

my feet wet constantly, drank copiously of brandy to allay inflammation, and done every thing else to cure it, and yet it won't depart—a safe decision, worthy of that physician who told his patient that if he had no serious drawbacks he would probably be worse in a week. To crown all, and to make the character perfect in its winning contradictions, there beats beneath the fantastic covering and incalculable caprices of the humorist the best heart in the world, capable of courtesy, of friendship, of love, of heroic self-devotion and unostentatious self-sacrifice.

**A Nip of Punch.**  
ADVICE TO ANGRY MEN.—Be doubly careful in this hot weather. Resolutions taken up warmly during the day, should be put out all night, and looked at, when cool, next morning. Above all, do nothing in the heat of the moment, more especially when that heat happens to be not less than 85° in the shade. As has been pithily said, "The impetuous man who acts from the heat of the moment, is singularly apt to burn his fingers."

**ANIMAL LONGEVITY.**—The papers have been amusing themselves with giving the ages of various animals. There are in the account, however, several omissions which we beg to supply. The age of the British Lion is not given. This is an unpardonable oversight towards one, who has made so much noise in the world, and, more especially, as he has lived longer than all the other animals put together. The longest lived animal, according to Buffon, is the elephant, to know how he verified the age? is the elephant, who is said to live to the age of 100 years. Now, the British Lion is considerably older than that, and is now as young and as sprightly as ever. The way in which he is continually wagging his tail is a proof of this. He will doubtless live as long as Britannia herself.

The British Lion's precise age may be ascertained at the Herald's college, when, on the payment of a small fee, you will doubtless be able to secure a certificate of his birth and baptism. The reader is recommended to make the trial.

There is the British Unicorn too, who stands nearly in the same position as the Lion, and, perhaps, in the main, is quite as old.

There are other omissions which we deplore. There is the Russian Bear, scarred and disfigured as he has been lately, and the French Eagle, and all sorts of Eagles, belonging to Prussia, Austria, and America, either with single or double, or as many heads as a bundle of asparagus. We ought to have been informed of their respective ages.

Talking of America, we find no mention made of the American sea-serpent, who first discovered in a printer's fount, has since established a small serpentine for himself in every well conducted American newspaper. What is the serpent's age? We will not make inquiries about Old Mother Hubbard's Dog, nor Little Bo-Peep's Sheep, nor the celebrated Cow, who is reported to have jumped over the Moon, nor about any of the clever animals, who have lived for so many ages in *Shops, Gay's* and *Lafontaine's* fables. Fortunately, they are still alive, and have in them a longer lease of life than any herald can give them. They are "not for an age, but for all time," and will live co-eternal with Punch's *Dog Toby*.

**MUTABILITY OF FASHION.**—We think we cannot better prove the mutability of fashion than by printing the following interesting facts. They have the advantage, also, of proving the rapid change that often takes place in fancy lady's tastes:

1849. Emily refuses Albert because he don't wear straps!  
1857. Emily refuses Albert because he does wear straps!

**NOTE ON COLORS.**—Ultramarine is the name given to an intense blue. Ultramarine may be suggested as an analogous expression which might be applied to violent scarlet.

**SIGN OF THE SPORTING MEMBER.**—The sporting member, nailed to the Treasury benches, and dreaming of the grouse dotted Moors, hums plaintively to himself, "How happy could I be with Leather!"

**UNRECORDED TRADE ANNOUNCEMENT.**—The Pig-Market was quiet.

Here is another curious chapter from the ancient manuscript *Natural History*, recently discovered by the literary editor of the *Boston Post*. How strikingly does this extract prove the fact that human nature is the same in all ages of the world!

**Parte XII.—Yr. Looeyer.**  
Ever synging lyke unto a Furnace, as sayeth ye Playwright Shakspeare, ye ye Looeyer. Sonnets & stanzas rythout number will be indyte—all yn prayse of hys mystryes—who seemeth all ye world to hym. Ye Looeyer ye generally considered to be a Lunatic—a verie Madman, when ye fit to ypon him. He at such tymes & seasons will essaye to act verie stryange & vncensurable. Sometimes he will fast for manie daies; then will he not close his eye-lids yn slepe, but strole forth the yn yo lighte of ye pale Moone—

"Save Huts & Gyles,"  
taikyngye strangelie to hymself in Rapsodical Rhyme & chaunts, alle torching his Ladye lora.

