The Columbia Spy,

A PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

COLUMBIA, Pa.,

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1856.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.—Our acknowledgments are tendered to Hon. Messrs. Fuller, Brodhead, Roberts and Douglass, of Washington, for pub. doc.

WANTED.—Copies of the *Columbia Spy* of the following dates are wanted at this office, to complete files:—December 16, 1854, and March 24, 1855; for which 12½ cents per copy will be paid.

☞Several notices, &c., intended for this week's *Spy* are delayed for want of room. We will attend to them next week.

THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

As this body of the representatives of the Democratic party, will shortly meet in Cincinnati, to select a candidate for the Presidency, surmises are rife throughout the country as to who will be the successful man. Among politicians the speculations are various; some figuring out one result and some another. The New York *Herald*, professedly favorable to Mr. Buchanan, but never reliable in anything, sums up the vote as follows:—

	Buch.	Pierce.	Doug.	Scat.
Southern Vote,	39	66	1	5
Northern Vote,	52	41	47	1
Totals,	91	107	48	6
Pierce, Douglass, &c., combined,				161
Buchanan vote,				91
Combined majority,				70

Mr. Buchanan's friends calculate on a much larger vote for him and many of them are very confident that he will prove victorious in the contest. If there is a settled arrangement as is alleged between Pierce and Douglass, to throw their forces together Mr. B. will have a hard time, but the general impression is that although those two leaders agree to fight together, that their forces will scatter and some of them go over to the opposition.

From present appearances, the Cincinnati Convention will be an exciting one. There will be a tremendous outside influence on the body, as we hear that from every part of the U. S., people will go in crowds. Along the Mississippi, from New Orleans up, it is said Steamboats have been chartered for the conveyance of any outsiders who may wish to go, and many of the Railroad companies have reduced the fair and issued excursion tickets for the round trip. Pennsylvania will have a delegation there, larger than at any similar assembly heretofore. Lancaster County, itself, will send its mighty men and "of valor" (in political parlance,) who will, we have no doubt, exert themselves to the utmost for "Pennsylvania's Favorite Son." Meanwhile, we shall look on—knowing, that whatever be the result of the Cincinnati Convention, the world will wag on, and our glorious country survive the "dreadful catastrophe."

ATTACK ON SENATOR SUMNER.—On Thursday last, after the adjournment of Congress, while Mr. Sumner was still in the Senate chamber, Mr. Brooks of South Carolina, entered, and accusing Mr. S. of libelling South Carolina and his gray-headed relative, Mr. Butler, struck him with a cane. Sumner fell, when Brooks continued using his cane until the former was entirely speechless.—Mr. Sumner was carried to his room. Although at the commencement of the attack Mr. Sumner called for help, no one present interfered, until Mr. Brooks ceased the assault.

The above is the substance of a telegraph despatch from Washington. It is another of those disgraceful scenes which in late years have been so frequent in our National Capitol. We presume it is not the last; for so long as the people send representatives who are rowdies, so long will they be misrepresented, not only in a political but moral view. If our boast of "freedom of speech," may be interpreted literally, the penalties consequent upon its "free" use seem severe, and although we cannot sympathize with the fanatical ideas of Mr. Sumner and his fellow abolitionists, we accord to him the right to say what he pleases about South Carolina and Mr. Butler, knowing that if his allegations were false, a better and milder redress would have been found in an answering argument by those who were aggrieved. There are some persons who require a knock down, now and then, but in this instance as well as those heretofore occurring in our Legislative Halls, the blame is to be attached to the person who made the assault.

☞Hon. P. T. Herbert, who shot the waiter, Keating, at Willard's Hotel in Washington city, after being held in "durance vile" for several days, and being pretty severely handled by the Court before which he was taken, has been released from custody on giving $10,000 bail. He is to be tried at the June Term of the Criminal Court at Washington on a charge of manslaughter. It will be a curious trial, and go to show by what prescriptive right a member of Congress can shoot a man with impunity. There is one thing certain, if a man was to shoot a member of Congress, hanging would be considered too good for him. But "circumstances alter cases," and this perhaps, will be one of those "circumstances."

CYCLOPEDIA OF MODERN TRAVEL.—Bayard Taylor is engaged in preparing a Cyclopedia of Modern Travel. The work will comprise the voyages, explorations and adventures of more than fifty celebrated travellers of the half century between Humboldt's journeys to the equinoctial regions and Dr. Barth's return from Timbuctoo. The mass of information contained in many of their works, has never yet been made accessible to readers of the English language. Mr. Taylor will condense, compare and digest the whole, and will present it in a most attractive and agreeable form. The work will contain about 800 octavo pages, and will be sold by subscription only.

