THE COLUMBIA SPY.

"Here shall the Press the People's rights maintain—Unaw'd by influence—unbrib'd by gain."

Columbia, Pa., Saturday, June 19, 1852.

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston.
E. W. CARR, C. PIERCE, J. WEBSTER, S. E. COHEN, Philadelphia.
GEORGE PRATT, No. 116 Nassau Street, New York.
WILLIAM THOMSON S. E. Corner of Baltimore and Calvert Streets, Baltimore.

☞ The length of Rev. E. ERSKINE's reply to the strictures of the Rev. WILLIAM BISHOP, precludes our usual variety.

To CAPITALISTS.—By an advertisement in another column, it will be seen that the Columbia Bridge is offered for sale.

Fourth of July.

This national anniversary is close at hand. From present appearances there will be no public celebration in this place, in commemoration of the day, though we have no doubt that it will be kept by our citizens in a manner that will evince our appreciation of the blessings secured to us through the action of the noble body of men who signed the Declaration of Independence. How could it be otherwise? How could an American citizen be indifferent to the day which gave birth to American Independence? If such a person lives, he is unworthy of the immunities he enjoys.

We do not believe—however appropriate and right it may be—that public demonstrations, got up by one political party, or the other political party, indicate that the one estimates more highly than the other the institutions of our country, or venerates more highly the memory of the signers of the Declaration, or of the men who aided in our revolutionary struggle. No—in many instances the suspension of business, and the keeping of the day as each person lists, is the more appropriate manner of celebrating it; and while we can urge no objections to demonstrations participated in by a whole community, independent of politics, we think that an occasional observance of the day in a manner that would really prove it our "National Sabbath," is not at all out of place.

We observe that the merchants and business men of York intend to suspend business on Monday, the 5th of July, in order to celebrate the anniversary which this year falls on Sunday. This is right. We hope the business men of Columbia will imitate their example.

Whig National Convention.

This body assembled in Baltimore on Wednesday last at 12 o'clock. Hon. GEORGE EVANS, of Maine, was elected temporary Chairman, and Mr. R. A. UPTIN, of Louisiana, and Mr. J. W. BEVAN, of North Carolina, were appointed Secretaries. A Committee of one from each state was appointed to report permanent officers for the Convention, and a Committee of one from each state on Credentials, when the Convention adjourned to meet at six o'clock P. M. After the afternoon session had opened, the Hon. JOHN M. CLAYTON, Chairman of the Committee on Organization, reported Gen. JOHN G. CHAPMAN, of Md., President, a Vice President from each state, and thirteen Secretaries, who were elected permanent officers of the Convention. Mr. C., on taking the Chair, delivered a suitable address, which was received with great applause.

The whole of Thursday was spent without coming to a ballot. Who will be the nominee of the Convention, it is impossible, among the various conflicting opinions, to predict. The friends of each man named for the distinguished post are sanguine that their favorite will succeed. We would not be astonished, however, if a new man should be taken up. If the friends of each stick to their man as the friends of CASS, BUCHANAN, and others did in the late Democratic Convention, then there is little doubt that a new man will be chosen.

Among the different persons named for the Vice Presidency is the Hon. JAMES COOPER, of this state.

DANGEROUSLY ILL.—Officer A. G. RIDGELY, who shot the fugitive slave WILLIAM SMITH in this place some weeks since, is lying dangerously ill at his residence in Baltimore. The *Sun* says "his illness is partly caused by excitement naturally arising from the late unpleasant occurrence in Columbia."

☞ JOHN WISE, the aeronaut, made a very successful ascension from Portsmouth, Ohio, on Thursday, the 3d instant, a lengthy account of which is published in the *Ancient Metropolis*, Chillicothe. He travelled a distance of over one hundred miles in an hour and twenty-five minutes.

☞ The election of a U. S. Senator from New Hampshire, to fill the place of Hon. JOHN P. HALE, whose term of office will expire on the 4th of March next, has been postponed until the November session of the Legislature.

☞ The Delegates to the Democratic State Convention of March 4, 1852, will assemble at Harrisburg on Thursday, the 26th day of August, to place in nomination a candidate for the Supreme Court.

☞ The Philharmonic Society, of Lancaster, composed of twenty-five musicians, intend giving a series of Concerts in that city during the holding of the State Agricultural Fair.

