conduct had been certainly quite irreproachable. He reasoned too, perhaps, that since he had so fully "put me up to the time of day," I should have no further occasion for my gold repeater. At all events, my traveling companion had taken that away with him.

Bampfylde Moore Carew.

(KING OF THE GYPSIES OR ROGUE MAN.)

This strange man was born 1693, at Bickley Devonshire. His family was ancient and respectable, and his father was rector of the parish in which he lived. At the age of twelve years he was sent to school at Tiverton, and during the first four years of his scholastic life he was remarkable for his application to and success in his studies. But being possessed with a desire for the chase, he and three of his schoolmates gave themselves up to it with such ardor that their studies were neglected and their conduct entirely changed. One day the four boys damaged extensively a wheat-field in the neighborhood,—whereupon the owner complained to the master at Tiverton. In order to escape the consequences of their folly, Carew and his companions committed still greater one. They entered a band of gypsies who were passing and disappeared with them.

Carew soon distinguished himself by his rare skill in all kinds of legerdemain and trickery, which were the only means of living of these vagabonds. His family in the meantime, entirely ignorant as to what had become of him, mourned him as lost, and in order if possible, to hear of him, published an advertisement of him. This reached him and he immediately changed his course and went to visit his parents who received him with transports of joy and tenderness. But he had become accustomed to the excitement of roving and criminal life among the gypsies, and he very soon left his parents again, and began from that time to practice upon the credulity of the public by means of various disguises.

One day he appeared as a poor shipwrecked sailor; again as a farmer of the isle of Sheppey in Kent county, who was ruined by an inundation. At Newcastle he appeared as the commander of a coal ship, and carried off the daughter of the richest merchant in the city. He intended to marry her at Bath. He was there bold enough to visit one of his uncles, a very respectable man in Dorchester, and afterwards disguised himself as an ecclesiastic, pretending to have abandoned the functions of his office at Aberyswith in Wales, because he would not take the oath prescribed by the new Government. By his dignified and pious demeanor and his interesting conversation, he gained admittance into the best families and was freely entertained. About this time there was a great sensation made in England about the wreck of a vessel which was to carry a party of Friends to Philadelphia. Carew availed himself of this event, changed his costume, and presenting himself among the Quakers as one of the few who had escaped from the wreck, gained from them both sympathy and money. The king of the gypsies in England, Clause Patch, who was a very old man, wished to see him, and had very frequent conferences with him.

From time to time Carew would vary his life by a society with honest men and sharing their enjoyments without any trespass against them. He was thus introduced to Col. Stranguway, of Mellbury, and made several hunting matches with him. One day they were speaking of Carew and his famous disguises. The colonel observed that it never would be the days of such a man. Carew to keep the joke alive, on morning became dressed as a beggar, and knocked at the door. He seemed so old and so [illegible] that the servants began to [illegible] from the house. The [illegible] talking with the beggar, we cannot tell that he gave him half a crown. The next day, Carew, elegantly [illegible] the house of the colonel, and was received with great politeness and made welcome. It is now difficult to imagine how he could have in a little time such a change in his appearance. He seemed so lively and laughing [illegible]

At Gloucester [illegible] Carew, disguised [illegible] talking with the beggar, we cannot tell that he gave him half a crown. The next day, Carew, elegantly [illegible] the house of the colonel, and was received with great politeness and made welcome. It is now difficult to imagine how he could have in a little time such a change in his appearance. He seemed so lively and laughing [illegible]

[illegible]

Many anecdotes of Carew.—The coaxer, we [illegible] is exercising a most extraordinary influence in Buffalo, and will probably [illegible] the [illegible] will with which the [illegible] visitors shall be [illegible]. The mischievous paragraph setting forth that four o'clock in the morning is the best time to view the celestial visitor, has been widely circulated in that locality, and there are [illegible] that a great number of Buffalo citizens have got into the habit of sleeping till that time about seven nights in the week, to say their respects. To do nothing rather ill immoral in the morning and sitting up till four in the morning [illegible] that, owing to the stimulating properties which they find it necessary to resort to to keep awake during these amateur astronomers have commenced seeing two comets alive, each with two tails, besides a great variety of other stars not distinctly specified. Some of the Buffalo papers are in great tribulation about it.