WAR WITH ENGLAND.

The Press of this country is now engaged in discussing the possibilities and probabilities of a war with England. The rumors are that Mr. Crampton will receive his passports and consequent leave of absence from this country, at an early date. He certainly has made himself exceedingly obnoxious to the authorities at Washington and to the people of this Republic, by his indiscretions and blundering diplomacy. England, however, through her ministry, which seems to bear no love towards us, desires Mr. Crampton to remain and he pertinaciously clings to his office, though knowing his unpopularity; and he will abide, we imagine, as long as our government permits. The result of his dismissal will not, we think, be war—that is, if England has a right conception of her own interests. After the expensive and ruinous Crimean excursion, she cannot be anxious to try it over, so soon. Should she, however, although we have an expansive coast conclude to get angry, we do not believe the people of this country will be very much scared.

We give the rumors from Washington, which are as usual, contradictory:—

One states that Lord Clarendon's last dispatch bases its refusal to comply with the demand of Mr. Marcy, upon Mr. Crampton's unsupported assertion, that whatever he did in the enlistment business was done in the confidence and with the negative approbation of the American Secretary of State. And this assertion depends upon Mr. Crampton's simple word.

Another states that the Cabinet has definitely determined upon the dismissal of Mr. Crampton, although several days may elapse before it is consummated.

Another, that Mr. Crampton contemplates the publication soon of a vindication of himself, from the imputation of falsehood in his letter to Lord Clarendon relative to Mr. Clayton. His explanation, it is understood, is that the conversation to which Messrs. Crittenden and Fish testify related to Belize, and not to Ruatan.

Another, that there is some hesitation as to the particular mode of meeting the ingenious answer of Lord Clarendon. The disavowal of the British Government to outrage our laws or sovereignty necessarily requires to be met with corresponding consideration. Hence much delicacy is involved in the dismissal of Mr. Crampton without embarrassment, as there is a compromise in receding, after what has occurred. The South, always sensitive about war, is particularly nervous now at the bare possibility of such a contingency, and appeals from that quarter have been heard by the President with marked deference and almost favor. The opinion on this subject in high quarters is not so confirmed as it was a fortnight ago.

Another, that Mr. Crampton will give a satisfactory explanation of all his apparent mistakes. Upon this point, a correspondent of the New York *Courier* says:

"It cannot be believed that Mr. Crampton would intentionally misrepresent the words of either Mr. Clayton or Gen. Cass, and the mistaken impressions on which his dispatches were prepared would doubtless be removed by an interchange and comparison of recollections. The same conflict of statement has occurred between Mr. Buchanan and Lord Clarendon; and any possibility of imputation upon the truth and honor of either was removed by the publication of the correspondence, which showed that each was right in his own view of what had taken place."

Another, that there will be further correspondence with Mr. Crampton on facts alleged in the Earl of Clarendon's despatch of May third. The correspondence will be friendly and apologetic in tone, and an amicable arrangement is certain.

Another, that Lord Clarendon's despatch does not refuse to recall, but merely argues the case in a mild and conciliatory spirit.

Another, that Mr. Marcy is now engaged in replying to Lord Clarendon's lengthy despatch, in which his lordship admits that if the facts were as stated by Mr. Marcy, Mr. Crampton should be recalled. But he denies their truth, and submits a mass of evidence sustaining Mr. Crampton. So soon as Mr. Marcy's reply is prepared, a copy will be furnished Mr. Crampton, together with his passports, perhaps.

FROM NICARAGUA AND MEXICO.

By the Quaker City which arrived at New York, at midnight, on Wednesday, we have a rumor that the Spanish Government is fitting out an expedition to proceed to Costa Rica to operate against Walker.

It is also rumored that Vera Cruz is to be blockaded and bombarded by Spanish forces, for the purpose of enforcing certain claims due from Mexico to that Government. The movement is to go ahead at once, and the unusual activity prevailing among the Spanish men-of-war, at Havana, in getting ready for sea, would seem to give some credence to the rumor.

