The Columbia Spy,

A PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

COLUMBIA, Pa.,
SATURDAY, MARCH 8, 1856.

☞ A number of advertisements destroyed at the fire, we have not yet been able to have set up.

☞ Late Foreign News show that the indications of a peace being concluded between the Allies and Russia are very strong.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

As things now appear, the prospect of a war between our government and the John Bulls, "grow small by degrees and beautifully less." All the bluster of Lord Palmerston and his kidney, having been found to exert no influence over the coolness and determination of our statesmen, the "noble lords" begin to see *no absolute necessity for a war!* Our government having assumed a bold stand in the outset, has adhered to it, and the result is evident in the whinings of the British officials about reciprocity of interests, &c., &c.—*ad nauseum* All attempts to inveigle the French into another alliance for war purposes must fail, as the latter have already attained their object in the destruction of the prestige of invincibility so long assumed, and in a measure admitted, with regard to England's arms. Whatever has been done to humble the Czar, is the work of France, and England, humiliated, is now forced into, to her, a dishonorable peace. The former "special constable" has outwitted the British aristocracy—and brought to his feet those who a few years since designated him as a "miserable adventurer," "stupid mountebank,"&c.

Britain, we repeat, is completely humbled, and her attempts to bully us, must excite only the ridicule and scorn of the civilized world. We venture to predict that ere long the real intentions of France in her regard, will become apparent—the secret out, and the long cherished desire of revenge for England's treachery to the Emperor "mononcle," break out unrestrained by all or any of the superficial glosses and treaties made for a purpose. If such shall not prove the case, we greatly mistake the character of the Gauls.

☞ The York (Pa.) *Eagle* says, "a young man named Jacob Greenawalt, was killed upon the farm of Mr. John Hauser, Jr., in Spring Garden township, in this county, on the morning of the 22d ult. When last seen he was watering a mule and horse; after the lapse of an hour, they were discovered walking in the barn-yard and the young man missing—an unusual occurrence.—Search was made, and the young man found at the watering place, a corpse. His skull was fractured and the print of the corks of the mule's shoe was found upon his head."

THE SENSIBLE PLAN OF SETTLEMENT.—The Phila. *Sun* of yesterday, contains an article advocating the admission of the Territories—Minnesota, Oregon, Washington, Kansas, Nebraska, New Mexico—at once as states, as a means of settling the differences which have so long distracted the country. After their admission, they can settle the question of admission or rejection of slavery as they think best. The *Sun* is about right.

☞ A terrible riot has occurred in a college at Columbia, South Carolina. The Chief of Police, several policemen and a number of students were killed. Five military companies were on duty, and the Mayor, by his energetic measures, had compelled the students to give up their arms. It is stated that the newspapers were afraid to comment on the matter, on account of the students. Courageous editors, down there!

SERIOUS RIOT IN YALE COLLEGE.—On the night of the 3rd inst., a number of the students of Yale College, New Haven, Connecticut, having a grudge against Mr. Fiske P. Brewer, a tutor in the College, attacked the windows of his room with bricks and stones, breaking the sashes and some of his furniture. Mr. Brewer attempted to arrest some of the rioters, but was knocked down and seriously injured with a club.

RAILROAD IRON.—About 600 tons of T rail have been shipped from the Safe Harbor Iron Works to the Railroad Depot in Lancaster, for the purpose of relaying the South Track of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad. Operations will be commenced as soon as the Spring fairly opens, and it is expected that the whole track will be finished during the coming Summer and Fall.—*Intelligencer.*

☞ We perceive that our old friend and townsman, A. R. Spangler, Esq., has become connected with and interested in the firm of Turnbull, Stilson & Co., Phila., whose card will be found in to-day's paper. He is a first-rate man, and the house alluded to has an excellent aid in him.

☞ Great excitement has been created in New Orleans, by the reported discovery of a defalcation of the City Treasurer, Col. Garland, to the extent of $200,000. He was arrested and committed to answer the charge. His bail has been fixed 500,000, which he is unable to give.

☞ The barn of Mr. Daniel Heart, in Monaghan township, York county, was destroyed by fire on the 29th of February, Friday last, together with all his hay, grain, four head of horses, and seven head of cattle.

☞ On Tuesday, March 4, the bill for the relief of the widow of Joseph Channel, who was killed on the Columbia and Phila. railroad, passed the State Senate.

☞ John B. Gough, the great temperance lecturer, lectured in Lancaster, last Thursday evening.

☞ Daniel Bowen, one of the oldest printers and publishers in the country, died in Philadelphia, last Saturday.

U. S. NAVY.—There were in the U. S. Navy, during the past year, 48 resignations, 45 deaths, 12 dismissals, 48 dropped, and 128 placed on the retired or reserved list.

OUR CLIMATE.

