in waiting. One half hour later his flight was discovered: the Lieutenant was satisfied that the sergeant to whom he had spoken was the Count de Chevenon, and Madeleine, who had been sent with him, was director. Upon this, Mademoiselle de Chevenon presented herself to the Governor, revealed her disguise, and assumed the responsibility of the escape. The Governor referred the affair at once to the Cardinal, and the Baroness de Vergennes hurried to the palace-royal, and urgently begged an interview with the Regent. Less preoccupied this time, the Regent received her, and on being told of the Count's flight, "I am very glad of it," he said, "for though my enemy, I do not regard him the less as a man of worth." He expressed his admiration strongly of Benedicta's devotion, and Madame de Vergennes was about to withdraw, quite at ease about the consequences, when the Cardinal entered abruptly, as was his custom, without being announced. "Victory, my lord," he exclaimed, "the Count de Chevenon, who escaped this morning, is now arrested on the road to Lisle."

"Kill the hotter," replied the Regent, "I intend to commute his punishment."

"What you think of it? Rather my lord."

"A good deed needs no reflection, sir."

"But indeed, my lord, it is not possible!"

"Do you think so? To prove the contrary, I will go further—I will grant his full pardon. Here, madame," he continued, handing the Baroness a sealed paper, "go and make two people happy, and bear my homage at the feet of Mademoiselle de Chevenon. The father of such a daughter must be a good and loyal gentleman—I would not deprive the kingdom of his service."

The Cardinal bit his lips. Madame de Vergennes thanked the Regent with all her heart, and hurried to the Bastille to announce his generous—generosity which by degrees was extended to all the members of the conspiracy.

We may well suppose that Benedicta would never part with Madeleine, who henceforth made one of the family of the Hotel Chevenon. For herself, though her filial piety excited so much admiration, Benedicta, with perfect simplicity, referred all the merit of her conduct to God, and attributed the miraculous deliverance of her father to Him only.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JAN 8, 1859.

☞See New Advertisements of A. M. Rambo, Odd Fellows' Hall, in to-day's paper.

☞The Carrier returns his sincere thanks for the liberality with which his address was received and rewarded.

☞We are indebted to Gen. B. A. Shaeffer, of the State Senate, and Hon. A. L. Roberts, our Representative in Congress, for valuable documents.

Borough Election.—Our Borough election, on Monday last, was a model municipal exercise of the right of suffrage, except in respect to the number of votes cast, which was so small as to indicate a reprehensible absence of proper interest in our borough government on the part of the township people. The ticket elected was formed, as all such tickets should be, of good citizens, irrespective of party, and as there was no opposition, except for Chief Burgess and School Director, the regular nominees were generally unanimously returned by the following vote:

Chief Burgess: Thos. J. Bishop, 44.

Assistant Burgess: Joseph H. List, 69.

Town Council: Thos. Welsh, 73; John Hipps, 72, Henry Hershey, 73.

School Directors: Samuel Shoch, 63, Jos. M Wade, 52.

☞We have received the first number of a new paper issued in Lancaster under the title of the Lancaster Inquirer. It is published by S. A. Wylie & Co., and presents a neat and business like appearance.—We wish the new venture good luck.

Littell's Living Age.—Littell for January 1st contains Dr Bartley's Subterranean Jerusalem; The Half Brothers; Memoirs of Marie Antoinette, George Third to Prince Talleyrand, Hector Garret of Guer; Annals; the Physician's Pulpit; A Subterranean Adventure; Moses and Achilles; Russia, and a number of shorter articles and poetry. It is illustrated with a steel portrait of Dr. J. T. Barclay, author of the "City of the Great King."

Department of Rural Affairs.—We are indebted to John Shaeffer, successor to Murray, Young & Co., Lancaster, for a useful little volume with the above title, containing much valuable information, bearing, as the name of the work indicates, on Rural Improvement. The leading part of it is a convenient Calendar for 1859, which, as compared with [illegible] The people's friend, edited by J. J. Thomas, a gentleman of the "country gentleman" and cultivator, the contents being probably selected from the pages of these excellent agricultural publications. It is worthy the attention of our farmers.

