THE COLUMBIA SPY.

A FAMILY PAPER: DEVOTED TO LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, EDUCATION, AND GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

J. G. L. BROWN, EDITOR & PROPRIETOR. "NO ENTERTAINMENT IS SO CHEAP AS READING, NOR ANY PLEASURE SO LASTING." $1,00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE.

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THE COLUMBIA SPY.

Office—North West corner of Front and Walnut streets, immediately opposite John Barr's Hotel, and above the Baltimore Railroad Company's Office.

TERMS—The Spy is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $1 PER ANNUM IN ADVANCE, or $1.50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE. Single copies, THREE CENTS.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher

Letters to receive attention, must be post-paid

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

[Fifteen lines or less to the square.]

Advertisements will be inserted three times at the rate of $1 per square; for every subsequent insertion after the third, 25 cents will be charged. The number of insertions desired must be marked, or the advertisement will be continued until ordered out, and charged accordingly.

A liberal deduction will be made on the above prices to yearly advertisers.

DR. A. CLARKSON SMITH,

OFFICE—Walnut street, two doors above Front, Columbia, Pa.

Columbia, April 10, 1852-tf

J. E. HACHENBERG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Columbia, Penn'a.—OFFICE in Walnut street, opposite Col. D. Herr's Hotel

REFERENCES—Hon. James Pollock, Milton, Penn'a; Hon. Washington McCartney, Easton; Hon. James M. Porter, Easton; Hon. J. P. Jones, Reading.

Columbia, May 15, 1852 1y

WILLIAM H. ELDER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Office in Front street, between Locust and Walnut streets, Columbia, Pa.

Columbia, June 7 1851-tf

PHILIP GOSSLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW—Office, Arcade Row, Walnut street, between Front and Second.

Columbia, April 26, 1852.

H. M. NORTH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW Office on Locust street, above Front, formerly occupied by Dr J. S. Clarkson, Columbia, Pa.

Columbia, May 4, 1850.

LIME! LIME!!

FOR LAND OR BUILDING, constantly on hand at the Lime Kiln, near the Depot. [Columbia, jan 12-tf

SOLUTION OF CHLORIDE OF SODA,

MANUFACTURED by ourselves----a beautiful article of Liquid Chloride of Soda, a powerful disinfecting agent, much better suited for disinfecting than Chloride of Lime. In the bed chambers of the sick, especially with infectious diseases, it will be found highly useful if sprinkled on the floor or bed. For sale at LEADER'S Golden Mortar.

Columbia, May 15, 1852.

GOLD PENS, PORT MONNAIES,

POCKET BOOKS, Hair Brushes, Tooth Brushes, Tooth Picks, Tableaux, Pen Knives, China Card Receivers Alabaster Jewelry Boxes, Paper Mache Albums and Port Folios, Padded Desks, (a new article,) at

G. G. CLAIBORNE'S

May 1 1852. Book Store.

GROCERIES, GROCERIES.

WE have just received a large assortment of fresh Groceries. Sugars in every variety; Molasses at all prices, some very superior Syrup; Coffee, green and roasted; Teas of all kinds and at all prices, and every article usually kept in a well regulated Grocery Store—all for sale very cheap by

H. H. FRY & CO.

at their New Store, opposite the Bank.

Columbia, April 10, 1852.

EXTRACT VANILLA.

WE prepare, at the Family Medicine Store, an article of this kind, for flavoring Ices, Jellies, Puddings, and Custards, which we do not hesitate to pronounce superior to anything of the kind offered for sale. Our COLOGNE, which we offer by the pint or gallon, will bear the test of any examination.

Columbia, March 20, 1852.

SPORTSMEN, THIS WAY!

JUST received, a new lot of DOUBLE and SINGLE BARREL GUNS, Game Bags, Shot Pouches, Powder Horns &c. Also, Powder of the finest quality, and all sizes of Shot—to all of which the attention of purchasers is invited. JONAS RUMPLE.

August 30, 1851. Locust street, Columbia.

GREAT SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERIES, BY DR. J. W. COOPER.

VEGETABLE ANTI-DYSPEPSIA BITTERS.

