signification to my ears—with his mother in heaven, and in the bosom of his mother earth! Repeated experiments and appeals to the spirit, still brought back those dreadful words: and I began to think the woman knew more than she pretended to do, and had seen me bury the corpse on the fatal night.

A few days after, a comrade of mine, who had served abroad, came to visit me unexpectedly, with a friend of his, whom I had never seen before. I could not, however, resolve to lose sight of the grass plot, and as it was a fine summer's evening, I told the servants to bring a table and a bottle of wine into the garden. I then placed my own chair over the grave, and thus, feeling sure it could not be tampered with, I endeavored to make myself easy and to enjoy my glass. My comrade expressed the hope that my wife was well, and was not keeping her room, and that she had not been driven away by their appearance.

I was obliged to stammer out in reply the story of the child's disappearance. The soldier, who was a stranger to me, did not look me in the face, but kept his eyes fixed on the ground all the while I was talking, which caused me the greatest uneasiness.—I fancied he suspected the truth. I asked him abruptly whether he thought—but I broke down without finishing the sentence.

"Whether I think the child has been murdered?" said he with a mild look. "Oh, no! what could any man gain by murdering a poor innocent child?"

I could have told him what a man gained by such deed, for no one knew better than I did; but I remained silent, though I shivered as if I had the ague.

Seeing the state of excitement I was in, they endeavored to comfort me with the hope the child might yet be found when we suddenly heard a deep howl, and a couple of large dogs leaped over the wall into the garden.

"Bloodhounds!" exclaimed my guests.

They need not have told me, for though I had never in my life happened to see any dogs of that kind, I instinctively felt they must be bloodhounds, and I felt like one already condemned to death, and I grasped the sides of the chair convulsively, though I neither moved nor spoke a word.

"They are the true breed," observed the stranger, "and have probably been let loose on trial, and have escaped their keeper."

And as he and his friend turned their heads, they saw the dogs smelling the ground, and running round and round, like mad, without noticing us, and ever and anon raising their heads uttering a prolonged howl, and then again laying their muzzles close to the earth as if to get on the right scent. Presently, instead of turning round so large a circle, they seemed to concentrate of their efforts on one point, which they sniffed more diligently still; in doing which they approached my chair, when they set up a more frightful howl then before, attempting at the same time to tear away its legs, which prevented their getting at the ground beneath.

"They evidently scent game," cried my guests.

"That's impossible!" cried I.

"For heaven's sake!" said the one I knew: "get up, or they'll tear you to pieces."

"Let them," returned I. "I'll not stir from this spot."

"The dogs must not be allowed to bait people to death. Let's hew them down," said he.

"There is some horrible secret lurking under all this," said the stranger, drawing his sword.

"In the name of the law, help me to take this man into custody."

They then seized me and dragged me away, although I fought, and bit, and laid about me like a madman. After some resistance, I at length was obliged to suffer them to lead me off, and the excited bloodhounds began tearing up the earth, which they flung about as if it had been so much water. What more need be said? Why merely that I fell on my knees and confessed the truth with chattering teeth, and begged for mercy; that I afterwards denied the deed before the tribunal, and now again own it; that I was tried, found guilty, and finally condemned to death. I may add that I have found neither pity, nor comfort, nor hope, and have not a friend in the world—my wife, happily for her, having been seized with temporary madness, and being in ignorance of my misery or her own, in short, that I am alone with my despair in this dungeon, and that I must die very soon.

MOSQUITOES ON THE PLAINS.—A traveler crossing the great plains has put the inevitable mosquito. "I thought," says he, "that when I left the States I had bid farewell to the 'skeeter,' but no such thing—every spear of grass on the plains seems to be a homestead on which the largest kind of families are raised and fed. The Miss [illegible] to claim by this time an agreeable companion compared with the plains' article. I have seen the Oil-creek gallinipper and the Cairo swamp-guard specimen, but the mosquito of this region has a cross of both the vulture and the witch in him. He don't hum and sing around your ears, but he howls and takes right hold, and in pulling him loose great care should be taken or else you will break off his bill like a pipe stem, leaving a black mark or stump sticking on your face, which in large quantities makes the plains' traveler resemble a tatooed New Zealand chief. You can't bar them out, for they chew textile fabrics right up, and smoke don't affect them the least, although I am credibly informed from a source in which I place the greatest reliance—one of our mule drivers—that fire well applied has been known to kill them."