☞The Philadelphia papers are unanimous in their praises of "Imlay and Bickenell's Bank Note Reporter," pronouncing it not only "reliable" but invaluable. All newspaper subscribers to the Reporter are entitled to receive, without extra charge, a copy of "Imlay and Bickenell's Coin of the World," a valuable work now in press.

☞Change Office.—The change of which we spoke two weeks since, of shifting the freight office of the Northern Central Railway at this place has been effected, and the business public of Columbia, Marietta, and vicinity, is politely informed that unlimited accommodations for trade may be procured from the Agent at Wrightsville. Cars will always be furnished with alacrity by that functionary, the trifling trouble and expense of dispatching a swift runner over the bridge—an indispensable preliminary—being, of course, borne by transporters. Should forwarders deem it preferable, however, they are at liberty to *wagon* their freight to Wrightsville, where ample open-air-warehouse and other facilities await it. This change *should* meet the approval of the public, but somehow strangely fails to excite proper enthusiasm in shippers at this place, Marietta, Lancaster, &c. Some of these ungrateful parties, on the contrary, go so far as to anathematize the Company, and we have heard a number declare that but for the promptness and energy of D. F. Griffith, Esq., ex-agent at this place, this hasty, ill considered breaking up of established arrangements would have occasioned serious and intolerable inconvenience.

Mr. Griffith has made arrangements to furnish cars for lumber, coal, iron and other freight, and to ship goods to York, Hanover, Baltimore, or any other regular or private station on the Northern Central and Hanover Branch roads. His office is in the room adjoining the *Spy* Office, where he is prepared to transact business for the public.

Our neighbor, the *Star*, of course approves the transfer of office, though we are blind to the benefits to be conferred upon Wrightsville by the change. Columbia business men may be put to unnecessary trouble without adding twopence to the trade of our neighboring borough. To be sure, the *Star* suggests passenger, freight and engine depots, at that point, but the foundation stones of those extensive improvements are not yet laid. We shall be glad to see the Company do itself credit by such much needed erections at Wrightsville, but we trust that Columbia may not be entirely shut out in the cold and left to shiver in the sad opposite the bridge.

Co[illegible]'s "Patent Lever" Gas Regulator.—Among other means for the retrenchment in household expenses forced upon many, and suggested to all, by the recent—and, alas, still existing—hard times, economy in the important item of *light* has naturally been persued, and numerous expedients, having for end the reduction of gas bills, have been the result—with what success we propose to inquire.

Attempted diminution of the flow of gas thro' the meter, constant regulation at the burners, caps, &c., have been the usual means employed, resulting favorably in some instances, but a general experience has gone to prove that a liberal supply of *good* light is only attainable accompanied by unfurnished gas bills. This we believe is the rule, subject, however, to the condition that a strictly necessary consumption must always exhibit a favorable result in comparison with a reckless and wasteful use of the light.

The inability of consumers to completely control their supply of gas, has created a demand for some mechanical contrivance which shall admit of a sufficiently brilliant light with a sensibly diminished register of the amount of gas consumed. This want we believe to be entirely met by the "Patent Lever" Regulator of our former townsman, John H Cooper, which, apparently satisfactorily effects the needed reform. We have had one of Mr. Cooper's Regulators attached to our meter, and although time is required to practically test the economical result, we feel confident, from the evident control exercised by the apparatus over the pressure of the gas flowing into the meter, that our consumption is reduced to the point of bare necessity, while the quantity of light furnished is increased and the quality improved.

The little instrument, if it may be so called, unites in a remarkable degree the two requisite of a good regulator—*simplicity* and *sensitiveness*. The absence of any intricacy of arrangement, and its entire freedom from clogging deposits in all *active* parts, render its liability to derangement from other than foreign disturbing causes incalculably slight, while its delicacy and minute exactness of construction insure prompt obedience to, and at the same time, complete control of the ever varying and often scarcely appreciable influences of the gas. Its most obvious effects when attached to the meter are the prevention of all blowing at the burners, an unvarying regularity in the flame, whether one or more burners are lighted, and improvement in the illuminating qualities of the gas. These results, we think, are sufficient evidence of the efficiency of the Regulator, for it is the constant escape of unconsumed gas, produced by uncontrolled pressure and evinced in the annoying and constantly recurring "blowing" at the burners, that constitutes nine tenths of the waste. Without a Regulator, as the street and other lights are extinguished the pressure on remaining burners proportionally increases, and no care will insure the consumer of the "midnight gas" from more or less waste. With a Regulator, the entire flow of gas from the works can produce no effect upon a single burner.—The advantages were evident from our limited observation of the effect of the apparatus when adjusted to our meter. The inventor claims, and is fortified with abundant proof of his assertions, that the Regulator will effect a saving of from 15 to 50, and in some cases 60 per cent of gas, that it is more effectual in its operation and more economical than any other regulator or burner ever invented. It has no connection with the burner but it is fixed to the meter, and when once adjusted requires no further attention except in case it is desired to increase or diminish the amount of light which can be readily effected. It is cheap and will last for years. In conclusion, it is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

