

him, he could live in Italy, die in Greece, and he was saved by the Mediterranean, that smiling and poetic sea, which saw the birth of Venus, and to which dangerous enchantments of which Othello compares the perfidious graces of his wife. That sea was needed for the sumptuous vessel of Lara.

Sir Edward, then, was dying of ennui.—The blondes of England had no attraction for him. All the marriageable young ladies and their mothers addressed their most provoking smiles to him, but without effect. Sir Edward decided to fly from England. He went on board the first steamer he saw, without even inquiring her destination.—The steamer sailed, and some hours afterwards entered the port of Ostend. He walked along a wharf where every day assembled bathers from all countries. There he met the Viscountess de V., a young widow, and of a charming and perfectly Parisian beauty. He saw her, and immediately loved her. Too essentially English to dare to speak to her, he contented himself with following her. He stopped at the same hotel with her. He followed her everywhere; everywhere she perceived him, and he never failed to bow to her. This dumb homage irritated her. All her efforts to escape it were vain. At last she determined to fly from her impassioned admirer. She warned no one of her resolution, rose at five in the morning, had her trunk put in a coach, and started for the railroad which would take her to Brussels. She found Sir Edward in the same coach.

At Brussels, instead of going to Paris, she had herself driven all about the city, and then took the cars for Cologne. There she again found Sir Edward, who still maintained the most respectful silence—he had not been introduced.

At Cologne the Viscountess stopped with a lady friend, who possessed a charming residence. She passed two days, departed in the middle of the night, and took the train for Strasburg. She this time did not see Sir Edward; doubtless he had lost all traces of her. At Strasburg she had a brother, the young Count de P., a sub-lieutenant in the hussars, whose regiment was garrisoned there. He could deliver her from the indiscreet Englishman.

At Strasburg, however, she learned that her brother had obtained leave of absence, and had quitted the city. So she went to the Hotel d'Angleterre, and in order not to risk the arrival of Sir Edward, she engaged all the rooms until the next day, up to the very moment of her departure. She had hardly cut her room, after having made this agreement with the landlord, when Sir Edward arrived, and asked for a room. "Impossible! I have not one vacant!" "How! not one vacant?" "None."

"But this vestibule—it has not been let?" "No, sir."

"Very well, I'll take it. I'll pay you ten guineas a day. This is my first day."

"Well," said the landlord, incapable of resisting this argument, "if the lady has leased all the rooms, she has not leased all my entries. It is a bargain."

Left alone, Sir Edward walked up and down before the room of the Viscountess.—Suddenly the door opened and she appeared. She was thunderstruck on perceiving him, but, carried away by impatience, asked, "Once for all, sir, will you tell me why you are so obstinately bent upon following me?" The Englishman very respectfully thanked the Viscountess for having deigned to commence a conversation with him who never would have dared to begin, and by his reserved and impressive replies so much embarrassed the lady, that she finally told him that she was married, and, to rid herself of his presence, presented to him a fellow traveler, stopping at the hotel, as her husband.

Sir Edward when she left him was in despair, but then consoled himself by thinking, "I will kill her husband."

And so he sought a quarrel with the pretended husband, who, being something of a coward, gave up his marital rights at the sight of two pistols offered him.

"I thought that I was dealing with a false husband," said Sir Edward.

"Do not rejoice so much at it," remarked an unknown person, who intruded upon the conversation at that moment.

"And why?" asked Sir Edward.

"Because you are now dealing with a true husband," was the answer.

The unknown man was in fact the brother of our heroine. Detained at the moment of his departure, he had returned to dine at the hotel, when the landlord told him the story of the Viscountess pursued by the Englishman.

"Sir," asked the hussar, "is this story true?"

The Englishman confessed that it was.

"Can you offer any excuse for such conduct?"

"Yes, sir, my excuse is in the purity of my intentions. I am called Sir Edward S. I have wealth and family. I have the honor to ask of you your sister's hand."

"My dear sir, I can only transmit to her your proposition. But I make you judge of one point: if my sister does not accept of your proposal, does not your conduct to her entitle me to seek satisfaction?"