The omic sure cure for thys Maladye that I vrote me of ye *Matrimony*; albeit, nevertheless, I vrolde not avlyns recommend yt, for oft-tyme ye Looeyer maye prove to be much worse yan ye Dyrease.

I vrolde here choyse all Looeyers to forbear indyng of Epistles to their ladye-loves, ye vbybles he is yn ye extackts fyrt, for yn after tymes, he will shorde ever his effusions cometo to llyght, he mervel ashamed of hys foolish vrythms & Fancies.

"You've destroyed my peace of mind, Betsy," said a despairing lover to a truant lass.

"It cant do you much harm, John, for 'was an amazing small piece you had, any way."

"Come rest in this bosom," as the turkey said to the stuffing.

## The Columbia Spy.

A PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

COLUMBIA, PA.  
SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1857.

**A Woods Meeting.**  
Will be held, Providence permitting, one mile from the town of Washington, on the old Mansion Farm of the late Henry Vertz, de'd, commencing on Saturday, the 19th inst., to continue over Sunday. Preaching on Saturday at 3 P. M., by Rev. T. Montgomery, of Marietta, and in the evening at 7 o'clock; on Sunday at 10 A. M., by Rev. F. Hodgson, D. D., of Lancaster, at 3 P. M. by Rev. Wm. Barnes, of Columbia, and in the evening at 7 o'clock. The public is respectfully invited.  
Dinner and horse feed provided on the ground.  
Safe Harbor, Sept. 11, 1857.

We have been requested to announce that the Rev. Alfred Nevin, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian church next Sunday morning and evening.

We are requested to give notice that a Wood Meeting will be held on Sunday, 13th inst., near Mann's tavern.

**NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.**—O. J. Wood & Co. Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative; Dr. E. B. Herr, Public Sale; Baylis, Darby & Linn, Pennsylvania Wire Works; Dr. H. James, Medicine; Columbia Manufacturing Company, Second Installment of Stock; Thos. E. Cochran, Public Sale; John Herr, Shaws and Scarfs; Haldemans, New Fall Goods; Columbia Fire Co., Meeting; House for Rent.

**COLLECTOR.**—Mr. John J. Rowan, of Philadelphia, has been appointed Collector, on the Pennsylvania Railroad at this place, and took possession of his office this week.

**THE COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY.**—That this enterprise is to be carried forward is now no longer a matter of supposition, but a certainty. As shown by the report of the election, held last Saturday, an organization has been effected by the choice of a President and board of six managers; and, as will be seen by advertisement to-day, the second instalment of stock is called in for the purpose of actively commencing business at once. The amount of stock subscribed by citizens of Columbia, falls somewhat short of what they agreed to take, and is considerably less than they ought, and are expected to invest. Our people should not be behindhand in forwarding this undertaking with a liberal portion of their means. As we have repeatedly urged, the centering of manufacturing capital and energy in our town is the surest means of raising it to its highest pitch of prosperity. Demonstrate by the success of a manufactory of our own, the advantages that we enjoy as a site for large industrial establishments, and strangers will soon come forward with further investments. Let this Manufacturing Company have a fair trial; and that can only be by an adequate supply of means.—The Messrs. Supplee, and Mr. Beecher, who have taken half the stock, guarantee six per cent. to the stockholders on their investment. The board of managers elected is composed of citizens entitled to the confidence of the entire community, and their selection is certainly ample pledge that the affairs of the company will be carefully looked after, and the interests of Columbia maintained.

We understand that the Smalley property is to be purchased, and a commencement made there. The building is readily convertible into a sufficiently roomy and convenient manufactory, and there is an abundance of room on the ground attached for any improvements that may be from time deemed advisable.

We attach much importance to the success of this undertaking, as it is the pioneer of manufacturing enterprise in Columbia.—Let our citizens sustain this effort to bring our borough forward in the race with the surrounding towns and cities, and they will have no reason to repent their forward step.