☞ We hear apprehensions expressed lest news coming along the Atlantic telegraph wires, through 2,000 miles of salt water, will not be *fresh* when it gets here.

☞ The British soldiers found in Delhi an idol with large diamond eyes. That idol was unlike the ghost of Hamlet's father.—It had speculation in its eyes.

☞ The Boston Post says the papers give no cause for the suicide of Mr. Harper, of Oriskany, New York, except that he was a justice of the peace.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, SEPT. 18, 1858.

Camp Meeting.

In consequence of a number of Camp Meetings going on we have concluded to convert our Woods Meeting into a Camp Meeting, and continue it over Sunday. A number of our ablest speakers will be present. JOHN WHITE, Treasurer.

Marietta, Sept. 16, 1858.

WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—This institution opened on Thursday, 8th inst., with 45 scholars, which number, in one week's time, has been increased to 70, with a good prospect of farther important additions to both male and female departments. This evidence of prosperity is encouraging to the friends of education in Columbia who have at heart the success and permanent establishment of a good school in our town. We have awaited the opening of the present session of the Institute with impatience as by the encouragement or discouragement of its roll of scholars was, in a measure, to be judged its final success or failure. We think sufficient appreciation of the advantages of an institution of learning such as the Washington Institute, is our borough, has been exhibited to warrant a feeling of gratulation on the prospect of its permanency. Mr. Nichols has returned to the principalship and the whole welcome of friends of students and scholars. Under his management there will be every confidence in the character of the school, and we trust to see it rise and prosper in his hands. Mr. Nichols is efficiently assisted by Mr. M. L. Wickersham, the assistant of last season.

THE MILITARY SPIRIT.—Our county seems to have fairly awakened to the importance of Voluntary Military service. By advertisement in last week's and today's Spy the citizens of four places favorable to the formation of a company of Light Infantry, are requested to meet this evening at the Washington House. We have good material for a company which would be an honor to our town, and we shall be glad to hear of the success of the present attempt to organize.

By the advertisements of Bartram A. Shaeffer, Brigadier General, Commanding 2d Brigade, 3d Division P. M., Brigade Orders Nos. 1 and 2, it will be seen that the Companies already formed and uniformed are to encamp at Wabank, on Tuesday, 28th inst., for "discipline, inspection and review." We notice that our townsman, Col. Herr, is promoted to a captaincy, with the office of Brigade Quarter Master, and our neighbor of the Mariettian appointed Brigade Paymaster, with the same rank. We shall look for a brilliant turn out on the 28th.

THE PRESIDENT.—Mr Buchanan passed through Columbia on Thursday, on his way to Wheatland. His coming was unheralded, and he was permitted to make the transit with as little persecution from his friends as the nature of the case would admit. Blind to the charms of three hours sojourn in our midst he declined waiting for the "Tub," and took carriage at this point for his country seat. Being unfortunately engaged in a brief struggle with our dinner we missed the opportunity of paying our respects to our venerable Chief Magistrate. He is described as looking well and benevolent.

HILLSIDE NURSERY.—We call attention to the advertisement of Mr. S. H. Purple, who has taken the Mifflin Nursery, near Columbia, and offers the advantages of a first class establishment, to the public. He has added materially to the conveniences and stock of his place, and will give the cultivation and sale of trees, flowers, shrubs, &c., his undivided attention. He has employed Mr. Yewdall, well known as a florist nurseryman and gardner, who will add to the Nursery the advantage of his practical experience in the business.

We are indebted to Mr. Purple for some choice bunches of Black Hamburg grapes. He has in his green-house some of the rarest varieties and will be prepared to supply vines of all the native and foreign grapes. The Hillside Nursery is conveniently near the borough, and our citizens can find there sufficient to repay a visit.

