THE COLUMBIA SPY.

COLEMAN J. BULL, Editor and Publisher. "NO ENTERTAINMENT IS SO CHEAP AS READING, NOR ANY PLEASURE SO LASTING." $1,50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE, $2,00 IF NOT IN ADVANCE.

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"	each subsequent insertion,	20

Larger advertisements in proportion.

A liberal discount will be made to quarterly, half-yearly or yearly advertisers, who are strictly confined to their business.

DR. G. W. MIFFLIN,

DENTIST, Locust street, near the Post Office, Columbia, Pa.
Columbia, May 3, 1856.

S. ARMOR, M. D.
HOMŒOPATHIC PHYSICIAN,

OFFICE and residence at Mrs. Swartz's, in Locust street, between Front and Second, directly opposite the Post Office.
Columbia, March 15, 1856-6m*

H. M. NORTH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Columbia, Pa.
Collections promptly made, in Lancaster and York Counties.
Columbia, May 4, 1850.

SAMUEL EVANS,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Second street, Columbia, Pa.
Columbia, August 23, 1855.

J. E. HACHENBERG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Columbia, Penn'a. Office in Locust street, four doors above Front.
Columbia, May 15, 1852.

DAVIES & BRUNER, J. R.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND CONVEYANCER, offers his services to the citizens of Columbia, and assures them that he will attend with promptitude to all business entrusted to his care. Office—Front street, between Union and Perry. Residence—South side Second street, 2nd door below Union.
Columbia, January 13, 1855-1y.

SAMUEL LODGE,
Daguerreian Artist,
Corner Front & Locust sts., Columbia, Pa.
Pictures taken for 25 cents
And upwards, and satisfaction guaranteed.
☞ No Pictures need be taken from the Gallery unless it is such as is really desired.
Columbia, March 31, 1855.

B. F. APPOLD & CO.,

GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, FLOUR, GRAIN, COAL AND PRODUCE,
And Deliverers on any point on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, to York and Baltimore and to Pittsburg;

DEALERS IN COAL, FLOUR AND GRAIN, WHISKY AND BACON, have just received a large lot of Monongahela Rectified Whiskey, from Pittsburg, of which they will keep a supply constantly on hand, at low prices. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 Canal Basin.
Columbia, January 27, 1854.

Pittsburg Glass Ware.

JUST received a large lot of Diamond Glass Ware, in new and beautiful shapes, which we can sell cheaper than Philadelphia wholesale prices. Call and judge for yourselves.
H. C. FONDERSMITH.
Columbia, March 15, 1856.

Gas Fitting.

HIRAM WILSON gives this branch of business particular attention. As he executes all work in this line himself, it will be warranted equal to any in the country, and at as low rates.
Thankful for the patronage with which he has already been favored, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same.
One door above Jonas Rumple's Hardware Store.
Columbia, Feb. 24, 1855.

Cedar Ware.

CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of Cedar-Ware, to which the attention of housekeepers is invited. HENRY PFAHLER.
Columbia, October 29, 1853.

LIME FOR SALE.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the public, that he is prepared to furnish the BEST QUALITY OF LIME, in quantities to suit purchasers, at the shortest notice. This Lime is particularly adapted for plastering and white-washing. It will be delivered if desired.
JOHN ELWIN,
February 24, 1855-tf Wrightsville, York county.

Fever and Ague.

THE most obstinate cases cured immediately, by Dr. Shallenberger's Fever and Ague Antidote. In no case will the patient have more than one chill after the first dose. Call and get a circular, at R. WILLIAMS',
Columbia, July 7, 1855. Front street.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and fresh supply of paints, oils, dye stuffs, burning fluid, pine oil, &c., &c., and for sale at the lowest prices by
March 29. SAM'L FILBERT.

AMONG McMAHON'S list of Periodicals will be found Harper's, Putnam's, Graham's, Godey's, Arthur's, Peterson's and Blackwood's magazines; Ballou's and Leslie's Pictorials; New York Ledger, Flag of Our Union, True Flag, Waverly, and all the popular newspapers published in the United States.
Columbia, March 29, 1856.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and new supply of Brushes, and Combs, of all kinds and styles.—For sale by SAM'L FILBERT.
March 29, 1856.

ALCOHOL and Burning Fluid, always on hand, at the lowest prices, at the Family Medicine Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
February 2, 1850.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

Come from the village, the mountain, and glen,
Ye sickly and ailing, both women and men;
No longer let gloom shroud your comfort and looks,
For Ayer has a mixture that beats all The Books!

Unfortunate creatures, and victims to pain!
Look forward, and hope yet for good health again;
Consumptive diseases must yield and be off,
The Pectoral cures every kind of a cough,

Pneumonia and phthisis! and asthma and cold,
Succumb to its virtues like misers to gold;
It gives to the wasted the rose of good health,
Of value far greater than rivers of wealth.