The weather, by common consent, is a legitimate topic for conversation. Ordinarily, it is either the first or last subject introduced, and in its place it certainly subserves a very useful purpose. Some people would find it a great deprivation, were they not permitted to allude to the "very fine day," "prospect of rain," etc., and might be put to their wits' end to know how to begin or end their daily gosssip. And moreover in such a climate as ours the weather is a matter of decided importance. If half the assertions of English travellers about us be true, our national ruin is not to result from "disunion," or causes similar to those which overthrew the republics of ancient renown, but from the terrible effects of our climate which has already reduced us to a cadaverous looking race of consumptives and dyspeptics.

One peculiar feature, and, we may add, grand deficit of the territory of the United States is that it has no great lateral chains of mountains like those which serve to break the force of the fierce gales that sweep from the North. By referring to the map we find Hindostan shielded by the lofty Himmelahs; the celestial empire by the Altai range; Affghanistan by the Hindoo Koosh range; Persia by the Elborz; Asiatic Turkey by the Caucasian chain; the Alps protect European Turkey, Greece, Italy and a part of Germany; and the Scottish highlands, England. And so have Portugal, Spain, France, Sweden, and Finland their mountainous ranges interposing between their territories and northern winds. From this it would appear that the Eastern continent, so far as climate is concerned, is better adapted than the Western, to the growth of great nations. The great Empire of Russia, however, forms an exception; the Arctic blasts have free course over nearly the whole of its vast expanse. Yet it is to be noted that the Russian people, in physical development, are far superior to all nations located directly south of them in either Europe or Asia. However deficient they may be in other respects, it cannot be doubted that they enjoy better health and have more vigorous bodies than can be claimed by the European nations whose territory is never chilled by the icy breath of the frigid North.

The position of the greater part of the United States is very similar to that of Russia. As regards the Atlantic States, they are as equally destitute of those mountain barriers that temper the climate of other countries. The icy invaders in their march against us have no Alps to cross; their course is free from the Arctic circle clear down to the Gulf of Mexico, and from the seaboard to far *beyond the prairies.* Hence the sudden and remarkable changes in our temperature which are brought home so sensibly to those who come to our shores from more genial climes, and who imagine that their effect must be eventually to dwarf the American people to a race of pigmies and their span of life to the brief period of a summer's solstice. If there were any reliance to be placed upon the asserted predominance of climatical influences—if, in short, the health and physical strength of a people can be favorably developed only in a mild and regular temperature, the prospect for this nation is anything but a cheering one. But such is not the teaching of the past nor the present. Russia, as we have seen, affords a strong practical refutation of the theory. The structure of the human organism is such as to admit of an accommodation to almost any sort of climate. The dwellers above the Sahara and Arabian deserts would doubtless prefer the heat of their glowing sands to the balmy breezes of Spain and Italy. Man is found stalwart and hardy even in the desolate regions of the far North, within the empire of eternal snows. But time is required for the process of acclimation. It is to be expected that such a climate as ours would act unfavorably upon the people who settled here, and their descendants for several generations; but both reason and history furnish the strongest grounds for the presumption that the natives of the United States will in time become entirely exempt from the fatality of their climate.—*Baltimore American.*

BORDENTOWN FEMALE COLLEGE.—We invite the attention to the advertisement of this institution to be found it today's paper. We learn that it is chartered with collegiate powers and privileges, and ranks among the first institutions in the State. Its location for health, comfort and beauty of scenery, cannot be surpassed. Situated upon an eminence overlooking the Delaware river, it commands a most delightful view of that noble stream, for several miles, in either direction, while upon the opposite side of the river a beautiful and attractive region of country spreads out to view—in summer clad in nature's gayest habiliments, and in autumn and winter variegated with the many attractive hues, which American scenery alone presents.

Its literary advantages, as well as those which promote the health of the student, are of the best order. Rev. J. H. Brakely is known to many in this community, and assisted by a corps of able teachers, the institution under his management, needs no higher encomium than to allow it to speak for itself.

FEVER AND AGUE.—We invite attention to the advertisement of Paschall's Fever and Ague Mixture, to be found in to-day's paper. It is highly recommended, and is doubtless an efficacious remedy for that disease. Many of the persons whose names are appended to certificates are well known to us, and to this community, and we have no hesitation, on their recommendation, in saying that it is an excellent remedy. See the certificates.

☞ We learn from the Adjutant General's Report, that the military force of this State together with public arms, are as follows:

Number of companies in the state,		382
"	uniformed men "	16,705
"	field pieces inclu. those in the arsenal of State,	80
"	muskets,	10,438
"	bayonets,	8,722

WIDTH OF THE DELAWARE AT MARCUS HOOK.—The river Delaware was measured at Marcus Hook, a few days ago, on the ice, and lacked one chain of being two miles wide measuring from high water mark. At Chester the width was ascertained to be 3100 yards.

Town and County Matters.

