

China.

The Quarterly Review recently had a very valuable paper on 'Travels in China,' which is copied into 'Littell's Living Age.' The Review says:
The assertion that the Chinese are a semi-barbarous people is denied by almost every traveller who has penetrated beyond their ports and lived freely among their people...

The Columbia Spy.

A PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENT JOURNAL. COLUMBIA, PA. SATURDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1857.

Rev. Mr. Heberton will preach in the Presbyterian Church next Sabbath morning and evening.
New Advertisements.—McCorkle & Dellett, Medicines; Scott Patton, Crying of Sales; Columbia Manufacturing Company, Card; A. M. Rambo, Groceries &c.; Washington Institute, Terms of Tuition; Columbia P. O. List of Letters; Court Proclamation; Sheriff's Sale.

Relief for the Poor.

In view of the scarcity of money, want of employment and the near approach of winter, which is sure to bring with it inclemency and severity such misery and destitution, efforts are being made in all quarters for the most effectual provision against the coming time of sore need. The experience of the past unusually cold winters have proved that much charity is called for in Columbia in ordinary seasons, and with the added embarrassments of the present suspension of both labor and pay, the appeals to our assistance and sympathy are likely to be materially increased in number and strength...

Blackwood's Magazine.—Blackwood for October has been received.

October has been received. Its contents are: What will he do with it?—Part V; New Sea-Side Studies.—No V; Modern Light Literature.—Society; Our Hagiology; Janet's Repentance.—Part IV; Belshazzar's Feast; Teachings and Trainings; a Dialogue; The Haunting Face; From India; The Syrian Route to the East.
Published by Leonard Scott & Co., 79 Fulton Street, New York.

Pennsylvania Election.

THE FULL OFFICIAL VOTE FOR GOVERNOR. We have at length received the official returns from every county of the State, and submit the vote for Governor in full:
PACKERS. WILSON. HAZLEWOOD. Adams, 2363 1900 856 Allegheny, 6610 7689 111 Armstrong, 2409 2106 20 Beaver, 1557 1999 37 Bedford, 2338 1608 398 Berks, 8722 2760 574 Blair, 1819 1450 569 Bradford, 2082 5642 8 Bucks, 5747 4901 161 Butler, 2361 2831 53 Cambria, 2379 1042 165 Carbon, 1567 672 153 Chester, 2363 2145 35 Chester, 2363 2145 35 Clearfield, 2132 987 23 Clearfield, 1459 725 225 Clinton, 1464 1083 18 Columbia, 2410 1144 30 Crawford, 2576 3514 58 Cumberland, 3078 2466 600 Dauphin, 3109 2656 609 Delaware, 1508 1624 609 Elk, 502 276 3 Erie, 1985 3305 143 Fayette, 3104 2520 80 Forest, 65 79 9 Franklin, 3186 3058 91 Fulton, 817 570 9 Greene, 2034 1000 9 Huntingdon, 1749 1678 248 Indiana, 1438 2650 26 Jefferson, 1268 1125 54 Juniata, 1108 1035 20 Lancaster, 6486 7090 1236 Lawrence, 993 1092 50 Lebanon, 1980 2064 182 Lehigh, 3367 3577 216 Luzerne, 5288 3536 214 Lycoming, 2824 1694 347 McKean, 496 565 7 Mercer, 2539 2928 49 Mifflin, 1532 1217 104 Monroe, 2254 504 5 Montgomery, 5448 2608 1386 Montour, 1080 568 71 Northampton, 1066 1111 1010 Northumberland, 2821 1974 490 Perry, 1965 1564 161 Philadelphia, 27749 10001 14335 Pike, 758 190 12 Potter, 495 957 581 Schuylkill, 5980 3079 581 Somerset, 1741 2277 71 Snyder, 999 985 81 Sullivan, 494 265 2 Susquehanna, 2419 3224 2 Toga, 1193 3284 2 Union, 971 1275 162 Venango, 1900 1790 2 Warren, 899 1369 6 Washington, 3752 3514 142 Wayne, 1092 1691 50 Westmoreland, 4364 3448 24 Wyoming, 1226 905 12 York, 5314 1778 1332

Working the Jews.