Delay not a moment, but hasten and try,
This wonderful cure, ere you languish and die;
For all can obtain it, the price is so small,
A blessing designed for the poor—and for all.

Received a large and fresh supply from the manufactory, and for sale wholesale and retail, by the undersigned sole Agent for Columbia.
SAMUEL FILBERT,
Golden Mortar Drug and Chemical Store, Front st.,
Columbia, Pa. (Feb. 23, 1856.

FARR & THOMPSON'S justly celebrated Commercial and other Gold Pens—the best in the market—just received. P. SHREINER.
Columbia, April 28, 1855.

SAPONIFIER, or Concentrated Lye, for making Soap. 1 lb. is sufficient for one barrel of Soft Soap, or 1 lb. for 9 lbs. Hard Soap. Full directions will be given at the Counter for making Soft, Hard and Fancy Soaps. For sale by R. WILLIAMS.
Columbia, March 31, 1855.

OILS.—Just received a fresh supply of Paint, Oil, Greasing Oil, Burning Fluid, &c For sale by
March 22, '56. R. WILLIAMS, Front street, Columbia, Pa.

GERHARD BRANDT,

CONTINUES to occupy the large building at the corner of Second and Locust streets, and offers to those desiring comfortable boarding the greatest conveniences. At his Saloons and Restaurant will be found Luxuries of all kinds in season, which will be served up in the best manner and at the shortest notice. He respectfully solicits a share of patronage.
Columbia, May 10, 1856.

Mount Vernon House, Canal Basin, Columbia, Pa.
HENRY K. MINICH, PROPRIETOR.

☞ The best accommodations and every attention given to guests, who may favor this establishment with their patronage. [April 19, 1856-tf

Franklin House, Locust st. Columbia, Pa

THE subscriber continues to occupy this well-known Hotel, and will do everything in his power to comfortably entertain all who may patronize him. His facilities for accommodating Horses, Droves, &c., are superior. MARTIN ERWIN.
April 12, 1856-1y

Washington House, Columbia, Pa.
DANIEL HERR, PROPRIETOR.

THIS old and well-known house is still in the occupancy of the subscriber, and offers every inducement to the traveller, in the way of comfort and convenience. The Cars, east and west, start from this establishment, and it has other advantages unsurpassed by any. Terms reasonable. D. HERR.
Columbia, April 12, 1856-1y

Bellevue House,

N. E. CORNER of Front and Walnut streets, COLUMBIA, PA.
JOSHUA J. GAULT, PROPRIETOR.
(Successor to Bardwell & Breneman and Mrs. Haines)
The House is furnished with all Modern Improvements, and every attention will be given to secure the comfort of guests. Charges moderate.
Columbia, April 12, 1856-tf

FOR RENT,

TWO RIVER LOTS, nearly opposite the Washington House, in the borough of Columbia—one fronting on the Susquehanna River 104 feet, and extending in depth 189 feet, to the track of the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, the other fronting on the river 56 feet 6 inches, and extending in depth same as above. There is a railroad track which extends the whole depth of this lot. These lots are well wharfed. For terms enquire of
F. S. BLETZ,
Feb. 23, 1856-tf or R. HAMILTON.

For Rent or Sale.

SEVERAL Houses in different parts of the Borough for rent or sale.
Enquire of
Columbia, Jan. 5, 1856. tf. WM. WHIPPER.

For Rent,

A BASEMENT ROOM, suitable for an Oyster and Eating Saloon, situated on Front street, between Walnut and the Columbia Bridge. For terms, &c., apply to
Columbia, November 17, 1855-tf J. W. SHUMAN.

WANTED,

TWENTY SHARES OF COLUMBIA BANK STOCK. Enquire at this office.
January 19, 1856-tf

1856. SPRING 1856.
HOUSEKEEPER'S EMPORIUM.

GREAT opening of NEW GOODS at Carpet Warehouse. We are now opening our Spring and Summer stock of CARPETINGS, FURNITURE, LOOKING GLASSES, MATTRESSES, FLOOR OIL CLOTHS, DRUGGETS, MATS, RUGS, &c., &c.,
Manufactured expressly for spring sales, and to which the special attention of Housekeepers is invited, as we are determined to offer them bargains.
LINDSAY & JACKSON.
Columbia, February 23, 1856.

PIANOS.

ZH. SHEPARD would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbia and vicinity, that he has effected an agency with the
Philadelphia Piano Forte Manufacturing Company,
whose Pianos for superior tone, finish, and durability, have for years stood unrivalled.
He is prepared to deliver them here at the lowest city prices, and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of such as wish to procure a good and substantial instrument.
A specimen of the above mentioned instrument may be seen by calling at his music room, east corner of Front and Locust streets, Columbia.
February 2, 1856.