NEW GOODS.—McFarlane & Bro. and P. McTague & Co., are opening new goods [illegible] every description, and invite the attention of the ladies to them. Their advertisements will appear next week. [illegible]

[illegible] the [illegible] Mr. Young's Cheap Store, [illegible] with a [illegible] of his own importation, manufactured expressly for his house and bearing his brand, which cannot fail to suit the most fastidious penman. Out of half a dozen different varieties, of every size, from the "hand," to the "Ladies" pen we have failed to find a bad specimen, and some among the number are almost perfect. We can recommend them, on our own trial, to the public.

LADIES PENMANSHIP.—We have received from T. Kirk White, Esq., President of the Pennsylvania Commercial College, at York, Pa., a specimen of his newly published system of Ladies Penmanship. The plates are beautifully executed, and are copies of the authors hand-writing. These copies must at once take a place in all schools where they cannot fail to become important auxiliaries to the teacher. They may be had at Saylor and McDonald's Bookstore.

A CURE FOR INFLUENZA.—This troublesome malady may be cured specifily by using half a bottle of Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry. All irritation of the throat and bronchial tubes subsides at once under its soothing influence.

Police Items.

REPORTED BY OUR SPECIAL "MOUCHARD."

THE EXPRESS OFFICE BURGLARY—IMPORTANT DEVELOPEMENTS.—In our "Police Items" of last week we gave particulars of the robbery of the Adams Express Office, in this place, suppressing names and circumstances which might interfere with the detection and punishment of parties implicated. Up to this time no trace of the burglars has been discovered, but by a curious chance the raid upon the Express Office, developed a criminal project of which our town was to have beheld the fulment at its own proper cost. This contemplated crime, to a greater extent than the burglary, has been the subject of investigation since its discovery, and we give particulars with result.

The burglary was discovered on the morning of the 7th. On the evening of the 6th a small box was left with Mr. Ziegler, Express Agent, for shipment to Huntingdon, addressed to Patrick McAteer of that place. On examination next morning, after the discovery of the robbery, among other Express packages which had been tampered with, was the above box. It had been broken open and its contents, the following letter, was found upon the floor.

Columbia, September 6 58.

Mr. Patrick McAteer

Sir I send you two dollars and a half and I have a good chance to pass it on this place Put Send all you Have at present for you can pass it for some time in your place, and send it to me Pat I am very poor just now dont Neglect to send it by Fast Express They is no danger Pat, sending it to Columbia

Direct it to Abner Dickson
Columbia
Lancaster County Pa

Pat send me all you can for I will make it all right

C. S. Brooks

I will send regular for it and send the money.

I got on with Sam Steiner he took me to McElin then I took the passinger train to Columbia rite and tell me all the news in your place and what they say about me Pat dont fail to send it I can sell five thousand dollars if I had it her now and give you a good profit on it

Brooks the writer of the letter, and the consignor of the box to McAteer, was seen after the intelligence of the night's exploits of the burglars as noised about, loitering round the Express Office, and arrested on suspicion of being implicated in the robbery. He was brought before Justice Welsh when Mr. Ziegler testified to the leaving of the box by Brooks, and his hanging round the office. The accused, to clear himself of the charge of burglary, admitted himself the author of the letter found in the office, which, he asserted had contained $2½ in gold. He was committed to jail for trial at the November term of Court.

In order, if possible, to discover the gang of counterfeiters, doubtless rendezvousing at Huntingdon, a $2½ piece was enclosed in Brooks' letter and with the box it was forwarded by Express to its address. Telegraphic communication was had with T. H. Cremer, Esq., District Attorney of Huntingdon County, and watch was put upon McAteer. The hoped for return of bogus money not being made, by advice of Mr. Cremer, Justice Welsh and J. H. Black Esq., proceeded to Huntingdon on Thursday 9th, and entered complaint against McAteer, who was arrested. His house, a tavern, was searched, but no evidence found on the premises. He had a hearing before Esq., Snare, but, as we learn from Huntingdon papers, no evidence being presented, was discharged.