Mr. Wesley A. Martin, of this place will attach Regulators for all who may desire to test the value of Mr. Cooper's invention, which, although comparatively new, has the favorable testimony of numerous reliable parties in Philadelphia and elsewhere, now using it in use.

☞A member of the Legislature now in session at Indianapolis, who had been "coughed down" on several occasions, offered a resolution instructing the door keeper to buy twenty dollars worth of cough medicine for the use of the members.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

Philadelphia, Jan. 5, 1859.

Right of Opinion—New York Ledger—Bonner and Barnum—Fanny Fern—One of the Sketches—Sunday—A good Preacher—Sermons for the Million—Mr. Everett—His Christmas Essay.

Every man has a right to his opinion. There is no disputing that. And what one man publishes as gospel, any other person has a perfect right to disbelieve and to refute if he can. Now no one can be utterly condemned if he tries hard to make proselytes to his faith, provided he is himself sincere. But then no one else can be blamed for speaking his honest convictions concerning a false faith, or a faith of little account magnified into a faith of great moment.

These mild truisms are suggested by a perusal of the New York Ledger, of the 8th of the present month. Singular circumstance, that one can write, on the 5th, about matters which happened about six days ago, on the 8th! But this is one of the mildest types of the "progress" malady which rages very fiercely now over the whole land, saving and except in the region of night, away down yonder in the direction of "the Gulf."

Mr. Robert Bonner in an issue of his paper a week or two preceding the last number, launched out pretty extensively into the merits of the Ledger and his own numberless virtues, to proof which he treated the public with scores of endorsements from the papers of the east, the north, and the west. And Mr. Bonner even went so far as to draw a sort of parallel between himself and that virtuous, illustrious and almost inimitable character, Mr. P. T. Barnum, formerly of Bridgeport, in the land of steady habits and large onions. We have heretofore hoped for the honor of humanity that the last named individual was a non-descript production, peculiar to his age—that such a prodigious genius was utterly without a rival, "grand and peculiar," but by no means "gloomy," absolutely peerless. But it seems to be the decree of fate that Bonner shall supplant Barnum, in the eye of public admiration; though we would fain hope, not in the remarkable achievements which marked the career of the dilapidated showman. At all events, Bonner will do well to avoid the stupid blunder, into which excessive conceit led his great prototype—of writing his own life and exposing his own sins. Though it appears a questionable thing whether Bonner has any sins to confess, in the face of all the "first class" certificates of character and church-standing, which his admirers have published over the country, detailing his promptness, his goaheadativeness, and his munificent charities. It must not be supposed that any of these certificates are published for effect, and for the purpose of stimulating the circulation of the Ledger among the admirers of public enterprise and private virtue.

However, leaving Bonner and his virtues and his wonderful achievements to a discriminating public, or the winds, we have now a little something to do with the subject matter of that most valuable paper which he bestows upon his unworthy countrymen once every week for the trifling consideration of "only four cents," giving "more reading matter than can be obtained in any other form for twenty five cents." (!) Remarkable and consoling fact!