☞ The Odd Fellows' Hall in Lancaster, erected in 1846, will be dedicated on the 2d of September next, on which occasion a grand procession of the Order will take place.

☞ The receipts of the Susquehanna and Tide Water Canal for the year 1851 amounted to $161,115,82, being $7,180,88 more than in 1850.

☞ Letters have been received at Harrisburg announcing the death of Dr. J. GIERONS MILES, the seducer.

☞ A new Lodge of I. O. O. F. will be dedicated at Portsmouth, Dauphin county, on Wednesday, the 30th day of June.

☞ A Military Encampment will be held at [illegible] some time the ensuing fall.

Town and County Matters.

DARING ASSAULT.—On Sunday morning last several teeth and spots of blood were discovered upon the first step at the residence of WASHINGTON RIGHTER, in Front street. Two marks were also noticed, one on the step, and the other on the wall of the building, which were evidently made by two large sized stones found upon the pavement. An Irishman, a stranger, who a few hours afterwards passed the house, gave the following explanation of the matter: He said that on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock, whilst somewhat intoxicated, he was attacked by two Germans, who robbed him of a small amount of change. In the scuffle which took place, he was struck by a stone, and had three front teeth knocked out of his mouth. In answer to the inquiry why he did not give the alarm, he stated that they threatened to cut his throat in case he attempted to make a noise.—The affair is rather mysterious—though there seems to be no doubt, from the particulars given by the injured man, that he was shamefully used by some persons.

ANOTHER FATAL ACCIDENT.—We are again called upon to record a distressing accident, which took place in this borough on Wednesday afternoon last. An interesting little girl, daughter of Mr. R. M. PAYNTER, aged about six years, was knocked down by a train of burden cars, drawn by horses, whilst attempting to cross the railroad at Front and Walnut streets. She was not observed until the cars had struck her, when it was too late to stop the train. One of the cars passed over her body, mutilating it in a horrible manner. She lived but a few minutes after the occurrence.

☞ At a meeting of Osceola Tribe No. 11, I. O. R. M., held on Thursday evening last, the following preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased the Great Spirit of the Universe suddenly to remove from our midst our late brother, S. F. LOCKARD; and, whereas, by this melancholy dispensation a widow has lost a dutiful son, a family an affectionate brother and a kind protector, therefore

Resolved, That while we mourn this sad bereavement, and deeply sympathise with the aged mother and family of our deceased brother, we fervently trust that the same Great Spirit, which directed this dispensation, will cherish and protect them during their hours of affliction.

Resolved, That the Wigwam be clothed in appropriate mourning for the space of Three Moons.

Resolved, That a copy of the above be tendered to the mother and family of our late brother, and that they be published in the *Spy*.

C. S. KAUFFMAN, H. WILSON, MORGAN L. BAHN, } *Committee.*

COLUMBIA, Hot Moon, 17th Sleep, 5612.

INCENDIARISM.—A stable in the alley running between Locust and Cherry streets, on the property occupied by CHARLES F. EPPLER, was discovered to be on fire on Monday afternoon last, but before making much progress the flames were extinguished. The fire was no doubt the work of an incendiary, as a number of matches were discovered near where it originated.

FANCY GLASS WORKING.—Our readers will be glad to learn that OWEN, the celebrated Fancy Glass Worker, of Barnum's Museum, is now in Lancaster, and may shortly be expected to visit this place, giving all who wish an opportunity of witnessing his beautiful and instructive exhibition.

☞ On Saturday last Messrs. OTHO SCOTT and JAMES M. BUCHANAN, Esqs., the Commissioners appointed by Governer LOWE to inquire into the particulars of the shooting of WILLIAM SMITH, passed through this place on their way to Baltimore. They had been to Lancaster—for what object we have not learned.

CLOSING STORES.—On Monday evening last, in accordance with an agreement entered into by our principal merchants, most of the stores in this place closed at 8 o'clock—an arrangement which will be continued during the summer season.

