Violet rushed away when Launcelot came near her, and she besought of Ella to leave her alone so pathetically, that the poor girl, bewildered, only sighed at the dread of being unable to connect together the two greatest lovers of her life.

The day after, Violet chanced to receive a letter from her mother, in which the poor woman, having had an attack of spasms in her chest, and being otherwise quite out of sorts, expressed her firm belief that she should never see her sweet child again.—Mrs. Chumley ordered the brougham to take her to the station at precisely at two o'clock. Launcelot was not in the room when these arrangements were made, nor did he know anything that was taking place until he came down to the luncheon, pale and haggard, to find Violet in her travelling dress, standing by her trunks.

"What is all this, Violet?" he cried, taking off his guard, and seizing her hands as he spoke.

"I am going away," said Violet as quietly as she could, but without looking at him.

He started as if an electric shock had passed through him. "Violet going!" he cried in a suffocated voice. He was pale, and his hands, clasped on the back of the chair, were white with the strain. "Going! Why?"

"Mamma is ill," said Violet. It was all she could say.

"I am sorry we are to lose you," he then said very slowly—each word as if ground from him as words are ground out when they are the masks of intense passion.

His mother looked at him with surprise. Ella turned to Violet. Every one felt there was a mystery they did not know of. Ella went to her cousin.

"Dear Violet, what does all this mean?" she asked, her arm round the little one's neck caressingly.

"Nothing," answered Violet, with great difficulty. "There is nothing."

Big drops stood on Launcelot's forehead. "Ought you not to write first to your mother—to give her notice before you go?" he asked.

"No," she answered, her flushed face quivering from brow to lip; "I must go at once."

At that moment a servant entered hurriedly to say the latest moment had arrived to enable them to catch the train. Adieus were given in all haste. Violet's tears, begining to gather—but only to gather, as yet, not to flow—kept bravely back for love and for pride. "Good-by" to aunt, aunt herself very sad; and then "Good-by" Launcelot. Good-by, Mr. Chumly," she said holding out her hand, but not looking into his face. He could not speak. He tried to bid her adieu; but his lips were dry, and his voice would not come. All he did was to express in his features such exquisite suffering that Violet for a moment was overcome herself, and could scarcely draw away her hand. The hour struck; and duty with brave Violet before all. Launcelot stood where she had left him. She ran down the lawn; she was almost out of sight, when "Violet! Violet!" rang from the house like the cry of death.

Violet—a moment irresolute—returned, when almost unconsciously she found herself kneeling beside Launcelot, who lay senseless in a chair and saying, "Launcelot, I will not leave you!"

The burden of pain was shifted now, from Launcelot and her to Ella; but Ella, sentimental and conventional as she might be, was a girl who, like many, can perform great sacrifices with an unruffled brow, and who are ice over their hearts, and feel without expression; who can consume their sorrows inwardly, the world the while believing them happy.

Many years after—by the time her graceful girlhood had waned into a faded womanhood, and when Launcelot had become an active country gentleman and Violet a staid wife—Ella lost her sorrows, and came to her peace in the love of a disabled Indian officer, whom she had known many years ago—and whose sunset days she made days of warmth and joy, persuading herself, and him too, that the Cornet Dampier she had flirted with when a girl she had always loved.

MRS. PARTINGTON'S OPINION ON A GEOLOGICAL POINT—"What is the meaning of Scratched gneiss?'" said Ike, stopping in the perusal of Dr. Kane's work, as his eye was attracted by a picture of a rock thus indicated. The old lady had listend to some passages of the book, which he had read to her, with tearful interest. "It must be," said she after a few moments reflection, "where they scratched 'em, in climbing up over the rocks."

"Scratched what?" cried Ike, interrupting her.

"Their knees," replied she.

"Who said knees?" responded he, saucily, "I said gneiss—g-n-e-i-s-s—what's that?"

"I guess it means knees," said she; "the printer has spelt it wrong. It is strange what queer arrows they do make in printing. They were in their bare skins, you know, and got their knees scratched. How cold they must have been, to be sure. "Ike turned to the picture of Accomodah and asked her if he was in his bare skin, emphasizing the word "bare" and asked her too if she had lived so long in the world and didn't know the difference between a bare skin and a bear skin—What knowledge the youngster evinced! He could show his grandmother how to suck eggs! Mrs. Partington looked gravely at him.

"I could know very easily what a bare skin was," she said, "if I was to treat you as you deserve for your misrespect." Ike seemed penitent, and she gave him a three cent piece to save till he got enough to put it into the Five Cent Savings Bank.

☞ The great race between a nightmare and a clothes horse came off recently. The man who entered the mare wasn't wide awake, so the horse took the prize.

☞ The question asked by a hospital physician was, "How many deaths?" "Nine." "Why I ordered medicine for ten." "Yes, but one would not take it."

☞ A popular writer; speaking of the proposed oceanic telegraph, wonders whether the news transmitted through salt water would be fresh.