A WASHINGTON MONUMENT AT LAST.—When we reflect upon the many disgraceful failures and shameful delays in completing memorials to the Father of his country, we regard it as something of a miracle that an equestrian statue of Washington is really about to be erected in New York. The *Messenger* tells us that the pedestrian around Union Square in that city, will see in the mid square of the street between Fourth avenue, Fourteenth street and Broadway, large blocks of granite being laid as a foundation. In a few weeks these will be in place, and the monument or statue will then be completed. A few wealthy gentlemen, residing around Union Square and its vicinity, have quietly raised the funds, given their order, and are quietly having it executed. Let the people learn a lesson from this, and *talk less* about monuments and *work more*. Above all, let them diminish their monumental scale of intention and expectation, as well as of talk and debate. A monument need not be an *enormous* one, nor a very costly one. If it be appropriate, historical, and patriotic, these are all the characteristics required. True art is not tawdry nor extravagant.—*Philadelphia Sun.*

☞The Pennsylvania Railroad Company has declared a dividend of four per cent. for the last six months, from the nett earnings of the road.

THE MURDERER MATTOCKS.—Peter Mattocks, arrested in this place, by officer Hollingsworth, and since convicted of the murder of a colored girl named Elizabeth Gilbert, at Buck Lane, Philadelphia, has we presume, looked his last upon earth. He was, by decree, to be hung, yesterday, on the same gallows that was used for the execution of Langfelt, the brothers Skupinski, and Arthur Spring. The Philadelphia papers of Thursday say—that Mattocks appears to be entirely indifferent to the approach of an ignominious death-hour; maintains that he is innocent of the crime for which he has to suffer, and busies himself only with the details of his execution. He has requested that he shall be executed in a shroud, and this will be granted. He has also contrived a noose to suit his own views. The knot is not made to slip, as is usual with hangmen's knots, but is firm and hard; so that the prisoner must either have his neck broken by the fall of the trap, or suffer horribly.—Without the usual slip-knot he could not suffocate.

SERENADE.—Cobb gives the definition of this word—"Music by lovers at night—to entertain with nocturnal music." We therefore tender our thanks to those of our "lovers" who favored us with a delightful entertainment a few evenings ago and discoursed such eloquent music under our window, not on the "harp uv a thousand strings," but upon several wind and string instruments which must have acknowledged the touches of master hands. This band, under the direction of Messrs. Gault and Hoyer, occasionally, for their own amusement as well as for the gratification of their friends, stroll through our town in the quiet nocturnal hours and melodiously waken up their friends, for the purpose of soothing them to rest again by the lovely strains they know so well how to utter. They really do make excellent music.

SALMON.—These delicious fish have been caught in more than usual quantity, in the river here, this spring. The "oldest inhabitant" hardly remembers the time when they were more numerous, and notwithstanding the extraordinary supply, the demand is far greater—epicures having their eyes open, and securing them in advance of all others. We visited the several fisheries in this vicinity, on Thursday morning last and witnessed the way they take them. The same evening we had a few on our table, and really believe them equal to the mountain trout in delicate flavor.

THE SHAWNEE BRASS BAND—REVIVED.—This band made their first appearance on the portico of the Bellevue House, on Monday evening last, and from the manner in which they performed as well as the attention they elicited, we hope they will derive the information that as an "institution," they are actually necessary to the town, and we can't do without them. So don't disband again, gentlemen. We acknowledge a graceful serenade the same evening, for which our family return special thanks.

FIGHT.—Quite an affray occurred among some of the rafts, on Thursday morning last.—Several of the sable workmen got into a muss, and one of the party got his head cut considerably by an axe in the hands of another. The party were arrested and four of them sent to the 'palace' in irons. A considerable number of the Tow Hill residents congregated round the cars at the time of their starting, and the whole affair wore rather a black look.

COLUMBIA & PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD—SCHEDULE G.—On Monday last the Summer arrangement for the arrival and departure of the cars at this place, went into operation. Passenger trains going east, leave Columbia, as follows:—Express Train 8,30 A. M.; Way Train 3,10 P. M.; Through Mail 8 P. M.

Returning:—The Express Train arrives at 2,40 A. M.; Through Mail 11,43 A. M.; Way Train 7 P. M.

CHANGE OF TIME.—The attention of travelers is requested to the advertisement of the York, Wrightsville and Columbia Railroad, in another column. Any information desired not found there, will be cheerfully given by the agent in this place, Mr. Griffeth, who every body knows is accommodating and always ready to do the country some service.

☞Judge Pierson, of Dauphin county, has charged the Grand Jury that "Gift Lotteries" come clearly within the meaning and inhibition of the Act of Assembly, prohibiting the sale of Lottery Tickets. There have been several speculations of the kind in this Borough, or in the neighboring towns lately; and we advise those engaged in the business to "make a note of" the the charge of Judge Pierson.