The convention of dentists recently in session in Boston seems to have experienced the usual run of events which distinguish such convocations. There were officers elected, committees appointed, and speeches made. The delegates went a-fishing, but did not get many 'bites,' and they were feasted at a dinner at which they worked their jaws vigorously. The discussions which were of any importance to the public were upon the subject of decay in teeth. Some dentists were of opinion that tobacco did them no good; others declared that acids rendered them valueless; whilst others were positive that salutaris was the chief cause of damage. One gentleman had a theory in favor of 'dental gymnastics.' He argued with much seeming force that we exercise our limbs to make them strong; and 'why,' asked he, with much pertinence and force, 'should not the teeth be improved by action and work?' As the grinders are compelled to be in daily employment as breakfast, dinner and supper, besides occasional jobs at lunch, it will be naturally inquired what additional labor is needed. Unfortunately, the learned pundit who made these suggestions did not explain himself further. We are ignorant of his views, and know not whether he thought it would be beneficial for us to chew India rubber between meals, or to exercise our jaws by trying to crack hickory-nuts with them. Performances of such a character would seem to be very proper in a code of 'dental gymnastics.'

If the European wishes to know how much he owes to the Asiatic, he has only to cast a glance at an hour of his daily life. The clock which summons him from his bed in the morning is an invention of the east, as were also clepsydras and sun dials. The prayer for his daily bread, which he has said from his infancy, first rose from the side of a Syrian mountain. The lingens and cottons with which he clothes himself, though they may be very fine, are inferior to those which have been made from time immemorial in the looms of India. The silk was stolen by some missionaries, for his benefit, from China. He would buy better steel than he shaves himself with in the old city of Damascus, where it was invented. The coffee he expects at breakfast was first grown by the Arabians, and the natives of Upper India prepared the sugar with which he sweetens it. A school boy can tell the meaning of the Sanscrit words sachara canda. If his tastes are light and he prefers tea, the virtues of that excellent leaf were first pointed out by the industrious Chinese. They also taught him how to make and use the cup and saucer in which to serve it. His breakfast tray was lacerated in Japan. There is a tradition that leavened bread was first made of the waters of the Ganges. The egg he is breaking was laid by a fowl whose ancestors were domesticated by the Malacans, unless she may have been, though that will not alter the case, a modern Shanghai. If there are preserves and fruit on his board, let him remember with thankfulness that Persia first gave him the cherry, the peach, and plum. If in any of those delicate preparations he discovers the flavor of alcohol, let it remind him that substance was first distilled by the Arabians, who have set him the praiseworthy example, which it will be for his benefit to follow, of abstaining from its use. When he talks about coffee and alcohol he is using Arabic words. We gratify our taste for personal ornament in the way that Orientals have taught us with pearls, rubies, sapphires, diamonds. Of public amusements it is the same. The most magnificent fireworks are still to be seen in India and China; and, as regards the pastimes of private life, Europe has produced no invention which can rival the game of chess. We have no hydraulic constructions as great as the Chinese canal, no fortifications as extensive as the Chinese wall; we have no Artesian wells that can at all approach in depth to some of theirs; we have not yet resorted to the practice of obtaining coal gas from the interior of the earth; they have borings for that purpose more than 2,000 feet deep.

THE CHANGE OF THE PENNA. RAILROAD. The change of depot in Columbia, noticed last week, did not take place at the time specified. The delay, we understand, was occasioned by the impossibility of getting ready the new schedule in time. The change of office was ordered with the change of schedule, and of course will depend entirely upon getting out of the new time-table. It will probably take place early in the coming week.

Without venturing any great display of habitual generosity on the part of Columbians, we believe that they have always evinced a liberal spirit when appealed to in behalf of a commendable charity. With a number of deserving, and many who can receive no more favorable title than unfortunate poor, depending on the charities of the town for support, much relief is every day extended of which no account is given or taken. We feel confident that the present season will witness no falling off in this respect. But, in addition to the daily dole, a more extended charity will now be required. Cruel want will this winter stare in many a face unused to his terrible frown, and many a man, with stout heart and strong arm, eager for any work to earn daily bread, will grow weak and faint, with 'nothing to wear,' nothing to eat, nothing to do, the burden of his winter-long moan. And if he have no mouths but his own to feed, he will be indeed fortunate. God help the poor man with a family depending on him for support.