"Certainly, sir. In five minutes I will return to know your sister's answer, and if she refuse my offer, I place myself at your disposal."

"Very well, sir, you are a gentleman," said the officer, extending his hand to Sir Edward.

"I will speak of your offer to my sister, and desire her to accept it."

In fact, the officer proposed to his sister to marry Sir Edward. The Viscountess, having only the bad impression of the young baronet caused by his persecution, avowed that he was young, good-looking, a desirable match—but she refused him.

The officer informed Sir Edward of the fact.

"Very well, sir," replied the Englishman. "I am at your orders. You have the choice of arms."

"I hold. In a quarter of an hour I will come to you with seconds."

But the Viscountess who doubted the issue of a business in which her brother

had interested himself, heard these words and came to them, very decided to prevent a duel.

On perceiving her Sir Edward said that he was about to depart on a long journey, and that he should no longer have the pleasure of seeing her. He begged her to pardon the impetuosity of his conduct, and trusted she would not preserve a disagreeable remembrance of him.

The Viscountess reassured him in that respect. Then she spoke to him of the duel—she had heard everything—she did not wish a duel, and there should not be a duel.

"Why not?" said Sir Edward. "Calm yourself, madame. In a duel between two men who love you, there is only danger for him who you do not love."

The lady did not understand this, but she did not wish the duel to take place. While she feared for her brother, she did not care to expose the death of Sir Edward, however indifferent he was to her. But Sir Edward declared that he would rather die than decline a duel, which would be a baseness on his part. So that finally the Countess cried: "Well, since there is no other means to stop this duel, learn, cruel man, that—that—that—I love you!"

Sir Edward fell on his knees, and the hussar discharged his two pistols in the air, exclaiming, "The family honor is satisfied!" Accordingly the marriage took place last week. There was a rumor that Alexandre Dumas was to dramatize the incident.—Perhaps he has already done so.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, AUGUST 14, 1858.

SHENKSBURY CAMP.—A camp meeting of the Methodist Episcopal denomination will be held at the usual ground, commencing on Friday, 20th inst. For the accommodation of visitors from this section a Sunday train will be run over the N. C. Railway, leaving Columbia at 6 o'clock A. M. Round trip tickets to be good during the continuance of the camp, will be issued. It will add to the feeling of security among the passengers to add that Mr. T. A. Trombo, the gentlemanly Conductor of the train between this place and York, will have charge of the excursion train through the entire route.

THE "IRRITATION" IN YORK.—Some explanation of a paragraph which appeared in last week's *Spy* seems to be demanded.

Some weeks since the citizens of Columbia were astonished by rumors which appeared to emanate from our neighboring borough, York, to the effect that the cholera was raging in this place. The effect was to drive Philadelphia passengers off the route through Columbia, and around by the way of Harrisburg; and, more serious still, to excite alarm in absentees from the town who were without means of speedily testing the truth of the report. This was resented by many of our citizens, the more so as it was by no means the first instance since the memorable actual visit of the disease, in which the prosperity of our town had been seriously endangered by similar reports, but so healthy has been the borough and neighborhood that no alarm was created here.—We looked upon the rumor as too absurd to merit serious denial in our paper of July 31st. In our succeeding issue of last Saturday, solely with the idea of burlesquing the cholera excitement in York, we reported the it as ravaging that borough, a statement, the face of which, we thought, bore sufficient absurdity and impossibility to preclude its serious consideration or adoption. The prompt acknowledgement of a fault is the simplest and most honorable atonement. We now see that the paragraph was rather calculated from misapprehension of its spirit, to injure than burlesque our neighbors, and to the crime of foresight and consideration, be-ides lamentable failure to befitting, we plead guilty, but are by no means prepared to admit ourself actuated by a mean spirit of revenge or retaliation; much less do we acknowledge forgetfulness of the noble kindness with which Columbia was relieved by the citizens of York when in actual distress, and least of all do we bow our head before the fulminations of certain of our editorial cotemporaries.