Mr. Bonner has more than once told the public on his reputation as a man of letters, that "*Fanny Fern* is the very best sketch-writer of the day." Perhaps she is; but how has Mr. Bonner become aware of the fact? He must have some curious way of diving into profound mystery, and bringing up therefrom long-hidden secrets. We have no means of knowing anything about Mrs. Fern, but by her works; and taking the last sample of her sketchy efforts as our text, we really must be allowed to consider a little on this matter. We do not dispute that the last "charming sketch" entitled "*My Sunday*" is worth to Bonner all that it cost him, say $50 for the half column—as he has often trumpeted abroad the rather humiliating fact for such a sharp fellow, that he pays $100. per column for her sketches and that "they are worth it." But the question now is, are they worth the small fraction of a cent—a figure much nearer their intrinsic value—which they cost the reader. Some persons are rash enough to hazard their reputation on the assertion that they are not worth even that, but actually worth nothing. We have rarely met in our various reading or cursory glancing over the periodical literature of the day such unblushing fantastic capers in the field of sprightly writing; producing the most unmitigated trash that ever was set in type.

The burden of the last essay is, as we have said, *Sunday*—or in the charming egotistical prattling style of the writer "*My* Sunday." Firstly she informs the reader that it is Sunday morning, a confused sort of a fact, and rather difficult to be realized, owing to the anachronistic peculiarities of the Ledger; but perhaps she means that when her rosy ideas were committed to paper it happened to be Sunday—lazy people's busiest day—which was doubtless the fact. She tells us how, on such a morning, "Fathers come down in dressing gown and slippers"—those musty vestments, suggestive of sleeping apartments and invented especially to show a man how nasty he can look about meal time. "Nothing" she adds, "is so beautiful as a rosy baby fresh from slumber"—except, we suggest, a radiant baby fresh from the bath-tub.—Then we have "Mother, with the old girlish smile," to fill up the living picture. Next is formed "the ring of happy faces" with the ears that "hear the church bells chime." "Time enough to go, as this is the first bell." Rather short notice to doff the dressing gowns, for the broadcloth and silken habiliments of church.

Fanny Fern likes bells, "don't think them an impertinence." She likes to go to church too, "but not every Sunday to hear a man who *uses* binding doctrines together like a bundle of sticks and thrusting them at his yawning hearers"—. Beautiful and appropriate figure. What might the yawning hearers do with the bundle of sticks, suppose they should get them? But this is one of the poetic leaps which the Fern prose is continually making; a sort of poetic license, much more like a license to sell drugged liquors. Then she likes sermons "that any poor soul straggling in can carry back to his garret," "not a sermon that comes on chariot wheels, (!) but afoot, with a warm lifelike grasp for every honest and *dishonest* hand in the assembly; defaulter or magdalen, for who bid you slam "Heaven's gate in their faces." (!) Another charming and beautifully elaborated figure. Then she likes a "human sermon," and she wants a preacher "who is always sinning and repenting." some one who "wants to fight when he is trodden on, but don't!"—that is, a blustering and whining, an advancing and retreating individual. We trust that she has not yet been suited.

Finally she implores the public not to abolish "My Sunday," and "my blessed Sunday breakfast, when we all have time to love one another." Sunday in the forenoon seems in the mind of this sketcher the season especially consecrated to loving;—hot buttered cakes, coffee, with cream and sugar—and love? Well the thought may be worth something; we'll reflect on it in about four days from the present time, and may the amiable "gentlemen from Africa" not forget our cakes and coffee, but for the love, William, we would rather put it off to a more convenient season.

Now we would put the question to any candid person of common sense if such stuff as this last effusion of Mrs. Fern's, is to be received as fine writing, to be devoured by a hungry million, or bound in paste-board and handed down to future generations? Is it to inform the public of the rich treat within their reach that the enterprising publisher sometimes occupies more than half of a daily paper with advertisements? or is it not rather, in the absence of the slightest merit in such literature to stimulate the public curiosity, and prey upon the ignorance of the uneducated masses—first informing them of the rare banquet within their reach, and then fooling them into the belief that it is really of the most rare and excellent quality? And how easy it is to delude the ignorant into the belief that what they have been persuaded to buy is vastly above it's real value. Mr. Bonner is adept enough in the noble science of peddling to be well aware of this fact in the history of human nature, and to turn his knowledge to his own pecuniary advantage. But is not this very like getting money under false pretences? Is it any defence to say that he pays high for the wretched trash which he pitches out like straw to hungry asses who take it for hay? does it not only make his employees a party to this game of literary swindling?