THIS Medicine is a certain cure for Dyspepsia in its very worst forms. Thousands of cases have been completely cured by it within the last year which have been entirely de-parred of by the regular family physicians. We do not recommend it to cure everything—we recommend it to cure Dyspepsia, and the diseases originating from it, and that it will cure in almost every case, and it is recommended for nothing else. In many instances, even the worst of cases have been completely cured in two and three months, but it depends somewhat upon the constitution of the patient. We would say to all who are afflicted with Dyspepsia, give this medicine a fair trial, and if it fails to do good, your money will be returned.

ALSO, MY VEGETABLE WORM POWDERS.

This is the most wonderful Worm De-stroyer ever known, and at the same time so pleasant to take, that almost every child will be fond of, it and many instances have been known of children crying for more after once taking it.

This medicine is in the form of a powder, the only medicine ever used in that form, and it operates upon a principle entirely different from any other medicine ever administered by any other physician. It is the only medicine which has no Worm-seed Oil or Turpentine combined with it, which is believed by all other physicians, to be the only two things that will destroy worms, and these two things combined, together with castor oil, are the active principles of all other worm medicines, which every person who has ever tasted or smelled, knows to be the most nauseous of all nauseous medicines, and on account of which, there is generally something added to destroy this nauseous taste; and in order to do this, it must be some thing stronger than the medicine itself, and therefore it must necessarily destroy some of its medicinal properties. These powders are simple and so harmless, that a child may eat a whole box at once, and it will not be hurt while at the same time, the principle upon which it acts being different from anything else ever used, it will destroy all kinds of Worms with a certainty never equalled. It will not only destroy the seat worms, or Ascarides, and long, round worms or Teres, but is the most effectual medicine for the destruction of the Tape Worm ever known. Ten doses have brought us many as FIVE Tape Worms from one person.

If your children have any symptoms of worms, try these Powders, and in nine cases out of ten, you will never use any other. These are also warranted.

FEVER AND AGUE

COMPLETELY CURED *in three days*, by Dr J. W. COOPER'S Vegetable Compound Fever and Ague Pills. These Pills are composed entirely of Vegetable Substances, and in ninety-nine cases out of every hundred will perform a perfect and permanent cure in three days. No instance has ever been known, where more than six days have been required to perform a complete cure, even in the very worst cases, and on the strongest constitutions. We would earnestly say to all who are afflicted with this distressing disease, to get one box and try them, and in all cases, two boxes are warranted to cure, if taken according to the directions, or the money returned.

DR. J. W. COOPER'S CELEBRATED VEGETABLE ANTI-DYSPEPSIA PILLS,

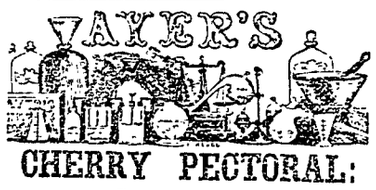
A certain cure for Indigestion, Debility, Sickness or Burning in the Stomach, Pain in the Side and Stomach, Costiveness, sensation of Weight in the Stomach after eating, Difficulty of Breathing, Restlessness, Want of Appetite, Palpitation of the Heart, and all other diseases which arise from Indigestion

These medicines are all separate and one for each disease, and each for only one disease. They are not recommended as many other medicines are, to cure some fifteen, or twenty diseases, and all of different natures, but they are each to cure but one disease, and that they will do in nearly nine cases out of every hundred and where they have a fair trial and fail in all cases, the money will be returned.

Certificates may be seen at the Agents, of some of the most astonishing cures on record, which cures these medicines have effected

For sale by R WILLIAMS, Columbia J A WOLF, Wrightsville

September 13 1851-1y



CHERRY PECTORAL:

For the Cure of

COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, ASTHMA, WHOOPING-COUGH AND CONSUMPTION.

This invaluable remedy for all diseases of the Throat and Lungs has attained a celebrity from its remarkable cures, never equalled by any medicine before. Other preparations have shown themselves *palliatives*, and sometimes effected notable cures, but none has ever so fully won the confidence of every community where it is known. After years of trial in every climate, the results have indisputably shown it to possess a mastery over this dangerous class of diseases, which could not fail to attract the attention of Physicians, Patients, and the public at large.

See the statements, not of obscure individuals, and from far distant places, but of men who are known and respected throughout the country.

The widely-celebrated Surgeon, Doct. VALENTINE MOTT, of New York City, says:

"It gives me great pleasure to certify the value and efficacy of 'AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,' which I consider peculiarly adapted to cure diseases of the throat and lungs."

