parish (who is a constant guest at the tables of his flock) will inquire about the workings of the "voluntary system" in American churches, and whether our "public school system comes up to our expectation?" Mr. High-Tory says that he doesn't believe any such system will ever answer at all in old England. Captain Full-Bottle will inquire of you whether "really is such a thing as the Maine Law in America?" Young Mr. Fitzfunny wishes you to tell him what a "Mississippi sawyer" is, and whether the border ruffians are still troublesome in the neighborhood of New York? On all sides you will be beset with inquiries about the Mormons; for this most outlandish people are a perpetual riddle and mystery to our Anglican cousins. They cannot comprehend them, or why we should let them exist among us.

When the dinner and the grapes are disposed of, the remainder of the evening is passed with the ladies in the drawing-room. In externals, the English woman is superior to her American cousins. Not in sprightliness, culture, or force of character. In these traits the New World boasts a superiority. American girlhood is also far more lovely than English. But after twenty-five, American beauty begins to fall off like rose-leaves in a shower; just then English beauty is approaching its prime. The British live slower, and live longer, and last longer, than we ever have or ever can in this severe climate, and under the high pressure of constant excitement. *In-doors* is fatal to our health. *Out doors* freshens English cheeks, and gives vigor to English limbs. A Canaid captain once said to me, "If you will send over your beautifully modeled steamers for us to put Glasgow engines in, you will see the most perfect vessels that ever crossed the ocean." That may be true; but in humanity the rule is reversed. A stout English frame makes the best "shell," but the Yankee brain is the superior motive power.—*Young Men's Magazine*

Pickings From Punch.

THE PAPER DUTIES.—Every butler, every servant, every valet, thinks it his duty to read the Paper before he takes it up to his master.

Every young lady should make it her Duty to take her hair out of Paper before she comes down to breakfast.

THE CABMAN'S PROGRESS.—The improvement which has of late occurred in the manners of the London Cabmen is remarkable. We saw one of these useful, and now generally honest and civil fellows, near St. Martin's Church, the other day, having his boots cleaned. It appeared to us a gratifying instance of their progress in polish.

SUMMARY OF THE LATE DUELIN FRANCE.—The old fight between "Captain Pene and Captain Sword."

EPICUREAN PHILOSOPHY.—Make hay while the sun shines. That is to say, take advantage of the season, so long as it lasts, to eat plenty of sparrowgrass.

THE LOVE OF THE TURTLE

A CITY POEM.

And know we what is Woman's Love,
That spurns command—that scorns advice?
It, like the mariner, looks above,
And turns to Venus a sacrifice
The passion of her gentle breast
Seeks but in Sacrifice to be blest,
The one great longing of her heart
Is only rapture to impart,
What words that mystery shall reveal?
If a faint image feebly can.
It is as though, could turtles feel,
The Turtle loved the Alderman
And sighed to constitute the soup,
Whereon he might as venison swoop,
And pined to be cut up for him,
And in his pale to die, or swim,
Sufficiently repaid, to be
His calipash and calipee.

HOW TO MAKE HOME UNHAPPY.—Ask a rich old uncle with the gout to come and stop a few days with you.

PARLIAMENT BEHIND THE AGE.—Several complaints have been made about the Parliament clock. It is universally acknowledged to be a handsome clock, but no one can tell the time by it. It wont show its hands, like a boy that's going to be caned. However, the clock is modest, and does not like to set its face against Parliament, for when did Parliament (and recent debates have only too prodigally proved the wasteful fact) ever show the least knowledge of time? If you doubt us, we refer you to the wonderful uselessness of its Minutes.

☞I find the following anecdote among the gossip of the French papers:—Among the habitues of one of the numerous cafes of the Boulevard du Temple may be seen any hour almost of the day an old gentleman whose dress, though indicating poverty, bears nevertheless the appearance of a poverty honorably and decently supported. He is exceedingly popular and much sought after; he relates agreeably and is considerable of a poet, some of his verses having obtained no little success under the Restoration. A few days since he made the following recital:

"The King Charles X once presented me with a snuff box ornamented by his protrait and enriched with diamonds. Subsequently finding myself embarrassed for money, I went to one of the most celebrated jewellers in the Palais Royal and said to him, presenting the box. 'Will you do me the favor to take out these diamonds, replace them with false ones and pay me the difference?' He readily acceded to my request. A short time after the artist who had taken the portrait of the king wrote to me praying the loan of my box, as he had occasion for the model, fifty copies having been commanded by his majesty. I forwarded it to him, and, at the end of two or three months, I went to his residence to reclaim it. But the painter—fortunately for me as is subsequently proved,—had confounded it with the fifty others for which it had served as a copy, and great was my surprise when, pressed again pecuniarily, I returned to the jewellers to demand money upon it, to see him count me a very considerable sum.

