How the Law is Vindicated in England.—A ship lately sailed from England with a remarkable freight. It was a convict ship. It bore as condemned prisoners Sir John Dean Paul and his two partners, Bates and Strahan; Redpath, a wholesale forger; Robson, the Crystal Palace swindler; and Saward, a barrister, who, after a successful career of fraud, that had lasted for more than twenty years, had been fully detected. These men were all well educated, had enjoyed good social positions, and were apparently above the reach of suspicion. "The imputation of a petty falsehood, or a mean shuffle," to quote the words of a London newspaper, "would have filled them with indignation; and yet, at this moment, they wear the convict's dress, and herd with the common mob of vulgar criminals, the touch of whose passing garments would once have been held a foul pollution."

It must be acknowledged that, whatever other faults England may have, she at least vindicates the law, irrespective of rank and influence. This has been her boast for generations. From the times when Bacon was stripped of his dignities—when Strafford was brought to the scaffold—when Earl Ferrers was hung for murdering his steward, down to our own day, no station has been high enough to protect a criminal from the justice of the outraged law. Neither rank, nor wealth, nor political importance—neither the friendship of the judges, nor a connection with the highest nobility, has been able to screen the offender. The courts stand above suspicion. Juries are free from the imputation of being bribed. The freight of this convict ship is a new proof, if one was wanting, that justice, in England, is inexorable as well as impartial. Fraud itself—that vice of modern civilization, which so many consider comparatively venial—cannot escape.

From Punch

Sources of Happiness.—If you would enjoy the theatre, pay for your admission; if you would stand well with your friends, give them good dinners, and plenty of them; if you are anxious to spend a fortune, publish books at your own expense; if you are fond of scandal, live in a boarding-house; if you have a taste for law, buy horses, and be sure you have a warranty with each of them; if your pleasure lies in grumbling, turn vestryman; if you would sleep soundly, keep the body out of the room; if you would live happily with your wife, never contradict her.

The Tax of Letter Writing.—Jones (*busy scribbling.*) "I say, how do *you* escape so easily from the bore of correspondence?"

Brown (*busy smoking.*) "Why you see I am a very lucky fellow. I have the gift of a confoundedly bad handwriting. My friends, when they get one of my letters, don't forget it in a hurry, I can tell you.—They have so much difficulty in reading it, that they never think of asking me for a second."

Rouge-et-noir.—Lorter (*staking his existence on the game.*) "Black, I win—red I lose!!!"

Epistolary Rule.—Never cross your letters. Cross writing only causes cross reading.

Warning to Wine Bibbers.—Before you buy "Port from the wood," endeavor if possible to ascertain that the wood whence the wine is derived is not logwood.

MARRY (AND DON'T) COME UP.

A fellow that's single, a fine fellow's he:
But a fellow that's married's a *felo de se.*

Punch detects and shows up the following glaring instance of plagiarism in Alexander Smith's new book of poems:

Mr. Smith.

"A rose and *curse* together."

Sir Walter Scott.

"And Irawa has lost ob by the side of his *dam*."

Jokes for Hard Times.—*Good Sign.*—A man smiled on 'Change yesterday, and escaped without personal injury.

"These times" lead every body to preach economy; one writer says *funerals* might be conducted much cheaper than they are.—Another calculates that if all persons in the United States would wear their clothes an extra six months, for one year, $250,000,000 might be saved—or if each family would omit the use of meat one day every week for a year, 125,000,000 more might be saved—but these calculations must stop, or we shall be too rich—*in rags, empty stomachs and shabby heirs.*

At the Girard House, Philadelphia, on Friday last, the rush for accomodations was so great, that Chadwick—well known for the facility and urbanity of which he is possessed "in crowding the mourners" in case of necessity—piled them, in many instances, as many as eight in a room. At midnight, when the coast became clear, one of the servants announced to Chadwick that a gentleman in 105 (there being eight in that room) wished to be called at 6 o'clock.

Chadwick—Which gent, goes?

Servant—*Be Johers*, the one *next to the window pane.*

The servant retired amid roars of laughter from Chadwick and his assistants.—*Boston Post.*

☞A livery stable-keeper, named Spurr, would never let a horse go out of his stable without requesting the lessee not to drive too fast. One day a young man called to get a turnout to attend a funeral. "Certainly," said Spurr, "but," he added, forgetting the solemn purpose for which the young man wanted the horse, "don't drive fast."—"Why, jest look-a-here, old feller," said the somewhat excited young man, "I want you to understand that I shall keep up with the procession if it kills the horse!"