☞ John wanted to know why a mouse was like a load of hay, and was satisfied when he was told that it cat it.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, OCT. 23, 1858.

GOOD FAMILY COAL.—We call attention to Mr. B. F. Appold's advertisement of Family Coal. His stock is extensive and of the best quality, and is, beside, kept entirely under cover—a great advantage to winter purchasers. We can recommend Mr. Appold's fuel as first-rate.

DR. FILBERT.—Our citizens will be pleased to learn that this gentleman has returned to his home, after his summer duties at Quarantine, to resume the practice of his profession in Columbia, where he meets a hearty welcome from his host of friends. The past season has been an arduous one for the Quarantine Physician, and spite of the endeavor to saddle upon him the faults of others, the manner in which the duties of the post have been performed is gaining the Doctor deserved encomiums from every side. The following from the Delaware County *Republican*, published at Chester, shows how his conduct is appreciated near the scene of his labor:

QUARANTINE.—The Quarantine season at the Lazaretto in this County, closed yesterday. We learn from the proper source, that from the first of June until the present time, there arrived at the quarantine 33 ships, 85 barques, 96 brigs and 162 schooners, making in all three hundred and eighty-one vessels, which were in the immediate charge of the physician at the station—Dr. L. S. Filbert. The cargoes of twenty-two of these vessels were discharged at the Lazaretto.—Of the forty-four patients admitted into the hospital, twenty-seven had yellow fever, only four of whom died from that disease. The regulations at the station were carried out most rigidly, by the physician, and to this cause may be attributed the gratifying success which attend the labors of Dr. F., in his treatment of the sick. At no period within our recollection was the number of vessels half so great, and consequently at no time were the duties of the officers half so onerous. We congratulate the Doctor upon the success which has attended his labors during the past four months, a success of which he and his friends have just cause to feel proud.

We copy in addition from the Philadelphia Daily News:

CLOSE OF THE QUARANTINE SEASON.—We are indebted to Dr. Filbert, the Lazaretto Physician, for the following memoranda in reference to the close of the Quarantine season. It indicates great success in the treatment of the cases brought to our port, and which were detained at the station:

QUARANTINE STATION,
Lazaretto, Oct. 15, 1858.

Mr. Editor—The Quarantine season for the Port of Philadelphia, closed to-day.—The officers attached to the Station have been on duty since the 1st of June, a period of four months and fifteen days. In view of the fact that considerable excitement prevailed in the month of August last, it may not be uninteresting to your readers to have a statement of the affairs at the Station.

During the season there were at this station thirty-eight ships, eighty-five barques, ninety-six brigs, and one hundred and sixty-two schooners, making in all three hundred and eighty-one vessels, twenty-two of which were discharged here, (more than has been discharged at this station in twenty years) all of which were under the immediate superintendence of the officers. There were admitted into the Hospital during the above period, forty-four patients, twenty-seven of which had yellow fever; of this number five deaths occurred, four from yellow fever and one from croup.

Very truly yours,
L. S. FILBERT,
Lazaretto Physician.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—This admirable miscellany, containing the cream of the foreign periodicals, offers to the reader the most substantial and varied entertainment afforded by any magazine of the day. It is published weekly, and in its pages will be found the ablest critical essays of the Reviews; the universally read tales and articles of Blackwood, Fraser, Titan; the inimitable sketches and papers of Household Words, Chambers; the political leaders of the Times; in short it is a popular encyclopedia of current foreign literature. In no other publication can the reader obtain at so low a rate so thorough a knowledge of the contents of all English periodicals worthy of reproduction. Conducted by E. Littell, Esq., of Boston, it has command of the most exquisite taste and judgment in the selection of its contents. We have received from the New York publishers, Stanford, Delisser & Co., the last number.

HOW TO WRITE.—The November number has been received, from Frederick Brady & Co., New York, who deserves public thanks and support, for the reprint of this valuable English journal. We extract freely from its pages, and thus best prove our appreciation of the popularity and worth of its contents.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The November number is out, and fully up to Atlantic high water mark. On the prairie ride the "Autocrat," sails the "Man of the Sea," and insists on his being the "Man of the Ocean (Miscellany.")—We trust Messrs. Phillips & Sampson have a fast hold of his bottom hole, and won't let him go at any price. We need not enumerate the noteworthy contents—everything is good, so far as we have had time to test.