**FIRE.**—A fire broke out on Thursday morning last, about one o'clock, in a stable belonging to F. S. Bletz, on the south side of the alley running from Third to Fourth, between Locust and Walnut streets. The fire extended to the stables of D. Heisley, Benjamin Barr and Jacob Strine, and to a frame house belonging to F. S. Bletz, occupied by Kitty Patterson, a colored woman, all of which were consumed. The frame back-buildings of three of the brick dwellings, on Fourth street were also burned, and nothing but the absence of wind saved the latter buildings from destruction. Mr. W. C. Bradley's stable and a portion of the large stable belonging to the Shawnee House, were pulled down to prevent the spread of the fire. Two valuable horses and a cow, together with about \$500 worth of sash and blinds were burned in Mr. Bletz's stable, and a quantity of hay, &c., was lost in Messrs. Heisley's and Strine's; Mr. Barr's stable was empty.

There appears but little doubt but this fire was the devilish work of an incendiary, whose fate, if caught in our neighborhood, it is easy to conjecture.

Very little water was thrown at an early stage of the fire, and everyone who knows the readiness of Columbia firemen in previous emergencies will easily credit the complaint that want of sufficient hose limited, in a measure, their efficiency on this occasion.—It is a crying shame that a town like our own should permit its fire department to become thus crippled in its usefulness through lack of means to keep its apparatus in good working order. The firemen have surely spoken often, and loudly enough, on the subject, and if they are not soon heard, we shall not be surprised to see them fold their hands in time of danger, and invite the citizens to go back to the old system of buckets.

What has become of the hose voted by the Town Council?

**VICTORIA'S FIRST TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCH TO MR. BUCHANAN.**—"President—On earth peace, overboard another piece. 'Tout a toi, V. R."—*Boston Post*.

**CHINESE SUGAR CANE.**—As we have handed us for inspection and trial, a sample of sirup made from the juice of the new sugar cane, *Sorghum Saccharatum*, the first we believe manufactured in Columbia.

To Mr. William Hippey belongs the credit of being the first of our citizens who has attempted to produce sirup from what may yet prove an extensive and valuable product in our neighborhood. The specimen examined by us, was, from want of experience in its preparation, thicker than ordinary molasses; looking and tasting much like sugar-bouse molasses half-boiled to candy. The taste was pleasant, and if the sirup were subjected to some refining process, it would probably make a molasses which could successfully compete with the present high priced article.

Many of our citizens are more or less interested, experimentally, in the production of the new cane, and any information of the successful production of sugar from its juice would be gladly received. Mr. J. B. Garber, of our neighborhood, called some attention to it last year and was active in distributing the seed. Has he not some further experience which would be valuable and acceptable to the readers of the *Spy*? Our own small stock of knowledge does not cover the requisite ground, and we do not like twaddling about subjects on which we have not sufficient information to speak confidently and to the purpose. We can express a hope, however, that this small venture of Mr. Hippey's may be the forerunner of an extensive production and manufacture of the new sugar in our place and surrounding country.

Since writing the above we find the following in the *Germantown Telegraph*. Several inquiries have recently been addressed to us, as to the manner of converting the sugar cane, which so many now have growing in small patches, into molasses. We have already printed several times, we remember correctly, the *modus operandi*, so far as the very little experience attainable in this country at this time, afforded us the means. We regret very much to learn that the ingenuity of our people has not provided a cheap crusher of the stalks in time for the present year's crop, but such is the fact.

The only one introduced, and to be purchased, we are informed, in Philadelphia, is held at \$300. The only means this year that will probably beat the command of the small producer, will be his old fashioned cider mill with wooden nuts, set very closely, and the apparatus made very firm, as the juice is expressed entirely by running through the mill, and not by forcing afterwards in a press as in making cider. A wooden mill, with smooth rollers or cylinders, set as close as it can be worked, and made very strong, would perhaps be better than the grove rollers. Of course a box screw, or gear, is essential to catch the juice in its pure state. If fermentation, which will take place in a few days, should ensue before crushing, the sirup will be spoiled.

Take a large iron or other metal kettle in common use in the family, put in the juice, and boil slowly over a regular fire, skim as may be required, and continue to boil until it is reduced to a suitable consistency. Some clarify with a little lime water—a teaspoonful to a gallon of sirup—but others reject it as unnecessary. The whole operation is simple.