"'What! this picture is so valuable as that,' I remarked.

"'No!' was the reply, 'the value is in the diamonds.'

"'The diamonds! but they are false ones.'

"'Pardon, the diamonds are perfectly pure and beautiful.'

"I returned to the painter's, but the fifty snuff boxes were no longer in his possession. The king had distributed them among a number of persons whom he desired to honor by a mark of his kindness. So that among the happy ones who fancy they possess a royal present, some one has my false diamonds. I am really sorry for him, but how repair the error?"—*Paris Correspondent of the Boston Post.*

The Columbia Spy.

A PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JULY 10, 1858.

A Card.

The members of the Columbia and Vigilant Fire Companies respectfully tender their thanks to the Rev. J. S. Grimes, for his invitation to attend the Presbyterian Church, on the National Anniversary, and for his earnest, feeling and appropriate discourse on that occasion.

They would also express their obligtions to Col. J. W. Fisher, for his eloquent address on the 5th inst.; to the reader of the Declaration of Independence, Jas. Myers, Esq.; to George Wolf, Esq., for the liberal accommodations afforded by him at his residence; to Col. D. Herr, the Marshall of the procession, and to his Aids, Messrs. Hogentogler and Eberlein; to Isaac Pusey, Esq., and Lady, and to Mrs. Lowrey, for refreshments hospitably furnished by them.

To the Ladies of the Borough, for a most generous share of smiles, flowers, wreaths, and boquets, the grateful acknowledgement of every member is due. The Firemen beg to assure the fair donors that encouraging smiles and kind offerings are alike carefully treasured until a fitting season of repayment. By order of

COMMITTEE OF ARRANGEMENTS.

COLUMBIA, July 8, 1858.

THE ORTHOGRAPHY OF "CHICKIES."—A correspondent in another column informs us of the adoption of the name, "Chickies," for the new Post Office established between this place and Marietta. We are inclined to quarrel with the name under its present spelling. Taking the orthography adopted by the Messrs. Haldeman for the name of their furnace, Chikiswalungo, as that most proper, the abbreviated name should read "Chikis." This would more nearly represent the popularly shortened Chikiswalungo than does the name "Chickies," which contains a superfluous letter in the first syllable and one entirely vitiating the sound in the second. We do not so positively object to the addition of c as to the long sound of *e*, which the intrusion of that letter after *i* necessitates. Chick*ies*, instead of an abbreviation of the sounding Aboriginal name of the creek, whence comes the pleasant and familiar title of the noble promontory, the most leonine amongst our neiborhood's lions, seems more properly the diminutive of *chickens*, or of that beautiful compound, *chick-a-biddies*. Were we called upon to write the abbreviated name as it is generally pronounced, without reference to the orthography of the parent stock, we should set it down Chickis, and this, as near as may be correctly and legitimately shortens the Heckewelder "Chikiswalungo." At all events, we protest against *ies*, which is derived from a corrupt pronunciation of the abbreviation of the original name rather than from the name itself.

A WORD TO THE AUTHORITIES OF THE P. R. R. CO.—We hear much complaint of the custom prevailing along the Pennsylvania Canal of locking dead animals through from one level to another in order to get rid of the nuisance. As the locks at this place are the last on the Canal, the river, from which we derive a large supply of our drinking water, receives all this foul matter, in addition to much other unavoidable filth from the same source, at no very considerable distance above the point where our pumps are in daily operation. Is it too much to ask that no dead body shall be permitted to pass through any lock? It is an easier matter we admit, to pass on the corruption, to float, decomposing, from lock to lock until it finds its way into our reservoir and thence through the hydrants of the town into our daily meat and drink, but we contend that it is unfair that we should be compelled to find a long home for the quadrupedal dead of the country bordering a long line of canal. We respectfully request the proper authorities to give orders for the abatement of this nuisance; an act on the part of the Company which will afford unqualified satisfaction to the citizens of Columbia without entailing expense on itself or unwarrantable trouble on its employees.

