Oregon, Nebraska, Washington, New Mexico, Utah and Kansas. These Territories contain, according to a compendium of the census of 1850, published in 1854, the following area:

Minnesota,	132,075 square miles.	
Oregon,	185,150 "	
Nebraska,	253,884 "	
Washington,	222,025 "	
New Mexico,	297,000 "	
Utah,	1,983,136 "	or 824,157,946
Kansas,	111,738 "	or 7,500,020
Total,		804,158,720

"The first named six Territories contain 2,286,136 square miles, or 123,128,040 acres of land, and as the total area of all the States and Territories belonging to the Union is 2,936,165 square miles, they comprise nearly one-half of the whole. They run through some seventeen or eighteen degrees of latitude, and embrace many millions of acres of the finest land and mineral deposits in the world."

The Burdell Murder—Sensible Remarks.

The Providence Post, in an article on the Burdell murder, indulges in the following sensible remarks, that strike us as eminently just. It says:

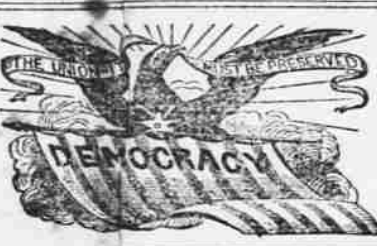
But we should like to ask, now, what means all this apparent effort to lead the public observation and public mind away from Mrs. Cunningham and Mr. Eckel? The New York Times takes it for granted that the murderer has not been found, and offers the pretty little sum of \$5,000 for evidence that will secure his arrest and conviction. And the Mercury, coming forward and solving the mystery, then goes on to tell all about the murderer and all about the murders which could possibly injure the cause of justice, if the cause were in any danger of being injured by premature announcements. The assassins are known, it says, to parties who will, it believes, come forward and solve the mystery. Who are these parties? Why in the Times, which professes to be anxious to bring the assassins into Court—so anxious that it will give \$5,000 for whereabouts? We don't understand this secrecy; and we must say, that just at this time, when the struggle for Burdell's property is going on, it looks suspicious. As the sky looks at present, we think the Times would fare quite as well, in the public estimation, to haul down its offer of \$5,000 reward, and let the Mercury would appear full as disinterested if it should either give the authorities the names of its informants, or of the murderers themselves, or keep silent in regard to matters which are to be verified by subsequent events."

Holloway's Pills are the only reliable remedy for the sexual disabilities and disorders of females. In cases where the functions peculiar to the organization of the sex have been suppressed, suspended or in any way disordered, the mild and conservative action of the Pills will speedily restore their regularity. The terrible diseases which result from a neglect of their derangements are well known to all physicians; and it is of the utmost importance that the means of their prevention should be within the reach of the whole sex. The subject is one upon which it is impossible to enlarge in the columns of a newspaper, but it would argue little care for the sufferings of the feeble portion of the human race to pass it over in silence.

The Alton Courier warns the public against the eating, as greens, the tops of the pie plant or rhubarb. Within the last few days a number of instances have occurred, in which their use has poisoned those who eat of them. The symptoms were violent purging and vomiting.

Preble County Democrat.

L. G. GOULD, Editor.



EATON, O., JUNE 4, 1857.

FOR GOVERNOR.
HENRY B. PAYNE,
of Cleveland.

The Laws.
We presume that our readers will be gratified to learn that we complete the publication of the Laws this week, which has been monopolizing our columns for the last two months. In our next we intend to commence our usual variety of reading, and shall endeavor to make the "Democrat" both interesting and instructive to the general reader.

Removed.
Our Post-master has removed himself and office, without any instructions from "Head Quarters," to the room formerly occupied for it, by J. V. Campbell, Esq., on South Baron street, where his old customers are requested to call. A much better position for that "institution," we think, notwithstanding greater men differ with us in the opinion.

Auction! Auction!
There will be an Auction of Books of every variety, this (Wednesday) evening and to-morrow (Thursday) evening, at the room recently occupied by the Post Office, adjoining the Bank, commencing at 7 o'clock. Everybody wants Books, and of course will attend.

The Crops.
The recent fine weather has had an excellent effect upon vegetation generally. The prospects of large crops of everything in Preble county, were never more flattering. Wheat looks delightful, and should nothing occur to blight the present prospect, the yield of the "staff of life," in this county, will be the largest ever known. Fruit of all kinds, promises plenty. From other parts of the State, our exchanges speak of the prospects being good.