☞Ladies, prepare for an extreme change in your habits; for a Paris correspondent of the New York *Courier* says the ladies are coming out without hoops, bustle, wadding, or *anything else.*

☞Why is a lady pulling on her corsets like a man who drinks to drown his grief? Because in *so-lacing* herself she is *getting tight.*

☞A bad thought and corrupt molar are alike in this respect—the sooner both are out of your head, the better.

The Columbia Spy.

A PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, OCTOBER 10, 1857.

New Advertisements.—Geo. D. Sprecher, *Building Slate;* I. O. Bruner, & Co., *New Goods;* J. Bowman, Prothonotary, *In the Court of Common Pleas;* Dr. Hartman, *Partial Deafness Cured;* H. C. Fondersmith, *New Goods;* A. M. Rambo, *Cranberries &c.;* Columbia Manufacturing Company, *Notice;* J. D. Griffith, *Fall Style of Hats;* J. G. Hess, *Coal; American Meeting; Arch Street Theatre; Gold Spectacles Found.*

☞We are indebted to Mr. Kauffman of the House of Representatives for favors.

Lancaster County Fair.—We received, too late for insertion, a list of the entries for the coming Fair of the Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society, that proves the people of the county to be alive to the advantage and importance of the exhibition. We regard its success as beyond a doubt, and it will receive our most cordial support now, and in the very probable event of its becoming a permanent institution.

Hard Times.

What a grinding sound the words have! suggestive of insufficient lubrication. And truly the fountain that pours oil upon the every day machinery of trade, is either well nigh dry, or the head is turned off. A few drops find their reluctant way out of the vaults, and strong boxes, and stocking toes, whither the "panic" has driven them; but, alas! far too few for the people to enjoy a universal grease.

The creaking joints of all the great manufacturing establishments in the country, cry aloud for "oil! oil!" and the mammoth motive power which a few weeks ago so smoothly drove a myriad of wheels and spindles, now revolves with groans and dismal thud; albeit it is running less than half time, and at diminished speed.

The smaller fry of industrials give forth the same melancholy wail, and the very wood-sawyers emit plaintive notes, not to be silenced by ordinary bacon.

As for ourself, the friction is tremendous. Our joints grow rheumatic; and the erstwhile "pliant hinges of the knee" would scarcely bend to receive the rank and title of colonel, from Governor Pollock. The very pores of our skin decline performing their natural functions, and have inflexibly suspended, awaiting legislation, before resuming healthful payments. In the meantime we suffer for want of nature's lubricants, and are willing to resort to artificial aid. Won't somebody grease the palm of our hand? Doesn't some one need a good strong puff, at ten cents a line?

Our exchanges come to us mourning over the crisis in the affairs of men; each one suggesting a favorite remedy, varying from expansion to contraction, from retrenchment to entire reform, from specie currency to shin-plasters. In a like manner, each sheet has its peculiar theory of origin, as well as its remedial speculation. The railroads, free trade, general banking system, stock, gambling, crinoline, David Wilmot, the Democratic party, and a thousand other conflicting causes are assigned for the "Hard Times." The legislative Solons are adjured, under penalty of universal reprobation, to relieve the pressure by a hundred different enactments, no one of which but conflicts with all the others.

The Governor's proclamation which we give elsewhere, will show what he advises, but though each member and senator has presented his little bill, nothing, at this writing has been decided upon as *the* measure.

In the meantime, the poor man suffers, and the editors are profuse in sympathy; which is creditable to their several hearts. But, how shall we sufficiently praise those noble men who, in conspicuous letters, not only proclaim themselves par excellence, the poor man's friends, but wrangle persistently for the exclusive title. We see "Wilmot, the friend of the Poor Man," "Packer, the Poor Man's Friend," and their respective partizans wage unremitting war thereon. It is exceedingly creditable to both parties that since the advent of "Hard Times," they have not bated a jot in their professions of friendship, but still appear in the same bold type, and are doubtless ever ready to extend their assistance to a brother in a pinch.

We patiently submit to the pressure, but, with the rest of mankind, petition for a speedy let up. We are tired of seeing the blue faces of our neighbors; and the infallible remedies *oracularly* proclaimed and published by the wise majority of politicians, and men of leisure, about town, are fast becoming distasteful. We respectfully ask of the legislature, if it do nothing else, an act prohibiting the public discussion of the financial crisis after a certain (early) date.

Molasses from the Chinese Sugar Cane.—We have tried a sample of the sirup of the Chinese Cane, manufactured by Mr. Jacob B. Garber, of this neighborhood. It may be regarded as a fair specimen of the product of the Sorghum, and is in all respects equal to good sugar house molasses. The flavor is pleasant, many think more so than that of the ordinary molasses, and we have Mr. Garber's word that the yield of the cane crushed by him was good, although the machine used is susceptible of improvements which will effect a very considerable saving in the juice expressed. Mr. G. has raised sufficient cane this season to yield about two barrels of sirup, and we presume that this experiment will go far to decide the true value of the Chinese plant as an article of culture in this region.