THE WATER.—Much complaint having been made, and justly, concerning the quality of our drinking water. Thos. Lloyd, Esq., the Assignee of the Company has ordered a thorough overhauling of the reservoirs. Mr. Henry Pfahler has charge of the repairs, and of the water department generally, which facts will go far to satisfy the community that every pains will be taken to afford pure water for our use. It has been discovered that a sufficient supply of spring water can be obtained, to furnish the town several days in the week. As there are two reservoirs, this water can be kept separate from that pumped from the river, and will be used exclusively as far as it will reach. When it fails of course water must be forced from the Susquehanna. This will be good news for those who remember the clear, sweet, soft water that used to be the boast of our town. Mr. Lloyd is determined to do everything in his power, while the property remains in his hands, to keep it in good order, and furnish the purest water that circumstances will admit.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—We cannot too highly praise this agricultural monthly; the best we believe published in the country. In addition to its exclusively agricultural feature it contains much general information that cannot help but be interesting to be public. A German edition is now published; the only work of the kind in the country. We hope to see it obtain a deservedly large circulation among our German farmers.

SARGENT'S SCHOOL MONTHLY.—This entertaining periodical, adapted to the capacity of children and calculated for their instruction and improvement, is well worthy an extended circulation and liberal support.—The July number is an excellent one, and well illustrated.

MEDICO CHIRURGICAL REVIEW.—We lack sufficient familiarity with medical science to appropriately notice this valuable Review. Its contents, contributed and editorial, are by eminent writers and we cannot err in recommending it to the medical public

The Fifth in Columbia.

Our National Anniversary falling on Sunday was quietly observed in especial discourses from most of our pulpits. The Columbia and Vigilant Fire Companies attended the Presbyterian, and the Susquehanna the Methodist church, where appropriate sermons were preached. The jubilation was postponed until the fifth, which answered every purpose, and practically made a servicable "Fourth."

The feature of the day was the Firemen's procession, which occupied the morning and enlivened our borough not a little. The day was rung in at midnight, and the bells were merry until morning, when the drum and fife took up the strain and the town waked to a full sense of holiday.

The firemen were abroad at an early hour in their accoutrements, ready for the march. The Mount Joy Brass Band arrived about 8 o'clock and was received by a committee of the Vigilants. At 9 o'clock the procession formed at the Town Hall, and at the appointed hour moved down Locust street, the Columbia leading, with Binehour's Band, the Vigilant, with the Mount Joy Band, following. Col. Herr as Chief Marshal, with Jos. Hogentogler and Sam'l F. Eberlein, as aids, headed the line. The Columbians drew their Hose Carriage, elegantly decorated, and polished to brilliancy, while the Vigilants marched with their engine, equally beautified and adorned. Each machine was surmounted by a portrait of Washington. The Columbia boys appeared in black trowsers, white shirts and black silk hats; the Vigys in the same dress, with the exception of the hat; they wore the handsome blue firemen's hat of the company.

When the procession reached the residence of Geo. Wolf, Esq., the line was halted in the shade, and James Myers, Esq., read the Declaration of Independence in a manner worthy the occasion, giving general satisfaction, after which one of the bands played a national air. The oration, by Col. J. W. Fisher, succeeded. It was one of the most masterly efforts of this gentleman; eloquent and patriotic without being too intensely spread eagle or Fourth of July. The oration was warmly cheered, and we have heard none but favorable opinions of his address. Another national air was given on the conclusion of the oration. The Rev. Mr. Barnes was loudly called for but declined speaking.

The route was now resumed, the Vigilant leading, and the whole town was traversed by the procession, which gathered flowers as it went, some of the firemen being covered with wreaths before reaching the termination of the march. The machines were both housed by noon, the two companies vieing with each other in ceremonial courtesy, on arrival at their respective halls.—The firemen were dismissed about 12 o'clock.

The occasion was one of unmixed pleasure, and we can most truthfully compliment all concerned in the display, not only on the tasteful and complete getting up of the accessories, and the precision and order of the procession, but on what is still better and more creditable, the absence of all *disorder*. Everthing was conducted with propriety and not a drunken man was to be seen anywhere in the ranks. (It may be as well to remark here that we never, on an occasion of the kind, saw the town so free from drunkenness and rowdyism.) A word is due the Chief Marshal in praise of the almost military order with which his line marched and wheeled. He was actively seconded by his efficient Aids. The music by the two bands was admirable, and we can congratulate our neighboring borough, Mount Joy, on the excellence of its musical talent.

When the procession was about starting a cry of fire was raised, which was first looked upon as a hoax, but as it continued the firemen started, ready for duty. It proved to be the roof of the frame school house in Second street, adjoining the Vigilant Engine House, which had been set on fire by the wadding of a pistol fired by a jubilant in the street. It was got under before the firemen arrived.