We originated a rumor which has proved a source of serious annoyance to the citizens of York, and of alarm to many whose friends reside there; for this we are sincerely sorry. This rumor has proved to our neighbors the alarming consequences of an idle report; for this we are sincerely thankful; and if it have the effect of abating the cholera excitement which almost annually visits our town, we shall consider the unintentional little breeze raised by us in no wise an ill wind. We take great pleasure, therefore, in stating that the rumor of the it depopulating York has no better foundation than had the report that the cholera was decimating the citizens of Columbia.

Since the above was put in type we have been arrested on the suit of Daniel Jacobs, of the borough of York, for libel. We have no word to add or retract from what we have already said.

THE SALE OF THE WATER COMPANY PROPERTY.—This sale which took place on Saturday last, resulted in the purchase of the property by Col. Shoeh, for \$15,350 00.—Rumor states that a number of our principal citizens are interested in this purchase, but we have no authority for asserting this as a fact. Whether the sale was to an individual or to a company we congratulate Columbia that the control of her supply of water has not passed out of town. We consider the property an excellent bargain and the addition of means and energy to make the service of water what it should be, no less a valuable acquisition to consumers generally. A pleasing fact in connection with the water question is the astonishing increase in the supply of spring water which has followed investigation and repairs. With a moderate expense and the effectual supervision which is certain to follow a change of hands, we are induced to believe the entire supply of water can be derived from the springs near the town.—This will indeed be a subject of rejoicing in our place if it proves practicable.

LINKS.—On Friday morning, Samuel Wright, Editor of the *Columbia Spy*, was arrested by officer Waring, of York, and brought before Justice Welsh, to answer a charge of libel, preferred by Daniel Jacobs, a citizen of York Borough. The writ duly set forth the particulars of the offense, with which our citizens are already sufficiently acquainted. The arrest was made in the most gentlemanly manner by officer Waring, but all his politeness could not save the prisoner from a shouting escort to the Justice's office. The miserable man sneaked up Front street followed by a howling crowd of curious, and on his arrival at the Blue Front, that classic temple was surrounded by a multitude, by some estimated at about 5000 men, women and children; we do not think the number was so great. On confronting the Justice, that awful dignitary's eyes flashed with exultation, and the prisoner there read his miserable doom. We do not wish to insinuate aught against the

Police Items.

REPORTED BY OUR SPECIAL "MOTCHARD."
A BREACH HEALED.—On Tuesday, 10th inst., Miss Maria Regner, of Marietta, (a town of some note, on the Susquehanna, whose chickens are extensively raised for the Columbia market,) appeared before Justice Welsh, complaining that her young man, George Fisher, of York County, had deserted her for the space of two weeks.—George being under promise to commit the rash act of matrimony with complainant, she respectfully petitioned that the persuasive arm of the law should be interposed to enforce compliance with the terms of the agreement. She considered two weeks of pertinacious absence from the shrine of his worship convincing and convicting evidence of intention on the part of George to fly the course. She avowed an inordinately clinging affection for the youth which nothing but death could extinguish, "nothing but marriage or the sum of \$200, good and lawful currency, satisfy."

A warrant was placed in the hands of High Constable Derrick who ransacked Wrightsville and suburbs, eventually laying hands on the recreant George, whom he conveyed to the Hymeneal Blue Front.—Confronted with the fair Maria the young man took heart of grace and bestowed upon her the kiss of peace. Some gentle cooing followed, in the German tongue, which was Greek to our reporter but appeared good English to the parties concerned. The palaver ended in a joint request that the "Squire should join them in holy bonds." The magistrate put on his most clerical face, his blackest coat, his most solemn and imposing department, and proceeded to solder these two loving hearts. The apparent *caute cordiale* ("infallible Cordial") between the parties was endangered at one stage of the ceremony. When the solemn inquiry, "Will you take this woman?" &c., was impressively propounded by the officiating party to George, that slippery blade stood out for conditions before responding the irrevocable "Ich will." Mr. Fisher averred that the young woman had indulged in the luxury of prevarication, and he wanted a line inserted in the service to the effect that she was not to depart from the strict line of truth in future. The Justice properly peruked the young man for his distrustful and peevish conduct, informing him that if he took the girl—and he'd better do it without further trouble—he did so absolutely and "without recourse." George gulped the reproof, choked down further remonstrances and swallowed (figuratively) the young woman. The knot was firmly tied, security given for the costs, and the pair departed as near in an embrace as a sense of public propriety permitted.