The Columbia Spy.

A PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

COLUMBIA, Pa.

SATURDAY, JULY 4, 1857.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS THIS WEEK.—H. R. Knotwell, *Hands Wanted*; Thos. Welsh, *G. A Salt*; John Fendrich & Bros. *Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, &c.*; Columbia Post Office, *List of Letters*; Rockhill & Wilson, *Special Notice*; William Mathiot, *Flags, Fire Works, &c.*; Columbia Bank, *Application for Renewal and Extension of Charter.*

THE FOURTH IN COLUMBIA.—As announced in our last week's issue, the Vigilant Fire Company will parade on Saturday next, for the purpose of celebrating our National Aniversary by bringing home their engine which has been in the hands of Mr. Jacob F. Hantz, a young and meritorious self-taught artist of Wrightsville, who has re-painted it beautifully, rendering it one of the handsomest machines out of the cities. The Company, with their Engine, will be escorted to the east end of the bridge by the Susquehanna Brass Band of Wrightsville, where they will be met by the Susquehanna and Columbia Companies and escorted through the streets of the borough. We have heard of no other special intention of celebrating the day in Columbia, but suppose that the usual amount of Patriotic jubilation will not be omitted this year, more particularly as a day of rest succeeds, offering every inducement for a comfortable "taper." We trust for the honor of our borough, that Patriotism will not necessarily include rowdyism and disorder.

THE COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY.—This company intend practising with their apparatus every Wednesday evening, during this summer, to the end of perfecting themselves in a drill which will add materially to their efficiency in case of fire, and prevent the confusion arising from action without rule or concert at times of danger and excitement.

We think this movement a good one, provided the *members* of the company only participate, and the thousand blackguard boys who congregate on similar occasions are kept in due subjection, and not allowed to asume the management of the "masheen." The want of thorough organization is a material drawback to the usefulness of fire companies that are, fortunately, so little called upon as our own. While our "boys" are behind none in their capacity and willingness for up-and-down hard work, a through training in bringing their apparatus into speedy service, and obedience to official direction will doubtless add to their good name as thorough firemen. We hope that these practisings will end in work and not play.

BLACKWOOD FOR JUNE.—This number of the old standard magazine opens with the commencement of a new serial novel, "What will he do with it?" by Sir Edward Bulwer Lytton, which promises to be in every way worthy of its fictitious author "Pisistratus Coxton." Bulwer's later novels have come to the public through the medium of Blackwood, and they are by far the most finished works from his pen. We anticipate a renewal of the pleasure with which we read "My Novel" and the "Caxtons." The other contents are, New Sea-side Studies—No. 1.; Mr. Gilfil's Love Story—Part IV.; American Explorations; China and Japan; The Athelings, or The Three Gifts.—Part the Last; Sir Francis Palgrave and his Books; Stewart's Practical Angler; Manchester Exhibition of Art-Treasures; Maga's Birth-day.

KNICKERBOCKER FOR JULY.—This monthly comes, as usual, filled with finished prose and verse. It gives us this month a fine portrait on Steel of Hy. J. Brent, the author of a story now being published in the magazine, "The Hut." Old Knick seems mildly infected with the popular taste for illustration; for some months past it has trespassed on *Harper's* province, and furnished several very neat wood cuts; but in the present number annihilates the *Scientific American* utterly, with "Phœnix's Feline Attachment" to the Sewing Machine. Nothing has appeared since the "Patent Hen Persuader" that approaches it in ingenuity of conception, simplicity of principle (when once thought of), and general adaptability to the public wants. We anticipate a tremendous sale of the article, and put in an early bid for the agency for Columbia and vicinity.

LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We have received the LONDON QUARTERLY for April from the publishers, Leonard Scott, & Co., N. Y. It contains the usual amount of first class literature provided for the readers of the Reviews. The table of contents is, Pedestrianism in Switzerland; Dred—American Slavery; Lunatic Asylums; English Political Satires; Photography; Roving Life in England; Persia; The New Parliament and its Works.

GUTTA PERCHA OIL POLISH.—This is a new article for the preservation of leather, destined to supply a want felt by all who are compelled to use the filty compositions, concocted after a thousand infallible receipts, for greasing harness and other leather work, and which almost inveriahly end in rotting the articles they are intended to preserve. This is a clean, oily polish, put up in bottles, and to be used in very small quantities. It is said to be, for the preservation of boots and shoes, the only first-rate article over offered to the public. We advise our friends to give it a trial. Fry & Hagman are the *sole agents* for Columbia.

THE CONTINENTALS.—These favorite vocalists gave one of their pleasing concerts in Columbia on Thursday *evening last*, which was, as is generally the case here when the Continentals visit us, well attended. Their singing gave the same satisfaction as of old; *and the favorite songs*, as well as their new selections, were cordially applauded. This company is of a stamp that assures an audience against humbug or vulgarity in the character of the entertainment, and deserves the support of the concert-going public.