BURGLARIES.—A number of houses in East Hempfield and neighboring townships were burglariously entered last week. On Tuesday evening the dwelling of JOHN HIESTAND, jr., the store of Mr. SLAYMAKER, at Salunga, and the dwellings of GEORGE LAUDENSLAGER and ULRICH STRICKLER were broken open. On the following night the residences of GEORGE LINDEMUTH, C. J. HIESTAND, and JOHN BRENNEMAN were also entered.—The rogues seem to have been quite unsuccessful in their operations; for they did not succeed in obtaining any article of much value at any of these places—having either been surprised or not having been able to lay their hands on the kind of plunder they were in quest of. At the store of Mr. SLAYMAKER, and at several other places, they helped themselves to the delicacies of the cellars. At the house of Mr. BRENNEMAN they went through all the rooms, and took his pantaloons from the post of the bed in which he was sleeping, and carried them up stairs, where the pockets were rifled of their contents. At C. J. HIESTAND's they were also in the sleeping room, and made a narrow escape from being caught.—The means by which these expert thieves effected their entrance was by boring into the doors with an auger. It is supposed that there were three or more in company.—*Examiner.*

AGRICULTURAL FAIR.—It is believed that the Committee of the State Agricultural Society, appointed to select ground for the next Annual Fair, will decide in favor of a twenty acre field between the Philadelphia Turnpike and Railroad, just east of Lancaster. The *Intelligencer* says it is one of the most eligible spots in the vicinity of that city.

☞ A project is on foot to establish a Female Seminary in the thriving Borough of Strasburg. It originated with a lady from Philadelphia, who will invest $2,000 of her own funds, provided $1,000 are subscribed by the citizens of the place. The prospect of success is flattering, more than half the amount to be raised having already been subscribed.

☞ The Rt. Rev. JOHN N. NEUMANN, Bishop of the Diocese of Philadelphia, preached in the Catholic church in this place on Thursday night and yesterday morning.

☞ The Rev. Mr. RANKIN, of Marietta, will preach in the Presbyterian church, to-morrow evening, at 7 o'clock.

For the Columbia Spy.

"Animadversions" by the Rev. Wm. Bishop.

MR. EDITOR—In your paper of last week, I was surprised to find that the extract from a discourse of mine, published by you in your paper of the preceding week, had called forth "animadversions" from the Rev. Wm. Bishop, of this place.

The extract was so catholic in its sentiments and tone, so completely free from anything of a sectarian type, and to my mind so manifestly scripturally and logically true, that it surprised me that any one taking his religious views from the Bible, could have taken any exception whatever to the extract.

I should not consider myself under any obligation to notice the animadversions of the brother, were they not couched for the most part in respectful terms, accompanied by professions of christian kindness and regard for truth, and followed with the author's name.

Silence on my part, under such circumstances, would be liable to be misunderstood, or at least might be considered as disrespectful to the brother.

The strictures were certainly uncalled for; and that their absurdity in treating a mere extract from a sermon, as if it were the whole discourse, may at once appear to your readers, I send you the entire discourse for publication.* The publication of the discourse may do good.

I will add a few words in regard to the "animadversions" themselves.

They were designed to contain two strictures upon the extract. The first charges the extract with being a misapplication of the text; the second objects to some of its sentiments.

Now, Mr. Editor, in addition to the absurdity of attempting to pass strictures upon a mere extract from a sermon, as though it were the whole discourse, the brother does not seem to have apprehended either the import or the aim of the extract. And then he imputes things to it which are not to be found in it. For example, he says "infidels and prodigals are exhorted, with a trumpet voice, to take heed to themselves lest there be in any of them an evil heart of unbelief in departing from the living God, while not a word of admonition is addressed to Christians throughout the extract." The fact is, Mr. Editor, there is not a word addressed directly either to infidels or prodigals in the extract, while the whole extract is an answer to the questions, What is it to depart from God? and what is the general mode and some of the leading forms of departing from God? If a number of persons were travelling on a main road to some distant point, and if there were certain by-roads in which they were liable to turn aside and go astray; not only so; but if these by-ways would lead them over deep and awful precipices, over which they would be liable to fall and be dashed to pieces; and if any person were to attempt to direct the company and admonish them against the danger of turning aside out of the way, which would be the more effective admonition against such a departure from their true course? the one that would name these by-ways, and describe their precipices, and the liability and danger of going over them; or one just saying, go straight ahead, and take care that you don't get out of the way?