GEN. MELVILLE.—This is the title of a new American novel which bids fair to make a sensation in the reading world. As far as a hasty glance informs us the work seems notable for pure and spirited style, and a story replete with interest. The book is typographically perfect and the entire getting up first class in every particular. It is published by W. R. C. Clark & Co., New York, and sold by John Sheaffer, successor to Murray, Young & Co., Lancaster.

SACRILEGIOUS SCHOOL MONTHLY.—We again recommend this juvenile serial to our readers. It is undoubtedly the most ably conducted periodical, devoted to the instruction of youth, published in this country.

GOODY FOR SEPTEMBER.—We have received the September number of Goody, which is in advance of all competitors.—The immense circulation of this Magazine is a sufficient test of its popularity. It is in every body's hands, and is a favorite in every household. The present number is good in all its branches.

WESTMINSTER REVIEW.—The Westminster Review, from Leonard Scott & Co., contains Calvin at Geneva; The Last Days of Church Rates; Domestic Annals of Scotland; Cardinal Wiseman's recollections; Medical Education; Women Artists; Recent Astronomy, and the Nebular Hypothesis; Contemporary Literature.

THE CHARGE AGAINST DR. FILBERT.—Our readers will not regret the space devoted to the following letters from the Philadelphia Press, defending, most convincingly, our townsman, Dr. Filbert, Quarantine Physician at Philadelphia, from charges of official neglect in permitting the infected bark Elizabeth J., with the yellow fever on board, to leave quarantine and proceed to the city.—As will be seen by the letters, and as the united testimony of hundreds of Columbians can substantiate, if necessary, Dr. Filbert was in this place at the time the bark left quarantine; and the Doctor's assertion that the vessel was authorized to proceed to the city contrary to his expressed wish, needs no confirmation amongst his numerous friends and well-wishers here. The charge was rashly made by most of the city papers, which, without investigation, settled at once on the Quarantine Physician as the party in the wrong. The satisfactory defence of the Doctor's conduct we hope will induce the printers which have denounced him to do him justice.

LAZARETTO, AUG. 9, 1858.
Dear Sir: Your local reporter has been particularly severe upon the officers of the Lazaretto station for permitting, as is alleged, certain vessels to go to the city with yellow fever on board. There is evidently a misunderstanding of the subject, or I am sure such manifest injustice would not have been done to those who hold office at this station. The facts, within my own knowledge, are simply these:

The barque "Elizabeth J.," from Havana, arrived at quarantine on the 11th of July, and was boarded by the physician in charge, Dr. Filbert, who was informed by the captain that the second mate had died at sea, and that one of the sailors was then sick with what he supposed to be yellow fever. The sick man was immediately sent to the hospital on the island, and the vessel was ordered to be cleansed and thoroughly ventilated, the doctor and quarantine master visiting her daily up to the 19th of July, when the former took sick and was unable to perform duty. The Board of Health immediately sent Dr. Brown to the Lazaretto to attend to the duties of the place. At the request of Dr. Jewell, the medical attendant of Dr. Filbert, he left the station on the 25th of July, for the purpose of improving his health, and on the 29th of the same month he returned to the Lazaretto. During his absence the barque was permitted by the Board of Health to go to the city, although Dr. Filbert had issued express orders previous to his leaving, not to permit her up for some time.

I have been a resident of the Lazaretto for twenty-five years, and in that time have held the office of quarantine master for three years. Since I have been acquainted with the station, I am free to say that I have never known a more prompt and efficient officer, or one more careful in the discharge of his duties incumbent on him, than Dr. Filbert. He has been unremitting in his attention, and until stricken down by sickness, devoted his whole time to the performance of his official trust. It is, of course, subject to

the control of the Board of Health, who may order a vessel out of his custody at any time. I find he sole charge, no fear need be entertained that any malignant or contagious disease would be brought to the city by vessels from foreign ports.