**COLUMBIA ROLLING MILL.**—On Thursday of last week Messrs. Smith & Bruner, commenced at their Rolling Mill, the manufacture of railroad iron, and we deem the circumstance worthy of notice, as a progressive step in the business of our borough. This firm has made extensive additions to the machinery of the mill, which is now steadily worked, filling a contract for the Northern Central Railway. The rails turned out are to all appearance perfect, and from the reputation of Messrs. S. & B.'s iron in the market, we have no doubt will stand the test of use. We understand that the officers of the Company have expressed a favorable opinion of the rail, and we trust that a trial may prove our Columbia manufacturers equal to the best.

**VISITING FIREMEN.**—We have barely time to notice, before going to press, the passing through our town on Friday, of the Friendship Fire Company, of Baltimore, with their very handsome engine, on their way to Lancaster and Philadelphia. They are accompanied by a very fine band of music. They were met on their arrival here by a delegation of Lancaster firemen, and passed in procession through some of our streets. They are fine, sturdy looking men, in their firemen's dress.

**DROWNED.**—A boy of about ten years of age, whose name we could not learn, was drowned on Tuesday last, in the tidal near the bridge crossing the head of the basin.—He was employed on a canal boat of which his father was Captain, and was engaged about his work when he fell from the wharf and drowned before assistance could be rendered. The body was recovered and taken by the father to his home in Lewisburg.

**BLACKWOOD—EDINBURGH REVIEW.**—LONDON QUARTERLY REVIEW.—We have received from Leonard Scott & Co., New York, Blackwood for August, containing a continuation of Bulwer's great novel, "What will he do with it?" another part of the pleasant story, "Janet's Repentance," and other articles of first class merit and interest.

The same publishers have also forwarded the Edinburgh and London Quarterly Reviews for July both of which stand too high to need commendation. We call especial attention to an article in the Edinburgh, entitled "The License of Modern Novelists," in which Dickens, Reade, Charlotte Bronte, and Mrs. Gaskell are severely censured for their "showing up" of some of the abuses of the day, public and private.—The other articles in both Reviews are of course able, and many of them very interesting to the general reader.

**GODEY FOR OCTOBER.**—We have received this early, Godey, for the coming month. As it is ahead in time so does it excel in the variety and excellence of its patterns, fashions, &c. It is emphatically a "Magazine des Modes," and filled with pleasant reading, withal.

**YE PERILOUS CROSSING.**—As we make our tri-daily pilgrimage to and from "Ye Spy, ye Office" we habitually cross Locust street at the Giant's Causeway, from Miles' Book Store to Pfahler's Saddle, Trunk and Harness Manufactory and vice versa. Six several times each day do we, at the imminent peril of life and limb cross over this Borough Jordan, and at each and every such feat of agility we performe give audible or mental expression to a form of prayer which particularly touches the future of our authorities. It is a perilous crossing; yet, to avoid it, we are compelled to brave the mud or dust, as the case may be, at the unpaved corner above, (we block our own noses,) or use one of the lower crossings, which latter would materially interfere with our mail arrangements. The torrent which prefers the middle of Locust street to the gutters of either side, washes out the "filling" between the immense round slippery rocks, and making it as much as an editor's neck is worth to attempt the passage in high water. We respectfully make these representations, and most humbly petition that Supervisor Waits be, and is hereby directed to turpike between the component stones of aforesaid crossing in a thorough and effectual manner; otherwise we shall feel it a duty to self and public to illustrate that pile of rocks, one stone at a time in successive numbers of the *Spy*.

**ELECTION OF MANAGERS.**—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Columbia Manufacturing Company, held at the Town Hall on Saturday Sept. 5th, 1857, for the purpose of electing officers to serve to the first Monday of January, 1858, the following gentlemen were chosen:  
**President.**—J. G. Hess.  
**Managers.**—Isaac Pusey, Hiram Wilson, George Bogle, T. J. Supplee, Z. Supplee and N. Beecher.

In the evening of the same day a meeting of the board of managers was held, at which T. R. Supplee was elected Secretary and Geo. Bogle Treasurer.

**SCHOOL DIRECTORS.**—The School Directors of Columbia Borough have elected the following teachers:  
**MALES.**—Morris D. Wickersham, Nathan W. Greese, Josiah Landis, G. M. Clawges, A. J. Hughes.