READING AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—The interest of our people in this important enterprise, does not flag. The committees appointed to visit the neighboring towns, for the purpose of laying before their citizens the project now in agitation, and asking their aid, reported at a meeting held in the Town Hall, on Monday evening, that they had met with encouragement everywhere; and had good reason for stating that subscriptions could be obtained in York, Wrightsville and Marietta, by calling public meetings in those places, and making proper statements of the utility and prospects of the proposed road. All these towns will be benefitted, with Columbia, by the completion of this connection; and although our own Borough has so far been the chief mover in the matter, we think that the others cannot but lend their assistance to make that completion a matter of certainty. It will put Wrightsville and York upon the great through route between the North and the South, and open for the former place and Marietta, the same extensive lumber market that will be offered to ourselves.

A meeting has been called for Tuesday evening next, at Wrightsville, and a committee from Columbia will attend to explain the nature of the route, and lay before our neighbors what information we are possessed of in regard to the probability of its being succesfully carried through. We trust that a good delegation from this place will manifest that we are in earnest in the matter.

The meeting of Monday evening, called a Town meeting on Wednesday evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, for the purpose of taking into consideration the propriety of a municipal subscription, on the part of the Borough to the stock of the road. Owing to the unfavorable weather, this meeting was adjourned to Wednesday evening next, when the citizens are requested to assemble at the Town Hall, at 8 o'clock.

Subscriptions of stock are still being obtained; the amount now taken foots up between twenty-five and thirty thousand dollars. By perseverance, such as has been shown by the leaders in this important undertaking Columbia will soon see her prospects brightened by another line of railroad, bringing trade to her doors and money into the pockets of her people. Do not let the spirit subside.

TWENTY ODD DOLLARS WORTH OF FUN.—Two of the Columbia Rolling Mill Puddlers in search of happiness, on Monday evening last, sat down before, and laid siege to a *house in Union street*, fiercely assaulting it with paving-stones, to the serious detriment of the windows. The proprietor made complaint, and the besieging forces were captured by Constable Hollingsworth, and provided with cellerage at the Town Hall for the night. Next morning they were paraded, much to the entertainment of the juvenile community, before Justice Evans, who tariffed them five dollars apiece for their basement accommodations, boot-blacking, shaving-water, chamber-maid's fees, and those thousand delicate little hotel attentions, usually classed under the head of "extras," but in this instance baptized with the persuasive title of *costs*. They were furthermore mulcted in an additional sum, as a pecuniary balm to the wounded feelings of the party of the second part, and for wear and tear of window glass, sash, &c.—Their entire bill footed up twenty-five dollars and fifty cents. They bled reluctantly; but fifteen days below was the only alternative, and as one of them very justly remarked the Fourth was entirely too near to think of commencing a collegiate course at Lancaster. They thought the case a hard one, and were very clamorous against the exorbitant price of Summer Boarding in Columbia. They should take into consideration the first class nature of the accommodations, and the courteous bearing of the obliging attendants provided by the Borough.

☞ It has become so frequent a thing on our river this season, for canal boats to be carried down the stream while attempting to cross at this place, that we ceased to chronicle these little locals. We happened to witness the rescue of a couple of mules, on Thursday morning last, which had been drawn from the tow-path of the bridge by the strength of the current. Fortunately the accident occurred very close to shore, and boats were soon on the river with assistance. The animals had a hard swim of it, but were both finally landed at the foot of Walnut street. The boat was secured below. A second boat broke loose in the afternoon. The river is very much swollen by the continuous rain, and the current of unusual strength.

SUICIDE.—An Irish woman, Mrs. Dunegan, residing in a court between Front and Commerce streets, committed suicide on Tuesday last by taking arsenic.

ESCAPE OF PRISONERS—Washington C. Hartman and John Hendrix made their escape from the new County prison on Friday night last, by cutting through the floor of one of the lower cells, where they were confined, and then removing the brick, mortar and stones, until they came to the top of the arch of the basement, from which after a few bricks were removed it was easy to descend to the floor of the lower room. We understand from thence they made their way to the room in which the keys of the prison are kept, thus making their escape. They have not yet been arrested. The Sheriff has offered a reward of $100 for their apprehension. It will be remembered that HARTMAN was convicted at the April Sessions of Arson, and that several other indictments for the same crime were pending against him. HENDRIX was also under indictment for the same offence.—*York Press, June* 30.

BIG SHIPS.—In the following, the dimensions of the "Great Eastern" are compared with other large steamships:

	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
Vanderbilt,	335 feet.	49 feet.	33 feet.
Niagra,	345 feet.	55 feet.	31 feet.
Adriatic,	354 feet.	50 feet.	33 feet.
Persia,	390 feet.	45 feet.	32 feet.
Great Eastern,	684 feet.	86 feet.	70 feet.