Blackwood's Magazine.—The publishers, Messrs. Leonard Scott & Co., send us the September number of Blackwood, containing—Military Education; Part IV of "What will he do with it?" by Bulwer; The Book and the Rocks; Janet's Repentance—Part III; Memoranda from the Manzanares, and The Bengal Mutiny.

Track Laying.—We notice the laborers at work re-laying the north track of the Penna. Railroad through our streets. This is preparatory to running all the passenger, as well as freight trains, through Columbia. We understand that this arrangement is to be but a temporary one, but we hope that the Company may be induced to continue at least one train each way, permanently.—We very much need a means of more frequent communication with points West of us. By the present arrangement, persons having business in Harrisburg are compelled to take the accommodation train in the evening, and remain all night, or go by the roundabout way of Lancaster, at a sacrifice of time and money. If the mail train West which arrives here at 11 o'clock A. M. and, the same train East, which now connects with our night line at Dillerville, were run regularly through Columbia, it would afford accommodation not only to our own place, but to Marietta, Bainbridge and the line of the branch road East of Middletown. Will not some of our citizens try whether this increase in our railroad conveniences cannot be obtained by application to the proper powers?

Decapitation.—We notice that the Lutheran Church, in Second street, has been shorn of its spire, which has been cut down to a very clumsy looking box. We understand that the weight of the steeple was too great for the support, and was gradually crushing in the roof. Of course the proper course has been pursued, in taking down the spire at once, but we protest against the retention of the monstrous wooden base, always ugly, but without the redeeming graceful taper of the superstructure, abominable, and not to be patiently endured. We respectfully entreat those in authority, if they must have a cupola, to cause the present wonderful structure to be so remodeled as to give a neat finish to the church and afford a pleasant recreation to the eye wearied with architectural deformities. We are sorry that the spire had to come down, for though, as a whole, nothing to be very proud of, at a distance it added very greatly to the picturesque appearance of our town.

Store Improvement.—Columbians have doubtless noticed the great improvement made in the building next door to Fondersmith's store, by the Messrs. McTague. We understand that one of this enterprising firm contemplates starting a branch or extension of their present store in the improved building, which has been raised from two to four stories, and other alterations made which will render it one of the most commodious stands in the borough. We trust that their spirited undertaking will meet with deserved encouragement and success.

The Anglo Saxon Race.—Of all the races which, at this day, occupy the scene of the world, the most active, and that which posesses the greatest weight and influence, is unquestionably, the Anglo-Saxon race.—Other nations may be more brilliant than England and the United States; they may exhibit more external glory; but, no one, if looked at closely, can be considered so necessary as both these people. The Anglo-Saxon and Anglo-American races form one of the most important springs of the great political machine of the universe; without it would perish, or be abandoned to the contempt of the future, some of the most important facts of history, and some of those moral notions, which are so essential to humanity.

Without England and America, Protestantism would exist no longer. Had Protestantism no other support than that of Germany, we would see it now expiring in delirium and in blasphemy, amidst the laughter of other nations. Without the example afforded in England, the French revolution would not only be anethamatized, but abandoned as without reason, and full of incoherent extravagance. Had it not been for England, America would, on its discovery, have fallen back into the barbarism in which a Spanish vessel found it. It is owing to England, that the glorious discovery of Columbus has not proved useless, and accounts for a great human fact, and for a service rendered to moral order, and not merely a discovery interesting to science and cosmology.

It is England, who, at this day, prevents nations from falling upon and devouring one another, and who maintains the equilibrium of the continent, by fear of having to measure strength with so formidiable an adversary. Thus her very egotism is useful, for it protects our repose. It is she who crosses the projects of Oriental Europe, and says to the Sclavic races:—"Thus far shall ye go, and no further." What a destiny! Her form and power are absolutely necessary to the moral order of the world. Let us lay aside all national prejudices and patriotic pride. Many nations, of apparently more importance, might disappear, and which seems to be more immediately interested in the maintainance of modern civilization, but there is not one whose death would leave such terrible results as that of the solitary, the egotistical, and Independent England.—*Revue des Deux Mondes.*

☞Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, deprecating the custom of repeated services on Sunday, says that the first service is usually cream, the second milk, and the third milk and water, and the last is the one that usually sticks by the hearers of the three. A man who has a family, and goes to the Sunday school in the morning at nine o'clock, to church at half-past ten o'clock, to church again in the afternoon, and then again, perhaps, in the evening, ought to be tried for breaking the Sabbath. If he could hear three sermons a day profitably, he must be an extraordinary genius at hearing. As many men are situated with regard to their business, they only see their children at a touch and a glance; they go away before their children are up in the morning, and return after they have retired at night; so that the Sunday afternoons should be devoted to the home duties, not in sleeping and reading the newspapers, but in reading the Bible to your children, conversing with and catechising them, etc. He thinks *one* service a day quite enough, but probably that would be considered too radical. This attention to so many duties and meetings a Sabbath is really converting it into a day of servile bondage.