As it regards Mr. Bonner's last card, the excellent man scholar and statesman, Mr. Everett, it is difficult to speak advisedly yet, as we have had but two papers from his pen. The first one was but an introduction, and contained some very interesting information about the present condition of Mt. Vernon. His second effort is in a different style being a sort of essay on Christmas times and merry old customs. Here Mr. Everett is entirely out of his line and a long way this side of success. We remember having seen all those antiquarian quotations about the origin and ancient observance of Christmas, in a Philadelphia paper, a year or two ago. We trust that Mr. Everett will not think it necessary "to let himself down," but keeping on his own track he may be able to throw the only light over the country which will ever emanate from the New York Ledger while it continues to shine in the firmament of periodical literature. Pu.

Philadelphia Division P. R. R.—Winter Arrangement.

On and after Monday, Nov. 29, Passenger Trains on this Division will run as follows:

LEAVE EASTWARD.

	Lanc. Ac.	Har Ac.	Mail
Columbia,	8.00 A.M.	2.50 P.M.	6.55 P.M.
Lancaster,	8.35 "	3 28 "	7.30 "
ARR. AT			
W. Philad.,	11 50 "	6.45 "	10.30 "

LEAVE WESTWARD.

	Mail	Har Ac	Lanc Ac
Philada.,	7.30 A.M.	1.05 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Lancaster,	10.45 "	4.35 "	8.00 "
Arr. at Col'a.	11.16 "	5.15 "	8.35 "

HAIR DYE--HAIR DYE-HAIR DYE.

WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!

The Original and Best in the World!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided if you wish to escape ridicule

Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied, the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box. of

WM. A. BATCHELOR,
Nov. 13, '58. 233 Broadway, New-York.

Sold by Druggists & in Columbia. R. Williams, Agent.

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.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made
Nov 13, '58. 233 Broadway, New York.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

In all diseases inflammation more or less predominate—now to allay inflammation strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,

and nothing else, will allay inflammation at once and make a certain cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases: Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Sprains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Piles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small-Pox, Measles, Rash, &c., &c.

To some it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury.—It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, workshop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.

For sale by all the Druggists and Patent Medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Principal Depot, 165 Chambers st., New-York.
C. F. CHAGE.

Sold by Druggists in Columbia.
R WILLIAMS, Agent. [Nov. 13, '58.

TO ALL wanting Farms, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands. [Aug. 25-3m

TO ALL wanting Farms, see advertisement of Hammonton Lands [Aug. 25-3m

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 in large tracts, 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 25-3m

MARRIED.

In Lancaster, on Tuesday, Dec. 28th, 1858, by the Rev. H. Harbaugh, E P. Bostick to Miss Sarah Jane, eldest daughter of Mr. John J. Rowan, both of this place.

DIED.

In this place, on the morning of the 6th inst, Isaac Pusey, in the 34th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence.

On Tuesday, the 5th inst, Thomas S. Lloyd, aged 22 years 10 months and 2 days.

On Wednesday, Jan 5th, George Ignatius, son of Frances and the late Mary Catharine Ziegler, aged 5 years, 1 month and 11 days

Funeral on Saturday, Jan. 8, at 2 o'clock, P M.

Report of the Directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company,

READ at a meeting of the Members of that Institution, on the 25th day of December, A. D. 1858, being their annual meeting for the election of officers.

In compliance with the established custom of the Association, the Directors of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company submit to the Members the Annual Report of their proceedings during the past year. The performance of this duty will, in some measure, only be a repetition of what has already been brought to the knowledge of the members by the frequent calls for the payment of taxes, levied for the purpose of remunerating losses sustained by members of the company; and notwithstanding that this is the legitimate object and business of the company, it would have been more agreeable to the Directors, as well as to each individual member, if there had been less occasion for the exercise of those functions, which constitute the principle duties of the Board.

In that respect, the transactions of companies of this character, differ from almost all others; for, as a general rule, the more business is transacted the greater the profits; but with insurance companies, especially those of a mutual order, the less they have to do the greater will be their saving, which is equivalent to gain.

The losses sustained by the Company during the year now drawing to a close, have been unusually severe; and, are the more annoying and vexatious, because principally occasioned by the malicious acts of dastardly miscreants, who dare not avow their purpose: and who, though their deeds come to light, still escape the punishment which their crimes merit, under the veil of impenetrable darkness.