It is said that this monster ship will be able to stow 10,000 tons of coal and 5000 tons of freight, and will at the same time accommodate 20,000 persons, including 4000 first-class passengers.

THE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Stockholders of the Lancaster County Normal School, of Millersville, held a meeting on Saturday afternoon, at Cooper's Hotel, in this city.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes was appointed Chairman, and Hon. Jacob Shuman Secretary.

A law was passed last winter, establishing State District Normal Schools, and making the counties of Lancaster, York and Lebanon, one State Normal School District. The object of this meeting was to bring the Lancaster County Normal School within the requirements of this law.

Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes and Prof. Wickersham, argued that additional buildings should be added to those already built, in order to bring them within the limits of the law.

On motion of Mr. Peters, Prof. Wickersham gave as an estimate the sum required to build the additional buildings, and also the necessary quantity of land, which would amount to fifteen thousand dollars.

Additional arguments were advanced by Mr. Peters, President, and Mr. D. S. Bare, Secretary of the Board of Trustees, Mr. J. H. Hershey, Col. D. Herr, of Columbia, Hon. J. G. Shuman, Mr. J. M. Frantz, and many others, in favor of the proposition.

Mr. Peters offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is expedient that the Lancaster County Normal School, located at Millersville, be so enlarged as to bring it within the provisions of the law passed at the last session of the Legislature to establish Normal Schools throughout the State.

A resolution was offered by Mr. L. M. Hobbs, which was also adopted: That the Board of Trustees be instructed to ascertain what the necessary additional land will cost, with the cost of the materials, &c., for enlarging the buildings, and that the Board report at a future meeting of the Stockholders. But on motion of Mr. D. S. Bare, it was agreed that the Board of Trustees report at the next meeting, which is to be held at Cooper's Hotel, in this city, next monday afternoon at one o'clock.

A resolution was offered and adopted, requesting the Hon. Thomas H. Burrowes, to prepare for publication a statement of the present condition of the Normal School, and the benefits which will accrue from the proposed enlargement of the building. This statement will contain all the arguments advanced by those who spoke, and as it will be printed, it is unnecessary to publish ar abstract of the speeches made.

The meeting was then adjourned to meet at Cooper's Hotel, on Monday afternoon July 6th, at one o'clock.—*Lan. Daily Times, July* 1.

Ye Unsettled Accompt.

A LAY OF HIGH LIFE.

"Now marry, LADY FEATHERHEAD, I say it is too bad,
It is now, by my halidom, enough to drive one mad!
This bill—this heavy bill, sent in from MOSLYN, CRAPE & Co,
Methought that ye had settled it at least three years ago!"
"La, you there now, what a pother makes my Lord! look how he raves!
I wot that Moslyn, Crape & Co. are base and sorry knaves,
And they shall wait for that same bill until I list to pay,
And give me credit, or I will their credit take away."

"Their credit is past marring, madam; credit they have none—
They are ruined, MOSLYN, CRAPE & Co.; they have failed; their job is done;
They are bankrupts now, my lady, and this bill, which foul fiends seize!
Now must I, will-I-nill-I, pay unto their assignees."

"A scurvy set of fellows in such plaguy wise to fail!
I hope the catiffs will be sent, an they be not in gaol;
Bankrupts, forsooth! and why did they not mind what they were at?
How, marry, came they so to break—to work so ill as that?"

"How, marry, madam? marry, why because they were not paid,
Bills, madam, bills like this have been the ruin of their trade.
Their creditors come down on me, to pay it I have got;
Which ye should whilolm long have done—and wherefore did ye not?"

"Be not in such a rage, my Lord: what boot to storm and fret?
So many things have happened since, in sooth, that I forget.
The wherefore, for the life of me, I truly cannot say;
But one thing seemeth clear enough—I somehow did *not* pay."

"Yea, but ye had the money, I remember me right well,
For grief it was and pain to me so great a sum to tell;
And now I must endure that grief and undergo that pain,
Of shelling that enormous sum of money out again."

"Tush, tilly-vally, good my Lord! heed not a little cost;
The money hath been spent, I trow; so none thereof is lost.
Needs must we do as others do, and dress as others dress,
Which, certes, were not to be done and cost a penny less."

"Out on your silk and sarsenet-stuffs, your trinkets and your toys,
A murrain upon taffetas, a pest on padusoys,
The dyvel take your satins and likewise your bombazines,
And furbelows and flounces all, and skirts, and crinolines."

"Nay, fair and softly, FEATHERHEAD, bethink yourself, I pray,
One may not out of fashion be, or what would people say!
An it were not for that, in faith, right little should I care,
And seldom run up any bills like those whereat ye swear."

"What matters it what people say? consider how ye use,
Ever, behind each other's backs each other to abuse.
To please the world *ye seek* in vain, I wish ye would, therefore,
Throw less away to pleasure it, and please your husbands more."