Items of News.

The accounts from Kansas confirm the reports of the crossing over of thousands of Missourians again to interfere in the elections.

On Saturday, it being confirmed that the Reading Railroad notes, issued on its floating debt, had been protested, there was a panic at the stock board. At first Reading stock found no buyers at 12, but subsequently it was sold at 14.

During the month of September there were coined at the U. S. Mint in Philadelphia 3,347,902 pieces, of the aggregate value of $1,259,440, of which $998,040 was in double eagles, and $237,000 in silver quarter dollars. Of new cents 2,440,000 were coined.

During the month of September, the U. S Assay Office at New York transmitted to the Philadelphia Mint, for coinage, $1,585,782 26. The deposits at the office in the same time were $1,575,000, and the gold bars stamped there amounted to $1,069,640-72. At the close of the month there was in coin at the office $272,870, and in coin at the Assistant Treasurer's office in New York, $6,393,131 81.

It is stated on good authority that the new fillibustering expedition against Nicaragua will be composed entirely of Southern men and officers; that the latter will be as, far as possible, West Point graduates; that nothing will be taken from New York except money, arms and munitions of war; that Walker will not be the military chief of the expedition, but will go out to proclaim himself President of Nicaragua and content himself with civil affairs.

FOREIGN.

We have four days' later news by the arrival at Quebec of the steanship Anglo Saxon, from Liverpool. Cotton was unchanged in the English markets, and breadstuffs declining. There is no later news from India, but interesting details are furnished. Small detachments were being sent from Great Britain to India by the overland route.

General Reid died at Delhi. Lord Elgin's mission to Calcutta related to a proposed transfer of the India troops to China. The merchants of Calcutta have petitioned to Queen Victoria to take control of India.—General Banks, who commanded in the engagement at Lucknow, had been killed. It is officially denied that France is seeking a closer alliance with Russia. England refuses to give up the island of Perim in the Red Sea. The Moldavian elections largely favor the union of the Danubian Principalities.

LATER, BY THE NIAGARA.

The arrival of the Niagara at Halifax, brings us three days' later advices from Europe. In England, the fourth of October had been set apart to be observed with national religious exercises, on account of the troubles in India. The appointment of Lord Elgin to that distracted country as Governor General, was considered certain. The probabilities were that an army brigade would be created from the middle ranks of the English people, although the measure excites opposition from the "fossils." A considerable number of persons who had escaped the Indian butchery, had arrived in England. The telegraph between Malta and Sicily is to be completed by the 15th inst., after which communication can be obtained, by laying a cable between Alexandria and Malta, so that Bombay will be reached in 15 days from London. The imperial interview took place at Stuttgardt, on the 25th ult. In Southern France, another serious inundation had occurred destroying much property. St. Petersburg had been visited with a disastrous fire, destroying many valuable buildings. A piratical village upon the island of Formosa, had been destroyed by an American vessel of war.

A letter to the Paris *Patrie*, says that Nena Sahib—who it was reported had committed suicide—was marching upon Lucknow with fifteen thousand, men, and was four days ahead of Gen. Havelock. Fort Lucknow was deemed impregnable.

At the fight between Caunt and Langham, for the championship of England, after an hour and forty minutes, darkness came on, and the fight was drawn.

Canal Across the Isthmus of Darien.—Commodore Paulding, commanding the Home Squadron, has reported to the Navy Department the result of a "reconnoissance" made under his superintendence of the Isthmus between Aspinwall and Panama, with reference to the practicability of constructing an inter-oceanic canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The Isthmus itself seems to present no serious obstacle to science for the construction of a canal. The whole extent from the Atlantic to the Pacific, is made up of swamps, hills, and plains, and the highest point of land where the railroad passes is no more than 286 feet above the level of the sea. On the whole route most, if not all, the hills through which the canal would pass would be required for embankments over the plains and swamps; and Commodore Paulding can perceive no insuperable obstacle to piercing the highest part, so as conveniently to make the waters of the Chagres, Obispa and Rio Grande available for the wants of a canal. It is supposed that the canal may be united with the waters of the Pacific on either side of the city of Panama, and that a channel might be dredged to the depth of thirty feet, to meet the navigable waters for ships of large draught. The bay then expands into an ample harbor, where the winds are said never to blow with violence, sufficiently comprehensive for the commerce of the world, and studded with islands, convenient for all the great purposes that the condition of things would call for, by the construction of a canal through the Isthmus. On the Atlantic side the canal would enter the Bay of Aspinwall. According to Engineer Totten's estimate the distance from ocean to ocean, along the proposed line of route for the canal is 45¾ miles. The river Chagres has ample supplies of water at all seasons of the year. It is estimated that the cost of the canal, including harbor improvements at both ends, will not exceed $80,000,000. The great obstacle to the construction of the canal is conceded to be the unhealthiness of the climate and the difficulty of procuring those who would live there and be willing to labor.