The firing of Buildings by the wicked incendiary, has been carried to an extent that has created an alarm amongst the peaceful citizens of this county. None felt secure, no one could tell where the next blow would fall or who was marked as the next victim of their malignant and diabolical disposition. A dread of some unforeseen calamity, an apprehension of some impending evil haunted the imagination of the timid, whilst the most intrepid were dismayed, by the contemplation of injuries inflicted by unseen hands which no precaution could prevent, and the perpetration of atrocities which no ordinary degree of vigilance could suppress, or overtake by adequate punishment.

Under these circumstances, the Commissioners of the county, acting as the guardians of the citizens, invited the different Insurance Companies to a consultation in reference to measures that might have a tendency to arrest the progress of this fearful and spreading evil. The Directors of this Company met the Commissioners with that view, and after discussing various propositions, agreed to offer a reward of two hundred dollars for the apprehension and conviction of any person that should wilfully set fire to any building insured by this Company, the Commissioners at the same time offering a reward of five hundred dollars for the conviction of any person that should wilfully fire any building within the limits of the county. This would in effect give a reward of seven hundred dollars for the conviction of any person who would set fire to any building insured by the "Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company." What effect these measures may have in staying the hand of the ruthless incendiary remains yet to be seen.—In the opinion of the Directors it can do no possible harm, and may be the means of deterring the outlaws at whom it is aimed, from a further prosecution of this nefarious vocation.

The first loss sustained by the Company, since the last report, was by a fire which occurred in the dwelling house of Henry Shelly, in Rapho township, on the first of February. The house was not entirely consumed, but materially injured. The Appraisers estimated the actual loss at six hundred dollars, ($600,) and the Directors paid him four hundred and fifty dollars, ($450) being three fourths of the actual loss. The fire was accidental.

The next fire was the barn and wagon shed of John Frantz, of Manor township, which was destroyed on the night of the second of February. The barn was new, large, and well finished, and with the contents was valued by the Appraisers at four thousand and sixty-six dollars ($4066), on which the Directors paid three thousand and fifty, (3,050.) This was supposed to have been the work of an incendiary.

The next fire consumed the kitchen and wash house of Henry Heidlebaugh, of Pequea township, on the night of the 24th of February. The dwelling house, though near by, was saved, by the exertions of the family and neighbors, aided by a providential change of the wind at the time of the fire. The loss was estimated at three hundred and sixty dollars, ($360) and the Directors paid him two hundred and seventy dollars, ($270). The fire was supposed to be accidental, but the family could not account for its origin.

On the ninth of March, a fire occurred in a barn in East Lampeter township, which had been insured by Benjamin Eshleman and Cyrus N. Herr. The barn and wagon-shed were entirely consumed. No account could be given of the origin of the fire. By some it was supposed to have been accidental: whilst others attributed it to incendiarism. Messrs. Eshleman and Herr had sold the property some months before the fire occurred, though the title had not been executed to the purchaser.—Under these circumstances a difference of opinion arose in regard to the liabilities of the company. Some contending that the policy was rendered void by the sale, and that the purchaser must sustain the loss, he not having renewed the policy, and no notice of the sale having been given to the company; while others maintained that Messrs. Eshleman and Herr, not having divested themselves of the title, could hold the Insurance Company for the loss. To this view of the case the Directors were at first inclined, but finding a strong current of opinion in the opposite direction, they hesitated, and finally, under the advice of counsel refused to pay. Suit was then brought by Eshleman and Herr, and by the consent of counsel on both sides, the Appraisers of the company were directed to ascertain the actual damage, which they reported at twelve hundred and seventy five dollars, (1,275.) From this report, Eshleman and Herr appealed, and the subject was referred to three disinterested persons, according to the rules and by-laws of the company. The referees estimated the loss at fourteen hundred and ninety-six dollars, ($1,496.) At this stage of the proceeding the subject rests at present: No adjudication by the court has yet been had, and the Directors cannot tell how the controversy will terminate.