And yet the brother can't see what a description of what it is to depart from God, and of some of the leading modes of such a departure, has to do with an admonition against departing from God. But he says it was applied to "infidels and prodigals," and not "to christians;" when the fact is, it was addressed neither to infidels nor prodigals; nor is the writer aware that a single person, who is either an infidel or a prodigal, is ever to be found in his congregation; but on the other hand the extract was prepared with the view and was expressly addressed to professing christians. Of course it was addressed, secondarily, as an admonition to all, to take heed to the danger of departing from God. "But this application was not in the extract," it may be replied. Nor was the whole sermon in the extract. Hence the absurdity of criticising a mere extract as though it were the whole discourse. Now it won't do for brother Bishop to say in reply to all this, that the extract was obscure, and not easily understood. It is too late for that when he has already characterized its sentiments as having been uttered with a "trumpet voice" distinctness.

Again he says that "some of the sentiments in the extract are objectionable, in that they border upon fatality." Why, Mr. Editor, there is no such a sentiment in the extract. If there was, why did he not point it out? The brother, in penning such a statement, must either have been unconscious of what he was doing, or not have known what was meant by fatality; or else not as particular in the use of language as became him. His article reminds me of an anecdote told by a certain reviewer of books, who said he always liked to write his review of a book before he read it, lest his mind might be biased by reading the book, before he wrote his review. It would seem that the brother could have scarcely read the extract before he wrote his "animadversions."

But, Mr. Editor, my surprise at the article was turned into amusement when I read on further, and discovered that the real cause of the brother's disaffection towards the extract, was not because there was anything in the extract itself unscriptural or untrue; it was not on account of what the extract did contain, but on account of what it did not contain. In other words, it was because I had not lugged in, and preached out and out, his favorite doctrine, and sounded the alarm to my believing hearers, to take heed lest they should "fall away from grace"—true and saving grace of course he means;—a doctrine which, as understood and taught by him, is in itself an absurdity, and which is not contained in the text nor context; and which the Apostle Paul never dreamed of teaching, but the very contrary of which he had often taught most triumphantly.

Why, Mr. Editor, were I to preach such a doctrine to an intelligent, bible reading, pious Presbyterian congregation, who from their infancy had been accustomed to read in their Bibles.—There is therefore now no condemnation to them which are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the Spirit; Who shall lay anything to the charge of God's Elect? it is God that justifieth; Who shall separate us from the love of Christ? *Nothing* shall be able to separate us from the love of God which is in Christ Jesus our Lord.—Rom. 8th chap. Being confident of this very thing, that He that hath begun a good work in you will perform it until the day of Jesus Christ.—Phil. 1; 6; My sheep hear my voice, and I know them, and they follow me, and I give unto them eternal life, and they shall never perish, neither shall any pluck them out of my hand; My Father which gave them me is greater than all, and none shall pluck them out of my Father's hand.—John 10; 28, 29. They went out from us because they were not of us, for if they had been of us, they would have continued with us; but they went out that it might be manifest that they were not all of us.—1 John 2; 19. Why, Mr. Editor, having been accustomed to read in their Bibles these and many other plain passages, they would have concluded that their minister had become deranged; or that he had suddenly quit his former practice of writing out his discourses somewhat carefully; or had gone off suddenly at a tangent, on "a regular rant," and had made some terrible *lapsus linguæ*.

Besides, Mr. Editor, the very passage of scripture which the brother cites so triumphantly as favoring his doctrine of "saints falling from grace," contains a positive demonstration of its falsity. "*Christ as a servant was faithful over his own house—whose house are we, if we hold fast the confidence and the rejoicing of the hope firm unto the end.*" How dare our brother cite such a passage as favoring his doctrine, when, as Mr. Barnes has justly remarked in commenting upon this passage, "the Apostle Paul here says that the only evidence which his brethren could have that they belonged to the house or family of Christ, would be that they held fast the confidence which they had unto the end. If they did not do that, it would demonstrate that they never belonged to his family; for proof of having belonged to his household was to be furnished only by perseverance unto the end."—Whose house are we, if we persevere unto the end. If we do not thus persevere, the proof is we never belonged to Christ's family. What could be plainer than this? Of the same nature is the 14th verse in the context—*For we are made partakers of Christ, if we hold the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end*, i. e. whether they were spiritually united to Christ, so as to be made partakers of the blessings of his redemption, was a thing yet to be seen. The proof that they were thus united could only be established by their perseverance unto the end. They were partakers of Christ, if they held fast unto the end. If they did not hold fast unto the end, then the proof was that they had never been partakers of Christ. Their hearts had never been renewed. They had never been united to Christ by a true and saving faith.