PETERSON'S DETECTOR.—The semi-monthly number of Peterson's Detector contains a list of 60 new counterfeits issued since the publication of their monthly number for Oct. 1, among which we find but one on a Pennsylvania Bank, 20's of the Farmer's Bank of Schuylkill county. Subscribers to the Detector should by all means take the semi-monthly edition. The price is only $2 per year. The monthly is $1 per year.

RIVERS AND DEHIOUS' CIRCUS.—This circus company will give performances in this place on Tuesday afternoon and evening of next week. They are well known from their frequent visits to our town, and great favorites. Magilton, the man monkey, is one of the chief attractions, and of himself would draw a crowd. We need not advise our readers to attend, as every one who can raise a quarter will be there.

A COMPLIMENT TO COLUMBIA WORKMANSHIP.—Mr. Samuel Carter, since the establishment of his coach and carriage manufactory, in this place, has been gaining for himself a reputation as a carriage builder which does him honor and brings our town into favorable notice. His work attracts attention everywhere for its strength, symmetry and finish, and Mr. Carter has substantial proof of its popularity in multiplied orders for his vehicles. A handsome carriage built recently for Mr. H. C. Fondersmith of this place, was carefully examined while standing in the yard of Cooper's Hotel, Lancaster, a few days since, and inquiry was made as to the maker. One of the first carriage makers of Lancaster pronounced it of Philadelphia build, as no such work could be turned out in this part of the country. The appearance of the vehicle was so much in its favor that several gentlemen from the lower part of the county came to Columbia to inquire of Mr. Fondersmith respecting the maker of his carriage, and were not a little surprised to find him a Columbia mechanic. The result will probably be an order for one or more of Mr. Carter's neat and substantial turn-outs.—Whether the incident leads to a market for Mr. C's work or not, the compliment was one of which he may be proud, and we take pleasure in recording it. We desire to see Columbia thrive as a manufacturing place, and are always proud when her products gain the good word and patronage of strangers.

AFTER THE BATTLE.—It would be an utter dereliction of duty to our readers, of both parties, were we to permit the late election, happily over, praised be Providence, to pass without a word of gratulation for the victors, and a crumb of comfort, if possible, for the sufferers. Although individually we have never occupied that unenviable political seat, "on the fence," the *Spy* has traditionally ridden a-straddle, and during its career has seldom taken active part in politics. We have, wisely, we believe, eschewed partizanship since we came to the throne, and let the country be saved without lending the aid of our mighty pen. It has not been without a severe struggle that we have denied ourself the glorious privilege of reviling the enemy, enjoyed by political contemporaries, and we flatter ourself that the public has lost by the bottling up of an immense bolt—aggregation of the retail article—of cheap thunder, which we would have gloried in letting off weekly, in small beer pops, against Jones, Brown or Robinson. Ah! we feel that the *Spy* would have been very efficient in throwing mud. But out of respect for the feelings of "many friends" and "constant readers" we have preserved a noble independence, and now enjoy the reward,—clean hands, and a sleep untroubled by the ghosts of the defeated.

"Thou canst not say I did it!"