We do not consider that we have a right to urge liberality and charity upon the community. Our accidental position confers upon us no title to assume that any word from us is necessary to excite generosity in our fellow citizens. We feel that what can be done will be done, freely and from the heart, and we make no appeal further than to excite public attention. What we desire is an initiatory step on the part of some of our leading citizens; the laying before the public of the best plan by which aid can be most effectually rendered; by which the greatest amount of pecuniary and other assistance can be obtained, and the greatest amount of relief most wisely bestowed.

Mr. WATSON.—What shall be done for the poor during the approaching winter?—This is a question which I cannot answer, and unless you can (as editors ought to know everything) I think it is a poser. Of course I mean what all is to be done for them; that something can be done I have no doubt; but after philanthropy has done much there will still be a great amount of suffering. With your permission I will suggest one plan to raise something towards relieving the distress that is certain to come, and that is to have a ball for the benefit of the poor. Reader, don't be alarmed at the proposition. You may be ready to say that balls are immoral. Well, I am not going to argue that point with you now; I am going to show you how much good can be done by a ball, and if you can devise a better plan to relieve the wants of the suffering people of Columbia, let us have it, and I will say no more about a ball. I suppose that one hundred and fifty tickets can be sold at two dollars each—that will make \$300. Cost of music, say ten dollars, leaving \$290. Let the Trustees of the Hall give the use of the concert room free—the Gas Company contribute the gas without charge, and let the ladies provide the refreshments for the occasion, and you have the snug sum of \$290, or at least \$275, with which you can buy sixty-eight tons of coal to warm the poor during the chilling blasts of winter; and in warming them physically you will warm their hearts also, and send up from their grateful breasts many a God bless you.—Or, suppose you put the proceeds into beef, flour, clothing or any other useful articles, see what amount of blessings you shower down upon the poor. But there is no use saying anything more—let us have the ball.

Another savan, a Philadelphian, was much more radical in his suggestions, and proposed to render love and marriage subject to dental laws. He thought 'when we went back as far as the King of Prussia did, when he prohibited marriages with certain relationships, we should have done something. These marriages among kin-folk caused an inferior race of children, and as long as this is so, there will be poorly constructed children and wretched teeth.' 'Poorly constructed children' is a good phrase, and suggestive of a rickety generation. Of course, if children are poorly constructed, they will not be 'well built.' On the same train of reasoning we are taught that any construction not well built has no strong foundation. Is it not wonderful, then, if we arrive at the conclusion that 'poorly constructed children' will not be persons of 'good standing,' and will be underrated by their molars. Quod erat demonstrandum!

Mrs. MOTT'S LECTURE.—A very large audience assembled on Thursday evening, at the Odd Fellows' Hall, and gave most respectful and interested attention to an admirable discourse from Mrs. Lucretia Mott. This lady, as is well known, is a preacher in the Society of Friends, and desiring to address the people of Columbia, the Hall was selected as better calculated to accommodate the many who would flock to hear her than the Quaker Meeting-House in Cherry street.—Although in some respects Mrs. Mott's address came in direct conflict with the opinions and prejudices of many of her hearers, we believe that satisfaction was the prevailing feeling amongst her audience. For ourselves, we heard again with unfeigned pleasure one of those sermons we formerly listened with admiration and satisfaction. Mrs. Mott is an eloquent, earnest woman; and even the bitterest opponent of her ultra views, must admit her conscientiousness and piety. We have seen the day when she could not have found an audience in a public hall, in Columbia, that would not have interfered to prevent the expression of unpopular sentiments and views. It would be no compliment to those assembled last night to say that they were most orderly and attentive; we expected nothing else.

Without venturing any great display of habitual generosity on the part of Columbians, we believe that they have always evinced a liberal spirit when appealed to in behalf of a commendable charity. With a number of deserving, and many who can receive no more favorable title than unfortunate poor, depending on the charities of the town for support, much relief is every day extended of which no account is given or taken. We feel confident that the present season will witness no falling off in this respect. But, in addition to the daily dole, a more extended charity will now be required. Cruel want will this winter stare in many a face unused to his terrible frown, and many a man, with stout heart and strong arm, eager for any work to earn daily bread, will grow weak and faint, with 'nothing to wear,' nothing to eat, nothing to do, the burden of his winter-long moan. And if he have no mouths but his own to feed, he will be indeed fortunate. God help the poor man with a family depending on him for support.