Governor's Message.

Executive Chamber,
Harrisburg, October 6, 1857.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met:

Gentlemen—By virtue of the power conferred on me by the Constitution, I have deemed it my imperative duty to convene the General Assembly at this time. An "extraordinary occasion" for so doing, as contemplrted by the Constitution has arisen, and accordingly you have been called together to take into consideration, and adopt such measures of relief, as the present exigency may seem in your wisdom to demand. A sudden and severe financial revulsion has occurred, including a suspension of specie payments by the banks of this Commonwealth, and in some of our sister States.—This result, however much to be regretted and deplored, was unavoidable, having become, from the operation of causes, unnecessare now to be enumerated, a stern necessity. Thus circumstanced, the community are suffering for the want of a currency, the destruction of confidence, and the numerous evils consequent on financial embarrassment. Every department of industry has felt and been disastrously affected by the shock. Trade and commerce have been paralysed. The merchant, and manufacturer, and the mechanic have seen their bright prospects suddenly blasted, and many have been involved in a ruin, which no ordinary sagacity or foresight could avert. Many of our furnaces, rolling mills, and factories have been closed. Extensive and valuable coal operations have been suspended or abandoned, and thousands of workmen are out of employment, oppressed with doubt and anxiety, and alarmed with the gloomy apprehension of the future.

It is not my intention to discuss in this communication, the cause of the present financial difficulties and commercial embarrasment. The evil is upon us. Troubles surround us: and to relieve the community, restore confidence and bring back the prosperity lately enjoyed, and which, it is hoped is but temporarily interrupted, prompt and harmonious action, wise and generous legislation will be required.

The present exigency requires and every consideration of present and future interest to the Commonwealth and people, would seem to demand that the banks should be released from the penalties and forfeitures incurred by a suspension of specie payments; and that such suspension should be authorised for such reasonable period as will enable them safely to resume the payment of their liabilities in specie.

To force the banks into a too early liquidation would compel them to require immediate payment from their debtors, and would entail upon the community the miseries of wide spread bankruptcy and ruin; while on the other hand, an unreasonable extension of the unnatural state of suspension would greatly increase the evils of an irredeemable paper currency. The resumption of specie payments should not be postponed longer than is clearly necessary, and the best interests of the community may require.

The general embarrassment and depression of trade and commerce, and the consequent depreciation of the value of real and personal property, if permitted to continue, will seriously affect the revenues of the Commonwealth. The credit of the State, now so well sustained, and so honorable to her character, may be endangered, not by any impossibility to pay, but from the difficulty, if not the impossibility, of procuring a medium in which payment can be made. The faith of the State must be preserved intact.

I therefore recommend that the banks which may be relieved from the penalties imposed upon suspension by existing laws, shall be required to make a satisfactory arrangement with the State Treasurer, by which he will be enabled to convert the current funds in the Treasury, and balances standing to his credit in any of the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, into specie, as soon as the same shall become necessary for the payment of the interest on the funded debt.

And as a futher relief to the community, and as a condition of the release of the penalties and forfeitures incurred, it is respectfully recommended that the solvent banks of the Commonwealth, which paid specie for all their liabilities immediately prior to their late general suspension, be required, under such limitations and and restrictions as may be deemed expedient, to receive the notes of each other, continuing solvent, at par in payment of all debts due or to become due them respectively, during their suspension; the bank or banks resuming specie payments to be relieved from this condition.

For the relief of debtors, provision should be made for an extension of the time in which execution on judgments may issue; and of the period now provided by law for the stay of execution.

The issue of relief or bank notes of a less denomination than five dollars should not be authorized, nor should the banks during suspension be permitted to declare dividends exceeding six per cent. per annum.

The monied institutions of the Commonwealth are, it is believed, generally in a sound and solvent condition; and if the measures suggested, be adopted, the banks will be enabled to meet all their liabilities, supply a currency adequate to the demands of legitimate trade and the ordinary business of life, regain public confidence, aid and revive every branch of industry, and save their creditors and the community from the bankruptcy and ruin, inevitably consequent on the intense pressure of the present financial crisis.