My only object in addressing you is to place the matter in its proper light, and do justice to a faithful and gentlemanly officer. Yours truly,
JACOB PERZER,
BARQUE ELIZABETH J.,
LAZARETTO, AUG. 9, 1858.

COL. JOHN W. FORNEY.
Sir: I have seen many articles written about the barque "Elizabeth J." most of which are false and untrue, and consider it my duty to give a true statement of the matter, so that fault will lay where it belongs.

The barque Elizabeth J. left Havana on the 30th June, and arrived here on the 11th July. When we left Havana, myself, second mate, and three others, were down with yellow fever. Fourteen hours out from Havana, William Westcott, second mate, died; and the rest of us recovered before we arrived here. The seventh day out John Dorsey (seaman) took sick, and was put into the hospital, immediately on our arrival, by order of Dr. Filbert, where he died on the 19th July. This is all the yellow fever we had. On our arrival at this place, we were boarded by the doctor and quarantine master, and ordered to have the vessel well ventilated, which order was fulfilled. Dr. Filbert visited us every day, up to the 19th July, the day he took sick, and was unable to attend to duty. On the 26th July, Dr. Filbert, being able to be out of bed, was advised to leave the station by his physician, Dr. Jewell. Before leaving, Dr. Filbert advised the Board of Health to be on their guard about permitting the vessel to town. The day after the doctor left, we were permitted up; therefore it was no fault of Dr. Filbert, nor the quarantine master. I must say for Dr. Filbert, that he is the most particular Lazaretto physician that I have ever met in any port, and if he and the quarantine master had full charge of the station, the city would be guarded against malignant diseases. On the 27th we arrived in Philadelphia, discharged our cargo, and took the vessel to Cooper's Creek, N. J., to lay her up and paint. From there we were sent back to the Lazaretto on the 4th of August. The *Ledger* has had me reported dead at different times but I am still living and enjoying excellent health.

Yours respectfully,
ROBERT WILFRANK,
Mate of Barque Elizabeth J.
QUARANTINE STATION,
LAZARETTO, AUG. 10, 1858.

COL. J. W. FORNEY.—Dear Sir: I regret that it seems necessary for me to request you to publish the following statement:—The barque Elizabeth J. from Havana, arrived at this station, with yellow fever on board, on the 11th of July last. She was immediately boarded, her condition ascertained, the sick removed to the hospital at this station, and the vessel ordered to be well ventilated and thoroughly cleansed; during which she was visited every day by the undersigned and quarantine master, up to the 19th of July, when the former was taken ill; and at the instance of Dr. Jewell, of Philadelphia, he was advised to leave the Lazaretto on the 25th of the same month.—On the 27th—one day after my departure—the barque was allowed to go to the city, contrary to my wish, as expressed in a letter from a sick bed to the Board of Health on the 24th day of July.

The barque Warren Fisher, to which allusion has also been made in the newspapers, arrived at this station on the 2d of July, when she was detained until the 12th of the same month, and underwent ventilation and fumigation, after which she was permitted to the city, by a resolution of the Board of Health, passed the 7th day of July, 1858, and transmitted to me. There was no one sick on board when the vessel arrived at the Lazaretto, nor was there any one unwell when she left the station. The pilot was on board the barque twelve days, and may have contracted the fever of which he died previous to his arrival in the city.

Every vessel arriving at this station from the ports in the Brazils, Mexico, Island of Cuba St. Domingo, Porto Rico, Louisiana, Key West, Florida, and any other port that may be infected by diseases dangerous to the health of the city, is boarded by the officers, after which a bill of inquiry, under oath or affirmation, is immediately transmitted to the Board of Health. That body either detains her or permits her to the city, as the case may be, and the physician is governed altogether by the resolutions passed by the board, and transmitted to me daily.

These are the facts connected with the case, and they are submitted to the public with the full confidence that the undersigned will stand acquitted of any agency whatever in the unfortunate circumstances which have occurred, and for which he has been unjustly censured by a portion of the city press.