**FEMALES.**—Mary Shuch, S. J. Haldeman, Ann E. Lemon, Susan Lemon, Mary E. Greene, F. A. Jones.

The schools will commence on the 28th of September inst.

**UNION COUNTY CONVENTION.**—This convention met in Lancaster, on Wednesday, 9th instant, and adjourned finally on Thursday at 3 o'clock, P. M., having nominated the following gentlemen.

**Senators.**—Bartram A. Shaeffer, City; Robert Baldwin, Salisbury.

**Assembly.**—E. D. Roth, Marietta; J. H. Roland, Earl; Sam'l H. Price, City; Jos. D. Pownall, Salisbury.

**Sheriff.**—Benjamin F. Rowe, Providence.

**Prothonotary.**—Peter Martin, Clay.

**Register.**—John Johns, Upper Leacock.

**Recorder.**—Anthony Good, Brecknock.

**Clerk of Quarter Sessions.**—Sam'l Evans, Columbia.

**Clerk of Orphans' Court.**—Christian I. Stoner, City.

**County Commissioner.**—Daniel Good, Martine.

**Directors of the Poor.**—Robert Byers, Coleraine; Lewis Sprecher, City; Christian R. Landis.

**Prison Inspectors.**—David Brandt, Mt. Joy; Joseph Ballance, Fulton.

**Coroner.**—Levi Summy, Lancaster twp.

The following Proceedings of Council were omitted by mistake last week.

**PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.**—Members present, Messrs. Maxton, Bletz, Pelen, Tyson, Richards, and Hess, President.

On motion of Mr. Bletz, it was unanimously resolved that the south-west corner of Bridge Pier No. 1, be the starting point for the wharf line, to run straight to a point in the river opposite Locust street, 100 feet from the present wharf, thence in a straight line to a point in the river opposite line dividing property of A. Wright and Kightler & Sutton, 75 feet from present wharf, thence in a straight line to vanish at borough line.

On motion of Mr. Maxton it was resolved that a draft of the survey made by S. W. Miffin, be prepared and framed, and preserved for future reference. Adjourned.

**SUSPENSION OF REEVES, BUCK & Co.**—The *North American* of Thursday morning says: We regret to announce the failure of Reeves, Buck & Co., which took place yesterday.—Three years ago this house was compelled to suspend, from the embarrassment then existed among railroad companies; but since that time they have paid every dollar of their then indebtedness, with interest.—During a portion of the interval their business has been very prosperous; and their assets now far exceed their liabilities. They have continued to meet their engagements as long as it was possible; but as railroad securities generally will no longer command money at rates which ought to be paid, they were compelled to stop. It is not expected that any interruption in their manufacturing operations will take place in consequence; and it is hoped that such arrangements may be made in a few days as will enable them to get on.

The following banks are reported as broken or suspended:  
Farmers' Bank, Saratoga, N. Y.  
Sacketts Harbor Bank, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Rhode Island Central Bank, R. I.  
Tiverton Bank, Fall River, R. I.  
Farmers' Bank, Mifflin, R. I.  
Wooler Bank, Danbury, Mass.  
Hancock Bank, Ellsworth, Maine.  
Mercantile Bank, Hartford, Ct.  
Kannahwan Bank, Va.  
Warren Bank, Pa.

A few days since a boy was passing through the cars on the Cleveland and Erie road, handing out advertisements of "Nothing to Wear," illustrated.—A lady remarked to a gentleman, "That looks like the ladies, I suppose." "No," said her friend, "it only takes off their dresses." "Then," replied the lady, "it is proper that a stripling should sell it."

**Items of News.**  
On Saturday afternoon a fearful accident occurred on the Camden and Atlantic Railroad, near White Horse station, by which three persons were killed and fifteen wounded. A train going down, consisting of a locomotive, tender, baggage car and three passenger cars, ran against a wood train coming up. The killed were Messrs. Donnelly, the Conductor of the passenger train; Mr. W. A. Siner, a brass founder residing at Fifth and Brown streets, and the fireman of the down train.

**MAGAZINES UNITED.**—The failure of Miller and Curtis, the publishers of Putnam's Magazine, has led to the consolidation of that popular Magazine, with Emerson's Magazine, and the joint concern will hereafter be issued under the title of "Emerson's United States Magazine and Putnam's Monthly." The new issue starts in October 5th upwards of 40,000 subscribers.