The news from southern Indiana, Illinois and Kentucky are cheering, and state that as a general thing the wheat, oats and grass are very promising, although ten days or two weeks more backward than usual. The prospect in Alabama, Georgia and west Tennessee, was never better, and should the season from this time be propitious, there can be no doubt that fully twenty-five per cent more wheat will be gathered in those States than was last, or perhaps any previous year. The corn crop also, it is thought will be a good one. In Virginia, although the growing wheat crop was "thinned out" pretty well by the cold and unseasonable weather of last March, now looks better on the whole, than even the most sanguine expected, and present indications are that the yield, should the weather be favorable until harvest, will be a full average on per acre.

The Register man finally confesses a Democratic triumph in Iowa, and consoles himself with the excuse that "twenty-seven thousand of the Republicans remained at home!" This reminds us of the manner he accounted for the defeat of Black Republicanism, at the State election in Pennsylvania last fall, which was that, "thirty thousand Quakers had not voted!" Shame on those wicked Iowa Republicans and the thirty thousand Quakers who neglected to give Niggerdom a lift in its hour of need. How great is the guilt of those who remain idle when the "Oligarchy" walks over the course! Couldn't persons Landon and Killoch arouse the sluggish admirers of Sambo—the Republican sloths of Iowa?

We understand that the Old Fellows' celebration which came off in New Paris, on Wednesday of last week, was an imposing affair. The order was tolerably well represented from the lodges in this part of the State, and those with whom we have conversed unite in saying that it was a "pleasant time," and will doubtless be long remembered by the brethren who participated.

Brigham Young, in a recent sermon to the Mormons, told them it was more "important to raise saints than to raise crops." At the present time, Brigham seems more intent on "raising the devil," than any thing else.

It is stated that about twelve thousand people of color left the United States for Africa during the last year. More than half of them were emancipated for the purpose.

It is said that Mrs. General Scott is lying dangerously ill in Paris, and that her daughter will sail on Saturday for her.

The Fugitive Slave Case.

The Springfield and Xenia Fugitive Slave has been the topic of conversation for the last several days, the particulars of which, and disgraceful conduct of the Abolitionists of Clark and Campaigu counties, we suppose all our readers are familiar with before this time. We shall not therefore, fill our columns with the various lying statements which first appeared and originated in the Abolition papers in regard to the outrage on the United States Marshals, by the Sheriff of Clark county and his Abolition posse, but will be content to give what the Cincinnati Enquirer of Tuesday morning says of the case, which is not yet closed, having on motion of the counsel adjourned over until next Wednesday. The Enquirer says:—"There has been no exaggeration of the flagrant of the assaults or indignity to the authority of the United States, and of the injuries and insults offered to the men who were engaged in serving the writs of the highest court in the land. The testimony in the case shows that the Sheriff of Clark County was fully aware of the official character and authority of the officers of the U. S. States, who had arrested certain parties, against whom there were warrants issued from the United States Commissioner, in this city, for a violation of the Fugitive slave Law; that he obtained a writ of habeas corpus from a county court and, with a desperado of a police officer, proceeded to intercept the officers, and without even exhibiting his authority, or declaring his character, drew his pistol and endeavored to shoot the Deputy Marshals, while his assistants actually did snap and fire his pistol twice at the officers.

Foiled, however, in their efforts, they went forth through the fanatical regions of Greens, Champaign and Clark—a cry invented and raised by the demagogues in that region, that a gang of Kentuckians were kidnapping and carrying off certain of the citizens. The object was to excite the passions of the ignorant and violent, and instigate them to join in the fray against the authorities of the United States. The parties who were active in overcoming the Marshals by their superior force, and releasing the prisoners in their custody, were fully cognizant of the falsehood of these pretends, and of the authority of the United States officers. They acted knowingly in the matter, accompanying their action by words and acts of the most aggravating and insulting character. Gathering in superior force, they fell upon the Deputy Marshals near Xenia, armed with guns, swords and pistols; arrested them, delivering their prisoners to the Sheriff of Campaigu County, and bearing the Deputy Marshals to Springfield, where they were incarcerated literally in a dungeon—eight men, having the commission and authority of the United States, the officers of the highest judicial tribunal under the Constitution—being crowded into one small, filthy room, in a basement and without windows or ventilation and subjected to other outrages that would disgrace a semi-barbarous people.

While the Marshals were thus confined, their prisoners are hurried off to Urbana, in Champaign County, and on a bogus writ of habeas corpus against "one Churchill, a United States Marshal," it is pretended, by a hypocritical, traitorous and cowardly Sheriff and Judge, that the said Marshal has been duly notified to attend and show cause why the prisoner should not be discharged; that he has failed to appear; and the Judge orders that his name be cried at the door of the Court house, when he and his Sheriff have been already instrumental in having the Deputy Marshals imprisoned and detained by force in Springfield, twenty miles off!