The resistence to this claim has not been made from any disposition on the part of the Directors to avoid the payment of any legal claim that may be brought against the company; but for the purpose of having a legal decision upon a controverted point of law, the proper understanding of which is very important to all Insurance Companies as well as policy holders. According to the By-Laws of this Company a policy is rendered void by the alienation of the property insured by sale or otherwise. The point in question, whether such alienation if effected by a simple contract for the property, or must be consummated by the execution and delivery of the title, before it invalidates the policy. The Directors have authority under the Constitution and By-Laws of the Company, to levy taxes for the remuneration of losses, but they have no right to impose taxes for the payment of property, for which the Company is not justly and legally liable. Hence the necessity of having this mooted question properly adjudicated.

On the night of March 24th a fire occurred in the store of Elias H. Witmer, at Millerstown, Manor twp. The contents of the store were entirely consumed, one half of which had been insured by this company. The appraisers estimated the actual loss at five thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars, ($5,333.) On this the Directors paid two thousand dollars, ($2000,) being three-fourths of one-half of the actual cash value. No clue could be obtained in regard to the origin of the fire.

On the 27th of March, a fire occurred on the premises of Jacob B. Shuman, of Manor township, by which a dwelling house was consumed. The appraisers reported the actual damage at four hundred dollars, ($400,) and the Directors paid him three hundred, ($300).

By the next fire; which occurred on the 8th of July, the barn of Henry Galen, of Martic township, was destroyed. The damage was laid at five hundred dollars, ($500,) and the Directors paid him three hundred and seventy-five dollars, ($375.) The barn was fired by a simple-minded young woman, an inmate of Mr. Galen's family. She has since been convicted upon her own confession, and sentenced to the Lancaster County Prison for the crime which seems to have been committed without any apparent motive. When this fire occurred the Directors deemed it inexpedient to levy a tax for so small an amount, and therefore authorized the Treasurer to borrow such sum as might be necessary to meet the liabilities of the Company.

The last fire in this long catalogue of disasters, destroyed the barn of Joseph Buckwalter, of East Lampeter township. That occurred on the night of the ninth of October, and was also the work of an incendiary. The actual loss was reported by the appraisers at nine hundred dollars, ($900,) and the Directors agreed to pay him six hundred and seventy-five dollars, ($675.) Several small fires occurred, occasioning but trifling damage, which will be adverted to in the Treasurer's accounts.

To remunerate those heavy losses, the Directors were obliged to levy three different taxes. Of the first two, being each one dollar on every thousand dollars of the valuation of the property insured, the one was made payable on the first day of May, and the other on the tenth of July. The last tax being fifty cents on the thousand, was made payable on the 20th inst. Of this a considerable portion is still unpaid, as also some of the former taxes. The precise amount yet to collect, cannot be ascertained by the Treasurer at this time as several of the Duplicates are yet in the hands of the collectors.

The Treasurer's account exhibits the financial condition of the company at this time.

The accessions to the Company during the past year, have been less than in some former years, and the amount of property withdrawn has been greater than usual, yet the aggregate value of property insured has been somewhat augmented, as will be seen from the following statement:

The whole number of policies issued during the year was one hundred and thirty-three, (133,) covering property to the value of $350,807

The additions made to old policies amount 95,457

Making a total of $445,764

The number of policies cancelled was 132, embracing property to the value of $314,670

The sums withdrawn, by reducing the amount of old policies, was 52,893

Making an aggregate cancelled and withdrawn, of $367,563

Which being deducted from the increase leaves an actual increase of seventy-eight thousand two hundred and one dollars $78,201

To which if we add the amount insured at the date of last year's report $1,399,057

We have an aggregate of $1,477,258

Four million, four hundred and seventy-seven thousand two hundred and fifty-eight dollars, as the whole amount of property insured at this time.

To this report the Directors append the following statement of the Treasurer.

John Rohrer, Treasurer of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company.

DR.

To the amount of premiums received since the last report	$ 39,25
To the amount tax collected during the same time	10,675,84
Total	$10,735,09

CR.