☞W. C. Shay Esq., editor of the York *Republican*, has been appointed by Gov. Pollock, one of the Notaries Public for that borough. This is a tribute to a deserving and worthy young man, and we trust he will find the emoluments equal to his expectations. It is only occasionally editors get office, although it is universally conceded that as a class they deserve about three-fourths of them.

☞A masonic temple is about to be built in New York city which will surpass any edifice of the kind in the world. It is to be five stories high, 100 feet front and 125 feet deep, and will contain very ample accommodations for the grand lodge, and all the subordinate lodges, chapters, encampments and councils. It will be built of brown sandstone or marble, and will cost, it is supposed, $400,000.

SUDDEN DEATH.—Judge Samuel C. Bonham, of York, Pa., who participated in the reception of the Hon. James Buchanan in that borough, was taken ill with spasms, on the same evening, and died on Wednesday following. He served as an Associate Judge for ten years, and died at the age of 65.

STATE ENGINEER.—Edward F. Gay Esq., has been appointed State Engineer, by the Canal Commissioners. His appointment is to take effect from the 17th of this month.

For the Columbia Spy.

A REVIEWER REVIEWED.

By special request of Rev. Mr. Erskine, I attended the Presbyterian Church on Sunday last, to hear a review of the lecture of Dr. Elder, recently delivered in this place for the benefit of the Christian Association. I must confess I felt somewhat startled at the announcement of the intention of Mr. Erskine to review a lecture *which he did not hear*, and of which he had no notes, but must have depended entirely upon mere scraps picked up through second hands. I at once, however, determined to go and hear what the Rev. reviewer had to say, resolving at the same time to give him a candid hearing; and if I discovered by means of the review that any of the positions which Dr. Elder assumed in his lecture were wrong, I would thankfully adopt the views of Mr. E.; for I can conceive of no motive strong enough to induce a man to hold to erroneous opinions, when the truth is within his grasp. With these feelings I went to the Church, and I am free to say that the sermon to which we listened, showed a considerable amount of care in its preparation, and as a literary production apart from its doctrines and sentiments, was highly creditable to its author; and whilst I most cheerfully accord to it all that it has a right to claim in this respect, I must be permitted to say, that it abounded in gross perversions of Dr. Elder's lecture—in charging the Dr. with holding and uttering sentiments (whether he holds them or not) which he certainly did not utter. Mr. Erskine charged Dr. Elder, among other monstrous heresies, with nullifying the efforts of Luther, Melancthon, Calvin and others, in bringing about the reformation of the 16th Century, and of attributing that great work to the agency of "mechanic arts." Now I say that Dr. Elder did not make any such an assertion, and challenge Mr. Erskine to produce a candid man who was present at either of the Doctors lectures, who will say that he uttered any such sentiments. He also charged the Dr. with repudiating the Bible, as an agent in producing the moral reforms of the day; here again I take issue with him, and say that not one word of the kind fell from the lips of Dr. Elder, but that so far from the utterance of such sentiments, throughout his lectures, he spoke of the Bible and its doctrines, as the principal agent in such a work. In his first lecture here he spoke of Luther as one of the greatest men that the world ever produced; and the mission, work, character and miracles of Jesus Christ, as a beautiful exemplification and triumphant vindication of the truths uttered and taught by him. He said nothing about John Calvin; nor do I think him entitled to honorable mention until the general resurrection shall have reanimated the charred embers of Michael Servetus. Mr. Erskine appeared to be in great trouble because the friends of popular education do not make teaching the Bible in the Schools the principal part of the School exercises, and whether he intended it or not, the inference was fairly drawn from his subject that it were better to have no education at all, than that religion should not be taught in the Schools; and in proof that this was his leading idea he held up our Scottish ancestry as models of the effects of the teachings of the Bible and *Catechism*, (of course he means the Westminster Catechism.) Well, now, what has been the result of teaching this same Catechism? All travellers tell us that the cities of Scotland, right where *"our Scotch ancestry"* came from, are the most depraved and debauched cities in all Europe, whilst in Paris, Lyons and other French cities, where this celebrated Catechism has not been regarded as a standard work in their Schools, there is scarcely such a thing as a drunkard to be found. In Germany, where the Catechism to which he refers is but little known and where the sciences are taught in the Schools, the people find sound morality. But we need not go so far as Scotland, France or Germany, to see the practical workings of the catechism; we have only to go to the hills of puritanical New England to find the bleached bones of the unoffending Quakers who were *catechised* for their heresies.

But it is not the design of this communication to object to the teaching of the Catechism or any thing else which has a tendency to promote morality, if it be insisted upon that that is the effect of the shorter Catechism, but simply to show that Dr. Elder has not been fairly dealt with; and I trust Mr. Erskine will pardon me when I say that he suffers his preconceived notions to interfere with his candor in relation to the Dr.