We scarcely know how to minister to the complacency of the jubilant "People" without treading on the throbbing corns of the "unterrified." We must acknowledge our entire submission to the will of the majority, however, and as the victory is in itself sufficient glory, we imagine an abstinence from spread eagle and display type on our part will not be deemed a lack of proper enthusiasm. No, no! we are ready to throw up our hat and cheer with the loudest. Hurah for ——— stop! stop! consider the feelings of our Democratic friends! Have they not a sufficient burden on their shoulders without our additional ounce. They have humped themselves and are toting their load manfully, (may we always carry our little social loads as well,) and why should we uncharitably spread ourself in their way. Have they not always borne their own party triumphs meekly, seeking by kindly words and drinks to soften the deadly blows to their opponents? Have they ever jeered the slow horses in the great national or State sweepstakes? Have they ever jingled their gains, or jangled with the losers? Never! never! And now shall we, that our end of the plank is in the air, make tantalizing faces at the groundlings? No, gentlemen, you have our sincerest, most commiserating sympathy. We cannot cover up the aggravating fact that you are most effectually routed; that the administration of King James has met with a rebuke, all the more stinging, coming from his native State, but we will say nothing about it, rather than hurt your feelings. We will carefully abstain from irritating particulars—majorities, individual defeats, &c., &c.,—and confine ourself to obscure hints that in a general way you have met with slight reverses—pull backs, as Sharpley would call them. But, between ourselves—confidentially, you know—it was rather a clean thing. You won't mind our privately saying that you didn't expect it at all, and feel rather sore bedaed, &c., but we will keep all that out of the paper. It has no business there. Circulating as we do, among men of every political complexion, from the whitest, purest, cleanest, most "albumic" Democracy, to the veritable, simon-pure, jet black Republicans, it would be inconsiderate, unbecoming and not to be patiently endured, that we should embitter the already acrid dose swallowed, perforce, by so many of our dear, dear readers. We therefore repeat that in our paper shall not be found one word reflecting on the great defeated; we will refrain from the phrases "Pennsylvania Redeemed," "The Old Keystone O. K." "Down with the Lecompton Tyranny," "King James rebuked," "Flee English, Dead is Edmond," and other like bursts of condolence. We do not ever inquire after Landy, Phillips, Dewart, Owen Jones, Reilly, White, Gillis, Glancy Jones; nay, further, we carefully avoid any reference to that *bete noir*, Stevens. We cannot help that the last named gentlemen is elected with an old '40 and '44 majority. We know he is the most unacceptable man to the enemy, that they could possibly have been beaten by, and we are willing to admit a great want of consideration for their feelings by the opposition in placing that wicked, wicked, wicked man in nomination. It was not brotherly. But we cant help that. And then the conduct of certain of the faithful in this borough! Very much to be deplored indeed, and never, never to be forgiven —— until their votes are wanted. We promised at the outset what balm he could gather for the unfortunate amongst our readers: we can only find it in their rejection of Lecompton and acceptance of Douglas for '60.

The election being over the arts of peace, let us hope, will thrive all the better, and the seekers after popularity and the suffrages of an enlightened public subside into decent, orderly, citizens or members, as the case may be. We will repeat once more our congratulations to those whom the people delight to honor, much in placing them in power, more in preserving them for the joys and comforts of home.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—COLUMBIA, October 15, 1858.—Members present: Messrs. Black, Fraley, Maxton, Pelen, Pusey, Pfahler and Bletz, President.

Minutes of previous meeting read and adopted.

On motion of Mr. Black, the petition of Messrs. Cooper, Righter, Bogle and others, asking the authority of the council to extend their pavements not exceeding three feet, was referred to the Road Committee with full power to act.

The following bills were referred to the Finance Committee for examination: S. Boyd, $53,75, R. Harry, $13,62; McTague & Bro., $1,80.

The following bills were ordered to be paid; N. Binehour, $10,69; C. A. Hook, $7,12; N. Binehour, $13,87; P. Gardner, $2,50; Jos. Hinkle, $28,50, A. Derrick, $6; E. W. W. Fraley, $18,75; Geo. Watson, $2,25; A. Myers, $3,50; Jos. Hinkle, $8,43; D. Mullen, $16,75; Geo. Fisher, $5,62; P. Gardner, $2,50; J. Geisler, $1,00; H. Suydam, $3,00; R. Derrick, $22,72; Susq. Fire Co., $20,00.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Attest: WM. F. LLOYD, Clerk.

Grand Jurors.

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions of the Peace for Lancaster county, to commence on the third Monday in November, 1858.