The only sufficient proof of any one ever having been a true christian, lies in his persevering in the ways of Christ unto the end.

I don't deny, nor do Presbyterians deny, (and brother Bishop ought to know it,) that even true christians may backslide, and greatly depart from God. But we do deny—and on Scriptural grounds too—that the departure in the case of true christians will be total and final. Hypocrites or false-professors, or persons that were self-deceived, may fall away from what may have seemed to have been a state of grace. The difference, however, between true christians and hypocrites or false-professors, in this respect, is, that when true christians fall, which they are liable to do, they are sure to rise again by repentance and faith through the grace of God; but when hypocrites or false professors fall, they fail to rise no more; or if they rise again, unless in the mean time they are renewed by the grace of God, they only rise to fall again, and to fall away from one degree to another, until at last they fall into perdition. David and Peter fell, but they rose again. Judas, and Annanias and Sapphira fell, but their fall was into perdition. And thus the Apostle, in addressing his Jewish brethren, who had professed the christian faith, did not address them as though they were all real christians. That was a matter, as we have seen from his own words, which yet remained to be decided. *But he addressed them as professing christians;* and as such admonished them to take heed lest, through an evil heart of unbelief, they departed from the living God.

It was then in this respect as now, and as it always will be. There were true and false professors—many sincere christians, and some careless and formal professors, to whom the exhortation of my text was then, and is now, exceedingly applicable. Just as in the case of multitudes of those, as our brother well knows, who have gone up to "anxious benches," sometimes so much excited and bewildered that they scarcely knew where they were going, or what they were doing, and there professed to have been converted, or to have "*got* religion;"—the truth of which required time to demonstate. And in the case of hundreds it has required but little time to demonstrate to themselves and others, that they were mistaken, or that they had not "got religion," and many of whom have afterwards departed so far from God, as not only to find out that they had no religion themselves, but as to profess to believe that there was no such a thing as true religion, and even so far as to try to believe that there was no God.

Does the brother think that I would not have him sound the alarm given in my text to such professing christians? Certainly not! The admonition of the text is very applicable, and should be preached to all professing christians; but it is amazingly appropriate when applied to such as those I have been just describing. When the brother therefore is preaching to such, I would not only have him to sound the admonition of the text with a "trumpet voice," but I would allow him to bellow forth in tones of thunder, "Take heed, brethren, lest there be in any of you an evil heart of unbelief, in departing from the living God"—especially if he should see them going back, as they sometimes may be, by the scores.

Another object which our brother seems to have had in view, was to try in some way or other to get a peck at "The Confession of Faith." The brother seems to have taken a mortal dislike to the Confession of Faith. I have been told that he has taken occasion from his pulpit to denounce it in no measured terms—even in such terms as would make refined ears tingle. Now why is the brother so extremely sensitive about the Confession of Faith? No one has attempted to impose it upon him. Besides if he does not believe its doctrines, or if he wishes to admonish his hearers against them, why don't he come out in a dignified way, as becomes a christian minister, and by scripture and sound argument, disprove its doctrines, and not be everlastingly pecking at the Confession, and dealing out harsh denunciations against it, which can only please vulgar ears. He knows the Confession of Faith professes to be entirely drawn from the scriptures. If he thinks it is not, why don't he show it, and be done with it? Perhaps he knows this would be a very different task from that of merely denouncing it in harsh terms, in the absence of its friends and defenders; and that it would be more easy to follow the illustrious example of one of his predecessors, who took the Confession of Faith into the pulpit, and after disclaiming against it, slammed it down into the aisle of the church, still following it with the harshest denunciation.

Mr. Editor, is such conduct becoming christian ministers and christian pulpits? When will our Methodist brethren, (I call them brethren, because I feel towards them as such, and rejoice to recognize among them, here and elsewhere, many excellent christian friends,)—when, I say, will our Methodist brethren cease to tolerate such stuff in the preaching of their ministers? When will they, instead of such harangues, demand of them the pure word of truth such as will save men's souls? When will they, instead of such froth and foam, require to be fed with the sincere milk of the word?