Let me give the history of Dr. Elder's visit and lecture. It is very well known that a society was formed here about one year since, called the "Young People's Christian Association." By its constitution, nothing of a sectarian or political character could ever enter into its deliberations. Rev. Mr. Menges was elected President, and has always conducted its affairs within the strict constitutional limits of the society. He has manifested, at all times, a spirit of liberality which Mr. Erskine might imitate with great advantage. After the Association had grown to be of some importance, the subject of getting up a course of popular lectures was introduced, and the services of several gentlemen of high literary reputation secured to lecture. Mr. Erskine, although he had manifested some liberality in the formation of the Association, began soon to exhibit signs of uneasiness. I should here remark, that although Mr. E. did give his countenance to the organization of the society, he did not become a member until it was proposed to invite Dr. Elder to lecture before it. Fearing, perhaps, that the dogmas of Westminister might suffer in the hands of so eminent a man as Dr. Elder, he enrolled his name as a member and before the ink was dry, commenced an onslaught only equalled, if equalled at all, by the chivalry of Hudibras. Failing however in preventing the Doctor's lecture, he set about defeating the object of the society, by denouncing Dr. Elder as *"an infidel;"* but, notwithstanding the assaults thus made, the Dr. came and delivered his lecture; and those who heard him on that occasion were so delighted, that a letter was drawn up and signed by a large number of our most respectable citizens, many of them members of Mr. Erskine's Church, inviting him to return and deliver another lecture, which he did to an increased audience, all of whom expressed the highest satisfaction. In neither of these lectures did he utter *one single* infidel sentiment.

It will thus be seen, that the efforts of Mr. Erskine to prevent Dr. Elder from lecturing here having proved abortive, he is now endeavoring to shield himself behind the ramparts of his own pulpit, to hurl his thunderbolts at the devoted head of an unoffending man. Now I look upon Mr. Erskine as a man of too high standing in this community to resort to so cowardly a mode of warfare, and if he desires to review the lecture of any man, he ought to hear him and not depend upon disconnected scraps, picked up by mere heresay, and then attribute to the lecturer sentiments which he never uttered.

But to show that Dr. Elder is not considered such a dreadful heretic elsewhere, it is only necessary to say, that he lectured before the Young Men's Christian Associations of York, Lancaster and Harrisburg; and I have not heard of any review except the one by Rev. Mr. Erskine on Sunday last. I hope he will survive the shock of that earthquake. But this communication is already too long, and as I may have more to say on the subject, I will now conclude by advising Mr. Erskine to adopt a more candid course in his reviews and never build up men of straw merely to tear them to pieces, and expect the applause of an astonished multitude at his deeds of noble daring. But if he desires to expose the errors, as he may call them, of public lectures, he should go and hear them, or, at least, get true statements of the doctrines promulgated.

☞ FIAT JUSTITIA.

AN ASTONISHING MAN.

FAMED THOUGHOUT THE WORLD.

New York and London are now the great manufacturing depots for Holloway's Pills and Ointment. From No. 80 Maiden Lane, this city, and No. 244 Strand, London, are sent forth, daily, millions of boxes and pots of these inestimable medicines. The heavy duty imposed by our government upon patent medicines, and the large and constantly increasing sale of Holloway's Pills and Ointment in this country, determined their proprietor to make this city his residence. Our republican system of government is also in harmony with the predilections of Professor Holloway; and though Kings and Emperors have conferred upon him honors and especial favors, these will never be so gratifying to him as the grateful hearts of millions of free citizens who without any endorsement of sovereign authority, freely patronize his celebrated remedies for the prevention and removal of disease.

As a member of the medical faculty, having long witnessed the inefficiency of the profession in curing disease, and being familiar with the errors and follies of the profession, we feel it an imperative duty to acquaint the American public with the arrival of this distinguished physician in our city. His fame, in a measure, preceded him to our shores, but the extent of the good he has done in the world has never yet been proclaimed to an American public. Great as his reputation is, it is destined to increase far beyond that which ever adorned the character of any man whose profession was that of healing the sick.

We shall embrace other occasions to explain to the American people the *system*, the *theory* and *mode* of cure adopted by Professor Holloway. His Pills and Ointment, the one taken internally, and the other applied externally, act in harmonious conjunction, and if his directions are followed, will eradicate every disease incident to man in all climes. They purify and cleanse the body and restore healthy action in every organ. Our space will not permit us to say more at this time respecting this distinguished man and his celebrated remedies. He has one ambition and it is an honorable one. He wishes to have the world for a patient; and he will succeed in his desire.