The questions submitted for your determination are important and momentous.—They rise far above all partizan or political considerations or calculations. A suffering community, in this, the hour of their anxiety and peril, expect at your hands prompt and patriotic action for their relief.

Influenced by no other consideration than the public good, prompted by no other than honest and honorable convictions of public and private duty, may the result of your deliberations meet the expectations, relieve the wants and harmonize with the true interests of the people.

JAS. POLLOCK.

A Glance at London.

A correspondent of the New York *Commercial*, writing from the city of London, thus glances at the modern Babel:

Pedestrians pay no attention to right or left, but push ahead, and collisions consequently often occur. There are more than fifty streets here crowded as much as Broadway ever is, and the walks being much narrower, it is easy to imagine what the difficulties are in progressing. The Londoners are not early risers, but rather turn night into day. Very few, so far as I can learn, take breakfast before nine o'clock, and twelve midnight is considered an early hour to retire. Places of amusement often keep open till one and sometimes two in the morning, and in gardens where pyrotechnic displays are a prominent feature the fire works are not set off till twelve.

Hotel life is also peculiar. There are very few public houses in which inmates eat at a *table d'hote.* Englishmen like to be alone, and more than once have I noticed one step into an eating house, and finding half a dozen persons at the table immediately retire. On this account a large eating room, lik the one at the Astor House for instance, could not be supported. Hence the large number of restaurants, and the very limited accommodations. One of the worst features of these eating houses is the pay of the servants. At every meal you have to pay two and at some places four cents to the waiter who attends you, in addition to the high price of the meal. These waiters wear fashionable clothes and white cravats.

The streets of London are kept very clean. So far as I can learn, there is no regular time for sweeping the streets, but when any dirt or filth collects it is directly removed. I have been in nearly every portion of the city, and have not seen a street so dirty as ours are immediately after they are swept. Notwithstanding it rains here almost every day, the sprinkling carts are continually on duty, and when the streets begin to dry up they at once lay the dust. A stranger would hardly expect to see birds flying about in a city like this; but they are here in abundance. The streets are full of sparrows, birds about the size of American wrens, and they are very tame. They are seen in the most crowded thoroughfares, as well as in the less frequented streets.

The police system of London is as nearly perfect as possible. A policeman is always in sight, and being dressed entirely in blue, with the coat buttoned up around the neck, *a la militaire*, can be readily distinguished. The streets are so numerous and crooked that it is often necessary for a stranger to ask questions of the policemen, and they are always ready to give the required information. With such systematic arrangements it seems almost impossible for a stranger to be imposed upon if he uses proper judgment. At all places where crowds are likely to collect, such as railroad depots, steamboat landings, theatres, &c., the police are distributed liberally. The entire police force of the Metropolis about 6000 in a population of 2,600,000.

Novels.—The London Critic, in a notice of the new novel, "Life and its Realities," by Georgiana Lady Chatterton, thus comments upon the characters of the work, and love stories in general:

All we can say is that if Lady Chatterton's characters are natural, they never came within the sphere of our observation, and we sincerely trust they never will. In the innermost recesses of some gambling hell or tenth-rate club of London *roues* such a creature may exist as the miserable Augustus Derwent; but that such a debased ourang-outang should have the power to win and hold the heart of an innocent and lovely maiden like Lucy Lenox, is a libel upon the purest and most angelic portion of humanity.

The truth is, it is the "inevitable fate" doctrine over again—that hateful principle which, originally stolen from the French romances, now poisons every love-tale that is written. You have a tall fellow with an aristocratic name, basilisk eyes, good whiskers, long legs, incalculable debts, more sin and wickedness than is condemned by the Decalogue, and lo! he has only to gaze upon a good and pure woman for her to fall into his arms, with no better reason than because she cannot help it. How long is this dangerous and most pernicious creed to be preached? How soon will our fiction writers understand that by preaching it as they do they are bringing about the very state of things which is to be deplored? For, as the matter stands now, no green and silly girl, fresh from school, and in all the innocence of her teens, looks upon a fellow whom she knows to be a scoundrel with that indefinite feeling which she mistakes for love, without finding in the last new novel of the day an ample excuse and an encouraging example for her fatal blunder.