TOWN MEETING.—Pursuant to public notice, a large and respectful meeting of the citizens of Columbia was held in the Town Hall, on Thursday evening last. The Chief Burgess, A. Myers, called the meeting to order, when John Cooper and James Patton were elected Vice Presidents, and Coleman J. Bull, *Secretary.*

J. W. Fisher, Esq., then stated the object of the meeting, and presented the following bill for the liquidation of the borough debt, to be laid before the Legislature for passage, viz:

SECTION 1. That the Chief Burgess and Town Council of the Borough of Columbia, in the County of Lancaster, be and are hereby empowered to assess upon all *real property lying within the limits of said Borough, and upon other property now by law taxable for Borough purposes,* such amount as may be necessary to meet the expenses of said Borough and pay off existing debts. *Provided,* that the said assessment shall not in any one year exceed the sum of forty cents in each hundred dollars of the valuation for County rates and levies. *Provided further,* that land which lies within the limits of the said Borough and not laid out into town lots shall be assessed as first rate farm land and not as town property.

SEC. 2. That the whole amount of the excess over and above the present rates of taxes which may hereafter be levied, shall be specially appropriated to pay the debts now existing against the said Borough until the same shall be fully paid; and that after the said debts shall be so paid off in full, that then the assessment shall not in any one year exceed the sum of thirty cents, in each hundred dollars valuation as aforesaid; and that all laws or parts of laws heretofore passed conflicting with the provisions of this act, be and the same are hereby repealed.

H. M. North, Esq., moved to amend by striking out a portion of Section 1, (placed in italics above,) and inserting instead thereof, "property now taxable for Borough purposes."

J. M. Watts offered an amendment to the amendment, the substance of which was that the amount to be raised be derived from taxing bank stock and money at interest.

Considerable discussion here ensued, when the question was taken on the amendment to the amendment, which was lost. The question recurring on the amendment, it was decided in the negative.

J. W. Fisher offered a further proviso as an amendment to the first section of his bill, which was accepted and is published as above.

The vote was then taken on the bill which was carried by a decided vote.

On motion, *Resolved,* that the proceedings of this meeting, with the bill adopted, be published in the *Columbia Spy.*

The Chair desires to commend the good feeling, decorum and propriety throughout meeting.

A. MYERS, President.
COLEMAN J. BULL, Secretary.
Columbia, March 7, 1856.

☞ We had intended to make an extended comment on the following, but want of room compels us to omit it for the present. The subject, however, speaks for itself:

For the Columbia Spy.

THE MISERY OF THE POOR.—BENEVOLENT ENTERPRISE.—A highly respectable meeting of the citizens of Columbia, was held in the lecture room of the E. E. Lutheran Church, on Tuesday evening last. Rev. Mr. Erskine was elected President, and Coleman J. Bull, Secretary. After prayer by Rev. Mr. Mecaskey, the chair stated the object of the meeting to be the establishment of a permanent system of relief for the poor and suffering. Pending a motion for a general town meeting to discuss the subject at length, several gentlemen expressed themselves warmly in favor of a united and systematic effort to ameliorate the condition of the indigent, after which it was unanimously

Resolved, that a meeting of the citizens be held in the Town Hall on Tuesday evening, 11th instant, at 7½ o'clock. On motion, the Chair appointed the following gentlemen a committee to prepare business for that meeting, viz: Rev. Messrs. Menges and Mecaskey, Dr. Bruner, Messrs. Bogle, Shreiner and Boice. A resolution was then adopted adding the chairman to that committee. On motion, Messrs. Bogle, Mifflin and Fisher, were appointed a committee to wait upon the County Commisioners and ascertain how far they would assist the enterprise—said committee to report at the town meeting. On motion it was resolved that the proceedings of this meeting be signed by the officers and published in the *Columbia Spy.* The meeting closed with prayer by Rev. Mr. Menges.

E. ERSKINE, *President.*
COLEMAN J. BULL, *Sec'y.*

☞ There are as yet no signs of a break up of the ice on the river. The immense thickness of the coat, may be something of an obstacle to an easy shaking off. We hope for the best, and feel as though

"It were well, when 'twere done,
"Were well twere done quickly"

Persons at a distance have been counting the chances of safety for the Columbia Bridge—some telling this and others that curious story of high premiums offered for insurance, &c. It is all gammon. The Bridge is safe, at least so say good judges, and if those trembling alarmists wish to buy stock at low rates, they must try a better 'dodge.' There may be a slight displacement of board stocks—though not among Bank Directors—and if the fresh is *anything of a fresh,* a few whiskey punches may be destroyed by sight-seers from a distance. For the strict integrity of our own folks we stand surety—they take things very coolly.

☞ The signs of the merry spring time are becoming the more obvious, from the lightsome step of our business men as they go to and fro, bustling in preparation for the life which gives life. We learn that two or more daily lines between Pittsburg and Philadelphia, will go into operation when navigation opens. The basin will in all probability resume the life once so noticeable on its wharves, and the busy times of old come back, with the din whose end was plenty on the board, and shiners in purse of the industrious. So mote it be.