Every precaution was taken at this place to prevent intelligence of the arrest of Brooks from reaching Huntingdon, but it is believed the accomplice, present at his hearing before Esq. Welsh, walked to Lancaster and gave the alarm. McAteer strongly protested his innocence. He asserted that Brooks had stopped at his house and in revenge for being turned away (on accusation of Counterfeiting being made against him) had written the letter with a view to his (McAteer's) injury. An attempt had been made to arrest Brooks for passing bogus coin near Huntingdon, but he had eluded the officer. A dispatch was received from the Sheriff of Blair County, to the effect that Brooks was wanted at Hollidaysburg, to answer the charge of riot.

The robbery of the Express office was a truly a very fortunate one for our citizens. Had the desired supply of counterfeits been received, Columbia and vicinity would have relished in a currency of the coast of Huntingdon, which, from [illegible] brought back by one of the detectives from this place, is vicious in the extreme.

The name Abner Dickson, mentioned in Brooks' letter, is probably intended for Abner C. Dickinson, of the Green Tree Hotel. For no circumstances implicating this gentleman, whose character is untarnished by suspicion, with the gang of counterfeiters, Brooks was stopping at his house and probably deemed it safe to have the expected coin shipped in his care.

"EVIL COMMUNICATIONS," &c.—On the evening of Wednesday, 8th inst., Henry Wormer, white, and William Steele, colored, were arrested and brought before Esquire Welsh, on suspicion of being concerned in the late burglaries at the Express Office and elsewhere. They had been noticed prowling round the basin together for several days previous to the robbery, but after that occurrence, up to the time of their arrest, could not be found. They made a statement of their movements during the time they had been missing, into the truth of which the Justice promised investigation, sending which the parties, much to their disgust, were quartered in the lock-up.—Next morning they were brought up, and the magistrate having in the meantime, obtained corroborative evidence, informed them that they were free to depart this borough. The white man humped himself and talked prosecution for false imprisonment, &c., while darkey looked ashamed of his company. The Justice sympathized with the latter, and read him a homily on the impradence of consorting with doubtful characters. He had no doubt that if he, Steele was seen in Columbia again with Wormer they would be brought before Esquire Welsh, of the Blue Front, who would most certainly send them down for 30 days. Go in peace! And they went.

A MISUNDERSTANDING.—On the 14th inst. Miss Madelia Green, of the Hill, appeared before Esquire Welsh and entered complaint against Roland Patterson, of the Washington House one-wheeled Coach, for violent assault and battery. Roland volunteered an appearance, and tendered himself at the Blue Front in trepidation. His earnest prayer was for a short term at the hands of Justice and absolute forgiveness by the indignant Madelia. He explained: "'Squiah, I did'nt mean nuffin; I on'y hit de gal one little lick on de mouf. T'want no harm; I of'en does dat to gals; its a little way Ise got—doin' de 'greeable, you know, 'Squiah. Madely you doesn't mind it, does ye? Oh, Madely! Lawd, 'Squiah, ef I goes down who'll wheel de trunks?"

The last appeal did the business with the Magistrate, while the gallant Roly's whole address appeared to have a mollifying effect on the wounded Madelia. The fair one united with her knight in a double barreled application for mercy, which moved the 'Squire to tears and forgiveness. He released them with an affecting and theatrical "Bless ye, my children."

STRANGERS TAKEN IN.—Dennis Cashen and Jenny Robertson (we know not their origin) were brought before Thomas Welsh, Esq., charged with vagrancy. They represented themselves as honest lads, out of friends, out of money, out of spirits, (and let us parenthetically add, alas, out of jail!) who were sadly in need of lodgings, which, if not provided, they would assuredly steal. The Squire booked them for rooms at the Borough Caravanseri, where they enjoyed the municipal entertainment for man and beast, especially beast. In the morning, on promise of quitting these shores forever, they were discharged, and immediately instituted a vigorous search for breakfast.