John B. Bitzer, West Earl township.
Jacob Bassler, Manheim township.
Joseph Black, Columbia.
Thompson Brubaker, Earl.
Samuel Bachman, Bart.
William A. Brown, Drumore.
George Danner, Lancaster city.
John B. Erb, Clay.
Robert A. Evans, Lancaster city.
Benjamin Fritz, Strasburg township.
Jacob Frey, Lancaster city.
William C. Henderson, Salisbury.
Christian Hoover, Strasburg twp.
Christian L. Hunsecker, Manheim twp.
John Jones, Sadsbury.
Abraham Kauffman, Penn.
Benjamin Longenecker, Lancaster twp.
Christian Leib, West Hempfield.
Samuel Myers, Mountjoy borough.
Enoch Rudy, West Earl.
Jacob K. Shenk, Manor.
John D. Skiles, Lancaster city.
Christian Warfel, Conestoga.
William T. Youart, Lancaster city.

Petit Jurors.

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions for Lancaster county, to commence on the third Monday in November, 1858.

John Armstrong, Martic township.
John A. Brush, Washington bor.
Benjamin Breneman, Lancaster city.
Christian Breneman, Pequea.
Benjamin Batdorf, Penn.
Benjamin Breidegam, Elizabeth.
John Bowman, Strasburg township.
George Dehaven, East Earl.
Adam Dietrich, Manor.
Wm. H. Fletcher, Mountjoy twp.
John Frey, Ephrata.
Peter Good, East Earl.
John G. Good, Martic.
Samuel Grabill, Earl.
Emanuel Grabill, East Hempfield.
Harrison Graham, Bart,
Amos F. Herr, West Lampeter.
Henry Hostetter, Manheim twp.
Israel Heitler, East Cocalico.
Christian Hoover, West Lampeter.
Samuel Y. Horst, Conoy.
Frederick Hoffman, East Hempfield.
David Hartman, Lancaster city.
James Hawthorn, Conoy.
George C. Hawthorn, Manor.
Benjamin Herr, East Donegal.
Abraham S. Hackman, Mt. Joy twp.
Henry Imhoff, East Lampeter.
Clarkson Jeffries, Drumore.
John W. Jackson, Lancaster city.
Jacob Kindig, West Hempfield.
Daniel Kurtz, Sadsbury.
Henry Kauffman, East Hempfield.
Daniel Leaman, Providence.
Henry Leaman, Strasburg twp.
Robert Maxwell, Fulton.
Samuel McCammont, Colerain.
Amos Miller, Conestoga.
George S. Mann, Manor.
Abraham Redsecker, Elizabethtown.
Eli Rutter, Salisbury.
Samuel Redsecker, East Donegal.
John Sehner, Lancaster city.
Samuel Shireman, East Donegal.
Daniel Shreiner, Penn.
George W. Smith, Earl.
Thomas R. Torr, Lancaster city.
David F. Young, Manor.

THE ELECTION.—The official vote, with the exception of a very few counties, shows the following result:—Supreme Judge—Read, 184,250; Porter, 158,883. Read's majority, 25,367. Canal Commissioner—Frazer, 183,157; Frost, 157,348. The counties yet to be heard from will increase the majorities of Read and Frazer about a thousand votes. In 1857, the vote of the State was—For Packer, 188,887; Wilmot, 146,136; Hazlehurst, 28,132. Total, 353,155. Vote in 1858, as far as received, 343,133. Deficiency, 20,022. Leaving twenty thousand votes, which will, probably, be made up in the remaining counties. The total vote of the State, at the Presidential election, in 1856, was 460,584, or 97,429 greater than the vote of 1857, for Governor.

RARITY OF A TRUE GENTLEMAN.—Perhaps a gentleman is a rarer gentleman than some of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle; men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant, and not only constant in its kind, but elevated in its degree; whose want of meanness makes them simple, who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know now a hundred whose coats are very well made, and a score who have excellent manners, and one or two happy beings who are what they call in the inner circles, and have shot into the very centre and bull's eye of fashion; but of gentlemen how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and each make out his list.—*Thackeray.*

Election Returns.

We give below the official vote for Congress in the county.