There is something more than the ordinary lawlessness and violence of Abolition treason in all this. It is a cold-blooded, base, cowardly, fraudulent, hypocritical conspiracy to dishonor, degrade and trample upon the individuals in the employ of the Federal Government, to bring the authority of the Union and its highest tribunals into contempt, to render the laws of Congress null and void within the State of Ohio, and make her name odious throughout the States, as the favorite arena of disunionism, lawlessness and faithlessness to her obligations and duties as one of the confederacy.

Under these circumstances we are glad to know that the defense of the authority of the Federal Court, in such matters, is instructed to a firm and competent officer, and that he has already received telegraphic instructions from the President to see that the laws are executed at all hazards.

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.—The Democracy in Cumberland, Maryland, have elected their Mayor and all the Councilmen. This is a result which has not been accomplished by the Democracy in that city for many years. Until the present time the Democracy have had no say in the municipal affairs of the city since Know-Nothingism sprang up.

Governor Macey is at Congress Hall, Albany.

How their Tune has Changed.

It is rather amusing than otherwise, to note the wonderful change which has come over the Republican press since last fall. Then from the New York Tribune down to the most obscure county Weekly "shrieker," (vide the Register) the tune sung was that Kansas would certainly be doomed to slavery if Buchanan was elected President. Now, from the same high source down to the same low one, the very contrary is the pitch of their key note—thus showing conclusively that all their fears then were assumed for the occasion. True, it is evident now, as it was then, that our political opponents desire Kansas to come in as a Slave State, for well they know that her admission as a free State would irretrievably damage, if not totally destroy their party. Hence, while they reluctantly admit the fact, they still continue to croak, in order to cover their retreat. This course of the "freedom shriekers" is strongly reprobated by the Herald of Freedom, the leading organ of the free State men in Kansas. That paper charges, that we have heretofore charged, that the journals of nigger-worship desire Kansas to be a slave State. These journals have predicted from the organization of the Territory, that slavery would be established therein, and they are very unwilling that their prophecies shall prove erroneous. Here is what the Herald of Freedom says:

"THE CROAKING POLICY.—Eastern journals continue to predict that Kansas will be a slave State, evidently with the intention of preventing emigration to the Territory and making it a slave State. If Kansas is not a slave State it will not be the fault of demagogues throughout the North, who, we honestly believe, desire it to be made such that their predictions may be verified. We say again and again that Kansas can never be a slave State. Nineteen twentieths of the population of the Territory, at the present rate of increase from the North, are, or soon will be, in favor of freedom, and will never consent to be enslaved. It is an outrage upon the people of Kansas, those who have borne the fight in person in the past, to be thus misrepresented in the East, and through political journals. Travel over the entire length and breadth of Kansas, and it is almost impossible to find a man of either party so lost to truth as to express a doubt as to the ultimate result.

Let our friends in the States, instead of desponding, send us words of cheer and hope. A cause we never benefited by laboring continually to discourage and dishearten its advocates. Partisans may hope to gain position by pursuing the course they do, but their triumph will be short lived. We are disgusted, almost angered, at the croaking policy of some of our exchanges, and wish they would clip our acquaintance."

Hon. James B. Clay.

The whole country will learn with the liveliest satisfaction that Hon. James B. Clay has been nominated by the Democrats of the Ashland district, Kentucky, for Congress. Mr. Clay rendered most efficient to the popular cause in the late presidential campaign, and furnished unmistakable evidence that he inherited no light share of the talents and patriotism of his distinguished father. The Louisville Democrat of the last Monday's issue, says:

"On Friday last a Democratic convention assembled at Cynthiana, Kentucky, and nominated Hon. James B. Clay, of Fayette county, for Congress in the Ashland district. His nomination will give universal satisfaction to the Democracy of the State, and doubtless secure us another member.

"The New York Herald, for a year or more the organ of the Black Republicans of New York, and the great advocate of Fremont in the late Presidential contest, has struck its colors. Reckless, dishonest and unprincipled as that sheet is and always has been, it cannot stoop quite so low as to defend Black Republicanism longer. In speaking of that miserable faction, it says:

One praise is certainly due to the Republicans of this State. They are without question the most corrupt set of politicians we ever had. We have had a good many corrupt parties and party leaders in this State, but a party so ready to sacrifice every consideration of public welfare and abstract justice to private gain as these Republicans, we never had before, and we do most earnestly hope we shall never have again.

It is estimated in Washington that the number of troops now moving in the direction of Utah will comprise about two thousand men. There are two federal judge-ships in the Territory which will soon be filled, and probably another Marshal will be appointed, as preliminary to enforce the civil process. In the event of opposition on the part of the Mormons to this, the military will be employed to enforce the laws and protect the citizens of the U. S. from Mormon oppression. It is supposed, however, that no necessity for extreme measures will arise.