☞ The whole number of arrests in Lancaster, Pa., for the year 1855, was 895. Of this number, 677 were foreigners and 218 Americans. 557 were arrested for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, and 228 for vagrancy and want of lodging.

☞ At a meeting of the Committee of Arrangements for the removal of the remains of Dr. A. C. Smith and Mr. D. R. Craven, to this place, Mr. B. R. Mayer was instructed to confer with the Mayor of Norfolk, and the President of the Howard Association of this place, in order to procure all necessary information on the subject. Before this communication was so completely closed that it was impossible to do anything in the matter. The following letter was written in pursuance of Mr. Mayer's instructions, and a copy addressed to the Mayor and the President as above:

COLUMBIA, February 26, 1856.

Dear Sir—On behalf of the Committee of Arrangements, appointed by the citizens, for the purpose of removing the remains of the late Dr. A. C. Smith and Mr. D. R. Craven, who went from this place during the prevalence of yellow fever at Norfolk and Portsmouth last fall, to render assistance, (one as physician and the other as nurse,) and fell victims to that destroyer, while nobly contending for the lives of the people of our sister state, I am requested to address you, asking for all information relative to the removal of said remains. Is navigation sufficiently open to admit of no delay? Please reply at your earliest convenience, as the committee desire to take final action in the matter, early as possible.

I have the honor to be
Your most ob't serv't,
BEVERLEY R. MAYER, *Chairman.*

The Mayor of Norfolk replied to this letter, and enclosed a resolution adopted by the Board of Health, which prohibits the disinterment of remains of the dead, from burial grounds within the jurisdiction of the city, after the 3d inst. The following letter from the Howard Association we give entire:

OFFICE OF HOWARD ASSOCIATION,
NORFOLK, March 1, 1856.

DEAR SIR—Your esteemed favor addressed to the President of our Association is to hand this morning.

The remains of the lamented Dr. A. C. Smith and Mr. D. R. Craven rest in the cemetery at Portsmouth. They were on service in our city, but when attacked, thinking we could get them more comfortably provided for in the Naval Hospital than we could here, they were taken there, where the fell destroyer that committed such fearful ravages upon our devoted cities, put an end to their existences. We shall ever keep them in grateful remembrance, and their names should be enrolled high on that list of philanthropists and martyrs who so nobly sacrificed their lives for the good of others.

Yesterday our "Board of Health" passed an ordinance prohibiting the exhuming of any more of the dead, until the first of January next. An opinion prevails to a very great extent, that it is dangerous to do so. As yet I think no such step has been taken in Portsmouth. Whether it will be done or not I cannot say; but am inclined to the opinion that it will be done. If you will address either the Mayor of that place, D. D. Fiske, or Holt Wilson, Esq., they will give you correct information.

Our navigation is still closed by ice to Baltimore. We have a boat occasionally as far as Annapolis.

I have the honor to be, with much respect and esteem, your ob't serv't.

SOLOMON CHERRY,
Corresponding Secretary.

BEVERLEY R. MAYER, Esq., Columbia, Pa.

The following telegraphic despatch was then sent:

D. D. Fiske, Mayor of Portsmouth, Va.

Can a committee of the citizens of Columbia, Pa., secure the remains of Dr. Smith and Dr. Craven in this place, who went to the relief of your citizens, and died of the fever at the Naval Hospital, and are interred in your Cemetery. Answer immediately.

B. R. MAYER.

Below we give the reply:

PORTSMOUTH, Va., March 6, 1856.

Mr. B. R. Mayer—Town Council, advised by Physicians, prohibit disinterment till fifteenth December. D. D. FISKE.

At a meeting of the Committee last evening the following proceedings were had:

From the correspondence, it will be seen that it is out of the power of the Committee to procure the remains of Dr. A. Clarkson Smith and Mr. D. R. Craven at this time, therefore,

Resolved, That we regret that the combination of circumstances renders it impossible for us to bring on their remains and pay that respect to them that we, in common with our fellow-citizens, are desirous of doing; but that at such time as these objects can be accomplished, we will endeavor to complete our arrangements for that purpose.

Resolved, That when we adjourn, we do so to meet on the 15th day of December next, for the purpose of perfecting means to to complete our undertaking, in bringing on their remains and of erecting suitable testimonials of our appreciation of their merits.

Resolved, That these proceedings be signed by the members of the different Committees, and published in the *Columbia Spy.*

Committee on Collections.—Upper Ward.—Jos. M. Watts, Col. D. Herr, Thomas Collins, J. G. Hess, W. Mathiot. *Lower Ward.*—Geo. Bogle, Henry Pfahler, Cyrus H. Jacobs, John L. Wright, Henry Snydam.

Committee of Arrangements.—Daniel F. Griffith, B. R. Mayer, J. M. Strickler.