	Stevens.	Hopkins.
City,	maj. 49	maj. 154
Elizabethtown,		
Strasburg bor.,	" 245	" 39
Marietta,	" 60	
Columbia,	" 311	
Mount Joy,	59	
Petersburg	" 56	
West Lampeter,	" 186	
Conestoga,	" 61	
New Holland,	135	
Litiz,	" 122	
Bainbridge,	" 42	
Neffsville,	" 138	
Millerstown,	" 49	
West Earl,	" 304	
West Hempfield,	" 103	
Strasburg twp.,	" 170	
Indiantown	" 112	
Blue Ball,	" 67	
Paradise,	" 31	
Rohrerstown,	" 38	
Lancaster-twp,	" 83	
East Lampeter,	" 41	
Upper Leacock,	" 31	
Penn,	" 71	
Pequea,	" 43	
Providence,	" 145	
Salisbury,	" 36	
Martic,	" 84	
Leacock,	13	
Manheim-bor.,		maj. 18
Bart,		
Sadsbury,	" 133	" 27
Drumore,		
Clay,	" 117	
Little Britain.	" 43	
Elizabeth,	" 58	
Ephrata,	" 58	
West Cocalico,	" 26	
Churchtown,	33	
Fulton,	" 47	
Eden,	" 8	
Reamstown,		" 15
Brecknock,	" 15	
Maytown,	" 2	
Colerain,		" 44
Adamstown,	" 43	
Washington bor.		" 9

The above makes Stevens' majority 3173.

PLEASANT SOUNDS.—"MISS BETSY."—Some years ago there lived in Alabama a family named W——. They were poor, and lived in an humble cottage, but enjoyed all the blessings which naturally arose from the toil of their own hands, never envying or dreaming of the treasures of the rich, until fortune favored them in the death of a relative in Old Virginia, which brought them in possession of six or eight negroes. On the strength of the niggers they were going to get, they bought a wagon and team, and started the boys to Old Virginny "to haul them ar niggers hum." They soon returned, and the family gave the darkies a hearty reception—somuch so that they surrendered their beds and chairs to them.

The good old lady of the house, whom they called Miss Betsy, was so delighted at her good fortune, that she remained awake during the first night after the arrival of "them ar niggers." At short intervals she would call out to one of the niggers:

"H-a-n-n-a-h! O, H-a-n-n-a-h!"

"What do you want, Miss Betsey?"

"Nuthing, Hannah! I just wanted to hear you call me *Miss Betsey!*"

A few days after, Hannah was washing at the spring, when Miss Betsey would go to the door and call out:

"O, H-a-n-n-a-h!"

"What do you want, Miss Betsey?"

"Nuthin', Hanner! I only wanted to hear you call me Miss Betsey *from the spring!*"

HOW TWO WRONGS MAKE A RIGHT.—There are certain "arguments," so called, that might, be easily controverted, if "the principle" were made "patent" (to use a hackneyed and not over-felicitous term) to the human understanding. A friend mentioned to us a case in point, up in old Saratoga, the other day. Some one had made the apothegmic remark:

"Two wrongs don't make a right."

"*Sometimes* they do," interposed a seedy-looking bystander, with a down-east nasal twang; "they did me once."

"How was that?" asked his interlocutor; "it is agin the very natur' of things."

"Can't help that; there was a fellow passed onto me once a one dollar bill, and it was a counterfeit. Wasn't that wrong?"

"Certainly it was wrong, if he *knew* it to be a counterfeit."

"Wall, expect he did; *I* did, any way, when I passed it on to *another* chap. Neow, wasn't *that* wrong?"

"Wrong!—of course, *very* wrong."

"Wal, it made *me* 'all right!'" was the triumphant rejoinder.

"So two wrongs *do* make a right, sometimes!" The "argument" was ended by this precious illustration.

THE HOOSIER AND THE SALT PILE.—Some years ago, several travelers were in a stage-coach crossing the Alleghanies, and among the number was a hoosier and a preacher, the former a prominent cattle-raiser in Indiana. The conversation was general, and the preacher commenced a little chat with an old gentleman of the party.

"I've just heard of a gentleman," said the preacher, "that's been to the Holy Land, and went over the Bible country. It's astonishin' what wonderful things he has seen. He was at Sodom and Gomorrah, and seen the place whar' Lot's wife fell. Ah!" says the preacher, "he went to the very spot; and what's the remarkablest thing of all, he seen the pillar of salt what she was turned into."

"Is it possible?" said the gentleman.

"Yes, sir, he seen the salt standin' thar to this day."

"What!" says the hoosier, "real genewine good salt?"

"Yes, sir, a pillar of salt, just as it was when that wicked woman was punished for her disobedience."