An alarm in the evening again brought out the companies. The roof of Hamilton's Row, opposite the Washington House, was discovered to be in a blaze, and the alarm was given. Several of the machines were brought on the ground, but through the active exertions of Mr. John L. Martin and others the fire was extinguished without any damage being done. But for the promptness of Mr. M.———, a serious fire might have been the result, as a strong wind was blowing from the river at the time. The fire was kindled by a Roman candle or rocket.

Altogether the Fifth was a pleasant and successful day and will be favorably remembered. It was celebrated generally through the towns of the neighborhood, but, we venture to assert, nowhere more agreeably than in Columbia.

☞We have been frequently asked for information respecting Drs. Sewell & Wolfe's method of treating diseases of the lungs and throat; and we have as frequently replied that they assume to treat, by medicated inhalation, this frightful, and, alas, too fatal class of diseases, with more success than can be attained by the old system of swallowing drugs into the stomach. These gentlemen are scientific practitioners, and have elaborated their system of practice so well that they can easily reduce their medicines to a state of vapor, when the patient inhales them into his lungs. In this way they treat consumption, asthma and bronchitis, we are assured, with great success.—

We copy the above from the St. Louis *Herald*, as it makes allusion to Dr. N. B. Wolfe, who is now on a visit to this place, and may be consulted by all those laboring under diseases of the throat and lungs.

A MOURNFUL BALLAD.—Geo. Druckermiller is in town, engaged in the sale of his pathetic ballad "on the death of Miss Mary Ann Culp, who was drowned in the little Chiques," &c. It is a very touching dirge of thirteen verses, and may be chanted to the tune of "Ortonville." If it should be our melancholy fate to die by drowning in the Little Chiques, may G. W. M. compose our requiem.

THE WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—The examination of scholars at this institution has been in progress since last Tuesday morning, the exercises terminating in Mr. Welsh's oration, on Friday evening, of which we can say nothing, going to press too early to admit of notice. The pupils have acquitted themselves creditably, the visitors at the school evincing interest and satisfaction.—The efficiency of the scholars in their studies speaks strongly in favor of the school and its able corps of instructors. The Institute has been liberally supported and the number of pupils under instruction during the last session has been large. We see in this the promise of a stability which will insure to our town a good, first class institution of learning, which will afford at our doors a thorough course of instruction for which we have heretofore been compelled to send abroad.

DROWNING.—On Sunday, 4th inst., Henry Lutz was drowned in the Susquehanna near the head of the shute. He was in a skiff with Adam Hoffman, John Burk, and Levi Kahl, celebrating the day on the river. The party allowed their boat to float too near the shute and when they found it being drawn into the swift water jumped out, attempting to swim ashore. Kahl reached the shore; Hoffman and Burke were picked up by a flat boat, pushed to their assistance, which, however, was compelled to run through the shute before landing; Lutz was drowned. The body was recovered, when Deputy Coroner Hollingsworth summoned a jury of inquest, the verdict of which was accidental drowning.

The deceased bore the character of a steady, industrious man. He formerly worked as a puddler in the Columbia Rolling Mill. He leaves a family of a wife and one child.

BLAIR'S EUREKA CAR SPRING.—Our attention has been called to a newly patented car spring, Blair's Eureka, now being adopted on the Pennsylvania Railroad. It consists in a number of curved plates of cast steel, tempered to great elasticity, placed one above the other, forming a series of ellipses. One of the cars of the Harrisburg Accommodation train which passed through Columbia on Thursday evening was furnished with this spring, and Mr. Unger, the obliging conductor, speaks highly of its succes.

A BACKSLIDER.—On Saturday, 3d instant, Constable Hollingsworth succeeded in heading off Rank Turner, against whom he had for some time carried a warrant, issued by Justice Welsh. Rank was arraigned on the charge of gambling with Dellum & Co., among the board-piles, and in various other localities. On being brought face to face with angry and outraged authority the darkey humbly acknowledged having participated as spectator in the Dellum "little game," but earnestly denied having taken a hand. He plead guilty to a precipitate retreat on the intrusion of the magistracy upon the pleasures of the party, but was entirely oblivious of the mode of his descent from the pile: thought attraction of gravitation had everything to do with it after the leverage of a bad "skeer" had started him. Upon inquiry, his opinion as to the morality of gambling was found to be modified by the character of the day. He "didn't think playin' caads ob a week day was no sin, no how, but Sunday was diffrunt." "I d'clar', Mr. Welsh, last Sunday's de fust time I touch caads on de Sabbath sence I got religion." It appeared that Rank made that acquisition during the excitement of last winter, and joined the Baptist church, having been "dipped" one cold morning in February.—He evinced heartfelt penitence for his falling from grace, and apparently suffered such mental inquietude as to induce the tender-hearted magistrate to provide him with a shady retreat—at hard labor, that his mind might find relief—in the county prison, for fifteen days. As a further punishment the Justice informed the prisoner that his offence was rank, and was about to add something to the effect of his being a turner to and from religion, when the unhappy man, falling on his knees, begged for thirty days rather than any more unreeling jokes of the same quality, whereupon his Honor waved for Hollingsworth to remove the victim, adjourned court, and challenged the editor of the *Spy* to a game of billiards.