Dr. PERKINS, the venerable President of the Vermont Medical College, one of the eminently learned Physicians of this country, writes, the Cherry Pectoral is extensively used in this section, where it has shown unmistakeable evidence of its happy effects upon pulmonary diseases.

A CURE IN COLUMBIA, PA.

COLUMBIA, March 8, 1851.

DOCT. J. C. AYER—Dear Sir—About three or four weeks ago, I was taken with a severe cold, which seemed to settle on my breast and lungs, and I became very much alarmed about it. I went to one of the best physicians in this place, who told me that my lungs were very much inflamed. I then became more alarmed, and thought it was time to try to do something for myself; I hardly knew what course to take, but at last I made up my mind to try some of your "CHERRY PECTORAL." I obtained one bottle and commenced taking it, and found in two or three days that it was driving the disease out of my system. I have now taken one bottle and a half, and feel better, I believe, than I have for the last year. I have, therefore, felt it my duty to send you these few lines, hoping that they may encourage others suffering under the same disease. I reside in the borough of Columbia. T. J. MILES, Surgeon Dentist.

PREPARED BY J. C. AYER, CHEMIST, LOWELL, MASS

W. A. LEADER, Agent, Columbia.

Columbia, May 8, 1852

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, DYSPEPSIA, CHRONIC OR NERVOUS DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS,

And all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heart-Burn, Disgust for food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs Before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and great depression of Spirits, can be effectually cured by

DR. HOOFLAND'S

CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS;

PREPARED BY DR. C. M. JACKSON,

At the German Medicine Store, 120 *Arch st.*, *PHILADELPHIA.*

Their power over the above diseases is not excelled, if equalled, by any other preparation in the United States, as the cures attest, in many cases after skilful physicians had failed.

These Bitters are worthy the attention of invalids. Possessing great virtues in the rectification of diseases of the Liver and lesser glands, exercising the most searching powers in weakness and affections of the digestive organs, they are, withal, safe, certain, and pleasant.

READ AND BE CONVINCED.

[From the 'Boston Bee.']

The editor said, Dec. 22d—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, for the cure of Liver Complaint, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Chronic or Nervous Debility, is deservedly one of the most popular medicines of the day. These Bitters have been used by thousands and a friend at our elbow says he has himself received an effectual and permanent cure of Liver Complaint from the use of this remedy. We are convinced that, in the use of these Bitters the patient constantly gains strength and vigor—a fact worthy of great consideration. They are pleasant in taste and smell, and can be used by persons with the most delicate stomachs with safety, under any circumstances. We are speaking from experience, and to the afflicted we advise their use."

"Scott's Weekly," one of the best literary papers published, said, Aug 23—

"DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, manufactured by Dr. Jackson, are now recommended by some of the most prominent members of the faculty as an article of much efficacy in cases of female weakness. As such is the case, we would advise all mothers to obtain a bottle, and thus save themselves much sickness. Persons of debilitated constitutions will find these Bitters advantageous to their health, as we know from experience the salutary effect they have upon weak systems."

MORE EVIDENCE.

The editor of the "Philadelphia Saturday Gazette," the best family newspaper published in the United States, says of

DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS

"It is seldom that we recommend what are termed Patent Medicines to the confidence and patronage of our readers; and, therefore, when we recommend Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters, we wish it to be distinctly understood that we are not speaking of the no-trums of the day, that are noised about for a brief period and then forgotten, after they have done their guilty race of mischief but of a medicine long established, universally prized, and which has met the hearty approval of the Faculty itself."

Evidence upon evidence has been received (like the foregoing) from all sections of the Union, the last three years, and the strongest testimony in its favor is, that there is more of it used in the practice of the regular Physicians of Philadelphia than all other nostrums combined, a fact that can easily be established, and fully proving that a scientific preparation will meet with their quiet approval, when presented even in this form.

That this medicine will cure Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, no one can doubt, after using it as directed. It acts specifically upon the stomach and liver—it is preferable to calomel in all bilious diseases—the effect is immediate. They can be administered to female or infant with safety and reliable benefit, at any time

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

This medicine has attained that high character which is necessary for all medicines to attain to induce counterfeiters to put forth a spurious article at the risk of the lives of those who are innocently deceived.

LOOK WELL TO THE MARKS OF THE GENUINE.