All but a gambler, who was snoozing in the corner of the coach, looked at the preacher, and hoosier gazed with an expression of countenance that plainly told that his mind was powerfully convinced of an important fact.

"Right out in the open air?" he asked.

"Yes, standin' right in the open field whar she fell."

"Well, sir," says 'Indiany,' "all I've got to say is, if she'd dropped in our parts, the cattle would have licked her up afore sundown!"

☞ We refer our readers to Advertisement of Novelty Sewing Machine Company.

OAKS IN ENGLAND.—The Parliamentary oak in Clips Park is said to be 1,500 years old. This park existed before the Conquest, and belongs to the Duke of Portland. The tallest oak was the same nobleman's property. It was called the Duke's walking stick, and was higher than Westminister Abbey. the largest oak in England is the Calthorpe oak, Yorkshire. It measures seventy-eight feet in circumference at the ground. The Three Shire oak at Workshop is called so from forming parts of the counties of Nottingham, Derby and York. This tree had the greatest expanse of any recorded in this island, drooping over 777 square yards.—The most productive oak was that of Gelenos, in Monmouthshire, felled in 1810.—The bark brought $200 and its timber $670. In the mansion of Tredgar Park Monmouthshire, there is said to be a room forty-two feet long and twenty-seven feet broad, the floor and wainscot of which were the production of a single tree, an oak, grown on the estate.

A LEGAL POINT.—A few mornings since one of our lawyers was startled from his dreams of rich clients and fat fees by a loud knocking at his office door. He opened the door, when "a gentleman of Africa," commonly known as Mariposa Jack, stood before him.

"Look here, Judge," said he, "I want your 'pinion on a law pint."

"Well, go on."

"S'pose a man brings some eggs to town and hires anoder nigger to sell 'em, an' dat nigger can't do it and he gibs 'em to me an' I lose de money, kin he do any ting wid me?"

The learned counsel, putting on his wisest look, informed him that he knew of no law to punish him.

"Yah, yah!" chuckled Jack, "I know'd he could'nt, in de fust place—kase de—kase—de eggs was rotten any how. Judge, when duz you want your boots blacked?"

☞ The Annapolis *Gazette* tells the following story of a citizen of that place: A person better known for his wealth than for his liberality, was requested to aid in the erection of a church. The subscription book was placed in his hands. He looked at it anxiously and earnestly, and handed it back with the astonishing remark: "No, sir! I will not give anything: not half as many people go to hell now as ought to go."

Jane fears to walk 'mid flowers in spring.
Though each one fragrance distils,
Because her nerves are weak, and all
The plants are *shooting pistils.*

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

Trains East.	Leave Columbia.	Arrive at Phila
Express,	9.00 A. M.	12.50 P. M.
Harrisburg Acc.,	3.30 P. M.	7.45 "
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

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

TO ALL wanting Farms, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands. [Aug. 28-3m

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WHAT THEY SAY IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Abbeville, S. C., Aug. 21, 1858.

Messrs Farrel, Herring & Co., Philadelphia.

Gentlemen.—The close attention which our own affairs have required since the fire, has hitherto prevented us from writing you about the Safe.

On occasion of the fire 19th of July, by which we suffered a large loss, our store, with a number of other buildings, was consumed. The Safe, of your manufacture, which we had in the store, was exposed to a most intense heat, as is well attested by the effects on its strong iron frame, which, from its flaked and scaly appearance, looks as though it had been heated for a long time in a furnace. The Safe, with heaps of molten glass and kegs of nails, fused into a mass, fell into the cellar, surrounded by burning materials, and there was suffered to remain, (as the contents had been removed before the fire reached us,) until the 2d of August, 14 days afterwards.

The difficulty in cutting it open with the best tools that could be procured, convinced us of its power to resist the attempts of burglars, and when it was opened, we found the interior, to the astonishment of all, entirely uninjured by fire.