One more remark, Mr. Editor, and I have done. The brother asks "why did Mr. E. thus beat the air, by attempting to pervert this plain portion of sacred truth?" As to beating the air, I would say that, as perhaps you know, Mr. Editor, I am not in the habit of gesticulating as much or as violently as some of my brethren, and therefore do not feel that I am guilty of violating either the injunction of the Apostle in this respect, or that of Shakspeare with respect to sawing the air. But as to "attempting to pervert sacred truth"—such a charge, Mr. Editor, when made upon such grounds, is sheer impudence. Does the brother think that no one has any conscience but himself? Does he think that no one but himself has read or can feel that awful threatening with which the sacred Book closes against adding aught to, or taking aught from this Book, upon the penalty of having his part taken away out of the Book of Life?

Such a charge should be made against no christian minister, except upon the strongest and most positive grounds. What ground had he to base such a charge upon? Why not the shadow of a foundation.

Further I would say, that if the brother will always stick as close to his texts, and develop and apply as fairly their meaning as I have done in the sermon of which the lines published were but an extract, I will engage his people to receive a greater amount and variety of scriptural truth, in the nine months to come, than they have in any nine months of his past ministry among them. I hope his people will see to it that he thus keeps to his texts.

If I know my own heart, Mr. Editor, on this point, my desire is to preach the truth, as I shall have to give an account for it at the last great day; and my chief aim, I trust, is to unite the people to Christ as their Saviour, rather than to any church or any sect.

I trust the brother will not consider these remarks as made in any unkind spirit. They are made in sorrow rather than in anger. Respect for him, and justice to myself, called for a reply to his animadversions. And if I felt called to reply at all, I felt called to speak plainly.

Whether I notice anything further will depend altogether upon its character. My desire is to live in peace with all the brethren. If I am to be drawn into a controversy, it must not be a mere war of words, but a contest for truth and righteousness.

E. ERSKINE.

COLUMBIA, Pa., June 16, 1852.

P. S.—Of course Mr. B. will not agree with sentiments contained in the entire discourse; this is not expected; but for these sentiments the author is responsible. E. E.

*The sermon will appear in pamphlet form in a few days.—Ed.

Duties of Constables.

Judge Jones, of Berks county, recently delivered a charge to the constables of that county, relative to their duties in making their returns as to the existence of disorderly houses, gambling establishments and unlicensed liquor stands. We quote the following on the subject:

"When you swear that you do not know of any drunkenness, gambling, or disorderly housekeeping in your district, you are very far from swearing to the truth, very far from having done your duty so as to qualify you to make a true return, if you suppose that you can only swear safely to what you have seen with your own eyes.

"If you wait until you see a gambling establishment in full operation—or the proprietor of a brothel plying her occupation—or the tippling house keeper plying his unlawful traffic in drinks—it may indeed be a very rare occasion that any one of you will be called upon to make a return. The constable who is credibly informed that such offences are committed—or who from common general rumor receives such information—or who from his own observation has reason to suspect a house or a person, and who takes no further action, waiting till he can see the offence with his own eyes, swears falsely when he comes to this bar and deposes that he does not know of any offences of the kind having been committed within his district. It may not be technical perjury, in the eye of the law—but let him consider well what it may be in the eye of God. He has heard or has seen enough to put him upon inquiry, and it is his bounden duty to inquire into the character of every house or person in his district which bears an evil name or fame. He must not shut his eyes and ears to facts, which ring through the whole community, and because of that voluntary and convenient blindness and deafness, come here and swear that he knows of no such facts. It is his duty to be vigilant, and from the moment he finds a person or house of notorious, or even whispered, bad repute, he should never lose sight of that person or that house. He should watch them and warn them, so as to make the suspected person feel that they are living under the eye of the law—he should be incessant in his efforts to ascertain precisely the nature and extent of their offences, to collect the testimony, and to prepare for prosecuting the offenders. A constable should be prompt, resolute and determined in his dealings with this kind of persons—he should make them feel that in him the law had an ever present, untiring, upright vindicator.

"A great deal of liquor is sold, as we are informed, at vendues and other like gatherings of the people. Many storekeepers venture to sell by small measure. To all these violations of the law, occurring times without number, we shall expect you to give attention. You have but to look about you and do your duty fearlessly. On every side you will find instructions of the law. If you cannot see or hear, or find out anything of the kind, you had better ask to be discharged from your office—we will discharge you cheerfully. No honest man, who knows what his duty is, can fail to bring to justice, in certain neighborhoods, scores of keepers of disorderly houses—gambling houses—bawdy houses—tippling houses and unlicensed sellers of liquors. You are responsible for the good order and the peace of your districts, and we will hold you to that responsibility by all the means in our power.