They have the written signature of C. M JACKSON upon the wrapper, and his name blown in the bottle, without which they are spurious

For sale, wholesale and retail, at the

GERMAN MEDICINE STORE,

No. 120 Arch street, one door below SIXTH, Philadelphia, and by respectable dealers generally throughout the country.

PRICES REDUCED,

To enable all classes of invalids to enjoy the advantages of their great restorative powers.

SINGLE BOTTLE, 75 CENTS.

Also, for sale by R WILLIAMS, COLUMBIA, Pa. C A. Morris & Co., York

June 2d, 1851-1y

MORE NEW GOODS

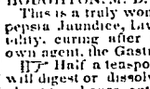
JUST RECEIVED AT

C. ZEITLER'S Cheap Watch, Clock, and Jewelry Store, Front street, between Walnut and Locust, (first Jewelry Store below Herr's Hotel.)

THE undersigned, having just returned from Philadelphia with large additions to his former stock, has now a well-selected assortment of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

which he is prepared to furnish to his customers at reduced prices. His assortment consists of



WATCHES OF ALL KINDS Eight-Day and Twenty-Four-Hour Clocks; Gold Pens; Gold and Silver Pencils; Ear and Finger Rings; Spectacles of all kinds; Silver and German Silver Spoons, of all kinds; Silver Thimbles; Wostenholme's Pen and Pocket Knives—(known as the best in the world;) Port Monnaies; Pocket Books; Card Cases; and everything of fancy and utility in his line of business.

Clock, Watch and Jewelry Repairing done in the best manner, and warranted.

Accordeons and all other musical instruments repaired and accurately tuned.

As he intends to devote his entire attention to business, and will endeavor to please, he feels confident that those who favor him with their custom will never have reason to regret it.

CHARLES ZEITLER.

Columbia, April 24, 1852

THE WORLD'S WONDER,

AND MAN'S DELIGHT,

IS the new and beautiful stock of READY-MADE CLOTHING, Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, &c., now opening at the new store corner of Locust and Front streets. Men's and boy's

READY-MADE CLOTHING

of every description, English, French and American Cloths and Cassimeres; Fancy Silk and plain Vestings, Cravats, Shirts, Suspenders, &c, of every variety, travelling Bags;

BOOTS AND SHOES,

from the finest French Calf and Patent Boots and Shoes, down to the commonest Stogy, at unusually low prices—all of which have been selected with great care at the head of the Eastern Markets and are now offered to the public at prices which cannot fail to please and satisfy the most particular. Call and see

SAMUEL LINDSAY.

Columbia, April 3, 1852-3mos *

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Penn'a.]

GREAT CURE FOR DYSPEPSIA!

ANOTHER SCIENTIFIC WONDER!

DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S PEPSIN!

THE TRUE DIGESTIVE FLUID, OR GASTRIC JUICE!

PREPARED from RENNET, or the fourth STOMACH OF THE OX, after directions of BARON LIEBIG, the great Physiological Chemist, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D. Philadelphia, Pa.

This is a truly wonderful remedy for Indigestion, Dyspepsia Jaundice, Liver Complaint, Constipation and Debility, curing after Nature's own method, by Nature's own agent, the Gastric Juice.

☞ Half a teaspoonful of PEPSIN, infused in water, will digest or dissolve, Five Pounds of Roast Beef in about two hours, out of the stomach.

PEPSIN is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice—the Solvent of the Food, the Purifying, Preserving, and Stimulating Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is extracted from the Digestive Stomach of the Ox, thus forming an ARTIFICIAL DIGESTIVE FLUID, precisely like the natural Gastric Juice in its Chemical powers, and furnishing a COMPLETE and PERFECT SUBSTITUTE for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of INDIGESTION and DYSPEPSIA are removed, just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspepics, curing cases of DEBILITY, EMACIATION, NERVOUS DECLINE, and DYSPEPTIC CONSUMPTION supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based is in the highest degree CURIOUS and REMARKABLE.

SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE!

Baron Liebig, in his celebrated work on Animal Chemistry, says: "An Artificial Digestive Fluid analogous to the Gastric Juice, may be readily prepared from the mucous membrane of the stomach of the Calf, in which various articles of food, as meat and eggs, will be softened, changed, and digested, just in the same manner as they would be in the human stomach."

Dr. Pereira, in his famous treatise on "Food and Diet," published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, page 35, states the same great fact and describes the method of preparation. There are few higher authorities than Dr. Pereira.