For the Columbia Spy.

"Chickies" and its Spelling.

This name is the abbreviation of that of the creek, Chikiswalungo, as written by Heckewelder who understood the Delaware language, in which it means "where crabs burrow." It is spelled "Chickesalunga" in Scott's Map of Lancaster County, and the abbrevation frequently appears under the form of "Chiques," which strangers take for a monosyllable.

The Messrs. Haldeman adopted Heckewelder's form to designate their furnace in 1846; but as this is too cumbersome for a Post Office, the recent establishment of one required a short name, and one spelled according to English analogies; *Chickies* was accordingly adopted, the rocky promontory at the locality having been long known as "Chickies Rock."

Items of News.

Mayor Henry of Philadelphia, was arrested on Saturday afternoon, at his office, on a warrant issued by Alderman McMullin, at the instance of the Health Officer, but a habeas corpus was promptly obtained, on which the Mayor was taken before Judge Thompson, and gave bail for a hearing of the whole matter of conflicting jurisdiction on Tuesday.

In the Court of Quarter Sessions, on Tuesday, Judge Thompson heard the case of Mayor Henry, on a writ of habeas corpus, pending the charge of resisting Health Officer Hughes in the exercise of his official duties. Judge Thompson heard the evidence and arguments of counsel and decided that the Health Officer had exceeded his powers, as the closing of the station house was unnecessary and illegal, the nuisance having been abated. He therefore discharged Mayor Henry from arrest.

The Fry libel suit against the New York Herald, after having been tried several times, has been finally settled by the New York Supreme Court, affirming the result of the last trial, when a verdict of $6000 was given for the plaintiff.

General Calhoun's commission, as Surveyor General of Kansas and Nebraska, having expired on the third of July, the President has tendered the office to General Ward B. Burnett, of New York.

The Maine Democratic State Convention has nominated Manasseh H. Smith for Governor, and adopted resolutions strongly endorsing the national administration.

The Salt Lake mail has arrived at the Missouri frontier, with news that General Johnston intended to start for the city on the 13th, with three thousand men in columns. Captain Marcy's command had arrived from New Mexico with fifteen hundred mules. The new territorial Secretary had gone to Salt Lake city. A party of fifty Mormons, who had escaped from the valley, were met at Platte bridge, wending thir way to the States. Another party of three hundred Mormons, well armed and mounted, had been encountered, but they refused to tell their errand. The Mormon host will emigrate to Sonora or the Russian possessions, next spring, if any but Mormons be placed over them in authority.

A letter from one of the Utah Peace Commissioners has been received by the goverment at Washington, in which he says that the reason why the Mormons deserted their habitations was to guard their women from the soldiers, and to prevent the disaffected Mormons from seeking the protection of the army. He says that they think the army has not orders to pursue them, and that, therefore, they are now safe. The commissioners were going at once to Salt Lake city.

President Monroe's remains arrived at Richmond Va., on Monday, and were received by a procession of soldiers and citizens, the Governor, Mayor, etc., and taken to Hollywood Cemetery, where they were reinterred. A grand dirge was performed there and Governor Wise delivered an address.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival at New York, on Tuesday, of the steamship City of Washington, from Liverpool, we have English papers as late as the 23d. The Coolie emigration question had been brought up in Parliament by the Bishop of Oxford, who intimated that the so-called scheme of free emigration had proved to be slavery in its worst form.—Lord Brougham said it was the absolute duty of the government to immediately prohibit the system. Great preparations were being made for the formal opening of the Submarine Telegraph. The Queen will inaugurate the event by sending a peace message to President Buchanan. The war steamer Bloodhound had arrived at England from the coast of Africa, and a court of inquiry was being held on board in the matter of the capture of the American barque Thomas Watson, near Sierra Leon.