Partial Deafness and Discharges from the Ear—Dr. Hartley generously offers to attend all persons suffering from affections of the ear at his office 760 Broadway, N. Y., without charge until cured, *thereby proving his success unequalled*, and protects, by the deaf from being swindled by paying self-styled aurists exorbitant fees in advance, and the infliction of still more serious evils by permitting the application of dangerous remedies by inexperienced and unskillful hands. Dr. H. may here state that he has no connection whatever with any person advertising to cure deafness, *neither has he given permission for the publication of a certificate purporting to emanate from him, and cannot, therefore, be responsible for any alarming consequences resulting from rashness and desperation.* The loss money may not be material to some *persons*, but the deprivation of one of the most important of the senses ought to be regarded and treated with more than ordinary solicitude. Deafness, noise in the head, and all disagreeable discharges from the ear speedily and permanently removed, without causing the least pain or inconvenience. A cure in all cases guaranteed where malformation does not exist. Thirteen years' close and almost undivided attention to this branch of special practice has enabled him to reduce his treatment to such a degree of success as to find the most confirmed and obstinate cases yield by a steady attention to the means prescribed.

The following testimonials are submitted with confidence. They will show at least in what estimation his professional qualifications are held by some of the most distinguished medical men of the country:

Testimonials—"I have had the pleasure to meet Dr Hartley in practice, and have been led to form a favorable opinion of his character, both in profession and as a gentleman

"W. H. PARKER, M. D., Professor of Surgery."

"From my intercourse with Dr. Hartley, I have found his deportment to be correct and gentlemanly.

"VALENTINE MOTT, M. D."

Reference of cures: Mr. Goodwin, 13th street, near Broadway; Mr. William Silvey, 70 Courtlandt street; Mr. H. P. Hentman, Counselor at Law, 16 City Hall Place New York; Dr. Bell, Dentist, Auburn, N. Y., Mr Seth Paine, Editor, Chicago; Mr. James H. Burris, Gas Works, Chicago, Mrs. Hawley, and Mr. Fred. Dean, Springfield, Illinois, Mr. B F. Stephenson, Jacksonville, Illinois; Miss Sarah Swaine, Nantucket; Miss Rebecca D. Howard, Fairhaven, Mass; James Burnett, Pleasant Valley, near Poughkeepsie, N. Y

Terms.—For cure, $25. In compliance with the request of a large number of correspondents in the country, whose circumstances will not admit of a *visit to New York, Dr. H.* will forward a package by Express, containing all the necessary treatment, appliances, &c., with ample instructions to effect a cure, on receipt of $10, and the balance when cured. These terms continued for one month only.

October 10, 1857.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Bureaux of Health, hospitals and dispensaries, have never accomplished half the good that has been achieved through the agencies of the sale of these remedies Fortunately for the sick, these agencies pervade all countries—Every dwelling, however, should be furnished with the preparations, for they may be suddenly and imperatively required at any hour. If universally and appropriately used in all places demanding medical treatment, the average duration of human life would be increased, and the amount of human suffering greatly lessened. The effect of the Ointment on eruptions, ulcers, tumors, and all kinds of external diseases and injuries, is little short of supernatural.

October 10, 1857.

CURED BY WISTAR'S BALSAM.

Read the following from the Kinderhook (N. Y.) *Sentinel*, dated July 31:—

"A remarkable cure of Consumption has recently been effected by this medicine, in the town of Chatham, in this county, and which was related to us by Dr. Herrick, an eminent physician of that town, to whom we have permission to refer. A young lady who had long labored under an affection of the lungs, was considered by her friends as beyond the reach of medicine, and she was informed by her medical attendant that she must die. She was induced to send for a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, as a last resort. The young lady experienced great relief, and two more bottles were successively procured and administered. She is now happy in the restoration of health."

None genuine unless signed I. Butts on the wrapper.

October 10, 1857.

☞A good-looking friend of ours, who is on the side of forty, though somewhat heavy-headed, while absent from the city a few days used Prof Wood's Hair Restorative, and on his return called to see his lady-love, but was amused to find she did not recognize him; and immediately determined to pass for a cousin of himself, but was eventually chagrined to find he was supplanting his former self in the affections of the lady, which caused him to make himself known; but the lady still says she likes the counterfeit better than the original, and insists that he continue (if necessary) to use the Hair Restorative. To be had of the Druggists.—St. *Louis Morning Herald*

October 10, 1857 2t

Read the following-it needs no Comment.

Maneville, Jefferson co., N. Y., June 4, 1855.

P. V. R. Coventry & Co.—Gents—My daughter's affliction with ulcerated throat and stomach, palpitation of the heart, and nervous debility, in fact a complete derangement of the system, rendered her case almost hopeless, indeed, I have tried every syrup, balsam, and nostrum prescribed, with no avail, until a friend learned her case and sent her some of your "Bach's American Compound" by her brother. He was very confident that it would cure her. She very reluctantly tried it for a few days, but thinking it made her worse, because her stomach and throat smarted so, she said she would not take it for it hurt her, and laid it aside with her other medicines, until her friend (who knew of similar cases cured with the Compound) wrote her saying if she would *follow directions* strictly for one month, and it did not cure her he would forfeit a small farm. Well, she said she would give it a fair trial, for she was sure of the farm. Well, she used it faithfully for a fortnight, when she said she must give up the farm, for her throat and stomach had got well. The palpitation left her, in fact she was well. For the past three months she has continued to gain strength, and has not enjoyed better health in eight years.