"Gramercy, what a fuss is here about a bill unpaid,
And a linen-draper's shop shut up—a common thing in trade!
Much more upon this matter is your Lordship fain to say?
I wis my carriage waiteth—is your speech to last all day?"

"Now dash my coronet!—this is beyond what man may stand,
By the battle-axe of my ancestors! by my fay! by this right hand!
Ha! say you so, my lady? well, then, I'll do I know what—
I'll advertise all tradesmen that—like me—they trust you not."

Punch.

A NOVEL SUIT.—A curious instance of religious vandalism happened in Lombardy a short time ago. A gentleman at Monza, a great lover of pictures, died. Among other valuable old paintings, he possessed two pieces by Rubens, the only pictures by that master in Lombardy that were in private hands, one of them, a zodiac on a copper plate, and the other a woman, a portrait painted in oil. The priest who had been called to the assistance of the dying man refused absolution unless these two pictures were burnt, because he was of opinion that some of the figures *represented on them* were an offence to decency. The dying man consented, and the pictures were burnt; the heir to whom they were left (valued at a sum of 36,000 livres, sues the priest for a compensation of his loss.—*London Athenæum.*

Latest from Europe.

ARRIVAL OF THE NIAGARA.

Halifax, June 29.—The Cunard mail steamship Niagara arrived this evening from Liverpool, with dates to the 20th inst., having made the run in little over nine days.

The British cruisers on the coast of Cuba have been increased.

The Continental news is without much importance.

The French election excitement is increasing.

ENGLAND.

A spirited discussion in the House of Commons had occurred in relation to the destruction of Greytown by the vessels of the U. S. Navy. Lord Hamilton inquired if the government had demanded of the American government reparation for the property of British residents destroyed in the bombardment.

Lord Palmerston replied that such demand had not been made. The law officers of the Crown having given the opinion that the demand could not be sustained.

A spirited discussion in relation to the subject ensued, in which Mr. D'Israeli, Mr. Roebuck and others denounced the bombardment as an outrage, and insisted that the honor of the British flag had been assailed, and vigorous measures should have been instituted to avenge the insult.

Lord John Russell and others defended the course taken by the government, and after some further conversation the subject was dropped.

In the course of Mr. Roebuck's speech in relation to the Graytown affair, he said that the American government was dishonest, and if the offending power had been China instead of America, we would have heard of an insult to the British flag, and reparation have been enforced.

Mr. Benthyle condemned the policy of not resenting outrages committed by the American government as more likely to promote hostilities than to avert them.

M. D'Israeli contended that it was a violation of international law to bombard an unfortified town. The French government had sought redress, which England had failed to do. He believed that public opinion, being brought to bear upon the matter, would lead to the adoption of a different course.

Lord John Russell approved of the course of the government, but thought that explanations should be demanded as to the insult of the British flag.

FRANCE.

The election canvass in France continued animated, but there was no new feature.—The democratic party was likely to continue divided.

RUSSIA.

The Peasants living on the Galician frontier believing that the end of the world was near at hand, committed some excesses, and the troops had to be called out.

Latest from Havana.

Steamship Quaker City, Capt. Shufeldt, from Mobile 22d, and Havana the 25th at 12½ P. M., arrived at New York on Tuesday morning, making the passage in three days and twenty one hours from Havana.

The Spanish fleet, consisting of two steamers and five sailing vessels, for the intended attack on Vera Cruz, arrived off Havana on the morning of the 25th, and were entering that port as the Quaker City came out.

General Santa Anna has not yet made his appearance at Havana.

The health of Havana continues good, and no indications of epidemic in the harbor.

The *Diaria*; of the 24th, copies from the London *Times* the charge that Gen. Concha favors the slave trade in Cuba, or overlooks the violation of the treaty, in allowing covert importations, and denies, vehemently, that there is one word of truth in these charges against Concha. In Cuba, we are told, *his reputation is too exalted* to need a denial of these false and caluminious charges, and the denial is made for elsewhere.

Frightful Calamity.

A CANADIAN STEAMER BURNED.

TWO HUNDRED LIVES LOST.

Quebec, June 27.—The Canadian steamer Montreal, was burnt yesterday when near here.

Two hundred passengers were either drowned or burnt to death.

The victims were mostly Scotch emigrants.

Montreal, June 27.—The steamer Montreal—the account of the loss of which has already been telegraphed from Quebec—contained Five hundred passengers, and only one hundred and seventy-five are known to have been saved.

About two hundred passengers have been drowned.

It is believed, however, that many swam ashore and were saved in other ways. The accident happened near Cape Rouge, between Montreal and Quebec.

Quebec, June 27.—The steamer Montreal took fire at 6 o'clock last evening.

The steamer Napoleon saved two hundred of the passengers.

The principal portion of the passengers in the ill-fated steamer have just landed here on their way West.

The captain and crew of the Montreal were among the number saved.