CIGARS! CIGARS!

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. The undersigned invite the attention of the public to their extensive stock of CIGARS, of all kinds, which they offer at prices *cheaper than ever sold in this town before.*
Also, just received a fresh supply of FAMILY GROCERIES. HEGMAN & FRITSCH,
Corner of Locust and Third streets.
Columbia, February 2, 1856.

GEORGE J. SMITH,

WHOLESALE and Retail Bread and Cake Baker.—Constantly on hand a variety of Cakes, too numerous to mention; Crackers; Soda, Wine, Scroll, and Sugar Biscuit; Confectionery, of every description, &c., &c. LOCUST STREET,
Feb. 2, '56. Between the Bank and Franklin House.

JOHN MOORHEAD,
(SUCCESSOR TO KING & MOORHEAD,)

COMMISSION Merchant for the sale of PIG METAL AND BLOOMS, No. 27, Wood Street, Pittsburg, Pa.
REFERENCES:
John Graham, Esq., President Bank, Pittsburg;
E. D. Jones, Esq., Cashier Citizens' Deposit Bank, Pittsburg.
G. & J. H. Shoenberger, Iron Merchants, Pittsburg.
Coleman, Hallman & Co., Merchants, Pittsburg.
Lorenz, Stewart & Co., Merchants, Pittsburg.
Musselman & Watts, Marietta, Pa.
January 19, 1856.

MUSIC.

ZH. SHEPARD would inform the citizens of Columbia, that he is now prepared to give instructions in Vocal and Instrumental music to
INDIVIDUALS, QUARTETTS & CLASSES.
Special attention given to tuning and repairing Pianos and other instruments.
May be found at any hour of the day at the Music Room adjoining the Ambrotype rooms of SHEPARD & CO., corner of Front and Locust streets.
January 19, 1856.

FAMILY COAL AND WOOD YARD.

THE undersigned has constantly on hand the best qualities of Baltimore Company, Diamond and Black Diamond, Sunbury, Millersburg, and Pine Grove.
LUMP, EGG, STOVE AND NUT COAL.
All coal weighed and warranted to give satisfaction.
Also, by the car and cargo, best quality Bituminous coal, for blacksmithing.
Pittsburg Gas Coal on hand.
☞ Hickory and Oak Wood always on hand.
Columbia, October 6. J. G. HESS.

HERE THEY ARE!

ANOTHER large arrival of BOOTS, SHOES, &c. The subscriber has again received, direct from Philadelphia manufacturers, a beautiful assortment of Gents', Ladies', Boys' and Misses', Boots, Shoes and Slippers.
Among which may be found a full and large assortment of De Haven's Ladies Gaiters and Velvet Slippers.
A large and beautiful assortment of Gent's, Ladies and Misses' gum shoes.
We do not think it necessary to enumerate all the different styles of work always to be found at our establishment. CALL AND SEE, every variety, from the pretty little shoe for the infant, to the elegantly finished gaiter for the lady and the splendid boot for the gent, at Phila. CASH PRICES.
☞ Please remember that all our work is manufactured in Philadelphia, expressly for our sales, and is of the best material and workmanship, and is warranted as such. CYRUS R. McCLUNE,
Locust Street, 4 doors below Town Hall.
Columbia, Feb. 16, 1856.

SOAP, SOAP, SOAP,

THE undersigned has just received a large and fresh supply of FANCY SOAPS, for the toilet, such as almond, ambrosial, honey, rose, palm, mammoth, laundry, floating, poneline, brown windsor, crystaline balls, the genuine white and mottled castile, and also a large assortment of common soaps.—For sale by SAM'L FILBERT.
March 29, 1856.

JOSEPH YEWDALL,
Practical Gardener and Florist,

Cherry street, Columbia, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has on hand and for sale a choice supply of GREENHOUSE AND HARDY PLANTS, Shrubs, &c., suitable for pleasure grounds and gardens. A choice collection of constantly blooming roses, of every shade of color, of the most hardy kinds.
He also LAYS OUT AND IMPROVES PLEASURE GROUNDS AND GARDENS with taste, and does all kinds of planting and pruning, in town and country, with skill and care, on reasonable terms.
He invites attention to his NURSERY, where a large variety of all kinds of blooming Plants in season, may at all times be seen.
Columbia, April 5, 1856-tf