It had been our intention to introduce a project of a 'Ball for the Benefit of the Poor,' which has been put on foot by some of our energetic citizens.—Before we had given it notice, a communication on the subject was handed us, and will be found in another column. We prefer letting our correspondent speak, but will add that what he only suggests has been undertaken and will undoubtedly be carried out. The hall, light and other necessities can be had free of charge, with the exception of the music, the express of which will be but trifling.—The ladies of the town have volunteered to provide the refreshments, and when they tend their aid and countenance there is no doubt of success. We have always regarded money expended in getting up a charity ball as ill bestowed, and so much taken from the very poor in whose name it had been given. In this case the objectionable feature is almost entirely done away with, and the amount that can be realized in this, and no other way, should, the purpose to which it is to be applied considered, remove the prejudice entertained by many against the ball as a ball, and even sanctify it in the eyes of those who regard dancing as a sin. We trust, and have no doubt, that when the appeal is made to the public the response will be a liberal and noble one.

Mr. WATSON.—What shall be done for the poor during the approaching winter?—This is a question which I cannot answer, and unless you can (as editors ought to know everything) I think it is a poser. Of course I mean what all is to be done for them; that something can be done I have no doubt; but after philanthropy has done much there will still be a great amount of suffering. With your permission I will suggest one plan to raise something towards relieving the distress that is certain to come, and that is to have a ball for the benefit of the poor. Reader, don't be alarmed at the proposition. You may be ready to say that balls are immoral. Well, I am not going to argue that point with you now; I am going to show you how much good can be done by a ball, and if you can devise a better plan to relieve the wants of the suffering people of Columbia, let us have it, and I will say no more about a ball. I suppose that one hundred and fifty tickets can be sold at two dollars each—that will make \$300. Cost of music, say ten dollars, leaving \$290. Let the Trustees of the Hall give the use of the concert room free—the Gas Company contribute the gas without charge, and let the ladies provide the refreshments for the occasion, and you have the snug sum of \$290, or at least \$275, with which you can buy sixty-eight tons of coal to warm the poor during the chilling blasts of winter; and in warming them physically you will warm their hearts also, and send up from their grateful breasts many a God bless you.—Or, suppose you put the proceeds into beef, flour, clothing or any other useful articles, see what amount of blessings you shower down upon the poor. But there is no use saying anything more—let us have the ball.

THE DIVISION CONVENTION MET AT CLEVELAND ON WEDNESDAY. Nine States were represented. A telegraph despatch from the West confirms the news that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton had rejected the proffered fraudulent returns in Kansas, and given to the Free State members of the Legislature their certificates of election. The Governor has issued a proclamation to that effect, and as the Republicans thereby have a clear majority in both houses of the Legislature, the Pro-Slavery men are raising a storm about it.

THE HANDKERCHIEF HABIT.—A correspondent of the Watchman and Reflector addresses some words of advice to clergymen in reference to the handkerchief habit. He says:—'Now, I am a friend to the clergy; some of them are my personal friends, but some habits seen in the pulpit I very much dislike. Some take out their handkerchiefs and lay it on the pulpit as they do their sermon. Some spread it out lengthwise through the middle of the Bible; some roll it up and tuck it under the Bible; some shake it every few moments over their heads, as if they were going to throw it at the audience; and some keep crowding it into their pockets and pulling it out again. I went once to hear a popular young preacher, and as much as half his sermon was made up of pocket handkerchiefs, and the most of the other half was gold watch and scraps of poetry.'

FIREMAN'S EXAMINATION. A correspondent of the California Spirit of the Times gives the following specimens of the examinations to which candidates for membership in the Fire department of San Francisco are subjected: Question by Committee to first applicant, who, by the way, stood 5 feet 2 inches in his stockings, had a red silk bandanna in his hand and a slight cast in his eye: 'What did you come from?' (interlocutor crossed the plains in '43'). Ans.—'Sydney.' 'How much do you weigh?' Ans.—'100.' 'Do you have your porter how rare or well done?' Ans.—'Rare.' The Committee then proceeded to measure his arm just above the elbow, and upon the announcement being made, '15 inches, all muscle!' he was at once admitted.