It is our object to address the American public in a series of articles, showing conclusively that, in the whole history of medical science, no medicines have ever been offered for their use which are so efficacious in restoring health and preventing disease, as those of Professor Holloway. In this series of articles we shall necessarily explain much of the human system, and those physiological laws of life controling our bodies, both in health and disease. The American public are sufficiently intelligent to judge of their own interests, and it is no longer in the power of those styling themselves regular physicians to conceal from them important truths concerning their health.—*New York Citizen.*

PRESERVE YOUR HAIR.—To those who are not aware that each particular hair on the head is a hollow tube, through which the fluid circulates which conveys nourishment, and imparts its peculiar shades of color, it seems incomprehensible how restoratives can produce a renovating influence. While preparations of this nature were entrusted to quacks, and ignorant manufacturers of [illegible] able mischief was inflicted on many a credulous and deluded sufferer. But when scientific men like Professor Wood, bring the lights of physiology and chemistry to bear upon the treatment of such specialties, the result is the complete success which the certificates of thousands of relieved sufferers bear testimony to. See his advertisement.—*Detroit Catholic Vindicator.*

JOHN TYLER LECTURING ON THE DEAD OF HIS CABINET.—The South Side (Va.) *Democrat* states that ex-President Tyler is about to deliver a lecture on "The Dead of his Cabinet." The *Democrat* says:—In that Cabinet were the accomplished Legare, the elegant and erudite Upsher, the brilliant Gilmer, and those twin giants of their age, Webster and Calhoun. Scarce ten years have passed since the illustrious galaxy of statesmen, jurists and scholars, filled the offices of the Cabinet, but one by one the nation has put on mourning for them, and he who gathered them around him to bear with him the great responsibilities of his time, and share the heavy duties of his post, still lives to speak their eulogies. Need we add that it will be a tribute worthy even of these mighty dead.

☞The suit instituted by the Commonwealth against the Harrisburg Bank for certain moneys alleged to be due by it to the State, was decided in favor of the Commonwealth on the 5th instant. The suit was brought under a section of the Act of Assembly of 1850 which provides for the keeping of the notes of all the Banks in the interior at par either in Philadelphia or Pittsburg—the penalty being two mills on every dollar of average circulation. The Harrisburg Bank refused to comply with the law, and the suit was therefore instituted and decided as above. There are suits pending against several other Banks.

☞The shares in the Ridgeway Farm and Coal Co. have been raised from Two Hundred Dollars to Three Hundred Dollars after the first of June. This has been done in consequence of the great rise in good Elk County Lands within the past year. It forms a fine tract of the best coal as well as Farming Land, and the property in the vicinity is selling much higher. It is principally bought up by Coal Companies. In a short time it will no doubt be taken out of the market altogether by Capitalists. The company sells at the old rates until the first of June.

☞Mr. Henry Mayhew is preparing a new work, entitled "The Great World of London." He reports, from official documents, the number of offenders who pass annually through the metropolitan prisons, to be about thirty-six thousand, and the total population of all the London prisons and lock-ups—*one hundred and twenty-four thousand nine hundred and twenty five.* The gross annual expense of the prisons of London, is a hundred and seventy thousand pounds sterling; that of maintaining "the immense body of convicted felons," near a quarter of a million sterling.

☞Chambersburg is about to be lighted with gas. Books for stock were opened a few days ago and the whole amount necessary ($20,000) was at once subscribed.—They are waking up in that pleasant town.

ONE OF THE MOTHERS OF '76.—Sarah Philbrook, of Hardwick, Vermont, a widow of a revolutionary soldier, and whose age is ninety-four years, made and sold last season from two cows, six hundred pounds of butter, besides milk and butter for family use. Mrs. Philbrook has no assistance except what is rendered by her boy, who is not quite seventy years old, and who does not intend to marry while his mother is able to do her work.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS, INFALLIBLE REMEDIES FOR SALT RHEUM.—Edward Jackson, of Galveston, Texas, suffered unceasingly for four years with salt rheum; so bad was he that for four or five months at a time, he was compelled to keep to his bed, and the doctors told him candidly that he need never again expect to be well. Finding this to be the case he dismissed them, and immediately put himself under a course of Holloway's Ointment and Pills; these fine remedies soon made such an improvement in him that he was enabled to resume his occupation, and by continuing them for a short time, he was restored to the blessings of health, which he has enjoyed ever since.

Columbia Post Office.