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH supply of choice PERFUMERY from the celebrated establishment of Bazin, Peters, and Hagel, Chestnut street, Philadelphia. The following include a few of the leading articles:—Extracts for the Handkerchief—Upper Ten, Tea Rose, Sweet Pea, Lilac, Allenia, Zauzalita, Tuberose Lilly of the Valley, Peach Blossom, Verbena, Magnolia, Hyacinth, Sweet Briar, &c.
POMADES FOR THE HAIR.—Bazin's Ox Marrow, Peter's Urn Pomade, Hagel's Philocome Cydonine, Globe Pomade, Nutrive Fluid, &c.
SHAVING CREAM.—Ambrosial, Rose and Almond Shaving Creams, Saponaceous Compound, &c.
SOAPS.—Detersive Poneline, Musk Omnibus, National, White and Brown Windsor, Nymph, Circassian and Marsh-Mallow Soaps, Transparent Wash Balls, &c.
Amandine Cold Cream and Pomade Divine for chapped hands.
Balm of Thousand Flowers for the removal of Tan, Freckles, &c., from the skin.
The subscriber deems it needless to enumerate any farther, but invites the admirers of choice Perfumery to give him a call and examine his stock.
R. WILLIAMS,
March 22, '56. Front street, Columbia, Pa.

THE NEW BOOK STORE.
REMOVAL.

T. J. MILES, & SON respectfully inform the citizens of Columbia, and the public generally, that they have removed their Book Store from Mechanics' Row to the store room recently occupied by F. Sheldon, on the south side of Locust street, two doors below Second, where they will constantly have on hand a large and well selected assortment of Miscellaneous and School Books, all kinds of Bibles, Prayer and Hymn Books, Blank Books, Stationery, together with every article in the Book business.
Their stock is all new and has been selected with great care, and they invite particular attention to it, as they are determined to sell at prices that will give satisfaction. T. J. MILES & SON.
Columbia, March 1, 1856.

YORK, WRIGHTSVILLE AND COLUMBIA RAIL ROAD.
PASSENGER TRAINS.

THE Passenger Trains on the York, Wrightsville and Columbia Railroad will run as follows on and after Monday, the 9th of July, 1855.
MORNING TRAIN.
Leave York for Wrightsville and Columbia at 6 A. M.
Returning, leave Columbia at 7.30 A. M.
NOON TRAIN.
Leave York at 11 A. M., or on the arrival of the train from Baltimore.
Returning, leave Columbia at 12,45 and Wrightsville at 1 o'clock for York, arriving there in time to connect with the train to Baltimore, thus affording a connection with Lancaster and Philadelphia, and with Baltimore.
EVENING TRAIN.
Leave York for Wrightsville at 4.30 P. M.
Returning, leave Wrightsville for York at 7 P. M.
The Philadelphia train of cars arrives at Columbia in time for passengers to walk the Bridge to connect with the evening train for Philadelphia.
D. F. GRIFFITH,
Columbia, July 14, 1855. Agent.

STAR CORN SHELLERS,

GRAIN MILLS. A supply of the unrivalled Star Corn Shellers, of various sizes and prices, and adapted either for Horse or Hand Power. Also, Reading's Power Sheller, Little Giant Corn and Cob Mill, Grain Fans, Hay Straw and Fodder Cutters, in great variety; Root Cutters, Sausage Stuffers and Stuffers, Lard Presses, Hay Presses, Horse Powers and Threshers, with all other articles for the farmer and gardener. PASCHALL MORRIS & CO.,
Agricultural Warehouse and Seed Store,
Jan. 12, 1855. cor. 7th and Market, Philada.

1856. 1856.
New Carpetings, Oil Cloths, &c., At Haldeman's Cheap Cash Store.

THE subscribers have now open a large and entirely new stock of Heavy English three ply, Superfine and Fine Ingrain, new style Venitian, Heavy List and Rag Carpets, all very superior goods both as to quality and price, and worthy the attention of Housekeepers. We will offer them at such prices as will insure a quick sale.
ALSO, a splendid assortment of Table and Floor Oil Cloths, Rugs, Parlor and Door Mats, Window Shades, Stair Rods, &c., &c.
Persons who want real bargains in these goods, are invited to call early at
HALDEMAN'S
March 22, 1856. Cheap Cash Store, Columbia.

Tin, Copper and Sheet-Iron Ware

MANUFACTORY, Locust street, opposite the Franklin House, Columbia, Pa.
The subscriber respectfully informs his old friends and the public generally, that he has resumed the above business, at his old stand, and is now prepared to furnish all articles in his line, made in the best manner, at the lowest prices.
HOUSE ROOFING, SPOUTING, PLUMBING, BELL HANGING, &c., attended to at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.
Long experience in the business warrants me in saying that full satisfaction will be given to all who may favor me with their patronage.
HENRY PFHALER.
Columbia, July 14, 1855.

EAGLE BAKERY.