Dr. Combe, in his valuable writings on the "Physiology of Digestion," observes that a "diminution of the due quantity of the Gastric Juice is a prominent and all-prevailing cause of Dyspepsia," and he states that "a distinguished professor of medicine in London, who was severely afflicted with this complaint, finding everything else to fail, had recourse to the Gastric Juice, obtained from the stomachs of living animals, which proved completely successful."

Dr Graham, author of the famous works on "Vegetable Diet," says, "It is a remarkable fact in Physiology, that the stomachs of animals macerated in water, impart to the fluid the property of dissolving various articles of food, and of effecting a kind of artificial digestion of them in no wise different from the natural digestive process."

Professor Dunglison, of the Jefferson College, of Philadelphia, in his great work on Human Physiology, devotes more than fifty pages to an examination of this subject. His experiments with Dr. Beaumont, on the Gastric Juice, obtained from the living human stomach and from animals are well known. "In all cases," he says, "the digestion occurred as perfectly in the artificial as in the natural digestions."

Dr. John W. Draper, Professor of Chemistry in the Medical College of the University of New York, in his "Text Book of Chemistry," page 386, says, "it has been a question whether artificial digestion could be performed—but it is now universally admitted that it may."

All modern works on Chemistry, Materia Medica, and Physiology, and all good Medical Dictionaries, describe the character and properties of PEPSIN, and state many interesting details respecting it.

The fact that an Artificial Digestive Fluid, or Gastric Juice, perfectly resembling the natural fluid in every respect, prepared, does not admit of question. The only wonder is, that it has not before been applied to the cure of Indigestion and Dyspepsia—so naturally does such a cure suggest itself to the mind.

AS A DYSPEPSIA CURER,

Dr Houghton's PEPSIN has produced the most marvellous effects, in curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline, and Dyspeptic Consumption. It is impossible to give the details of cases in the limits of this advertisement—but authenticated certificates have been given of more than

200 REMARKABLE CURES,

in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston alone. These were nearly all desperate cases and the cures were not only rapid and wonderful, but permanent

It is a great Nervous Antidote and particularly useful for tendency to Bilious disorder. Liver Complaint Fever and Ague, or badly treated Fever and Ague, and the evil effects of Quinine, Mercury, and other drugs upon the Digestive Organs, after a long sickness. Also, for excess in eating, and the too free use of ardent spirits. It almost reconciles health with intemperance

OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS.

There is no form of OLD STOMACH COMPLAINTS which it does not seem to reach and remove at once. No matter how bad they may be it GIVES INSTANT RELIEF. A single dose removes all the unpleasant symptoms, and it only needs to be repeated, for a short time, to make these good effects permanent. PURITY OF BLOOD and VIGOR OF BODY, follow at once. It is particularly excellent in cases of Nausea, Vomiting, Cramps, Soreness of the pit of the stomach, distress after eating, low, cold, state of the Blood, Heaviness, Lowness of Spirits, Despondency, Emaciation, Weakness, tendency to Insanity, Suicide, &c.

Dr. Houghton's PEPSIN, is sold by nearly all the dealers in fine drugs and Popular Medicines, throughout the United States. It is prepared in Powder and in Fluid form—and in Prescription vials for the use of Physicians

PRIVATE CIRCULARS for the use of Physicians, may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is NOT A SECRET REMEDY, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, ONE DOLLAR per bottle.

☞ OBSERVE THIS:—Every bottle of the genuine PEPSIN bears the written signature of J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., sole proprietor, Philadelphia. Pa Copyright and Trade Mark secured

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicines

AGENTS—R WILLIAMS, W. A. LEADER, Columbia, Dr. J. LONG, Lancaster. C. A. MORRIS, York J. ESHER & BRO., Harrisburg

August 28, 1851-1y

Poetry.

From the Louisville Journal.

Ben Bolt's Reply:

OR, AH! YES, I REMEMBER.

Ah! yes I remember that name with delight,
Sweet Alice, so cherished and dear;
I seek her grave in the pale hour of night,
And moisten the turf with a tear
And there, when the heart is o'erburdened with woes,
I wander and muse all alone,
And long for the time when my head shall repose,
Where "sweet Alice lies under the stone."

I roam through the woods where so joyous we strayed,
And reclined on the green sunny hill;
All things are as bright in that beautiful glade,
But my heart is all lonely and chill.
The hand that so fondly I pressed then in mine,
And the lips that were melting with love,
Are cold in the grave, and I'm left to repine,
Till I meet with sweet Alice above.