GRAHAM'S MAGAZINE.—Graham for October has been received, with its monthly freight of good things. Graham's editorial department took rank when Mr. Leland assumed the pen, and is now an institution. The contributed contents of the periodical are fast taking tone from its editor's taste and literary ability, and we now confidently look through Graham for as pleasant reading as magazine literature affords.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY CONVENTION.—At the County Convention held in Lancaster, on Wednesday last, the following ticket was settled:

For Congress.—James M. Hopkins, Drumore.

For Assembly.—Henry Shreiner, Manheim township; Jno. H. Breneman, Mount Joy; Benj. E. Lemon, City; Samuel Hull, Earl.

County Commissioner.—T. W. Henderson, Salisbury.

Poor Inspectors.—John Reinhold, W. Cocalico; Henry Shelly, Rapho.

Directors of the Poor.—John Row, East Lampeter; Fred'k Kreamer, Leacock.

Auditor.—Wm. F. Jenkins, Fulton.

Items of News.

New Orleans papers of Tuesday have been received. They contain the details of the latest Mexican advices. Tampico was captured by the Liberalists with four hundred frontiersmen, assisted by the revolutionists inside. General Vidaurri, with ten thousand men and fifty pieces of artillery, left San Luis early in the month, to march against Guanajuato and the city of Mexico. A financial transaction was about to take place, between General Vidaurri, and the Governor of Zacatecas, by which it was thought Vidaurri would be placed in ample means to insure success. An express arrived at San Luis on the 16th, with the report that the forces of Aramberri had defeated those of Mejia: that those of Huerta had defeated those of Miramon, stationed at Salamanca: that Miramon was on the way to the city of Mexico, and that the forces of Aramberri had gone in pursuit of the disbanded ones of Mejia, and that the latter had entered Queretaro.

A Dutch ship has arrived at Havana, with three hundred and seventy-eight coolies on board. She lost two hundred and ten others on the passage.

The daily number of deaths in New Orleans, by yellow fever, continues quite large.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Star of the West, from Aspinwall, we have California news to the 20th ult. She brings nearly $1,700,000. Financial matters in California are reported to be easy beyond anything previously known there.—The collections, report highly satisfactory. Col Cauty had made an attempt to seize Punta Arenas, in the name of Costa Rica. He was opposed by the British Consul at Greytown and the British naval officers, who propose annexing it to the Mosquito possessions.

The results of the Convention of Railroad Presidents are a general advance of the passenger fare from all competing points to New York, of three dollars, and a slight advance on the fares to Philadelphia, making the rates to both points about the same as previous to the reduction. These rates, together with an advance on the rates of freight, go into effect after ratification by the four lines interested.

Baron A. Kleber de Mablogny, of the French corps of Zouaves, who has just arrived at New York, publishes, in the *Courrier des Etats Unis*, a letter testifying that the well-known De Riviere really was a member of that corps, that all the French army knew his distinguished services in the Crimea, that he (the Baron) guarantees them, and that the Riviere who was expelled from the French army, for indelicate conduct, was quite a different person. What next!

On the 10th inst, there was a great celebration at Put-in Bay, Lake Erie, in commemoration of Perry's victory there in the war of 1812. There were present at the celebration eight steamboats, one schooner, the United States steamer Michigan, and some six thousand persons from the various lake ports. Governor Chase, of Ohio, was president of the day. A monumental association was formed.

On the Steubenville and Indiana Railroad, on the evening of the 16th inst., about thirteen miles west of Steubenville, a bridge broke near the first tunnel, and a passenger train of cars fell through, breaking both legs of one man and seriously wounding a number of other persons.

Dr. Thomas Rainey, of New York, has been appointed by the President special agent to accompany the recaptured Africans and deliver them to the authorities of Liberia.

A communication in the St. Louis Republican informs us that Longfellow's great poem, Hiawatha, has been set to music by Emile Karst, of St. Louis, and is now being sung at the hall of the Mercantile Library Association, in that city, by a troupe comprising a leading soprano, contralto, tenor, and baritone. The accompaniment is in part orchestral and part upon the piano. It is considered a great and striking novelty.

A municipal election in Leavenworth, Kansas, has resulted in the choice of a free state Democrat as Mayor, over two Republican candidates.