HAVING connected the BAKING BUSINESS with our Confectionary establishment, we are now prepared to furnish
BREAD, CAKES, TEA ROLLS, BOSTON Milk Biscuit, Rusk, &c., fresh from the oven, at all hours.
A trial of our Bread is most respectfully solicited, as we are confident it will render satisfaction. Orders for Bread left at the Store will be punctually attended to; and when requested, families will be served regularly. Fresh Cream and Boston Biscuit, Tea Rolls, New York Twist, Rusk, &c., ready for delivery every afternoon at four o'clock.
CLAIBORNE'S
Old Established Stand, Locust Street.
Columbia, August 25, 1855.

STOVES.
AN ENTIRE NEW LOT AT THE NEW STORE

OF HIRAM WILSON, corner of Locust and Second streets, Columbia, Pa.
The undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Columbia and surrounding country, that he has just received a very large and extensive assortment of the latest and most improved patterns of
PARLOR, COOK, OFFICE AND CHAMBER STOVES,
to which he invites attention. Of Cooking Stoves, the Morning Star, Globe, Girard, Champion and Portable Range, are acknowledged to be the best in use and a full assortment will be found at his store.
He has also received a lot of BOAT STOVES. Persons wishing stoves are solicited to give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I am determined to sell at the lowest cash prices.
HIRAM WILSON,
Corner of Second and Locust streets.
Columbia, Sept. 8, 1855.

Apple Butter, Preserves, &c.
THE OLD MANUFACTORY,

OF COPPER KETTLES, all sizes. Locust street, opposite the Franklin House, Columbia, Pa.
The subscriber has constantly on hand and makes to order, the best quality of Copper Kettles, which he is prepared to sell at the most reasonable prices, wholesale and retail. Purchasers will find it to their interest to give him a call before purchasing elsewhere.
HENRY PFAHLER.
Columbia, August 18, 1855.

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

I have constantly on hand a large assortment of all kinds of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware, used by Housekeepers and others, which will be sold at very low prices. HIRAM WILSON,
corner of Locust and Second streets.
Columbia, Feb. 24, 1855.

JUST RECEIVED, a large and well selected variety of Brushes, consisting in part of Shoe, Hair, Cloth, Crumb, Nail, Hat and Teeth Brushes, and for sale by R. WILLIAMS.
March 22, '56. Front street Columbia, Pa

Poetry.

MARY MAGDALENE.

BY THE LATE P. S. [illegible]

To the hall of the feast came the stranger and fair;
She heard in the city that Jesus was there;
Unheeding the splendor that blazed on the board,
She silently knelt at the feet of the Lord.

The hair on her forehead so soft and so meek,
Hung dark o'er the blushes that burned in her cheek,
And so weak and so lowly she knelt in her shame,
It seemed that her spirit had fled from her frame.

The frown and the murmur went round through them all
That one so unhallowed should tread in that hall;
And some said the poor would be of guests more meet,
For the wealth of the perfume she poured on his feet.

She heard but her Saviour, she spoke but in sighs,
And she dared not look up to the heaven of his eyes;
And the hot tears gushed forth with each heave of her breast
While her lips to his sandals were fervidly pressed.

In the sky, after tempest, as shineth the bow—
In the glance of the sunbeam as melteth the snow,
He looked on the lost one; her sins are forgiven—
And Mary went forth in the beauty of even.

Miscellaneous.

A FUR TRADE ADVENTURE.

BY WASHINGTON IRVING.

Colter, with the hardihood of a regular trader, had cast himself loose from the party of Lewis and Clark, in the very heart of the wilderness, and had retained to trap beaver alone, on the head waters of the Missouri.—Here he fell in with another lonely trapper, like himself, named Potts, and they agreed to keep together. They were in the very region of the terrible Blackfeet, at that time thirsting for revenge, the death of their companions, and knew they had to expect no mercy at their hands. They were obliged to keep concealed all day in the woody margins of the rivers, setting their traps at nightfall, and taking them up before daybreak. It was a fearful risk for the sake of a few beaver skins, but such is the life of a trapper.

They were on a branch of the Missouri called Jefferson's Ford, and had set their traps at night, about six miles from a small river that emptied itself into the forks. Early in the morning they descended the river in a canoe, to examine the traps, lying concealed in the canoe, and cast a shade over the stream. As they were softly paddling along, they heard the tramping of many feet upon the banks. Colter immediately gave the alarm of "Indians!" and was for instant retreat. Potts scoffed at him for being frightened at the trampling of a herd of buffaloes. Colter checked his uneasiness, and paddled forward. They had not gone much further when frightful whoops and yells burst forth from each side of the river, and several hundred Indians appeared on either bank. Signs were made to the unfortunate trappers to come on shore. They were obliged to comply. Before they could get out of their canoe, a savage seized the rifle of Potts. Colter sprang on shore, wrested the weapon from the hand of the Indian, and restored it to his companion, who was still in the canoe and immediately pushed into the stream. There was a sharp twang of a bow, and Potts cried out that he was wounded. Colter urged him to come on shore and submit, as his only chance of life. But the other knew that there was no prospect of mercy, and determined to die game. Levelling his rifle, he shot one of the savages dead on the spot. The next moment he fell himself, pierced with numerous arrows.