Ah! well I remember the school house and brook,
"And the master so kind and so true,"
The wild blooming flowers in the cool shady nook
So fragrant with incense and dew.
But I weep not for these, though so dear to my heart,
Nor the friends that have left us alone—
The bosom will heave and the tear drops will start,
For "sweet Alice lies under the stone."

SIDNEY DYER.

Miscellaneous.

Singular Discovery of a Robber.

A ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE.

A great deal of excitement has been created in the higher classes of the Austrian Capital, by the remarkable, and somewhat romantic developments of numerous heavy robberies, which for years past have been committed in and near the metropolis, by one or more malefactors, whose whereabouts it was impossible to trace out. In order to give thorough insight into the matter, we must begin at a period when the existence of this gang was first proved by their actions.

Towards the close of October, 1818, during a fine and clear autumnal night, the travelling carriage of Mr. Edward C. Brooks, a wealthy merchant of London, who was on his way back to Vienna, from a long tour of Upper Italy and the Lombardic Provinces, was stopped within three miles of Vienna, in the most populated part of the country.

One man only presented himself at the coach window, and courteously, but firmly demanded their surrender of whatever valuables the inmates of the conveyance possessed. With Mr. Brooks there were two ladies, his wife and her younger sister, the latter of whom had drawn her purse, and was in the act of handing it to the highwayman, when her extended arm was fractured by a pistol shot from Mr. Brooks, who, without having perceived the movement of his sister-in-law, had from the back seat of the carriage, quietly taken aim at the robber, with a view of answering the insolent demand. A scene of terrific confusion then ensued; the report of the pistol brought besides the two men who guarded the coachmen and horses, three more individuals to the support of the highwaymen; the traces were cut in an instant, the coachman was lashed to his seat, and the highwaymen prepared themselves to avenge the death of their leader, who lay apparently inanimate on the ground.

The doors of the *calesche* were torn open, but the spectacle which there presented itself was such as to make the robbers pause before they launched out upon the mission of revenge. Miss Perry, the wounded lady, lay in the arms of her sister, whose speechless agony proved the horror which she felt at the occurrence. Mr. Brooks, still ignorant that it was he who had inflicted the injury, had nevertheless abandoned all ideas of resistance, and was vainly endeavoring to staunch the blood, which flowed in torrents from the ghastly wound. For some moments the highwaymen looked upon this mournful scene, until a low moan from their leader reminded them of the necessity of giving him that attention which his condition peremptorily called for. A few moments sufficed to prove that he was not dangerously wounded: the bullet after shattering the arm of Miss Perry, had spent itself against his chest, causing what the Germans call *Prellschuss*, and although it did not quite penetrate the flesh, had force sufficient to break a bone or two without any other outward sign, than a small black spot upon the place where the leaden messenger struck. The chief soon recovered and was able to rule off, whilst he left his followers in charge of the carriage, giving strict orders, however, not to plunder the Englishman and his family, but to give them every assistance to enable them to reach Vienna as soon as possible, that the young lady might obtain medical aid. The orders were executed to the letter. Mr. Brooks saw his horses put to the carriage by his late assailants, who exhibited the most respectful bearing towards him, and seemed rather to wish him good than evil. So much, indeed, was he taken by the conduct of these men, that on parting he gave a diamond ring of great value to him who had been left in command by the chief, with orders to hand it over to his master, as a token of his gratitude for the consideration which had been extended to the suffering lady.

The occurrence caused an extraordinary excitement in Vienna. Apart from the boldness of the act, the standing of Mr. Brooks, and his energetic action, the result of the encounter, so far as Miss Perry was concerned, gave sufficient interest to the matter for it to remain the standing topic for many weeks. As for the injured lady she suffered greatly from the severe wound, but recovered without the loss of her arm, which at first seemed impossible to save. Though Mr. Brooks discountenanced all efforts to trace out the individual who stopped his carriage, the police, nevertheless, caused the most minute inquiries to be made, but without any success.

A month or two passed quietly by, when the news of another attack on the highway, this time accompanied with a robbery to a heavy amount, startled the police from their apathy, to which they had abandoned themselves since they saw their efforts to trace out the perpetrators of the previous robbery fruitless. Attack followed attack at four or six intervals, and they were directed only against the most wealthy, with a sagacity and prudence which defied every precaution on the part of the authorities. Years thus passed without the least success against these depredators, and late in the fall of 1851, three robberies were committed during one night, not one of which led to a discovery, though the booty consisted of such articles as could not have been disposed of in the Austrian Empire, without establishing suspicion against the seller.