Late advices say that the number that perished will reach *three hundred and fifty.*

Quebec, June 27, Evening.—The following further particulars, relative to the burning of the steamer Montreal, have been obtained:

The Montreal left here at four o'clock yesterday afternoon, for Montreal, with four or five hundred passengers, mostly Scotch emigrants, recently arrived from Europe.

Nothing unusual occurred until the steamer reached Cape Rouge, twelve or fifteen miles above Quebec, when the wood work near the furnaces was discovered to be on fire. Quickly after, the flames broke forth, causing the utmost consternation among the passengers. Every possible effort was made to subdue the flames, but to no purpose.

Capt. Rudolph finding it impossible to save the steamer, ordered her run towards the shore.

The officers and crew of the Montreal exerted themselves at the same time to get out the life boats.

The flames spread with the most astonishing rapidity, and the wildest confusion and despair prevailed throughout the ship.

A number of passengers threw themselves overboard and were downed.

Fortunately the steamer Napoleon, also for Montreal, was but a few miles in advance of the burning boat, and put back, with all possible expedition to her assistance.

The Napoleon succeeded in rescuing from the burning wreck, a hundred and twenty-seven passengers.

Capt. Rudolph and the purser of the Montreal were amongst those who threw themselves into the river. Both being excellent swimmers, they succeeded in reaching the steamer Alliance, and were saved.

It is quite possible that some of the others succeeded in saving themselves by swimming, but as the steamer became unmanageable, when a considerable distance from land, no doubt the most of those who threw themselves from the burning boat, met a watery grave.

Sixteen of those who were saved died shortly after reaching the deck of the Napoleon.

From present information, it is believed that the total loss of life by this terrible disaster will not fall short of three or four hundred persons.

The steamer Alliance arrived here this afternoon with forty-five of the dead bodies.

We have not been able to learn the names of any of those lost, except that of Mr. Phillips, of the extensive lumber firm of Norcross & Phillips, of Three Rivers.

The Montreal had on board two hundred and fifty-eight Scotch emigrants, several German families, and several American passengers.

AWNINGS AGAIN.—Some time ago, we expressed our wonder that the great convenience of awnings should be confined solely to shops, hotels and other dwellings of a public nature, while no one ever dreams of rendering a private residence comfortable by such means. Since the article in question appeared, we have observed one or two private houses thus improved, and were struck with the fact that no greater convenience for securing shade and a cool draught could be imagined. Were entire blocks of private houses thus sheltered, it would be difficult to realize that our citizens had ever gone so long without so simple and yet advantagea contrivance. Those who know the comfort of passing, of a flaming hot day, if only for a few yards, under some oasis in the desert of a shop awning, can certainly appreciate the idea. So, too, should all who would love to have a cool draught through their parlors without admitting sunshine.—And so, too, certainly should those housewives who fear to open their windows lest the sun should take the color out of their curtains and carpets, and consquently keep them shut up in a sort of Dutch exclusiveness. It is a great pity that so simple a matter is so little thougt of. Awnings, whether for single windows in the Italian style, or for the whole range of the front of the house, are, when striped and colored, a graceful architectural ornament, and one tending more than any other to give a pleasant relief to houses otherwise devoid of taste and spirit. We have little hope that such a departure from old custom will ever be generally adopted as that of putting awnings before dwelling houses, but we are happy in knowing that those who have ventured on the daring experiment would not be without them for anything.—*Phila. Bulletin.*

CLERICAL WIT UNWITTINGLY.—At the recent medical convention holden at Lewistown, the clergy and members of the bar were invited to the repast given at the De Witt House by the followers of Galen, and after the cloth was removed, during the interchange of sentiments, the Rev. Mr. B., while alluding to the intimate relations between the professions of the clergy and the physician, in all seriousness remarked that it was a somewhat singular fact that "*when the doctor was called the minister was sure to follow.*" The doctors gave him three cheers.—*Portland Transcript.*

The above reminds us of a harder hit at the doctors, which may be found in the Bible. In the sixteenth chapter of the second book of Chronicles is the following:

"And Asa, in the thirty-ninth year of his reign, was diseased in his feet, until his disease was exceeding great; yet in his disease he sought not to the Lord, *but to the physicians*. And Asa slept with his fathers, and died in the one and fortieth year of his reign.—*Lynn News.*

A harder hit at the medical fraternity is given in Mark's gospel, (v. 26,) relating to a "certain woman" who "had *suffered many things of many physicians*, and had spent all that she had, and was nothing bettered, but *rather grew worse!*"

A BRAVE GIRL.—The *Lynn News* says that a young lady, residing near Breed's Mills, in that town, after retiring, one evening week before last, heard a noise which caused her to raise her head and look about the room, when she saw a man crawl out from under her bed! She immediately sprang up, seized a glass lamp, and, just as he had reached an open door, leading to the stairs, caught him by the collar of his coat, and dealt several severe blows upon his face, with the lamp. She then loosed her hold, and, when he had proceeded half way down stairs, the lamp came in contact with his head with such force as to finish his descent, heels over head. The police officer, from whom these particulars were obtained, says the poor fellow is badly marked, and thinks he will not trouble the lady again.