If however, an investigation is desired, I hold myself in readiness, at any time such an investigation may be instituted.

The day the barque Elizabeth J. was permitted to the city (27th of July) the undersigned was in Lancaster county, and so assert positively that I signed no bill of health for her.

Very truly yours,
L. S. FILBERT, M. D.

MILITARY PARADE IN MANTOWN.—A correspondent from Mantown gives us some particulars respecting the newly organized "Mantown Infantry" and their first parade on Saturday last.

The uniforms were received on Friday, through the hands of Mr. Henry Slaymaker, whose energy and attention have secured for the company one of the most tasteful and complete outfits worn outside of the city. The thanks of the members are due him for his exertions. The entire uniform is in strict accordance with the late regulations of the United States Army, and this is one of the first Infantry Companies in the state to assume the new regulation hat. The Corps is under the command of J. F. Gebhart Esq., whose military spirit and knowledge promises to make, of the

fine material composing the rank and file, one of the best drilled companies in the country. The members are young, respectable, sober men, and will doubtless make for their organization a name among the volunteers of Pennsylvania.

At twelve o'clock on Saturday the Mount Joy rifles arrived and were escorted into the town by Capt. Gebhart, of the Infantry.—At one o'clock the Mantown Infantry formed at their armory and marched to Centre Square, where they received the Mount Joy Rifles with appropriate ceremonies, after which W. F. Amweg, Brigade Inspector of this Division, inspected the new company. The two companies then paraded the different streets of the town, making a creditable display.

The Mantown Infantry paraded 37 men. They have on their roll 42 uniformed members, with a good prospect of a considerable increase in their number.

When will the "Infantry" pay our town a visit, and when shall we have a corps of our own to welcome them?

DOESTICKS ON LAGER BEER.—Doesticks has been trying to ascertain by experiment whether or not Lager is intoxicating, and below is given in his own language, the result:

The first glass seemed like sour strong beer with a good deal of water in it; the next was not quite so sour, and the next one tasted as though the original beer had been stronger and they did not dilute it as much. Then we rested, and as I had drank three pints already, I was willing to quit, but Damphool assured me "Lager ain't intoxicating," so after a little settling down I thought I could hold another glass and ordered it; it was brought by a young lady who seemed to have four eyes and two noses pointing in different directions, which unusual effect was undoubtedly caused by smoke.

Then I thought I'd have a glass of Lager (a liquid known to most of the inhabitants of Manhattan.) It was brought by a girl so pretty that I immediately ordered two more, and kept her waiting for the change each time so I could look at her—then we had some cheese full of holes; then we took some Lager to fill up the holes; and then we took some sausage; Damphool suggested that the sausage was made of dog; then we had some sardines; Damphool said it would be cruel to keep the fishes without a supply of the liquid element, so we had some Lager for the fishes to swim in; then we had some bretzels; Damphool said the bretzels were so crooked that they would not pack close, so we had some Lager to fill up the cracks; then I had a speech to the company; short but to the point, and received with applause—it was addressed to the whole crowd and was to this effect: "Gentlemen, let's have some Lager!"

By this time my friend by some mysterious process became mysteriously multiplied, and there were fifty Damphools and they all accepted the invitation and we had the Lager, there were forty glasses, and in trying to make the circuit of the room and touch my glass to every one of theirs I fell over a table which very impertinently stepped before me, and as I went down I knocked a small Dutchman into the corner, then I fell over him, then I partially recovered myself and sat on his head, then I got up and stepped on his stomach, then I demanded an instant apology, then I called for six glasses of Lager, and the girl brought them all in one hand. I tried to take them all in one hand and broke three, then I tried to drink out of the remaining three all at once, and in so doing I took an involuntary shower bath, then I tried to pay for the whole fifty glasses and the damage with a dime and a spanish quarter and demanded that he should give my change in gold dollars. There seemed to be some difficulty about this, and I hadn't known that Lager isn't intoxicating I should have thought the man was drunk.

THE FIRST DISPATCH AT LAST.—The following dispatches are said to have been exchanged to-day by the Queen and President Buchanan, but we do not see how it was possible, as our Halifax correspondent informs us that no despatches could be transmitted for several days.—N. J. Post.