☞ We are requested to say to the cowardly scoundrel who enclosed and sent through the Post Office, to a defenceless but respectable lady, an obscene valentine, that "if he will call upon her brother, he shall receive 'marks of high consideration,' which may probably endure as long as his worthless life." We take great pleasure in assuring the despicable poltroon, that if found out, his villainy will not go unpunished.

BURGLARY.—The butcher shop of Wm. F. Miller, in West King street, Lancaster, was entered on Monday night, through the front window, the shutter of which had been left unbolted. Mr. Miller had left the shop about 10 o'clock, taking with him the change from the drawer, leaving a bag containing about 75 or 100 coppers, also the key of the drawer which the scoundrel took off.

BURGLARY.—The clothing store of David Gumf, in Lancaster, was entered on last Saturday night and robbed of a large quantity of goods, consisting of coats, vests, pantaloons and silk handkerchiefs. The robbers effected an entrance into the store by forcing the door.

ANOTHER.—On the same night the clothing store of Herman Kuhns, in Safe Harbor, was entered by forcing open the shutters of one of the windows, and a quantity of ready made clothing stolen. A man named Simon Cooper was arrested on Sunday on suspicion of being concerned in the robbery and committed to the County prison. His accomplice who is supposed to be a man by the name of Jackson has not been arrested yet.

☞ Messrs. Lindsay & Jackson have now received, at the establishment to which they recently removed, on the west side of Front street, corner of Locust an extensive assortment of Carpetings, Furniture, &c., which purchasers would do well to examine.

LITERARY NOTICES.

☞ *India; the Pearl of Pearl River.* By Mrs. D. E. N. Southworth. T. B. Peterson, Publisher, 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. To the readers of Mrs. Southworth's works we need only say, that this last production is superior to any that she has ever written. The characters although strongly drawn are true to nature, and in this respect differ materially from the hero and heroines of her former works. In sentiment and style the Pearl of Pearl River is unexceptionable, while the moral it conveys cannot but be productive of good. We commend this work to the attention of our readers. For sale at the Headquarters and News Depot of James S. McMahen, Front street, Columbia, Pa.

☞ *Major Jones' Courtship,* a series of humorous, comic and quaint written letters, in book form, published by Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia. The fun contained in them, and the hearty laugh resulting from their perusal—driving misanthropic thoughts, dull care, and *ennui* on the other side of—Jordan—is worth treble the price asked. Go and buy it, and have a laugh over it all to yourself—it will costonly 50 cents!

☞ *The Knickerbocker* for March has been received. The editor of this favorite monthly appears to spare no efforts to keep up the lively interest felt in his work. No one can be a constant reader of *Old Knick* without profit and pleasure. Samuel Hueston, Publisher, 345 Broadway, New York.

☞ The following monthlies are on our table:

Edinburg Review for January. Leonard Scott & Co., Publishers, 79 Fulton street N. Y., $3,00 per annum.

Pennsylvania Farm Journal for March. David A. Wells, A. M., and A. M. Spangler, Editors. Samuel Emlen & Co., Publishers, N. E. corner 7th and Market streets, Philadelphia. $1,00 per annum.

Pennsylvania School Journal for March.—Edited by Thos. H. Burrowes, Lancaster Pa. $1,00 per annum.

Medical Examiner for March, Lindsay & Blakiston, Philadelphia. $3,00 per annum.

Graham's Magazine for March—an excellent number. A. H. See, Philadelphia.—$3,00 per annum.

☞ T. B. Peterson, 102 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, announces a book, entitled *Courtship and Marriage, &c.,* by Mrs. Caroline Lee Hentz, as in press, and to be ready for sale on the 22d instant. It is spoken of very highly.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.—The Democratic State Convention, to nominate candidates for Canal Commissioner, &c. and to choose delegates to the Cincinnatti National Convention, met at Harrisburg on Tuesday. Hendrick B. Wright, of Luzerne county, was chosen permanent President of the Convention.

On the roll being called, each member signified his choice of a presidential candidate, with the following result: for Jas. Buchanan, 126; for Geo. M. Dallas, 5; for the nominee of the National Convention, 1.

A series of resolutions endorsing the Kansas Nebraska act and applauding the National Administration were adopted.

On the second ballot, George Scott, of Columbia, was nominated as candidate for Canal Commissioner.

Jacob Fry, of Montgomery, was nominated for Auditor General on the fifth ballot.

Timothy Ives, of Potter county, was nominated for Surveyor General on the fourth ballot.

EARLY TOMATOES.—All who wish to be first on the list of ripe tomatoes must lose no time in sowing a pot or two of seed in the greenhouse, hot-bed, or in the absence of these luxuries, then in a warm window.—If in the latter, get a piece of glass and place over the pot, to accelerate germination, thus forming a miniature hot-bed on your own hook. When up into rough leaf, part off in very small pots, using a tolerably rich vegetable mould for the purpose. When these little pots become full of roots, give them a size or two larger. A dozen or two plants, raised in this way, and planted in May, on the sunny side of the garden fence or house and trained up to it, will furnish the family with several dishes of this much used esculent when the price is so much per lb. As it will be no object to have them bearing when the main crop comes in, step back every shoot after sufficient fruit has set—say one or two dozen on a plant, which will very much accelerate the ripening.