You may make what use you please of this for the benefit of like complaints. I have since seen the good effects of this Compound in other cases, and I truly think too much cannot be said in its praise for all nervous and scrofula diseases. Yours, with respect,

Mrs. Miriam Parish.

Mrs. Parish will be happy to answer any communication about her daughter's case.

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.

October 3, 1857.

☞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

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; to the merchant the fall trade has great merit; but exceeding in attractiveness almost all other seasonable charms is the splendid Fall Clothing for gentlemen and youths offered for sale at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

September 12, 1857 1m

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.—There is very little export demand for Flour to-day, and prices are unsettled and lower, sales of some 6@800 bbls. being reported at $5,25 for standard superfine, $5,75 for extra, and $6 ⅌ bbl for western extra family flour. Most holders refuse our lowest figures for standard shipping brands and the market closed quiet, the sales being confined to the wants of the retailers and brokers at from $5,50 to $7 ⅌ bbl., according to brand. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are not inquired for, and dull at previous quotations.

Grain.—The market for Wheat is also unsettled and dull to day, with more offering, and 9@10,000 bus. have been disposed of in lots at 112@120 cts. for reds, including 5000 bus. prime Tennessee at the latter rate; 1000 bus. white do. at 130 cts., and 1500 bus. inferior southern white at 123 cts. afloat and in store. Rye is scarce and wanted at 70 cts., but holders ask more.—Corn continued in moderate demand with sales of about 3000 bus. southern yellow in lots, at 73@75 cts. as in quality, mostly at 74 cts. afloat. Oats are in good request, and further sales of 4500 bus. southern are reported at 41½@42 cts. as in quality.

Whiskey is unsettled, bbls. are selling to moderate extent at 21½@23½ cts., the latter for prison and drudges, and hhds. at 20@21 cts. ⅌ gal.

MARRIED.

On the 1st inst, by the Rev J. H. Mengos, Mr. John C Graff to Miss Juliana Daryhein, both of Columbia.

On the 4th inst, by the same, Mr James F. Green, of *Bainbridge*, to Miss Rachel Markley, of Chester county.

DIED.

In Davenport, Iowa, on the 29th of September, Annie E., wife of Wm. B. Barber, and daughter of David Townsend, of West Chester, aged 32 years.

In Philadelphia, on the 13th ult., William Schneider, Professor of Music, recently of West Chester, in the 38th year of his age.

AMERICAN MEETING!

THE friends of HAZLEHURST and *Home Protection*, will meet at the Odd Fellows' Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 12, at 7½ o'clock. J. W. BURNS, Secretary American State Committee, will address the meeting.

October 10, 1857-1t*

FOUND,

AT Columbia Gas Works a pair of Gold Spectacles. The owner can have the same by calling at this office, proving property and paying for this advertisement.

October 10, 1857.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

NOTWITHSTANDING the Banks have suspended, I. O. *Bruner & Co.*, have received a choice lot of DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Delaines, Cashmeres, Calicoes, Muslin, Cannon Flannels, Woolen Flannels, all colors, Cloths and Cassimeres of every description.

A select assortment of BOOTS AND SHOES, of all kinds.

The undersigned always keeps a full assortment of GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE,

and everything in fact, that is kept in a well regulated Store.

We are thankful for the patronage we have received, and by strict attention to business, hope to merit a continuance of the same.

H. I. BRUNER. I. O. BRUNER.

October 10, 1-57.

BANK OR NO BANK!

FONDERSMITH, will take bank notes *at par*, and gold and silver without discount, at his counter:—For new and beautiful Dress Goods, now opening, for a Splendid Shawl or Cloth Talma very cheap; for a black or *fancy Silk Dress*; for a French Merino or Cashmere Dress; for handsome all wool Plaids, Delaines, *Calicoes*, Muslin, Flannels, Checks, or Ginghams, at reduced prices, for his new style embroideries; for Cloths, Cassimeres, Satinetts and Vestings, Blankets, Comforts, &c; for Groceries, Queen-ware, Oil Cloths, Carpetings, &c., &c., at the *Lowest Cash Prices!*

THE PEOPLE'S STORE, COLUMBIA.

October 10, 1857.

Wheatley's Arch Street Theatre,

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