TIME OF CLOSING AND OPENING MAILS.

EASTERN.—Mail closes at 8.00 A. M. and 7.30 P. M.; arrives at 11.40 A. M. and 2.45 A. M.

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

WESTERN.—Mail closes 6.30 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 7.35 P. M.; arrives 11.40 A. M.

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

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.—About 1000 bbls. mixed and straight brands, in lots, was sold at $6,12½ before the receipt of the Canada's advices. That price is now generally refused and we notice a sale of 1300 bbls. Brandywine, at $7,00 per bbl. Corn Meal is more active, with further sales of 350 bbls. Pennsylvania Meal at $2,50, and 2000 bbls. Brandywine at $2,87½ per bbl. Rye Flour.—Not much doing, the last sales were at $3,62½ per bbl.

GRAIN.—Sales of Wheat reach some 16@18000 bus., in lots, at 130@155 cts. for reds, and 140@175 for White, as in quality—the latter for prime lots, which are scarce; Pennsylvania and Western [illegible] 50@5000 bus. yellow Corn have been sold at 53 cts. for Penn'a, and 54 cts. for Southern, afloat, mostly at the latter rate, including some damaged lots at 30@45 cts. About 2500 bus. Penn'a Oats have been sold at 34 cts., and 2000 bus. Southern at 33@34 cts., the latter from store.

WHISKY.—About 500 bbls. sold at 28@29 cts., hhds. are wanted at 27 cts.—*North American, 27th instant.*

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—The only sale reported on 'Change was one of 250 bbls. Howard Street at $6,25. Some parcels of City Mills were offered at $6,25 per bbl., without finding a buyer. It could, however, have been sold readily at $6,12½ per bbl. For Rye Flour the market is dull. The nominal price is $4 per bbl.—We quote Corn Meal to-day at $2,87½ for City, and $2,44@$2,50 per bbl. for Country Meal.

GRAIN.—Good to prime red Wheat sold at 140@150 cts. Some 1,500 to 2,000 bus., brought the latter figure. Choice lots of white Wheat suitable for family flour would have brought 175@180 cts. White Corn sold at 45@50 cts., and yellow at 45@52 cts. for fair to prime lots. We quote Maryland Rye at 60@65 cts., and Virginia and Pennsylvania at 70@72 cts. Oats were firmer to-day. There were some 5,000 bus. offered and we note sales of 3,000 bus. Maryland and Virginia at 29@32 cts., and of a small lot of Ohio do., at 33 cts.

WHISKY.—Pennsylvania and City Whisky was firm at 26 cts., and Ohio do., at 26½ cts.—*Balt. American, 22d inst.*

☞DR. SANFORD'S INVIGORATOR is recommended to the public, relying upon its intrinsic excellence to secure it favor.

For all Bilious attacks, it may be truly and safely relied upon as being fully capable of removing the diseases for which it is recommended, and for giving tone and vigor to the general system.

Its qualities have been fully tested in a long practice, by the proprietor. Through the urgent solicitations of many, who have need and been benefited by it, the proprietor has been induced to place it before the public. For all Bilious Derangements, Sick Headache, Chronic Diarrhœa, Habitual Costiveness, Bilious Colic, Dyspepsia, Pain in the Stomach and Bowels, General Debility, Female Weakness, &c.

For sale by druggists generally, and by Sam'l Filbert, Columbia, Pa., and J. A. Wolf, Wrightsville, Pa. Dyott & Sons, general agents, Philadelphia, and also by Sanford & Co., N. Y.

May 3, 1856-1y

☞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.

GREAT NEWS FROM WHEELING!—The Electric Oil advertised in our Daily and Weekly papers is said to be truly a good remedy for the ills that the flesh is heir to. It is not often that we notice the patent medicines with which every community is flooded, but the many cures effected by this Oil in this city have led us to thus direct the attention of the public to it.—*Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.*

The Office of this great remedy is at 39 S. Eighth street, Philadelphia.

MOUNT JOY SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

May 22d, 1856.

NOTICE is hereby given that an Election will be held in the Banking House of the Mount Joy Savings Institution, on Saturday the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 10 and 3 o'clock, for the purpose of electing 13 Directors to serve during the ensuing year.

A. GERBER,

May 24, 1856.-4t. Treasurer.

☞DR. ISAAC THOMPSON'S much celebrate EYE WATER. "Its merits stand unrivalled."