**General Whitfield,** the late Kansas delegate, is in New York, and has informed the Journal of Commerce that all is quiet in that Territory, and no further collision is apprehended. The collection of taxes was going forward, and no murmuring had anywhere been made except in Lawrence. Gen. W. thinks the elections will be conducted quietly, and that the Free State party will succeed. The Journal has also a letter from another person of similar politics, who says that Ransom, the Democratic candidate for Congress, cannot poll the South-east vote; that efforts are being made to shove him off the field, and substitute R. L. Stevens; that the Republicans will vote at the election, and the signs are that the new State will be carried by the Republican party.

**FOREIGN.**  
We have four days later news from Europe, by the arrival of the steamship Arago. It was reported in London that Lord John Russell had been elevated to a peerage. The British Parliament has been prorogued.—Several commercial failures had occurred in Liverpool. The French Government has issued orders to the commanders of its vessels of war to render every necessary aid to the English vessels which were engaged in conveying troops to India. The cholera which had been raging in St. Petersburg so fearfully, had abated. We have fresh reports of difficulties between the Courts of Sardinia and Naples.

We have later news from Europe by the arrival at New York of the steamship Kangaroo. The Royal Surrey Garden Company had squandered all its capital and \$50,000 besides. The Manchester papers report the failure of Thomas Stewart, manufacturer at Stockport, for \$100,000.

In the House of Commons, in reply to inquiries, Lord Palmerston stated that the Atlantic cable could not be purchased by the government (for communication with Alexandria) without the sanction of Parliament, which could not be obtained during the present session. It is reported, however, from two or three quarters, that the cable will be purchased for the Indian telegraph, and that one five hundred miles longer will be made for the Atlantic Company in season to be laid in June next.

We have again three days later news from Europe, by the arrival at Halifax from Liverpool of the Cunard steamship Europa. The British Parliament was prorogued. It was the general impression that the Atlantic telegraph cable would be sold for a telegraph line to India. The Queen's speech congratulates Parliament on the peaceable aspect of affairs in Europe, and expresses the belief that the stipulations of the treaty of Paris, through the earnest efforts of the contracting parties, will eventually be satisfactorily settled. She alludes, with extreme concern to the Indian war, and expresses a determination to omit no effort to quell the rebellion, and she has full confidence that the power at her disposal will enable her to effect that purpose. In the House of Commons, Lord Palmerston, in reply to a question, said the government intended to tender aid to British India. John Doherty, an extensive Liverpool dealer in American produce, had recently failed, and is arrested for swindling.

The Indian mails had arrived. The main features of the government despatch respecting Indian affairs, had been fully confirmed. The mutineers still held Delhi on the 14th of July. They had made three additional sorties, but were defeated in each with a heavy loss. Sir Hugh Wheeler had been killed at Cawnpore, the garrison of which had been reduced to famine, and surrendered to Hena Sahib, who, in violation of his solemn promise, massacred the whole garrison. Sahib was subsequently defeated with great loss, by General Havelock, who re-occupied Cawnpore. Hena Sahib massacred at Cawnpore two hundred and forty women and children. Among the officers killed are Sir Geo. Parker, Col. Williams, and Brigadier Yack.

An obstinate battle was fought on the 5th of July, between Agra, between the garrison and the Memuch mutineers, numbering ten thousand troops. The British retired with a heavy loss: several officers were killed.—Two regiments mutinied at Seal Kate, in Punjab, on July 9th, massacring Capt. Bishop, Dr. Graham, and Rev. Mr. Hunter, wife and child. The mutineers were subsequently defeated. Other disturbances are also reported elsewhere. Bombay, Madras, and Punjab were tranquil. General Reid was to succeed in the command before Delhi, where only two thousand effective troops could be mustered.

**DOLLARS AND CENTS IN CANADA.**—The Provincial Legislature of Canada, having passed an act requiring all the accounts of that government to be kept in dollars and cents, after the first of January, 1858, many of the banks of the Province have given formal notice that all bills or notes intended for discount or collection, and falling due on and after the first day of January next, be expressed in dollars and cents. They have likewise given notice that all checks and other forms, in use for banking purposes, be adapted to the decimal system.—*Portland Advertiser*, September 2.