YOUNG AMERICA.

One of the fastest specimens of Young America we have ever seen, was at the Mayor's office on Monday morning. He is a cute looking boy, about 11 years of age, and says his name is Charles Odell. When we first saw the youngster he was sitting at a desk with a paper and pencil, scribbling away, and offering to bet he could beat any one writing in the shanty. He says he has been to a boarding school, and upon being asked by the indefatigable Reporter of the Bulletin what he learned, his reply was "a good deal." Special Officer Ellis doubting that the little fellow gave his right name, suggested that his clothing was marked if he come from a boarding school, and proposed to examine his shirt. The youngster said "sure its marked; for if it wern't somebody might snake it off when I was asleep." The Special caved in, and an 18th Ward officer, in whose charge the boy had been placed by an engineer on the Trenton railroad, asked the boy if he did not tell him the boarding school he went to was in Grand street. The urchin stoutly denied he had said so, and contended that he went to a day school in that street, and wound up with "I got you there, old top." Upon being told he would be sent to the House of Refuge, he said "that would not be fair, that would be against the law." "But we will take you there according to law, if you don't tell where your father lives," said an officer. "You can't do it," said young America, "for every man has his own law, and I refuse to go." The story of this Genius of Liberty is, that his father formerly resided in Newburg, but removed to this city, and is now in the dry goods business, but whereabouts he does not know. He has been travelling around on locomotives between this city and New York for several days prior to his being handed over to the police. On being asked if he did not find it difficult to get a ride on locomotives, he said "no, he soon talked the engineer into it." His friends have been written to, and in the meantime he will be kindly cared for. He does not seem to care what disposition is made of him, so he can ride on locomotives. Truly a fast specimen of Young America.—*Phila. Sun, 4th inst.*

EDITORIAL GLEANINGS.

LIBERTY OF CONSCIENCE IN TURKEY.—The New York *Observer* contains a letter from the Rev. C. N. Righter, a Presbyterian missionary at Constantinople, accompanied by one from the Hon. Carroll Spence, of Baltimore, the American Minister in Turkey, appealing for the abolition throughout the Turkish dominions of the death penalty against Mahometans who have turned Christians. It appears from the letter of Mr. Righter that a deputation on behalf of the Evangelical Conference of Paris, embracing France, England, Germany and America, recently waited upon the Sultan and the Minister of Foreign Affairs, with a memorial praying for liberty of conscience in the Turkish dominions, and also a repeal of the Turkish law which inflicts the penalty of death upon all native born Musselmans who embrace the Christian faith. They were very kindly received and assured that the subject would receive due consideration. Mr. Righter gives several instances where, of late, Turks who have embraced the Christian religion have been banished or severely punished.

PRUSSIAN COUNTERFEITERS.—The Rondout *Courier* says: An agent of the Prussian government, bearing a requisition from the President of the United States, arrived in this village on Thursday, in search of a Prussian subject residing here, and acting in connection with a gang of counterfeiters, recently discovered in Prussia. The operations of the association, were confined to the manufacture of American halves and quarters, with the lesser fractions of the dollar, which were circulated by agents in the United States. At the time of the discovery, an immense amount of the money, ready for exportation, was on hand, a considerable quantity having been before sent. The agent residing here, has been in the place about nine months, and is unable to speak a word of English. He came out as a pauper, and has been quietly at work here since. Upon his arrest he denied having disposed of any money, but admitted his connection with the concern, and promised to reveal his associates in other parts of the country.

EXTRAORDINARY COLORED MAN.—Samuel Williams, a colored man, sold his farm near Clearspring, Md., last week, containing near 600 acres, for seven thousand dollars, to John Pearl. The Hagerstown *Mail* says:—Williams was a slave at 40 years of age, bought himself, has raised 25 children, four of whom he bought and manumitted. He is now in his 71st year, and is a stout, tall, and intelligent-looking old man. He is now in independent circumstances. Most of his children are in the West, and the rest of them all desire to go to the same country, so the old man has consented, although fond of this country, to "pull up stakes," and follow them.

THE WISCONSIN GOVERNORSHIP.—A Madison correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writes that Barstow, whose seat as Governor of Wisconsin, is contested by Bashford, now denies the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, claiming that he is a co-ordinate branch of the State government, and that no power can dispossess him of his fraudulently obtained position. This claim, he announces through his counsel, he is prepared to maintain by the whole military power of the State, and of the United States, if necessary. In such a case, Wisconsin may become the theatre of important events.