Judge Bowlin, it is officially announced, has accepted the mission to Paraguay, tendered him by the President,

Intelligence from Arizona says that lawless violence prevails there generally. A new military post will be established on the San Pedro, to keep the Indians in check. The agents of the California Overland Mail Company were, at the last accounts, busy establishing stations west of the Rio Grande, and making arrangements for the regular mail service.

Advices from Salt Lake say that Dr. Forney, Indian agent, was out among the tribes, making treaties, and was pretty successful. The Mormons were orderly, and the U. S. government officials attending to their duties. No arrests had yet been made, but the trials for treason would be commenced as soon as the associate judges should arrive. About Salt Lake City the Indians were very troublesome, and had killed several Mormons. One family was massacred while moving south.

President Buchanan has ordered the postponement of the Kansas land sales until July next. He has also located at Santa Fe the new land office ordered to be established in New Mexico.

Three deaths from yellow fever have occurred in Savannah.

The U. S. District Court at Charleston, S. C., has refused the motion for a discharge on habeas corpus of the crew of the slave brig Gen. Putnam. The prisoners, who were in court at the rendition of the decision, were remanded into the custody of the U. S. Marshal, who took them back to the jail, where they had been previously confined.

The People's party of the Fifth Congressional District of this State have nominated as their candidate for Congress, John Wood, an iron manufacturer, of Montgomery county. Thomas Balch, Esq., of the Philadelphia part of the district, declined in favor of Wood, and will stump the district for him.

The Hon. Owen Jones has been renominated for Congress by the Democrats of the Fifth District.

We learn from the Louisville Journal that a young gentleman of that city, a few weeks ago, explored the great deep pit at the end of the longest avenue in the Mammoth cave, hitherto supposed to be bottomless. He was lowered down with ropes, and landed safely on the bottom at a depth of one hundred and ninety feet. It is circular, and the descent is very dangerous, owing to falling stones. Midway there is a cataract, which renders it very difficult to keep a light.

The Belton Independent has a letter from one of Col. Pope's party, dated Camp Pacos, July 28th. He thinks the work at that point must be temporarily abandoned, and that the next experiment will be in New Mexico. The formation of the plains about Pacos, he remarks, becomes more peculiar as the auger goes down, and the more difficult to penetrate. The crumbling strata constantly caving, rendered it almost impossible to keep the bore sufficiently clear for working purposes, and the friction on the tubing was so great that, with the apparatus in use, it was almost impossible to raise or lower it another inch. It is singular that, although the depth penetrated is several hundred feet, no solid strata could be found.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Vanderbilt, from Liverpool, we have three days later foreign news. The peace news from China is confirmed by a telegram from Baron Gros, the French ambassador. The treaty secures the temporary residence of foreign envoys at Pekin, and the freedom of the whole empire to foreign trade and Christian missionaries. The British East India Company has come to an end, terminating the most remarkable career ever run by a mere corporation. Notwithstanding the separate organization provided for the Danubian principalities, it seems that the convention agreed upon styles them the "united principalities," recognizing the Roman nationality.

CHINESE DWELLING HOUSES.—The architecture of the Chinese is unique. What we express by the word house, for example, finds no corresponding term or idea among them. From the palace to the hovel, the tent-type prevails: as well in temples as in private dwellings. Dwelling houses are generally of one story, having neither cellars nor basements, and for the most part without dormer-windows or attics. They must not have ornaments appropriate to palaces or temples, or aspire to the height of the former. The common materials are brick, but wooden houses are not unknown.

The general arrangement of the interior of a Chinese dwelling of the better sort is that of a series of rooms of different dimensions, separated and lighted by intervening courts, accessible along a covered corridor communicating with each, or by side passages leading through the courts. The custom of cramping the foot, and thus disabling the women in a degree from going up and down stairs, may have had the effect of making buildings low, and causing an expansion on a level, in order to make the necessary room required for large or wealthy families. Door-plates and numbers are unknown: as a substitute for which, under the projecting eaves, hang paper lanterns, informing passers-by of the name and title of the household, which, when lighted at night, serve to illumine the street and designate his habitation.