In the month of January, Miss Perry, who since receiving the wound from the pistol of her brother-in-law, has been married to a Welch gentleman named Trewyth, arrived at Vienna with her husband, where her former adventure was by no means forgotten, and was frequently spoken about in company. Among those who seemed to take the deepest interest in the matter, was a Baron Pregli, a Lombardic nobleman, who for the last ten years had stayed at Vienna, and was apparently enjoying unbounded wealth; he became an admirer of Mrs. Trewyth and her constant attendant. Rumors of an impure relation existing between the two were soon started, and the question was often asked, why the husband allowed so close an intimacy as was exhibited in their frequent rides and walks.—None, however, ventured to prognosticate the result of this intimacy.

At an early hour on the 2d of March, Baron Pregli's mansion was surrounded by a body of officers, the leaders of whom thereupon demanded access to the building. After a while the doors were thrown open, and the commissary with two of his men entered, whilst others were left to guard the various outlets. Nearly an hour thus passed over, until the officers returned, bringing with them, and carefully guarding Baron Pregli, whom they took to the prison usually assigned for political offenders. From the action of the police, no one can tell what is the offence with which he is charged; he had no hearing, and probably may have none; his friends may see him again or they may not, just as it suits the despotic will of him who rules over Austria.

In spite of the precautions which are always taken in Austria to keep secret the offences of the nobility, the story in regard to Baron Pregli's character has leaked out. It appears that it was he, in connection with several devoted servants, who had rendered the highways near Vienna insecure, as he could carry on these depredations from his country mansion, without the slightest degree incurring the suspicion of the authorities. It is a remarkable fact that the Baron had actually stood in the pay of the police, a situation which he probably coveted only for the purpose of leading any suspicion that might arise into another channel. Becoming deeply enamored of the beautiful Mrs. Trewyth, he sought vainly to gain her affections, and at last, in a fit of silly despair, showed her the ring that Mr. Brooks had sent him, as the leader of the highwaymen, three years previously, and appealed to her to become his, since she had once been chosen the instrument to save his life. So far from this confession having the effect of softening her feelings, she became all the more prejudiced against him, but promised faithfully to keep his secret, if he would not repeat his offensive proposals. Pregli did not come near her for a week, but at last attempted to carry her off by the aid of his satellites, and being foiled in this, information was given which led to his arrest, as before stated.

Three of the Baron's men have since been arrested, and at his country residence a large quantity of articles were found, all of which were identified as having been stolen.

"I am One Hundred Years Old To-Day."

The attention of many of our citizens has doubtless been attracted by the appearance of an old colored man, who might be seen sitting in front of his residence, in East Union st., upon mild clear days, respectfully raising his hat to those who might be passing by. His attenuated frame, his silvered head, his feeble movements, combine to prove that he is very aged; and yet comparatively few are aware that he is among the survivors of the gallant army who fought for the liberties of our country "in the days which tried men's souls."

On Monday last we stopped to speak to him, and asked him how old he was. He asked the day of the month, and, upon being told that it was the 24th of May, replied, with trembling lips, "I am very old—I am a hundred years old to-day."

His name is Oliver Cromwell, and he says that he was born at the Black Horse, (now Columbus,) in this county, in the family of John Hutchin. He enlisted in a company commanded by Capt. Lowery, attached to the 3d New Jersey Regiment, under the command of Israel Shreve. He was at the battles of Trenton, Princeton, Brandywine, Monmouth and Yorktown, at which latter place, he told us, he saw the last man killed. Although his faculties are fast failing, yet he relates many interesting reminiscences of the Revolution. He was with the army at the neglect of the Delaware on the memorable crossing of the 25th of December, 1776, and relates the story of the battles on the succeeding days with enthusiasm. He gives the details of the march from Trenton to Princeton, and told us, with much humor, that they "knocked the British about lively" at the latter place. He was also at the battle of Springfield, and says that he saw the house burning in which Mrs. Caldwell was shot, at Connecticut Farms.—*Burlington (N. J.) Gazette.*

Sunday Reading.

Omniscience.

BY MRS. SIGOURNEY.