LEPERS.—Bayard Taylor, on his way to Bergen, in Norway, says—"We took on board four or five lepers, on their way to the hospital at Bergen. A piece of oil cloth had been thrown over some spars to shield them from the rain, and they sat on deck, avoided by the other passengers, a melancholy picture of disease and shame. One was a boy of fourteen, upon whose face wart-like excrescences were beginning to appear while a woman, who seemed to be his mother, was hideously swollen and disfigured.—A man crouching down with his head between his hands, endeavored to hide the seamed and knotted mass of protruding blue flesh which had once been a human face.—The forms of leprosy, elephantiasis, and other kindred diseases which I have seen in the East and in the tropical countries, are not nearly so horrible. For these unfortunates there was no hope. Some years more or less of a life to which they could look forward. No cure has yet been discovered for this terrible disease. There are two hospitals here, one of which contains about five hundred patients, while the other, which has recently been erected for the reception of cases in the earlier stages, who may be subjected to expermental courses of treatment, has already one hundred. This form of leprosy is supposed to be produced partly by exclusive diet of salt fish, and partly by want of personal cleanliness. The latter is the most probable cause, and one does not wonder at the result after he has had a little experience of Norwegian filth. It is the awful curse which falls upon these beastly habits of life."

TROUBLES OF A TURKISH MUSIC MASTER.—Mrs. Hornsby, who has recently published a work giving her "Adventures in and around Stamboul," says that when there she became much interested in a young French lady, who, in giving an account of the fallen fortunes of her family, also describes a new trouble. Mrs. Hornby says: "It seems that her young brother, who is remarkably good looking, and showed a great talent for music, was sent to Vienna in their prosperous days for his education. His piano forte playing is thought much of here; and being so poor, and the Sultan having set the fashion of Turkish ladies learning music, he now gives lessons to the wives and daughters of several Pachas on the Bosphorus. He is married, greatly attached to his wife, and has two pretty children; added to this, he is a grave, shy young man. Well, Dhudu's trouble for her brother is this: He goes quietly in the morning to give his lesson. Perhaps there are two or three veiled ladies in the room into which he is ushered by the attendants.

"Sometimes the Pacha himself is there, but very seldom; there are always two or three black attendants. 'The lesson begins,' says Dhudu in a melancholy voice, 'and they are generally rather stupid. The men who guard them soon grow tired of looking on and stroll to their pipes. They are hardly outside when down goes the yashmake of one of the ladies. She is very pretty, yet very tiresome: my brother is afraid to look at her. What should he do if the Pacha were suddenly to return, or one of the slaves to enter and report this to him! So he turns his head away and tries to induce her to go on with the lesson.—Would you believe it,' says Dhudu, still more indignantly, 'the other day she took hold of his chin, and turning his face to hers, said laughing. 'Why don't you look at me, you pig?' What can my brother do? The Pacha would never believe that it is not his fault. Sometimes one of them will creep under his piano forte, and putting her finger into his shoe tickle his foot. Yesterday they slipped two peaches into his pocket, tied up in muslin and blue ribbons, clapping their hands and laughing when he found it out. You know what those peaches mean? They 'mean kisses,' said Dhudu, coloring, 'and it made my brother so nervous, for the men were in the outer room, and might have heard all about it. He would be sorry to have them punished, yet they make his life miserable. That pretty one is the worst of all, she is so daring. I visit at the harem, and went with my brother one marning. Knowing them so well, I took him in at the garden entrance, the way I always go myself. We heard somebody laugh a loud, merry laugh, and—oh what a fright I was in—there she was, up in a peach tree. My brother turned his head away, and walked on very fast, she pelted peaches at him, then got out of the tree, and would have run after him, if I had not stopped her.' And here poor Dhudu fairly cried, 'What can my brother do?"

On the Cure of Consumption.

CONTINUATION OF SERIES BY DR. WOLFE.