The entrance into large mansions in the country is by a triple door, leading through a lawn or garden up the hall; but in towns a single door, usually elevated a step or two above the street, introduces the visiter into a porch or court. The intervening space is occupied by the porter. Passing behind the movable screen inside of the doorway, a paved open court, commonly adorned with flowers or a fancy fish pool, is crossed upon entering the principal hall. The floors are made of square tiles of brick or marble, or hard cement, and matted—wooden floors not being common on the ground story.—The rooms are dim even in a bright day, in the absence of carpets, and fire-places, and windows, to afford from it a prospect abroad. The kitchen is a small affair; for the universal use of portable furnaces enables the inmates to cook wherever the smoke will be least troublesome. Warming the houses in the latitude of Peking is done by closing the crevices and constructing flues under the rooms, which are heated by one fire.

The poor build a sort of brick fire-place, which is used for cooking by day, and by night for a bed, where all the family sleep on felt carpet, placed on the warm bricks.—Fuel is scarce and dear. The houses of the poor are dark, dirty, low, and narrow tenements, with neither floor nor windows, and but few apartments, wretched in the extreme.—The door is a mat swinging from the lintel, and the whole family sleep, eat and live in a single apartment, and pigs, dogs and hens dispute the space with the children, who are apt to be numerous.

The best furniture is made of a dark, durable wood, resembling ebony; but the rooms are filled with ornamental articles, such as large porcelain jars and vases, copper tripods, stone screens, book shelves and stands, rather than with chairs, couches and tables. Though some of them are not destitute of elegance, there is a want of what we call comfort. The bedrooms are small, poorly ventilated, and seldom visited, except at night. A rich bedstead is a massive article, made of costly woods, elaborately carved and supporting a tester, from which hangs silken curtains, with musquito nets attached. Mattresses or feather beds are not used, and the pillow is a hard square frame of rattan on bamboo. A wardrobe and toilet usually complete the furniture of this part of the houses of the Chinese, who generally care little for their sleeping apartments.

The grounds of the wealthy are laid out in good style, and, were not their tasteful arrangement and diversified shrubbery abandoned to neglect, sometimes to nastiness and offals, they would please the most fastidious. An open space within the enclosure is set aside for the necessary recreation of the women and children, and something of this soil is secured, even though it be only a plot of flowers or bed of vegetables. In the Imperial garden, as well as in others where the ownership is able, the attempt to make an epitome of nature has been highly successful.

"Sir," said a burly fellow, of no enviable character, "I have the largest neck of any man in the city." "Very likely," said his neighbor: "and I saw yesterday the largest rope in the city—put that and that together.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY,
Cures Bronchial Affections and all Diseases of the Lungs.

From the Boston Evening Traveller Jan 6

"It is perhaps but a simple act of justice to the proprietors of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry for us to say, that our personal experience in the use of this article, has improved us favorably. One of the proprietors of the Traveller was entirely cured of a severe cough of four months' continuance, by the use of the Balsam, and several of our friends and acquaintances, who have tried the article, have found it of great service in relieving them of severe coughs and shortness of breathing, with which they had been afflicted."

None genuine unless signed I BUTTS on the wrapper.
Sold by Agents every where.
Agents, McCORKLE & DELLETT, Columbia.
Joshua Leader Mount Joy.

Holloway's Pills—Armed with this great antidote, the traveler is prepared to encounter all varieties of climate, for he has the means of eradicating nearly every species of internal disease. The emblemates of the miasmatic districts of the West, and the miasmatic swamps of the South, and the epidemics which at particular seasons decimate the population of our crowded cities are susceptible of being controlled by the purifying disinfecting action of the pills upon the animal fluids; while external diseases and injuries are rapidly and thoroughly cured by the anti-inflammatory and healing agency of the Ointment

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

1000 DOLLARS REWARD will be paid for any Medicine that will *cure* 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 signature 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.

ALL wanting to emigrate to a mild climate, good soil, and fine market, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands. [Aug 28-3m