☞ Why is the tolling of a bell like the prayer of a hypocrite? Because it is a solemn sound by a thoughtless tongue.

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.—We quote Flour at from $7,37 to $7,62 for common and good brands, $7,75 @8,25 for extras, and $8,50@9 for fancy lots as in quality. Rye Flour and Corn Meal at $4,75 for the former and $4 ℔ bbl. for the latter.

WHEAT.—Good red is held at 188@190 cts., but the latter rate is not obtainable, and white at 192@195 cts. Rye is steady at 110 cts. Corn—We quote sales of about 3,500 bus. Southern yellow to note, part in the cars, at 88 cts. Oats—A sale of Southern is reported at 55 cts., afloat.

WHISKEY is dull and unsettled, and bbls. are selling as wanted at 33@34 cts., for eastern and prison; hhds. are held at 33 cts.—*N. Amer., July* 2.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FLOUR.—City Mills super held quite firmly at $7,75@8 ℔ bbl. Extra Flour is quiet.—We quote it to-day at $7,75 for Ohio, $8,25 for Howard street, and $8,25@8,50 ℔ bbl. for City Mills. Rye Flour may be quoted at $4,50@4,62½, and we quote Corn Meal at $3,75 for country and $4,25 ℔ bbl. for City.

GRAIN.—Red Wheat may be quoted at 180 to 185 cts. for fair to prime, and white do. at 190@200 cts. for fair to choice lots.—We quote Corn at 85@86 cts. for mixed, 88 @89 cts. for white and 84@86 cts. for yellow. Rye sold to-day, at 93 cts. for Maryland and 103 cts. for Penna. Oats sold at 45@46 cts. for Virginia and 54@55 cts. for Penna.

WHISKEY.—We quote City and Penna. to-day at 31½ cts., and Ohio do. at 32@32½ cts.—*Balt. Amer. July* 2.

SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized to announce Mr. JAY CADWELL, of Lancaster, as a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

May 2, 1857-tc

RECORDER.—We are authorized to announce George Leamon, of East Lampeter, as a candidate for the office of Recorder, County subject to the decision of the Union Convention.

May 16-tc

THE SHERIFFALTY.—We are authorized to announce Benjamin F. Rowe, of Providence township, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

May 16-tc

☞ We are authorized to announce that CHRISTIAN SHENK, of the City of Lancaster, will be a candidate for the office of Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

May 2, 1857.-tc.

PROTHONOTARY.—We are authorized to announce that PETER MARTIN, of Clay twp., will be a candidate for the office of Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the Union County Convention.

April 25, 1857-tc.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—We are authorized to announce, that SAMUEL EVANS of Columbia, will be a candidate for the office of Clerk of Quarter Sessions, subject to the decisions of the Union County Convention.

THE APPROACHING FOURTH.—Everybody is making preparations of some kind for the proper observance of the glorious Fourth. Some will go abroad, and some will stay at home, others will remain sober, some will don military uniforms, while the great majority will wear such plain clothes as are becoming to respectable and patriotic private citizens. Of course the great mass of these people will get their garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 [new style] Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

July 4, 1857-1m

☞ We cannot refrain from calling the attention of our readers to an advertisement in this day's paper, of the Hair Restorative of Prof. O. J. Wood & Co., of St. Louis. It will be seen that he has numerous certificates from persons of the highest character, to the merits of his Restorative. From positive knowledge we are also enabled to say, that it is, in every sense, what it professes to be; and we do not hesitate to pronounce it the finest preparation for the head and hair which has so far been devised by human ingenuity.—We have seen it arrest threatened baldness, and restore to the head its original profusion of natural and *glossy hair, and when the latter has been* prematurely tinged with gray, we have seen it like magic, restore the colors of youth and health. The distinguished property of this, we might truly say, miraculous "Restorative," is that it gives to the person who uses it, the same head of hair that they wore in youth, thus acting in strict compliance with the *rules of the first* and greatest of all toilet makers—Nature. No one who has used it will hesitate to unite with us in this testimony to its peculiar merit.—*Covington (Ia.) People's Friend.*

"WOODLAND CREAM"—A pomade for beautifying the hair—highly perfumed, superior to any French article imported, and for half the price. For dressing ladies' hair it has no equal, giving it a bright glossy appearance. It causes gentlemen's hair to curl in the most natural manner. It removes dandruff, always giving the hair the appearance of being fresh shampooned. Price only fifty cents. None genuine unless signed FETRIDGE & CO., N York, Proprietors of the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers."

For sale by all Druggists.

Feb. 21-6meow

FEMALE WEAKNESS.

AUBURN, March 13, 1855.