LETTER XIV.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

In my last letter I pointed out that the treatment of consumption resolves itself into local, general and hygienic. I propose here to take up the local treatment as the theme of this letter. It has been a desideratum with the medical profession, since the days of Hippocrates, to discover some effectual mode of applying remedies directly to the diseased surfaces of the lungs, for it has always been received as an accepted fact, that where attainable, local applications should always be employed along with constitutional remedies, which latter are often rendered unnecessary, when the former can be used. Accordingly we find in the writings of Hippocrates, and the chain of medical writers from his time down to the present, traces of efforts to apply this method to the diseases of the lungs, but all of the crudest kind, resolving themselves into inhaling fumigations arising from burning gums, resins, and herbs, the fumes of heated Cinnabar Realgar, and other substances volatizeable by heat. These were received into the throat, by holding the nose and mouth over the ascending vapors, and drawing them into the lungs by inspiration.—Any one curious in such matters will find a description of this method of treatment in Boerhaaves commentaries, article consumption. This was the condition of the therapeutics of inhalation for 2500 years. I think that Dr. Mudge, of London, is justly entitled to the merit of having taken the first practical step towards the modern mode of inhalation, although he was not aware of the full extent of the reformation in treatment of diseases of the lungs, that he had initiated. About thirty years ago, he invented the inhaler, that goes by his name, a heavy, clumsy, pewter affair, that however, answered the purpose exceedingly well; but it was expensive, and soon fell still born, although he pointed out many advantages to be derived from its use, particularly in quinsy, sore throats, and inflamations of the lining membrane of the air passage. His announcement contained the germ of a great truth, and therefore the medical faculty were not ready for it. Its effect was too inaugurate a revolution in the treatment of long diseases; this would require considerable laborious investigation before it could be perfected, and besides it clashed with preconceived notions; therefore, it was howled down, or neglected by the magnates of the profession, and the yelping pack bayed in union. But the subject has not been allowed to sleep, and in every civilized country laborers in this field are working silently and assiduously, and in a few years the whole profession will be *compelled* to adopt the scientific employment of medicated inhalation, as indispensable to the proper treatment of chest diseases.

In discussing the question of treatment, upon the period of the complaint at which a case of consumption presents itself for treatment, will very much depend the probability of a cure. Dr. Sewell, in some of his letters has pointed out, that the earlier a case is taken in hand, the greater the certainty of a cure, and that the chances of this favorable result diminish in an almost arithmetical proportion, the more the disorganization of the lungs is allowed to progress before applying for treatment. Unfortunately, the largest proportion of these cases, which have hitherto come under our care, have been in the last stage of confirmed consumption—cases in which part of one or both lungs was not only broken down into ulcerous cavities, but the strength of the constitution exhausted by the progress of the disease, and by the different kinds of treatment to which they have been subjected. I need hardly say, that such cases are no proper test of the efficacy of any system of treatment. Humanity, with the desire to relieve, is the only influence that can induce the physician to receive such as patients at all; since many seek for treatment in an utterly hopeless state, and can but be made comfortable by the highest skill within the power of man.

We have been obliged to refuse several applicants, who were so far gone, that even the poor comfort of temporary relief seemed unavailable. Yet, notwithstanding all these disadvantages and discouragement, a larger proportion of recoveries have taken place among this class through the instrumentality of inhalation, than has ever hitherto been possible to attain from every other means of treatment. We have four cases now under treatment, where there are cavities in one or both lungs which, humanly speaking, we feel confident of restoring to health.

This then should be firmly impressed on the mind, that the earlier the presence of pulmonary disease can be detected, and the sooner the patient comes under treatment, the better chance for deriving benefit, and stronger probability of ultimate *cure;* but to insure this, the treatment must be persevered in as long as the least vestige of disease remains, for it would act as an irritating nucleus for the reproduction of the complaint.

It will be recollected that the commencement of consumption is the deposit of gray tubercles in the lungs, and that this is commonly synchronous with the little hack and short-windedness on exertion, that are usually the first symptons remarked by the patients or their friends. In the second stage these tubercles undergo a change of structure and become yellow and cheesy. Now the hack becomes a decided cough, and a sticky, clear or grayish mucus is expectorated, chiefly in the morning. The third stage consists in the yellow tubercles becoming infiltrated with matter, softening down, breaking into the bronchial tubes, being expectorated, and leaving cavities secreting matter. In this stage we have hectic fever, exhausting sweats and diarrhœa, with the other concomitants that rapidly wear out the patient.

I remain your obedient servant,
N. B. WOLFE, M. D.
St. Louis Mo.

NOTE.—For the information of those laboring under disease of the Throat and Lungs, who may wish to consult me, personally or by letter, I beg leave to state, that I will remain in Columbia until about the first of September next, and may be found at all business hours, at the residence of my mother on Fourth street. Myself and colleague have prepared a circular of questions, which will enable persons at a distance to send a statement of their case for treatment, by which means they may possess all the advantages of Medicated Inhalation, at home, without exposing themselves to the inconveniences of travel. I will send this circular on application being made in writing, enclosing a stamp to pay return postage. N. B. W.

Holloway's Pills.—Persons of plethoric habit, subject to a temporary loss of consciousness from a sudden determination of the blood to the brain, will find great benefit from a course of Holloway's Pills. Epilepsy, spasms, convulsions, hysterics, palpitation of the heart, and all affections arising from disordered action of the vascular and nervous systems are cured by a steady and persevering adherence to this mild cathartic. It regulates the action of the great internal organs, and thus equalizes the circulation.
July 3, 1856.