SUPREME COURT JUDGE.—The Times County Farmer recommends Colonel Hoagland, of Holmes, as the Democratic candidate for Judge of the Supreme Court. It passes a high eulogium upon his qualifications and political availability.

TRUE.

The Democratic party has stood the test of time. Were it not that its principles are based upon Justice and the Constitution, long before this would it have been consigned to that receptacle where repose all defunct parties and obsolete measures. It is a fallacy most stupid to suppose that a party whose principles have their foundation in error, will vanquish party after party which becomes the champion of correct principles. Error may be so dressed by sharp-witted politicians as to delude a majority of the people into its support. The support thus won will be extended for but a brief period. Truth will gradually dispel the mists of error, and assume the supremacy. Time and again has the Democratic party been vanquished by opposition parties, but as their principles and measures were the off-springs of political error, they survived only a short time. The Whig party is no more; the American party is in its last throes, and the Republican party exhibits plainly signs of rapid decay; and yet the Democratic party is growing more stalwart. These facts should furnish mental food for thinking men.—Chillicothe Adv.

The Governorship Again.

We perceive some of our democratic papers persist in keeping the name of Judge Ranney before the people as a candidate for Governor. This in our opinion, is unwise and useless—it is too late to effect it now. Two months since the name of Judge Ranney was the longest that could have been presented; his popularity was unlimited, especially on the Reserve.—His nomination and election for Governor would have been an easy task; but his acceptance of the District Attorneyship has placed him in an entirely different position. If he wished to be Governor, he ought not to have accepted this appointment. This has injured him in the estimation of many of his best friends. No one doubts his eminent ability to discharge the functions of his office, it can add nothing to his reputation, while it has abridged some what his popularity. Nobody hears any ill will toward him, but it cannot be concealed, that Justice and expediency required the appointment of another man for District Attorney. As matters now stand, the nomination of Mr. Payne seems to be a foregone conclusion.—Sunmit Democrat.

The Famine in Michigan.

Accounts have already been received here of the great scarcity of food in Michigan, and in one of our northern exchanges we find the following confirmatory intelligence:

A committee appointed by a relief meeting at Lansing, Mich., lately visited the county of Gratiot, in the upper part of that State, and they sent back reports affirming the accounts of destitution and suffering among the inhabitants of that region. A meeting of the Supervisors of the county was called, and a comprehensive plan of relief was devised, and will be immediately put in operation.—The committee found that there was no meat of any kind in the county—that the entire people were subsisting on flour, which there is a dearth of, sugar and lard. There has been no deer, and from starvation, but starvation was staring all full in the face. Gratiot county is heavily timbered and the settlements are all new. The corn and buck-wheat, last season, were cut off by frost, and the farmers had neither money or credit to make their losses good.

We hear that there is a great suffering along the western line of the settlement in Iowa, chiefly, however, among the emigrants of last year, who arrived too late to raise a crop. Corn and other edibles have run up to famine prices, and the supplies are small and hard to get.

Now-a-days do if the same law were in force in regard to low-necked dresses as was on the statute books of Pennsylvania years ago? This may be answered by saying that they would probably invent a fashion as ridiculous and improper, and follow it to the same extravagant extent, as the abbreviated costume at the present. The law referred to reads thus:—"That if any white female of ten years or upward, should appear in any public street, lane, highway, church, court house, tavern, hall room, theatre, or any other place of public resort, with naked shoulders, (i. e. low necked dresses,) being able to purchase necessary clothing, shall forfeit and pay a fine not less than one, nor more than two hundred dollars." This was a mark of the wisdom of the men who framed the laws of Pennsylvania. The closing paragraph of the law, however, permitted women of questionable character to bare their shoulders as a badge of distinction between the chaste and unchaste. What do our party-going people think of this law?

MERRY & LANMAN'S FLORIDA WATER.

It may be fairly doubted whether the many-scented flowers that shed their perfume leave the inhabitants of that lent a purer fragrance to the atmosphere, than fills the dressingroom or powder in which a facon of his odoriferous toilet water has been opened.—As compared with the fleeting scent of ordinary "essences," its perfume may be called imperishable, while it is the only article of its kind, which vividly recalls the perfume of ungathered aromatic flowers. The volume of rich aroma diffused by a few drops upon the handkerchief is wonderful, and as a means of relieving faintness and head-ache, and of perfuming the breath and the person, when used diluted as a mouth wash or a cosmetic, it has no equal among imported toilet waters.

Gen. Sam. Houston has taken the stump as candidate for Governor of Texas.