**HAND SHAKING.**—Some honest and well-meaning shakers carry the thing too far for personal comfort. There, for instance, is John Handy, a man for whom we entertain the highest possible feelings of respect and admiration. He is as good and true now as he was when he laid in the cradle and heard about the "boggles" who come and carry naughty little children away. A kinder and sincerer man in all the relations of life than John never existed. His status is great.—When last put upon the scales he weighed close upon two hundred pounds, and he towers to an attitude of six feet two—by actual measurement—in his hose. Atlas would have coveted his breadth of shoulders. His hand is broad, brawny and not scrawny at all.

It may be easily conceded that, with varying good health and equanimity of temper, John Handy's physical strength is by no means contemptible. We are slowly recovering from a recent pressure of his hand.—He seized our tender bundle of flesh and bones as if it had been a collection of rags. We have never had our fingers in a vice; we don't know how hard a lion might bite, if he wanted to, but we do say that a vice can't exceed greatly in intensity the compression of our friend Handy's hand. Once up and once down, and then a fast grip and a series of shakes which sent sharp shooting pains all over our body. We really entertained apprehensions of never getting our fingers apart, nor of regaining the perfect use of the highly important portion of our frame so ruthlessly crushed. Now, we love John Handy, and the good soul that is indexed by the hearty hand. But a due regard for our physical condition compels us to protest against this terrible vice-like pressure. If we were liable to meet John frequently in the course of a day we should certainly wear our right arm in a sling and carry our left hand in a very deep pocket.—*Philadelphia Journal*.

**HOW THE DEVIL LOST.**—The following is too good to be lost. It conveys a moral to those who feel disposed to spread it in the newspaper line:  
A young man who ardently desired wealth, was visited by his Satanic majesty, who tempted him to promise his soul, for eternity, if he could be supplied on this earth with all the money he could use. The bargain was concluded—the devil was to supply the money, and was at last to have the soul, unless the young man could spend more money than the devil could furnish. Years passed away—the man married, was extravagant in his living, built palaces, speculated widely—lost and gave away fortunes, and yet his coffers were always full. He turned politician, and bribed his way to power and fame, without reducing his "pile" of gold. He became a "filibuster," and fitted out ships and armies, but his banker honored all his drafts. He went to St. Paul to live, and paid the usual rates of interest for all the money he could borrow, but though the devil made wry faces when he came to pay bills, yet they were all paid.—An expedient after another failed—the devil counted the time, only two years, that he must wait for the soul, and mocked the efforts of the despairing man. One mortal trial was resolved upon—the man started a newspaper! The devil growled at the bill at the end of the first quarter, was savage in six months, melancholy in nine, and broke, "dead broke," at the end of the year. So the newspaper went down, but the soul was saved.—*Minnesota paper*.

**POET KNOWLEDGE.**—The *Boston Post* gives us the following nice disquisition on a poet: "Newcome Nonfit is a poet. He showed us one of his effusions the other day, and as it wasn't long, we read it. It proved very plainly that Mr. Nonfit was one of those poets who are neither born nor made. So we said, softly, 'Why don't you write prose, Mr. Nonfit?' Nonfit smiled and answered, like a man who could afford to waive the honor, 'Never write prose—have no taste for it—poetry comes much more natural, and I always write poetry, if anything.' 'But 'morn' and 'dawn' are not rhymes, Mr. Nonfit.' 'No? they're allowable, ain't they?' said the poet, surprised at this unexpected criticism. 'What would you do where the word won't rhyme exactly?' 'Leave 'em both out,' we suggested. 'But how, in that case, would you save the couplet?' said Nonfit. 'Omit the couplet, and it's safe enough.' 'But that would sacrifice the thought!' said Nonfit, amazed. 'So much the better,' we answered, getting earnest as the discourse went on—'so much the better. A thought you can't express in good verse mars the poem, and two or three murder it outright. Try prose awhile, Mr. Nonfit; learn grammar—it's useful even to a man of genius and a poet. Tax yourself with a syntax; then go from prose to prosody. You have ears enough, but cultivate your ear; and remember that a poem made up of 'allowable' faults is not allowable poetry.' Mr. Nonfit retired with a look of extreme disgust, and sent his next effusion to that elegant hound, 'The Gushing Fountain and Rushing Roarer.' It was worthy of the honor."