"You will also observe how the Taverns in your districts are kept—for a Tavern, though licensed to sell liquor, may do it in such a way as to become a disorderly house. If you observe idle, drunken, dissolute people about a Tavern—especially on Sunday—and they frequent the house habitually or are are seen by you frequently—indeed if a Tavern has a common reputation of being the resort of such persons, you will report the fact to this Court. A well ordered Tavern is a great convenience to the public, but one which is not of that character, is a nuisance, which should be abated.—Look then into the Taverns—and look with the eyes of men resolved to do their duty.

"If you will be on the alert and will but do your duties, the law has invested you with ample powers to break up the haunts of vice and crime, which are poisoning the morals of society. Again we would exhort you to be bold and fearless. The miscreants whom you will have to encounter will doubtless raise a fearful outcry—but regard them not. The Court will stand by you—and every decent and honest man in the community, and they are yet, thank God, a vast majority, will stand by you. The American people love to see their officers, of whatever grade, from the President down, assume the responsibilities of their offices. You have taken the office—take its responsibilities. In doing so you will derive a strength from your own conscience and from the approbation of the people, which will enable you to overcome all opposition to your discharge of duty."

☞ A few days ago Constable Keen, of Reading, arrested two young men named Shuman and Fitchthorn, on suspicion of having been concerned in setting fire to the barn which was destroyed in that place, some time since. It appeared, however, from the evidence of Shuman, who gave evidence for the State, that at the time in question, Fitchthorn was too much intoxicated to have anything to do with the matter, and was accordingly discharged from custody. The information given by Shuman implicated two other young men named Roland and Himmelreich, who had left town, as was ascertained, by the Lancaster road. Constable Keen accordingly took out a warrant and went in search of them. From the city of Lancaster he traced them, through information received from the hotel keeper with whom they stopped while in that place, to the borough of York, where he succeeded in arresting them, with the assistance of officer Austin of that place. They were brought to Reading and taken before Alderman Mengal, when they were committed to prison in default of $1,000 bail each, to take their trial at the August term of the Court. Shuman is also detained in prison as evidence in the case, and is himself implicated in the affair.—*Examiner.*

North Branch Canal Loan.

HARRISBURG, June 12.—The proposals for the loan of $850,000 were opened this afternoon.

$200,000 were awarded for 4½ per cent. bonds at par.

$650,000 were awarded for 5 per cent. bonds at par.

The bids were awarded to C. H. Fisher, of Philadelphia; Duncan, Shoemaker & Co., of New York; and Geo. Peabody, of London. There were offers from various persons, amounting to over six millions of dollars, for five per cent.

☞ An inquest was held on Saturday last by JACOB FOREMAN, Esq., Deputy Coroner, on the body of a man by the name of Williamson, who was drowned in the Canal lock above Bainbridge. The deceased was employed on a canal boat, was about 35 years of age, and resided in one of the northern counties of this State.—*Ind. Whig.*

Editorial Gleanings.

PITTSBURG, June 12.—The Agents of the Post Office Department have been actively engaged for several days in endeavoring to ferret out the perpetrators of the recent mail robberies, and yesterday succeeded in arresting Joseph Campbell, a brakeman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and his two brothers, and bringing them to this city. The mails robbed were those dispatched from this city to the East, on the 6th and 7th inst., and it is supposed that upwards of $60,000 in drafts and checks were stolen. A number of these checks and drafts were found in the possession of the accused.

WHAT IS HE RESERVED FOR?—There is a lad of only twelve years old, W. H. Waddell, living at Pocahontas, Ark., who, in the spring of 1850, was stabbed, the wound thought to be mortal; the same fall was knocked cold and senseless by lightning; in the fall of 1851 was run over by four mules and a wagon; last winter fell from the third-story window, lighting upon a pile of stones; about six weeks since was shot, three balls entering his body. The hero of all these ugly accidents is still alive and healthy.

SUNBURY, June 10.—The Sunbury and Erie Railroad Company have allotted their contracts, and the contractors commenced breaking ground this morning both above and below this place, in the presence of a large concourse of citizens, including the President of the Company, a committee of the Board of Managers, and the engineer of the division. There is at last a prospect of a speedy realization of our long cherished hopes.