GENTS:—My wife has long suffered from a female weakness. Her stomach was very weak, and it was with difficulty she could draw a long breath, for each effort was accompanied by a sharp pain at the pit of the stomach; her appetite and general health have been very poor for a long time. But your "Bach's American Compound," has entirely cured her. A weak back, with constant pain in the small of the back, was another difficulty my wife suffered from; your medicine is giving her so much strength, that *this is fast disappearing. I have great reason to* believe your "Bach's American Compound" the most powerful and effective medicine for this and other diseases I have ever known.

Yours respectfully, GEO. W. CRAY.

Bach's American Compound owes its success to the *intrinsic curative properties of the vegetables* which compose it. It contains a *Compound Fluid Extract of Beach Drop or Cancer Root,*" *now first given to the Public*, but long known to the Indians as a never failing cure for Scrofulas, Consumption, Humors of the Blood, and chronic diseases in any part of the system. This medicine can now be had of all reliable dealers in the United States and Canada. See advertisement in another column.

May 20, 1857-3m

☞ EQUALITY TO ALL!—Uniformity of Prices! A New Feature in Business! Every one his own salesman.—Jones & Co., of the Crescent One Price Clothing Store," No. 200 Market street, above Sixth, Philadelphia, in addition to having the largest, most varied and fashionable stock of clothing in Philadelphia, made expressly for retail sales, have constituted every one his own salesman, by having marked in figures, on each article, the very lowest price it can be sold for, so they cannot possibly vary—all *must* buy alike.

The goods are all well sponged and prepared and great pains taken with the making, so that all can buy with the full assurance of getting a good article at the very lowest price.

Remember the Crescent, in Market above Sixth, No. 200 JONES & CO.

June 13, 1857-1y

MARRIED.

On the 1st instant, by Rev. William Barnes, Mr. FREDERICK L. HAGMAN to Miss MARY A. MILES, eldest daughter of Rev. T. J. Miles, all of Columbia.

DIED.

In this place, on Tuesday morning, the 30th ult., Mrs. CHRISTIANA MILLER.

In this place, on the 28th ult., JOHN STEWART.

JULY, 1776.

FIRE WORKS! FIRE WORKS!!

FIRE Crackers, Roman Candles, Rockets, and other Fire Works, in all their variety.

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

ALL persons desirous of showing their patriotism, by a display of Flags, on the Glorious Fourth, will find them for sale at the store of the subscriber.

GILT MOULDING.

ANOTHER lot of Gilt Moulding has just been received, suitable for picture or looking glass frames. Persons wanting frames for pictures, signs, or looking glasses, will find the gilt moulding very cheap, and convenient for that purpose.

Columbia, July 4, 1857. WM. MATHIOT,

Wanted,

40 GOOD HANDS to work in the Big Ore Bank, on Chesnut Hill, *seven miles from Lancaster* and three from Columbia. Wages $26, payable in cash every month.

H. R. KNOTWELL, Manager.

Columbia, July 4, 1857-4t

1000 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, just received, and for sale in lots to suit purchasers, at low prices. THOS. WELSH.

Columbia, July 4, 1857.

The Largest Tobacconists'.

JOHN FENDRICH & BROS., would respectfully inform the citizens of Columbia and vicinity, that they have the largest stock of Tobacco, Segars, Snuff, Pipes, and German Smoking Tobacco, offered in any two establishments out of our principal cities. Hotel and Storekeepers look to your interests! Before purchasing elsewhere examine our large assortment, which we pledge ourselves to sell at the lowest Baltimore prices. We warrant to dispose of any of our stock cheaper than can be bought in Philadelphia. All we ask is, that you shall call and judge for yourselves. We offer any of the above at wholesale or retail. Notice that our stock is a branch of the well-known, extensive Baltimore Tobacco Warehouse of Jos. Fendrich & Bros., 155 Forest street.

JOHN FENDRICH & BRO'S.

Front st., third door above Locust Columbia, Pa.

July 4, 1857.

We Speak the Truth.

THE only store, out of Philadelphia, where 150,000 German Segars can be seen, and are sold cheaper than at any other establishment in Columbia, or the neighboring towns, is

JOHN FENDRICH & BRO'S.,

Front st., third door above Locust, Columbia, Pa.

July 4, 1857.

Baltimore Prices.

RAPPEE Snuff at 16 cts. per lb.

Congress " " 20

Scotch " " 12a16

400000 Segars of 35 different brands, wholesale or retail.

We warrant all of the above Snuffs to be equal to any manufactured in the State; and the Segars to be of the best quality and at all prices.

JOHN FENDRICH & BROS.

Front st., third door above Locust, Columbia, Pa.

July 4, 1857.

THE COLUMBIA BANK.

LOCATED at Columbia, Lancaster county, State of Pennsylvania, hereby gives notice that an application will be made to the Legislature of said State, at their next session, for an extension, and renewal of the charter of the said Bank, for fifteen years from the expiration of the present charter, with the present name and style. By order of the Directors.

SAMUEL SHOCH, Cashier.

Columbia, July 4, 1857-6m