Penn'a R. R.—Departure of Passenger Trains.

Trains East.	*Leave Columbia.*	*Arrive at Phil'a*
Express,	9.00 A. M.	12.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Acc.,	2.50 P. M.	7.05 "
Mail Train,	6.55 "	11.00 "
Fast Line,	8.00 "	4.40 A. M.
Trains West.	*Leave Columbia.*	*Arr. at Harrisburg*
Mail Train,	11.16 "	12.30 P. M.
Harrisburg Acc.,	7.40 "	9.00 "
		Arr. at Columbia.
Express,		2.40 A. M.
Fast Line,		4.25 P. M.

Columbia Post Office.

MAIL ARRANGEMENT.

Morning Mail for the East closes at 9 A. M.
Evening " " " 7 P. M.
Mails arrive from East at 2.22 & 11.15 A. M.
Western Mail closes at 6.30 P. M.
" " arrives at 2.40 P. M.
Southern Mail closes at 12 M.
" " arrives "

Mail leaves for Mountville on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Mail leaves for Manor, Highville and Safe Harbor, Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Mail for Silver Spring, on Wednesday and Saturday.

FROM DR. LEWIS, OF VERMONT.

Burlington, Vt., Nov. 12, 1854.

Gentlemen: I am pleased to state that I have tried the Oxygenated Bitters for Indigestion and Debility, and found immediate relief from using only a part of a bottle. I have the greatest confidence in it as a cure for Dyspepsia and General Debility, and recommend it with much pleasure to all persons laboring under those diseases.

You are at liberty to use this as you think proper, to promote the sale of this excellent medicine.

Yours, &c., JAMES LEWIS.

The Oxygenated Bitters give a healthy tone to the Stomach and Digestive System, and act as the surest preservative against Fever and Ague, as well as other infectious diseases.

Seth W. Fowle & Co, 138 Washington Street, Boston, Proprietors. Sold by their agents everywhere.
July 3, 1858.

WARBURTON'S "YEOMAN" HAT.—A beautiful and tasteful HAT for Spring, combining in symmetrical proportion the favorite lines of the straight crown, with the graceful curve of the lately popular bell-crown, worn during the winter. Gentlemen are invited to call and examine this elegant HAT, prepared solely by WARBURTON,
430 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.
April 10, 1858-3m

☞See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's LIVER INVIGORATOR, in another column.
May 22, 1858.

ALMOST A RIP VAN WINKLE.—A man named Barnum has just been pardoned in Connecticut, after having been in prison for twenty-six years. The wonderful changes and inventions of the last twenty-five years are all new to him. He never, until yesterday, saw a printing press, or a train of cars, but what most astonished him was the splendor of the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia. His physician has not yet allowed him to see a full suit of clothes from there, for fear he could not bear so much splendor at once.

1000 DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for any Medicine that will *excel* PRATT & BUTCHER'S MAGIC OIL for the following diseases:—Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joints, Cholic Pains, Pains in the Side or Back, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Skin, Muscles and the Glands. None genuine without the signiature of PRATT & BUTCHER attached to each label. Principal Office; 206 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The great number of persons that have been immediately relieved in all the cities and towns where it has been used, as well as in this city, sustain them in saying, in all candor, that it is the greatest cure in the world for pain, ever sold.

Dr. E. B. HERR, Sole Wholesale Agent for Columbia. Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. [Oct. 17, 1857-1y

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.

SIR JAMES CLARKE'S

CELEBRATED FEMALE PILLS.

Prepared from a prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen.

This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on.

TO MARRIED LADIES

it is peculiarly suited. It will, in a short time, bring on the monthly period with regularity.

Each bottle, price One Dollar, bears the Government Stamp of Great Britain, to prevent counterfeits.

CAUTION.

These Pills should not be taken by females during the FIRST THREE MONTHS of Pregnancy, as they are sure to bring on miscarriage, but at any other time they are safe.

In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and although a powerful remedy, do not contain iron, calomel, antimony, or anything hurtful to the constitution.

Full directions in the pamphlet around each package, which should be carefully preserved.

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOB MOSES,
(Late I. C. Baldwin & Co.,) Rochester, N. Y.

N. B.—$1,00 and 6 postage stamps enclosed to any authorized agent, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

For sale by Dr. E. B. HERR, Agent, for Columbia. T. W. DYOTT & SONS, Wholesale Agents, Phila.
May 29, 1858.