The vengeance of the savages was now turned upon Colter. He was stripped naked, and (having some knowledge of the Blackfeet language) overheard a consultation as to the mode of dispatching him, so as to derive the greatest amusement from his death. Some were for setting him up as a mark, and having a trial of skill at his expense. The chief, however, was for nobler sport. He seized Colter by the collar, and demanded if he could run fast. The unfortunate trapper was too well acquainted with the Indian customs not to comprehend the drift of the question. He was to run for life, to furnish a kind of human hunt for his persecutors. Though in reality he was noted by his brother hunters for swiftness on foot, he assured the chief he was a very bad runner. His stratagem gained some vantage ground. He was led by the chief into the prarie, about four hundred yards from the main body of savages, and turned loose, to save himself if he could.

A tremendous yell let him know that the whole pack of bloodhounds were in full cry. Colter flew rather than ran; he was astonished at his own speed; but he had six miles to travel before he could reach Jefferson Fork of the Missouri; how could he hope to hold out such a distance with the odds of seven hundred to one against him? The plain, too, abounded with prickly pear, which wounded his naked feet. Still he fled on, dreading each moment to hear the twang of a bow, and feel an arrow quivering at his heart. He did not even dare to look round, lest he should lose an inch of that distance on which his life depended. He had run nearly across the plain, when the sound of pursuit grew somewhat fainter, and he ventured to turn his head.—The main body of his pursuers were a considerable distance behind him; several of the fastest runners were scattered in the distance; while a swift-footed warrior, armed with a spear, was not more than a hundred yards behind him.

Inspired with new hope, Colter redoubled his exertions, but strained himself to such a degree that the blood gushed from his mouth and nostrils, and streamed down his breast. He arrived within a mile of the river. The sound of footsteps gathered upon him. A glance behind him showed his pursuer within twenty yards, and preparing to launch his spear. Stopping short, he turned round and spread out his arms. The savage, confounded by the sudden action, attempted to stop and hurl his spear, but fell in the very act. His spear stuck in the ground, and the shaft broke in his hand. Colter picked up the pointed part, pinned the savage to the earth, and continued his flight. The Indians, as they arrived at their slaughtered companion, stopped to howl over him. Colter made the most of this precious delay, gained the skirts of the cottonwood bordering the river, dashed through it, and plunged into the stream. He swam to the neighboring island, against the end of which the drift wood had lodged in such quantities as to form a natural raft, under this he dived, and swam below water until he succeeded in getting a breathing place between the floating trunks of trees, whose bushes and branches formed a cover several feet above the level of the water. The Indians, as they came up, plunged into the river, and swam to the raft, passing and repassing him in all directions. They at length gave up the search, and he then swam silently down the river, and made his escape.

A TALE WITHOUT A HEAD.

Jake was a little negro who belonged to Dr. Tallinferro, and was said to have in his little frame a heart as big as Gen. Jackson's, to say nothing of Napoleon Bonsparte or Zach. Taylor. He did not fear even old Nick, and as for coolness he was as cool as the tip top of the North Pole.

One day Dr. Tallinferro, upon the decision of the commencement of a medical College of which he is a leading alumnus, gave a dinner. Among the guests was a well-known ventriloquist. Late in the evening, after the bottle had done its work, the conversation turned upon phrenology, and the doctor boasted considerably upon the lion heart of his favorite negro Jake. He offered to bet that nothing could scare him, and this bet the ventriloquist took up, naming at the same time the test he wanted imposed upon Jake.

"Jake," said the Doctor, "I have bet a large sum of money on your head, and you must win it. Do you think you can?"

"Berry well, Massa," replied Jake, "jes tell dis nigger what he's to do, an' he'll do it, shore."

"I want you to go to the dissecting room; you will find two dead bodies there. Cut off the head of one with a large knife which you will find there, and bring it to us. You must not take a light, however, and do not get frightened."

"Dat's all, is it?" enquired Jake. "Oh, berry well, I'll do dat, shore, for sartin; and as for being frighten, old Satin himself ain't gwine to frighten me."

Jake accordingly set off, and reaching the dissecting room, groped about until he found the knife and bodies. He had just applied the former to the neck of one of the latter, when from the body he was about to decapitate, a hollow and sepulchral voice exclaimed:

"Let my head alone!"