"The Lord Looketh on the Heart."
When in Thy temple, Lord of hosts,
With prayerful lip we bow,
If every vain and wayward thought
Were written on our brow:

And if the searching eye of man
Might each emotion see,
And every motive all unveiled,
As clearly read by Thee:

How would the most familiar friend
From his companion start,
And neighbor scan the neighbor's face
With terror in his heart?

Yea, many whom a flattering world
Applauds as just and true,
Might to the rocks and mountains turn
To shield them from its view.

But Thou to whose omniscient eye
Our every thought on earth
Hath stood uncurtained and revealed,
Turn from our day of birth;

How great must Thy forbearance be!
How measureless and vast
The power of His atoning love
That pardoneth us at last!

Do you Pray?

What! shall we ask a christian person if he prays? Why, *all* people pray; the Jew and the Mahommedan, and the Hindoo, and every one that owns a religion, however unworthy of the unknown God, whom they ignorantly worship. Do you pray *more* than they; and in a more enlightened spirit?

Like them you pray, of course, in the public congregation. You can hardly excuse yourself, if you would. Public opinion and public decency call for your Sunday attendance, no less forcibly than the church bells. Then the pealing organ arouses you, and the chanted hymn enkindles you; and your neighbors' voices shame you, and you cannot help praying, for every petition is suggested by the clergy, all ready to your lips.

But do you pray *out* of church. For the Mahommedan, remember, prays several times a day to Almighty God. And it is reported of people the farthest removed from civilization and Christianity, that they offer up a prayer before they eat their food, when they till their ground, or plant gardens, or build houses, or launch canoes, or cast nets, or begin or end a journey.

Then again, for *what* do you pray? Like the savages, for health, for safety, for success, for some temporal want or other? Nevertheless, this selfish, slavish practice of asking merely for what you want, or returning thanks only for what you have yourself received, is of no higher character than the heathen custom. It is begging rather than praying.

Now our blessed Lord, Christian friend, never taught you to apply to God, as a pauper to his relieving officer, but to "pray to thy Father." O think of that privileged name! What a fond and filial relation it discovers to you! With what a noble-minded and generous bearing it seems to inspire you! Observe also what *kind* of prayer the Lord has exemplified in the "Our Father." Out of nine addresses to Almighty God, the first four and the concluding doxology, refer exclusively to himself—his heaven, his name, his kingdom, his will, and his eternal power and glory. Christian friend, go and pray thou thus. When thou hast learnt to consider the honor of thy heavenly Father as much as thy own wants, thou canst answer in the affirmative the question—do you pray?—*Penny Post.*

How Near is Heaven?

Christians sometimes look far away to heaven. But that rest is not far off. The clouds that hide the shining world are thin; they are transient, and soon will obscure no more. The journey may end this hour; one short step may place the Christian in the world of light. One dark hour may hang upon him; but the morning comes, and no shades behind it. Day, bright, peaceful and eternal succeeds it. A pang may be felt for a moment, and then it flies away forever. A conflict, sharp and painful, may continue for a night, but victory, eternal victory ensues. How soon, O, how soon, the Christian's cares are over, his struggling soul at rest, his eyes suffused no more with tears! Near at hand is the land of his pursuit. Hope cheers. How glorious the object that hope embraces!—how holy its spirit! Who can contemplate the home our Heavenly Father is fitting for his children, and not feel his soul athirst for its enjoyment and employments? Well, these delights, the happy clime, those ever-verdant plains, are not far distant.—*A. Barnes.*

The Stranger Within our Gates.

Recently, while in a conversation with a shrewd and highly cultivated lawyer of Boston, upon the relative importance and influence of his profession and that of the ministry, he related the following incident:

When a thoughtless youth, he wandered away to a distant city. The Sabbath came, and he was alone, with nothing but his own fancy or inclination to guide him in his selection of a sanctuary of worship. As he was going along toward a church distinguished by its pastor, he passed by the door of the Bethel chapel. Hearing the voice of prayer, he turned back and entered.—Scarcely was he seated, before the preacher, among the subjects of petition, prayed for "the stranger within our gates." He remained till service was concluded, and went to his room in tears. The words of supplication gathered around the word *stranger*, rang in memory.

After relating the circumstances, he turned to me and said, "In your public ministrations never forget the 'stranger within thy gates.' You will touch some heart, which will vibrate to the appeal."