Second applicant—height 4 feet 2 inches—style on his eye—sucking an orange.—'What did you come from?' Ans.—'Pa.' 'How much do you weigh?' Ans.—'100.' 'Do you have your porter how rare or well done?' Ans.—'Rare.' The Committee then proceeded to measure his arm just above the elbow, and upon the announcement being made, '15 inches, all muscle!' he was at once admitted.

THE LANCETER DENTISTS HAVE BEEN indulging in a little controversy on the comparative merits of silver-plated and non-silver-plated dental instruments. To the unprejudiced, it must be evident that any metal instrument liable to rust would be much improved by plating with another metal that will not rust, hence the silver-plated instruments would be far preferable to any others. Steel instruments, however highly finished, when continually exposed to dampness will rust, and require much care and attention to keep them in order, or in such a condition as to be fit for use. The silver-plated instruments, being entirely free from all tendency to tarnish or rust, are much more cleanly, and far superior for practical use. It is not at all strange that operators who use but one kind of instruments, and those steel, should pronounce them the best, and resort to any means to create a favorable impression for them, and excite prejudice against the other kind.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

THE DIVISION CONVENTION MET AT CLEVELAND ON WEDNESDAY. Nine States were represented. A telegraph despatch from the West confirms the news that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton had rejected the proffered fraudulent returns in Kansas, and given to the Free State members of the Legislature their certificates of election. The Governor has issued a proclamation to that effect, and as the Republicans thereby have a clear majority in both houses of the Legislature, the Pro-Slavery men are raising a storm about it.

THE DIVISION CONVENTION MET AT CLEVELAND ON WEDNESDAY. Nine States were represented. A telegraph despatch from the West confirms the news that Governor Walker and Secretary Stanton had rejected the proffered fraudulent returns in Kansas, and given to the Free State members of the Legislature their certificates of election. The Governor has issued a proclamation to that effect, and as the Republicans thereby have a clear majority in both houses of the Legislature, the Pro-Slavery men are raising a storm about it.

Question by Committee to second applicant, who, by the way, stood 5 feet 2 inches in his stockings, had a red silk bandanna in his hand and a slight cast in his eye: 'What did you come from?' (interlocutor crossed the plains in '43'). Ans.—'Sydney.' 'How much do you weigh?' Ans.—'100.' 'Do you have your porter how rare or well done?' Ans.—'Rare.' The Committee then proceeded to measure his arm just above the elbow, and upon the announcement being made, '15 inches, all muscle!' he was at once admitted.

THE LANCETER DENTISTS HAVE BEEN indulging in a little controversy on the comparative merits of silver-plated and non-silver-plated dental instruments. To the unprejudiced, it must be evident that any metal instrument liable to rust would be much improved by plating with another metal that will not rust, hence the silver-plated instruments would be far preferable to any others. Steel instruments, however highly finished, when continually exposed to dampness will rust, and require much care and attention to keep them in order, or in such a condition as to be fit for use. The silver-plated instruments, being entirely free from all tendency to tarnish or rust, are much more cleanly, and far superior for practical use. It is not at all strange that operators who use but one kind of instruments, and those steel, should pronounce them the best, and resort to any means to create a favorable impression for them, and excite prejudice against the other kind.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

Question by Committee to third applicant, who, by the way, stood 5 feet 2 inches in his stockings, had a red silk bandanna in his hand and a slight cast in his eye: 'What did you come from?' (interlocutor crossed the plains in '43'). Ans.—'Sydney.' 'How much do you weigh?' Ans.—'100.' 'Do you have your porter how rare or well done?' Ans.—'Rare.' The Committee then proceeded to measure his arm just above the elbow, and upon the announcement being made, '15 inches, all muscle!' he was at once admitted.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

Question by Committee to fourth applicant, who, by the way, stood 5 feet 2 inches in his stockings, had a red silk bandanna in his hand and a slight cast in his eye: 'What did you come from?' (interlocutor crossed the plains in '43'). Ans.—'Sydney.' 'How much do you weigh?' Ans.—'100.' 'Do you have your porter how rare or well done?' Ans.—'Rare.' The Committee then proceeded to measure his arm just above the elbow, and upon the announcement being made, '15 inches, all muscle!' he was at once admitted.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—We call attention to report of the School Board of the above Institution, and to the advertisement of Terms of Tuition. The School is nearly ready for the reception of pupils. The day of opening will be duly announced.