TERRIBLE AVALANCHE OF SNOW.—During a recent rain storm at Cape Breton, an avalanche of snow, impelled by a large body of water, overwhelmed the dwelling house of a Mr. Campbell, destroying the house, and burying in the ruins Mr. Campbell, his wife, mother, three children and one of the girls. Mrs. Campbell, her three children, and one of the girls perished by the catastrophe, but the others were rescued alive. The avalanche occurred in the night, a barn was also overwhelmed, and eighteen head of cattle were killed.

TO THAW FROZEN PUMPS.—Some throw in salt, some heat iron rods, &c., but the Maine *Farmer* says, an incomparably better way is to place a small lead pipe within the pump and pour in hot water by means of a tunnel. The pipe should be as long as the frozen portion, and conducting water on the ice, removes it with astonishing rapidity—say one foot per minute, the pipe settling as rapidly. Where pumps are liable to freeze, it is well to have a lead pipe always at hand.

PEARS ON THE APPLE.—We would not recommend in any case, the propagation of the pear on the apple. As a general rule, no sort succeeds well, but the Seckel, Summer Bonchretien, Osband's Summer, and Vicar of Wakefield, grow the best of any we have observed in a very few trials. There are doubtless others which may do as well, but we do not know them.—*Country Gentleman.*

☞ Mr. Dallas, our new minister to England, sailed from New York for Liverpool, on Saturday last, accompanied by his family, to enter upon the functions of his office. It is presumed that Mr. Buchanan will not leave England on his intended three months' tour on the Continent, until his successor shall have arrived.

☞ Andrew Jackson Donelson says, in a published letter, that he was not the adopted son of Gen. Jackson, but that the latter was his uncle, guardian and friend from infancy. Gen. Jackson's adopted son bears the old hero's name, and is now living at the Hermitage.

☞ David Hunt, Esq., of Mississippi, a great friend of the Colonization cause, has lately made a donation of $5000 to the Colonization Society. In 1853 he made a similar donation, besides regularly contributing annually, for several years past, the sum of $500.

☞ The development of the Commercial resources of Turkey is likely to attract considerable attention from capitalists in Western Europe. The first undertaking with this object is announced under the title of the Ottoman Bank, with a capital of £500,000, to be increased to £2,000,000.

☞ *Holloway's Pills,* an undoubted Remedy for Asthma.—Mr. Ellis Wilson of Brooklyn, New York, had for five years very severe attacks of asthma, which deprived him of bodily rest night and day; the cough at times almost choked him, and caused him continually to spit blood; he was never safe, either eating or drinking, and his family were distressed beyond measure, to see him gradually reduced to almost a skeleton. Holloway's Pills, in his case, were as usual, efficacious. This gentleman used them for eleven weeks, and they effected a perfect cure; he feels himself stronger now than he has been for the last fifteen years.

Columbia Post Office.

TIME OF CLOSING AND OPENING MAILS.

EASTERN.—Mail closes at 8.15 A. M. and 7.45 P. M.; arrives at 11.30 A. M. and 2.45 A. M.

SOUTHERN.—Mail closes 12 M.; arrives 12.15 P. M.

WESTERN.—Mail closes 4.30 P. M.; arrives 3 P. M.

SAFE HARBOR.—Mail closes 7.30 A. M. arrives 5 P. M.

MOUNTVILLE.—Three mails a week,—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—mail closes 7.45 P. M.; arrives 11.30 A. M.

SILVER SPRING.—Three mails a week—Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday—Mail closes 11.30 A. M.; arrives 11.30 A. M.

PRINTERS' ROLLERS.—Mr. Wirt Trimble, of Georgetown, D. C., has invented a *composition* for printers' rollers, which will be unaffected by temperature—not made too soft by summer heat, nor too hard by winter's cold—besides being more tenacious and durable. This improvement will obviate a great inconvenience experienced in the present *composition* used for rollers, and will be a most welcome discovery for all printers.

The Markets.

COLUMBIA LUMBER MARKET.

WHOLESALE PRICES.

Common Cull Boards & Grub Plank,		$10 00
Culling	do	13 00
2d Common	do	18 00
1st Common	do	30 00
Pannel	do	36 00
Hemlock Boards and Scantling,		11 00
Do do	do long lengths,	13 00
Pine Scantling,		15 00
Plaster Lath,		$2 00@ 3 00
Shingles,		12 00@18 00

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

FLOUR.—For home consumption, prices range at from $7,50 to 9,50 per bbl, for fair to choice retailing brands and extra, the latter for fancy brands. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet at $5 per bbl. for the former, and $3 for the latter.

GRAIN.—Sales are confined to some 2500 bushels, taken in lots, at 155@160c for red, and 165@170c for white, of inferior to fine quality. Rye is steady, with further sales of 1500 bushels Western, in lots, at 100c.—Corn is more inquired for, and scarce at 60c for good Pennsylvania yellow, in store, most of the receipts being previously sold and reported. Oats are in moderate request, and about 1500 bushels have been sold at 39c, in store.