This old, tried and invaluable remedy for all diseases of the eyes, after having stood the test of over Fifty Years, and the demand for it still increasing, is now and has been for the past two years, offered for sale in an entire new dress. Each bottle will have a Steel Plate Engraved Envelope, with a portrait of the inventor, Dr. Isaac Thompson, New London, Conn., and a fac simile of his signature, together with a fac simile of the signature of the present proprietor, John L. Thompson, No. 161 and 163 River street, Troy New York, and none other can be genuine.

The proprietor has been compelled to make this change in the style of the wrapper, owing to the large quantity of counterfeit which for the past few years has been palmed upon the community, and especially at the west.

Purchasers are particularly requested to buy none but the above described, and as the red label heretofore used has been called in, any found in that form the proprietor does not hesitate to pronounce counterfeit.

For sale by all the respectable druggists in the United States and Canadas. [Sep. 29, 1855.

☞A SECRET FOR THE LADIES.—HOW TO PRESERVE BEAUTY.—Don't use Chalk, Lily White, or any of the so-called cosmetics, to conceal a faded or sallow complexion.

If you would have the roses brought back to your cheek, a clear, healthy and transparent skin, and life and vigor infused through the system, get a bottle of Carter's Spanish Mixture and take it according to directions. It does not taste quite as well as your sweet-meats; but if, after a few doses, you do not find your health and beauty reviving, your step elastic and vigorous, the whole system refreshed and invigorated like a Spring morning, then your case is hopeless; and all the valuable certificates we possess, go for nought.

It is the greatest purifier of the blood known; is perfectly harmless, and at the same time powerfully efficacious.

See advertisement.

ALWAYS SOMETHING NEW.—READ THIS—OLD AND YOUNG.—PROF. WOOD'S HAIR RESTORATIVE—will restore gray Hair to its original color permanently; made to grow upon bald heads; remove all dandruff or itching, destroy all diseases of the scalp; and if used say once or twice a week regularly, will prevent the hair from becoming gray or falling, to any imaginable age. Read the following testimonials, and we defy you to doubt. (Says the Waverly Magazine)

Success to the genius whose tonic we say
Turns back to its color the hair that was gray.

From the Boston Herald.

SOMETHING WORTH KNOWING!—By using Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, gray hairs can be permanently restored to its original color. The subjoined certificate from Johnston & Stone, Gardiner, Me., is but one of the many instances that are daily coming to our knowledge of its wonderful effects. It is no longer problematical, but a self-evident truth, as hundreds in our community can testify.

GARDINER, Me., June 22, 1855.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir:—I have used two bottles of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind. Yours, respectfully,

DANIEL N. MURPHY.

BROOKFIELD, Mass., Jan. 12, 1855.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir:—Having made a trial of your Hair Restorative, it gives me pleasure to say that its effect had been excellent in removing inflammation, dandruff, and a constant itching tendency 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.

From the Editor of the Real Estate Advertiser, 2 School Street.

BOSTON, March 20, 1854.

Prof. Wood—Dear Sir—Having become prematurely quite gray, I was induced some six weeks since, to make a trial of your Hair Restorative. I have used less than two bottles, but the gray hairs have disappeared; and although my hair has not fully attained its original color, yet the change is gradually going on, and I have great hopes that in a short time my hair will be as dark as formerly. I have also been much gratified at the healthy moisture and vigor of the hair, which, before, was harsh and dry, and it has ceased to come out as formerly.

Respectfully yours, D. MCRUTT.

MILLBURY, Worcester Co., Mass., Nov. 17, 1854.

Prof. O. J. Wood—Dear Sir—I take pleasure in bearing voluntary testimony to the magic effects of your wonderful Hair Restorative. As far back as 1836 my hair commenced falling off, until the top of my scalp became bald and smooth as glass, and it has continued to fall for a great many years, notwithstanding I have used many celebrated preparations for its restoration. Seeing your advertisement, I was induced to give your article a trial, and to my utter astonishment, I found after a few applications that my hair became firmly set and assumed a very glossy and beautiful appearance; and, by the time I had used a quart bottle my bald head was covered over with a young and vigorous growth of hair, which is now from one to two inches in length, and growing very fast. Yours, truly

HENRY GOODRICH.

HAIR RESTORATIVE.—In our columns to-day will be found Prof. Wood's advertisement of the above article to which we call attention. What it has done, we have witnessed upon several of our acquaintances in St. Louis. Hair once gray met our view, black or brown, as the case might be, being the color of early manhood; and as fine and glossy as silk; and that without any other application than the restorative.—If this does this much for others, will it not do the same for any person whose locks, though gray, were once like the "raven locks" of Lochiel's warlike chief if they will try it? We think so.—*Jacksonville Constitutionalist