**ABOUT CHILDREN.**—We find quoted in Godey for October the following sensible paragraphs:  
"The baby is an animal; and so the child should be; and its devotion, on the whole, should be to its body. Whenever you see smart children, or studious children, or pious children, be sure that something is wrong; and do not weep if they die early. They would grow up spinning and weedy. Look out for, and hold fast by, a good rollicking baby that does not care a snap for its mind, or its soul, or its clothes, but has a keen sense of the necessity of frequent dinners and long naps, and is a true Sybarite, and is not ashamed of it."

"We like mischievous children, and for this reason: they are apt to make old men. Good boys generally die in their fifth year, not because they are good, but because their quiet habits make them strangers to outdoor exercise. When a friend tells us that he has a little baby who never wants to leave his book, the knob of his front door immediately becomes an object of interest to us. We know as well as if we were blessed with foreknowledge, that, in less than a

year, a strip of black crape will be throwing a shade across his path that no amount of time will ever eradicate.

Dickens perpetrated, years ago, one of the best puns on record. Mr. Bragg's nephew was demonstrating the philosophy of a tea-kettle, and describing the application as a motive.

"For which," remarked the uncle, "we have principally to thank—that was his name?"

"Warr was his name," replied the lad.

**GAS IN RAILROAD CARS.**—The New Jersey Railroad Company has successfully tried the experiment of lighting a car by gas.—The experiment was tried on a car of a Newark train from Jersey City on Wednesday night, and last night one of the cars of the train to Philadelphia was lighted in the same manner. The gas is taken from the pipes and pressed into an apparatus to which machinery is attached, which affords force to make the gas flow steadily for several hours.—*Phl. Inq.*

**Holloway's Ointment and Pills.**—Lacerations of the flesh, bruises and fractures, occasion comparatively little pain or inconvenience when regularly lubricated or dressed with Holloway's Ointment. In the surgery it is invaluable as a cooling application for the rash, excoriation, and scabrous sores to which children are liable, and neither restores the complexion, nor alleviates the torture of a "third preparation." As a remedy for cutaneous diseases generally, as well as for itching humors, it is incomparably superior to every other external remedy. The Pills have a repulsive odor for the cure of dyspepsia, and are equally efficacious for the cure of the bowels, co-extensive with the range of civilization.  
September 12, 1857.

**THE FALL OF THE YEAR.**—The fall of the year has its charms; to the dwellers in the country the changing foliage is beautiful; to citizens the cool air is healthy and bracing. In the city, however, the fall has great merit; but exceeding in attractiveness, most all other seasons. It is the splendid Fall of the year, when the weather is just what is needed for the cure of dyspepsia, and is equally efficacious for the cure of the bowels, co-extensive with the range of civilization.  
September 12, 1857.

**TO THE MILLION.**—Prof. Wood, of St. Louis, has, after years of deep study and uniring research, succeeded in presenting to the public an article superior to any now in use, and indeed it is truly a wonderful article that has been completely successful in cleaning up all his gray locks, removing dandruff, itching scalp, and restoring the hair to its natural color, and more than the original beauty; adds new locks to the locks already existing; having the effect of coarse, harsh hair to render it soft and glossy, and the permanently hair that is loose or falling, and many other qualities which will become known as soon as used.

The pride of mankind is singularly developed in the fact that it is the only portion of the human body that we can train in any way we choose; how important, therefore, to the human race, that we should use all the means science has placed in our hands to render our hair beautiful and permanent. If you have beautiful hair, it is a great advantage. If you have thinning hair, with its natural color elegantly preserved to extreme old age, it is a great advantage. Wood's Hair Restorative—*Daily Iowa State Gazette*.  
Sept. 12, 1857.

**SUPPOSED CONSUMPTION.**  
Nathan Tilley, in the employ of Messrs. Morgan, caught a severe cold last fall, and has since been troubled with a constant cough, which threatened to terminate in consumption. He tried one bottle of Wood's "American Compound." Its effect was instantaneous, causing him to expectorate large particles of hard yellow matter, one in particular, which attracted the attention of the whole family. From this moment he expected every result, and in one week, having lost all idea of Consumption. These facts are known to many by the Messrs. Morgan, of Aurora.