WHISKEY is nearly stationary with moderate sales of bbls. at 29c, and hhds at about 27c per gallon.—*North American, 6th inst.*

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—The only sale reported on 'Change was one of 100 bbls. City Mills Flour at $7. Most of the holders of this description however declined selling at less than $7,12½, and some of them were demanding $7,25 per bbl. They were buyers on 'Change of Howard Street and Ohio Flour at $7,12½, but there were no sellers at less than $7,25 per bbl. We quote Rye Flour at $4,87½, and Corn Meal $3@3,12½, for Country, and $4 per bbl, for City Mills Meal. Since 'Change we have heard of a sale of 600 bbls City Mills Flour at $7, more than which buyers were not willing to pay.

GRAIN.—We note sales of 700 bushels red Wheat at 155c, 500 bushels fair to prime white at 160@165c, and we note a sale of 100 bushels very choice white, suitable for family Flour, at 175c. Mixed Corn brought 56@58c and good yellow 60c per bu. both by measurement and weight. Some parcels of damp yellow sold at 56c per measured bushel. We quote good to prime white Corn at 60@62c per bu. of 56 lbs. There were sales this morning of 1,500 bus. Western Virginia and Pennsylvania Rye at 95@98c, and of 1,400 bus fair to good Pennsylvania Oats at 35@37c. Prime Ohio Oats are held at 38@40c.

WHISKEY.—Ohio Whiskey sold for 28c. City Whiskey is quoted at 27@27½c in large parcels, and in small lots it is bringing 28c.—*Baltimore American, 6th inst.*

☞ DALLEY'S GENUINE PAIN EXTRACTOR will subside the pain and inflammation from the severest burns or scalds, in from one to twenty minutes—and that it will heal the wound without scar, and effectually cure Fever Sores—Piles—Salt Rheum—Inflammatory Rheumatism—Sore and Inflamed Eyes—Cuts—Wounds—Bruises—Old and Inveterate Sores—Scald Head—Corns and Bunions—Erysipelas—Sprains—Swellings—Felons—Chilblains—Bites of Insects—Swelled and broken Breast—Sore Nipples—Eruptions—and all other inflammatory and cutaneous diseases, where the parts affected can be reached.

Don't be incredulous about the many diseases named to be cured by only one thing—but reflect that the few, but positive properties which the Dalley Salve alone contains, and as heretofore enumerated—one to four—can reach not alone the afore-mentioned diseases, but many more not enumerated.

Query—Do not regular physicians prescribe calomel inwardly for scores of different diseases.

Each box of genuine Dalley's Pain Extractor has upon it a steel plate engraved label with the signature of C. V. Clickener & Co., proprietors, and Henry Dalley, Manufacturer. All others are counterfeit.—Price 25 cents per box.

☞ All orders should be addressed to C. V. Clickener & Co., 81 Barclay street, New York.

September 29, 1855.

SOMETHING worth LOOKING AT.—PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE.—This Preparation, although less than two years before the public, owing to its wonderful effects upon the human hair and scalp, has already obtained a celebrity and sale *perfectly unparralleled. It has, without* the ordinary appliance used for such purposes, won its way, and been heartily welcomed to most of the cities and towns in the United States, the Canadas, and the West India Islands. Nor is this result surprising, when it is remembered that its popularity is based upon its merits, solely, as established by actual tests. That this preparation will actually RESTORE GRAY hair to its natural color, produce a luxuriant growth upon the heads of the bald, prevent the hair from falling off, and when used as a toilet article thus render the hair soft, glossy and wavy, destroy diseases of the scalp, and expel dandruff, the certificates of distinguished gentlemen and ladies, in every *part of the country who have tried it, and therefore* speak what they known, most fully attest. That by a proper use of this Restorative, the hair can be made to attain and retain its natural color to almost any age allotted to humanity, by removing the cause of the disease from the scalp—no matter of how long standing—the concurrent testimonials of the Press and the certificates of numerous respectable individuals of both sexes, leaves no doubt. Circulars containing full particulars relative to this curative, as well as the recommendations of editors and certificates before alluded to, can be had of all agents.

Brookfield, Mass, Jan 12, 1853.

PROF. WOOD:—*Dear Sir—Having made trial of your* Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect has been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff and a constant tendency to itching with which I have been troubled from childhood, and has also restored my hair which was becoming gray, to its original color. I have used no other article, with anything like the pleasure and profit. Yours truly,

J. K. BRAGG.
Pastor of the Orthodox Church, Brookfield.

St. Louis, March 7, 1854.

PROF. WOOD:—Dear Sir—My hair commenced falling off some three or four years since, and continued to do so until I became quite bald. I tried all the popular remedies of the day, but to no effect; at last I was induced to use your celebrated Hair Restorative, and am very happy to say it is doing wonders. I have now a fine growth of young