By Balance in his favor at the last statement	$1,040,53½
By the following payments made upon orders drawn by the President, viz:—	
To Emanuel C. Reigert, balance for his saw mill	2,500,00
" James Gibson, for carriage house	22,50
" John Strohm, for fire-proof safe	87.00
"Cyrus Hersh, for his house	675,00
"Jos. Landes, damage done to house	3,00
"John Frantz, for his barn and contents	3,050,00
" Henry Shelly, damage done to his house	450 00
" Elias H. Witmer for the contents of his store	2,000,00
" Jacob B. Shuman for his tenant house	300,00
" Henry Heidlebaugh for his kitchen and wash house	270,00
" John B. Markley for his smoke house	7,50
" Andrew Metzgar, jr., damage done to his barn	37,50
" Henry Galen for his barn	375,00
" Jno. Mecartney for his last year's services as President	10,00
" John Strohm for his salary as Secretary for the year 1857	60,00
" John Rohrer, ditto as Treasurer for 1857	60,00
Cash paid the Appraisers for their services per diem	58,00
By Cash paid sundry persons for collecting	178,72
" Tax refunded to various persons	3,10
" Cash paid the following persons for printing, upon orders drawn by the President, viz:—	
E. C. Darlington	29,00
George Sanderson	16,50
Theophilus Fenn	12,50
John J. Cochran	5,25
John Bear & Son	19,75
Jacob Myers & Son	17,00
Pierson & Geist	19,50
Hiestand & Co.	8,75
By cash paid expenses of arbitration	16,48
" " " Wm. B. Fordney, counsel fees	5,00
" Interest on monies advanced or borrowed	30,00
" Cash to the Directors for their per diem allowance for services rendered during the current year	59,00
" Cash paid John Mecartney for his services as President during the current year.	15,00
" Cash paid John Rhorer for his salary as Treasurer for the current year	75,00
" Cash paid John Strohm for his salary as Secretary during the current year	75,00
Making an aggregate of	$11,591,58½
From which if we deduct the whole amount collected as above	10,735,09
Leaves a balance in favor of the Treasurer of	$856,49½

The debts and liabilities of the Company are:—

Due to Joseph Buckwalter for his barn	$675,00
" " John Rhorer, Treasurer, Balance of amount in his favor, as above	856,50
Total liabilities	$1,531 50

Exclusive of Messrs. Eshleman and Herr's Barn, which will probably have to be paid.

The Directors estimate that the outstanding taxes will be adequate to meet above liabilities and leave a balance in the Treasury.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

JOHN MECARTNEY,
JOHN STROHM,
ADAM S. DIETRICH,
JOHN ROHRER,
ANDREW METZGAR.

At an annual election held by the said company, at the house of Jacob Leaman, in the city of Lancaster, the following named persons were elected as a Board of Directors for the ensuing year, to wit:

John Mecartney, John Rhorer, John Strohm, Andrew Metzgar and Adam S. Dietrich.

And the following named persons were at the same time elected as a Board of Appraisers for the ensuing year, viz:

Christian Herr, (Pequea,) Abraham Peters, Benjamim Snively, Jacob Kohr, Jr., John Fridy and Peter Johns. jan8.1t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of John M. Conklin, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make payment on or before the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1859, and persons having claims will please present them for settlement, to

HENRY CONKLIN, Executor.
January 8, 1859-3t

Patent Soap.

WARRANTED to wash without boiling the clothes; the best soap now in use. Ten boxes just received this day and for sale, at A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Columbia, January 8, 1859.

Cranberries.

2 BBLS. just received. Also, Shaker Hominony, English and American Pickles, Ketchups, &c., &c
A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery, Odd Fellows' Hall, Columbia.
January 8, 1859.

NOTICE!

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of John W. Shuman, late of the borough of Columbia, in the county of Lancaster, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber; all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of the said deceased, will make known the same without delay, to

MICHAEL S. SHUMAN,
Jan. 8 .1859-7t Administrator.

NOTICE.

WHEREAS, Letters of Administration to the estate of George Wolf, late of Lancaster county, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the estate of said deceased, will make known the same without delay, to

ROBT. T RYON, Administrator
Columbia, January 8 1859-6t

Adjourned Courts for 1859.

IT is ordered by the Court that Adjourned Courts for 1859 be held for the trial and decision of cases in the Common Pleas, Orphans' Court and Quarter Sessions, as follows:

One week commencing on Monday, the 21st March FOR ARGUMENT.

"	"	"	20th June
"	"	"	19th Sept.
"	"	"	19th Dec.

To continue one week from the said days respectively, and as much longer as the business shall require. All the cases on the list for argument in the Orphans' Court, shall be taken up on the first day of said terms, and proceeded with until disposed of, un