Windsor Castle, August 6, 1858.
"PRESIDENT BUCHANAN.—Dear Sir: As you will permit me to 'visit' you, allow me to drop you a line.
"Faithfully, yours,
"VICTORIA REGINA."
Reply of President Buchanan to the Queen.
"Washington, August 6, 1858.
"My dear Madam: It is my impression that you have dropped enough of your line already, and that you are running the thing into the ground.
"Yours, faithfully,
"JAMES BUCHANAN"

PRENTICEANA.—We copy the following from the *Louisville Journal*:
We are rather surprised to see a Virginia paper, edited by one of the aristocracy, attempting to disparage Cain, the eldest son of Adam and Eve. If Cain, instead of belonging to one of the first families in the world, had belonged to one of "the first families in Virginia," his memory would, no doubt, have been treated with more respect.

The entrance door of the New Capital at Washington—simply the door—constructed under the direction of the Buchanan Administration, cost \$23,000. We suppose that the Democracy of the country will swallow unobtrusively most of the Administration's expenditures, but we guess that even they won't like to *bold that door!*

In a late row one of the rowdies "shot at a man and hit a horse." If a rowdy were to make a bad shot at our neighbor of the New Albany *Ledger*, he might probably hit a horse, but, if he made a good one, he'd hit a man.

It is rumored that one of the Sag-Nicht editors in this State intends going to California. He would have found it difficult to go there by sea before the passage across the Isthmus was opened. He never could pass around a horn.

An Arkansas editor complains that his town, for some time past, has been "filled with fishermen and loafers," and wonders "what they are after." After leaves and fishes, no doubt.

"Would you not love to gaze on Niagara forever?" said a young romantic girl to her less romantic companion. "Oh no," said he, "I should not like to have a cataract always in my eye."

ASSEMBLY.—We are authorized to announce that C. S. KAUFFMAN, of this place, will be a candidate for nomination for the Assembly by the People's convention of Lancaster County.

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

Express, Harrisburg Acc.,	Leave Columbia, 12:50 P. M.	Arrive Philadelphia, 7:45 A. M.
Mail Train,	8:30 P. M.	11:00 A. M.
Fast Line,	6:55 P. M.	4:40 A. M.
Trains West, Harrisburg Acc.,	Leave Columbia, 11:16 P. M.	Arr. at Harrisburg, 12:30 P. M.
Express, Fast Line,	7:40 P. M.	9:00 A. M.

Arr. at Columbia, 2:40 A. M., 4:25 P. M.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
The following letter from Rev. Henry Wood, of Concord, N. H., Editor of the *Concordian*, speaks volumes in favor of Wistar's Balsam:

Concord, N. H., March 2, 1858.
Messrs. Seth W. Fowler & Co.—Gentlemen: Two years ago, a sudden and violent attack upon my lungs confined me to my bed for several weeks, and when I recovered, I was much distressed by difficulty in breathing, that I was often unable to sleep or rest upon my side. The suffering was extreme, and judging from the inefficiency of the remedies used, I supposed the disease incurable. Being persuaded to try a bottle of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, without expecting confidence in its efficacy, I found the difficulty almost entirely removed before one bottle was used up. Symptomatic with my former sufferings induced me to make this public statement, and recommend the article to others similarly afflicted. With respect,
HENRY WOOD.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Itches, pimples, dry eruptions, and all irritations of the skin, fade and disappear at once. It is the only medicine that cures the disease. In these cases, the friction is indispensable. Many of the chronic eruptions are induced by impure blood, and the only way to cure them is to purify the blood. The Ointment opens the pores and invigorates the absorbents. It dissolves the impurities in a double process. Ladies whose faces are afflicted with eruptions, and who are desirous of removing them, should use the Ointment and Pills. None genuine unless signed, BUTTS on the wrapper August 14, 1858.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AS A REMEDY FOR DYSPEPSIA.—No one who has seen the effect of Holloway's Pills in cases of dyspepsia, can be led to believe that the disease is incurable. The patient who has suffered for years with indigestion, flatulency, and a general debility, seems utterly gone, when life is a burden, and who has long ceased to hope for relief, may be cured by a course of these powerful stomachic and mild aperient. Hundreds of instances of this kind are on record. August 7, 1858.