"Yes, sah," replied Jake: "I ain't ticular, tudder head 'll do jes as well."

He accordingly put the knife to the neck of the next corpse, when another voice equally unearthly in its tone, shrieked out:

"Let my head alone!"

Jake was puzzled at first but answered presently:

"Look a yah! Massa Tollifer sed I must bring one ob de heads, and you isn't gwine to fool me no how!" and Jake hacked away until he separated the head from the body. Thereupon half a dozen voices all screamed out—

"Bring it back! Bring it back.

Jake had reached the door, but, on hearing this, turned round and said:

"Now, now, see yah! Jes you keep quiet, you duce ob a fool, an' don't waken up de women folk. Massa only gwine to look at de bumps."

"Bring back my head at once!" cried the voice.

"Tend to you, right away, sah!" replied Jake, as he marched off with the head, and the next minute he deposited it before the Doctor.

"So you've got it, I see," said Jake's master.

"Yes, sah," replied the unmoved Jake, "but please be done lookin' at him soon, *kase the gemmen told me to fotch him back right away.*

Some of the delusions by which he was possessed are so singular as to recall the days of Salem witchcraft and the wholesale hanging and burning of witches by the colonists. His two physicians testified to an insane delusion on the subject of his nephew, founded on alledged supernatural communications. He said that spirits had spoken to him, and that the wall had called out to him and warned him. He also believed that the nephew's wife had a bottle with seeds in it, by swinging which over her head three times, she could, at any time, put him into agony; and on his last sickness, he attributed his pains to her practices.

On one occasion, he was relieved of pain for several weeks, which he attributed to her having a lame arm, so that she could not swing the bottle, and he attributed the return of his pains to her recovering the use of her arm. He thought that his cider, and bread, and medicines were poisoned, and he buried the bread in his garden. He kept a nail in his pantry, to scare away the witches; and he charged the nephew with having removed the nail and exposed him to the power of the spirits. He thought that his step-mother had power to enchant him at her will, though several miles distant. He thought he had seen Jesus Christ in the air, believed that there was an old woman in Manchester who could always give a vessel a fair wind, and thought that natural deaths could only happen with the aged of his sect. During his last sickness he dictated a statement to his physician, Dr. Hodnett, who took it down in writing. In this document he had been subject to the powers of spirits ever since he was born, and expected always to be so, and that he did not know whether the spirits were good or bad. He attributes his death to poisonings and witchcraft by his nephew and his wife, and refers to conversations with spirits as proofs.

The chief attempt of the defence was to show that this belief of the nephew attempted to poison him was only a case of imperfect reasoning of mind, somewhat feeble, but not unsound, arising from jealousy.

R. H. Dana, Jr., Esq., of Boston, made an exceedingly able closing argument in behalf of the heirs at law, for whom the judge gave instructions from the court, found a verdict on both issues, viz: the insanity of the testator and undue influence by the executor.

GOOD MORAL HABITS.

Lord John Russel has lately delivered an address in Exeter Hall, London, and we take the following extract from the full report of it in the London *Times*:

Young men in these days, and, for aught we know, in all ages, expect to have moral and religious progress made not only easy, but pleasurable, triumphant, and ingenious—dignified with theories and sweetened with indulgence. They want a royal road to improvement—a wide road, a pleasant road, and not very tedious. So Lord John Russel does not hesitate to disabuse them; and he gives them the stern old advice that the only way is to be found in good habits.—Bad passions and vicious inclinations, in one form or another, are the real obstacles to progress, and they are powerful ones.—Strong restraint is necessary to subdue them, and that restraint is to be found only in morality and a good teacher. Good moral habits are the very sinews of the frame, whether that frame be of one mind or of all society. They are the fiber that makes the very muscles, that forms our solid consistency, that gives us working power and makes us true men. All the talk in the world goes for nothing if it does not end in good moral habits, the want of which is sure to make a clever man a fool, wise reforms nugatory, and a great nation profligate and corrupt. Let Heaven send good harvests: let our cities resound with the hum of factories and the traffic of streets; let the earth be covered with our railways, and the ocean with our ships; but let the salt of life be wanting—let luxury spoil the rich, and intemperance degrade the poor: let classes be set against each other: let the moral sense be once blunted by bad habits, and then all that should have been for our wealth becomes an occasion for falling, and harvests, cities, factories, railways, ships, art, science, everything on which we were lately boasting ourselves, passes over like a traitor to the camp of destruction, and obstructs that moral and political progress of which it seemed to be the chief means. Immorality, whether public or private is the one source of mischief, and Lord John Russell has read a good lesson to a self-flattering and self-indulgent generation, when he points out that nothing is to be done and no progress made, without good moral habits. Whether all the young men who heard him last night thought this more than so much sermonizing, we know not, but if they live long enough they will find it all true, to their pleasure or their cost.