☞ The *Alexandria Age* of Saturday says:—We regret to learn that the cholera has broken out with great violence on the Kanawha river, Va. Its ravages have been so far confined to the slaves, who are exposed to the weather, and to persons of intemperate habits. We learn this from a friend who has just received a letter dated the 1st instant, from that part of the State.

A LADY FRIGHTENED TO DEATH.—The Rockingham (Va.) *Register* states that Mrs. Dietrick, wife of Mr. Jacob Dietrick, residing near Mt. Crawford, in that county, was frightened to death a few weeks since. Her little daughter, for sport, threw a tree frog upon her lap, which commenced jumping up towards her face, and so frightened her that she died in two or three days.

SLOW BUT CERTAIN JUSTICE.—A citizen of Henry county, Iowa, a man of family, sustaining a respectable character and proprietor of a farm, was arrested last week and remanded to Kentucky, on a requisition from the Governor of that State, for having committed a murder there *thirteen years ago.* Justice is sometimes slow, but generally certain.

☞ Mayor KIEFFER is justly complimented by the *Independent Whig* for the efficient manner in which he is discharging the duties of his office so as to promote the peace and welfare of the city. He has shown himself to be a terror to evil doers, and is deserving the commendation which he has received from that paper.—*Intelligencer.*

HON. ABBOTT LAWRENCE.—"Merrimack," 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.

☞ The *Lancasterian* says that at the entrance of a cemetery in the southern portion of Lancaster the following sign is placed upon a post:—

NO. ATMITENS.
FOR DOGS.

CHARLESTON, June 15.—A fire occurred at Wetumpka, Alabama, at two o'clock on Saturday morning, in an old warehouse, and in two hours time the entire business part of East Wetumpka was destroyed. The loss is estimated at between $300,000 and 400,000, with but $90,000 insured.

CALIFORNIA GOLD.—Since the annexation of California to the United States, ($97,766,992) ninety-seven millions seven hundred and sixty-six thousand and ninety-two dollars in value, of gold has been received at the port of New York.

RELIGIOUS FREEDOM.—A private letter states that Gen. Urquiza, who succeeds Rosas as Governor of Buenos Ayres, has authorized the reading of the Bible in schools, and made liberal appropriations for their support.

☞ Samuel Simpson, jr., aged 20 years, convicted at Worcester, Mass., of setting his father's house on fire, was last week sentenced to prison for life.

The Markets.

Retail Lumber Market.

COLUMBIA, Friday, June 18, 1852.

Inferior Cull Boards and Grub Plank,	$9 00
Culling "	12 50
2d Common "	17 50
1st Common "	27 50
Pannel "	35 00
Hemlock Boards and Scantling,	10 00
Pine Scantling,	14 00
Plaster Lath,	$2 00 a 2 50
Shingles,	8 00 a 15 00

Baltimore Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 17, 1852.

FLOUR.—We note sales to-day of 200 brls. Howard Street Flour, mixed brands, at $4,18¾, and 2000 brls., straight brands, at $4,25, part on time. A sale of 400 brls. Susquehanna Flour at $4,25.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues scarce and wanted. Prices remain as before, viz: good to prime reds 98 a 102 cts., and white at 102 a 106 cts. Corn is steady with a fair demand. Sales of white to-day at 58 a 59 cts., and of yellow at 60 a 61 cts. A sale of Penna. yellow at 62 cts. Oats are worth 36 a 40 cts. as to quality.

WHISKEY.—The demand is very limited, and sales are quite small at 21 a 21½ cts. for brls., and 20 cts. for hhds.—*Balt. American.*

Philadelphia Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, June 17, 1852.

FLOUR.—Flour is held at $4,25 per brl., but only 4 a 500 brls. good brands have been disposed of at this figure. Rye Flour is scarce—100 brls. sold at $3,50. The stock of Corn Meal is small and holders firm at $3,25 per brl.

GRAIN.—Wheat continues in demand, but there is scarcely any offering. Sales of 3000 bu. prime Penn'a white at $1,05 per bu. Corn is in fair request, and there is less arriving. 4000 bu. Southern yellow sold at 64 cts., and a small lot in store at 65 cts. Oats are in limited request; we quote southern at 38 a 40 cts., and Penn'a at 42 cts. per bu.

WHISKEY is in better demand; sales of 300 brls. at 21 cts. Hhds. command the same price. *Pennsylvanian.*