THE GREATEST HORSE MARKET.—Cincinnati is now the largest horse market in the United States, and during one week last month, a number of horses were sold at the various stables. Philadelphia is the greatest market for horses in the country, and the market in it is the Brown St. Clothing Hall of Rock Hill, N. C., and 600 Chestnut street, and 600 North 7th, July 24, 1858.

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 so useful in the cure of all the most distressing 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.

Dr. J. C. B. & Co., Sole Agents for 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 harmful to the constitution.

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

Sole Agent for the United States and Canada,
JOHN MORTON,
(Late J. C. Baldwin & Co.) ROBERTSON, N. Y.
N. B.—Should you be unable to procure the Pills, by return mail, will insure a bottle, containing 50 Pills, by return mail.

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

1000 DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for any medicine that will cure PRAT & BUTCHER'S MARRIAGE OIL for the following diseases: Gonorrhoea, Neuritis, Spinal Affections, Contracted Joint, Clap, Pain in the Testes, Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Toothache, Sprains, Sore Throat, Cuts, Bruises, Burns, and all Diseases of the Skin, Nerves, and the Genitals. None genuine unless signed, PRAT & BUTCHER attached to each label. Principal Office: 306 Washington Street, New York City.

The great number of bottles of this medicine which have been immediately relieved in all the cities and towns where it has been put on sale, and the fact that it has been sold in all countries, that it is the greatest cure in the world for all the above diseases, is a sufficient proof of its efficacy. Dr. J. C. B. & Co., Wholesale Agent for Columbia, Sold by all respectable Druggists throughout the United States and Canada. (Oct. 17, 1857-17)

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.

THE Second Annual Session of Washington Institute will be held at the University of the City of Washington, on SEPTEMBER 21st, 1858, commencing at 10 o'clock, with the exception of the usual holidays. Columbia, August 14th 1858—H. H.

Berth's Holland Bitters.
THE Celebrated Holland Remedy for Disease of the Kidneys, Dropsy, Indigestion, Headache, Loss of Appetite, &c. For sale at each corner of the city. Sole Agents, HENRY WOOD, Family Medicine Store, Old Fellows' Hall, Columbia, August 14, 1858.

Haskell's Colic Capill RESTICUTOR.
THIS article restores grey hair permanently to its original color and condition, a result of which the possibility has heretofore been universally denied. This science of the hair, the greatest boon ever granted to suffering humanity, and "Electro-Magnetics" (properly applied) the great remedial agent for all diseases, will be used in the treatment of the hair, restoring healthy action to the scalp, and not only preventing the hair from falling out, but producing a permanent moisture, and by the use of the brush, a lustrous whiteness, which cannot be obtained by any other means. Warranted to give satisfaction on every remedy. For sale only by HENRY WOOD, Old Fellows' Hall, Columbia, August 14, 1858.

HEALTH WITHOUT DRUGS!
Dr. J. W. FLINN, Electro-Motoplastic Physician, recently of Frederick City, Md., announces to the citizens of Columbia, that he has taken rooms at Franklin's National Hotel, where calls can be made by the sick and the afflicted. This new system of treating diseases has produced the most remarkable results; cases considered hopeless, which could not be cured by any other means, have been greatly relieved or cured. The most astonishing cures have been effected.

CHRONIC DISEASES.
of many years standing, even in cases that could not be cured. Pain of all kinds yielded as by magic.

This science of the hair, the greatest boon ever granted to suffering humanity, and "Electro-Magnetics" (properly applied) the great remedial agent for all diseases, will be used in the treatment of the hair, restoring healthy action to the scalp, and not only preventing the hair from falling out, but producing a permanent moisture, and by the use of the brush, a lustrous whiteness, which cannot be obtained by any other means. Warranted to give satisfaction on every remedy. For sale only by HENRY WOOD, Old Fellows' Hall, Columbia, August 14, 1858.