☞ "I see an infatuated person expecting happiness from some beloved one whom he has made an idol. He is told that his love is returned. Immediately he sees all his dreams of felicity realized: he feels his heart leap with joy. Jacob did not see with greater happiness the approaching end of his fourteen years of bondage to which he had submitted from love to Rachel. Alas! the inconsistency of the human heart, or the instability of life, dashes his idol to pieces, annihilates his hopes, and fills his heart with bitter grief. A tomb to bedew with his tears is perhaps, all that remains to him of his fond dream of happiness." I call you to witness, is not this the history of your own heart? Is not this what you have enjoy-[illegible] of observing every day in the most brilliant circles of a vast metropolis, and what is seen as frequently, under a more humble exterior, in the lowly abode of the artizan, and in the rustic cottage of the peasant? But, O Jesus, O my Saviour! how different is the lot of those whom thou lovest! Thou art always the same, yesterday, to-day and forever. Thou art always mighty to bless—to fill the hearts of those whom thou lovest with peace, joy and happiness; and not only art thou the mighty God, the Saviour, but thy love is salvation! Thou hast come to procure for thy beloved ones, not a few passing moments of happiness, ever mingled with bitterness, but the eternity of a felicity which poor mortals cannot conceive. The love wherewith thou lovest me is, like thyself, eternal; and the same love shall constitute, in eternity, the element of my happiness!—*Bonnet.*

THE LAMB OF GOD.

The most significant and remarkable type introduced into the divine ordinances as well as into Israel's history, and which [illegible] Passover, was at the threshold of Paradise, in the sacrifice of Abel, as an object particularly central in the sight of God. Later on, the lamb, with its blood, consecrates the commencement of the history of the Israelites. The sprinkling of the door-posts with the blood of lambs was the means of Israel's preservation in Egypt from the sword of the destroying angel, and the departure of the people from Pharaoh's house of bondage. From that time the Lamb continued to be the most prominent figure in the ceremonies which God ordained the future inheritance of the children of Abraham. Prefiguring forward it acquired an abiding footing in Israel's sacrificial rites in general, and in the Yearly Passover in particular. In the latter, each house was enjoined by the Mosaic law to bring a male lamb, without blemish or infirmity, to the sanctuary, there solemnly confess their transgressions over it, then bring it, typically burdened with their sins, to the court of the temple to be slain, and after it was roasted consume it entirely in sacred communion, with joy and thanksgiving to Jehovah. That which was so apparent in the ceremony, even the most [illegible] could not mistake it. Every one who was only susceptible of that which was divinely symbolical, felt impressed with the idea that this divine ordinance could have no other aim than to keep alive in Israel, along with the remembrance of the promised Deliverer, the confidence and hope in him.

John the Baptist appears in the wilderness, and the first greeting with which he welcomes Jesus, which was renewed whenever he saw him, is, "Behold the Lamb of God, which taketh away the sin of the world!" thereby directing the attention of the whole world to Jesus, as if there were thenceforth nothing else worth seeing in heaven or on earth than this Lamb of God, and by so doing he certainly directs us to the greatest and most beautifying of all mysteries, and to the pith and marrow of the entire Gospel. For if Christ had been only the "Lion of the tribe of Judah," and not at the same time the "Lamb," what would it have availed us? As the Lamb, he is the desire of all nations, the star of hope to the exiles from Eden, the sun of righteousness in the night of sorrow to those whom the law condemns, and the heavenly lamp to the wanderer in the gloomy isle of death.—*Krummacher.*

SALEM WITCHCRAFT IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY.

An interesting case has recently come before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts at Salem, in which the validity of a will was sought to be impeached on account of singular mental delusions, amounting to insanity, which influenced the testator, one Obed Woodbury, who had devised his property to certain cousins, cutting off the heirs at law, who were a nephew and niece, Zebulon Woodbury and Mrs. Elizabeth Ludden, children of a deceased brother. The latter contested the will, and showed on the trial that the deceased had, until within a year, expressed his intention to leave his property to them, and that, for many years, he had been of an unusually weak and superstitious turn of mind.

YORK COUNTY AGAINST THE WORLD.

[The following copy of a remonstrance, presented to the last Court, we take from the York *American Eagle.* If any one supposes that the Schoolmaster is abroad in that district, we hope he will be convinced of his error, upon the perusal of this beautiful production. The County Superintendent ought to see after this individual, and embody his remonstrance in his next report, so that the great Commonwealth could profit by the experiance of the "man who did'nt like Myers Potition:"]

york Con Paradise township

A Few Lines to the Honurin