This test has so fully convinced us of the capabilities of your Safes, that we would not part with the one we have in use for a large sum, were we debarred the privilege of getting another. Respectfully yours,

R. H. WARDLAW & SON.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
130 Walnut Street, Philadelphia,

Only Makers in this State, of

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFE,

The most reliable security from fire now known.
October 16, 1858-2m

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FARM LANDS FOR SALE 25 miles from Philadelphia by Railroad in the State of New Jersey.—Soil among the best for Agricultural purposes, being a good loam soil, with a clay bottom. The land is a large tract, divided into small farms, and hundreds from all parts of the country are now settling and building. The crops can be seen growing. Terms from $15 to $20 per acre, payable within four years by instalments. To visit the place—Leave Vine st. Wharf at Phila. at 7½ A. M. by Railroad for Hammonton, or address R. J. Byrnes, by letter. See full advertisement in another column. [Aug 28-3m

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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 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 HAMMONTON FARMER, a newspaper devoted to Literature and Agriculture, also setting forth full accounts of the new settlement of Hammonton, in New Jersey, can be subscribed for at only 25 cts. per annum.

Inclose postage stamps for the amount. Address to Editor of the Farmer, Hammonton, Atlantic Co., New Jersey. Those wishing cheap land, of the best quality, in one of the healthiest and most delightful climates in the Union, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands.
August 28-3m

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

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Rheumatism foremost of the van.
Was fought and conquered by Pratt & Butcher's plan.

PRATT & BUTCHER'S MAGIC OIL!

For Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, and all aches and pains requiring an external application, is warranted the best in use.

Magic Oil will cure any curable case of Rheumatism, and cases of years standing are often materially benefitted by the first application, so quick and permanent is the operation of this wonderful remedy.

Magic Oil will cure Neuralgia pains in ten minutes.

Magic Oil will cure Nervous and Sick Headache in from five to twenty minutes.

Magic Oil will cure a Lame Back in one to two nights.

Magic Oil will cure Sprains.

Magic Oil will cure sore throat.

Magic Oil will relax contracted cords and muscles.

Magic Oil will make stiff joints limber.

Magic Oil will immediately relieve the pains of a burn, scald, cut, bruise, &c.

Our Traveling Agents are authorized to cure the above named complaints free of charge, whenever an opportunity presents, therefore this new remedy is fast coming into popular use. It needs no encomiums but will recommend itself upon the first application, as it never fails to relieve pain, and allay inflammation immediately. Try it.

Price 25, 50 and $1.00 per bottle.

For sale Wholesale and Retail by Pratt & Butcher, 206 Washington street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

R. WILLIAMS, Agent, Columbia, Pa.
October 2, 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 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.

MARRIED.

In Lancaster, on Thursday, 14th inst., by the Rev. Mr. Powell ANDREW O. BAKER to MARY B. WRIGHT, of this place.

Oct. 14, by Mayor Henry, GEORGE BOGLE of Columbia, to ELIZABETH daughter of Nicholas Mendenhall of West Chester.

DIED.

In this place on the 15th inst., GEORGE WALTER infant son of James and LIZZIE McNaught, aged 1 year and 17 days.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.—The Genuine celebrated Holloway's Ointment, for sale at
McCORKLE & DELLETT'S
Family Medicine Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Oct. 23, 1858.

LYON'S Magnetic Powder for the destruction of insects, without poison, for sale at
McCORKLE & DELLETT'S
Family Medicine Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
October 23, 1858.

SINE'S Compound of Syrup of Tar, Wild Cherry and Horehound, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Croup, &c. For sale at
McCORKLE & DELLETT'S
Family Medicine Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
October 23, 1858.

POMADES.—Just received a large assortment of English, French and American Pomades, at
McCORKLE & DELLETT'S
Oct. 23, '58. Family Medicine Store.

BRANDY.—Just received a cask of superior O. K. Brandy, for Medical purposes, at
McCORKLE & DELLETT'S
Oct 23, '58. Family Medicine Store.

$5 SEWING MACHINES.

A PRACTICAL Family Sewing Machine for $5. Performing fully equal work. No missing or ripping of stitches. No getting out of order. Any body can use it; everybody will have it

(Secured by recent grant of letters patent.)

Exclusive Rights for a few States and Counties will be placed within the reach of an enterprising business man. (A portion of the Territory already secured.)

The proprietors confidently feel they now place before the public the greatest chance for a profitable investment ever offered. A Sewing