all in vain. Again I paced up and down the floor, but oh! what different emotions possessed me now.

"A little folded paper, which I had not before noticed, and lying upon the table, caught my eye. Scarcely knowing or caring what I did, I took it up and opened it. I saw it was in the hand-writing of my husband, and I eagerly read its contents. Great God of Heaven! What had I done? It was a note that Ernest had sent me, and which did not arrive till after I had gone out. It ran as follows:

"Excuse me, Aggy dear, from coming home to tea. My sister, of whom I spoke to you this morning, has come home and has sent for me to come to her. If she is not too weary, I will take you both to the opera this evening, and will call for you at eight o'clock. Your loving HUSBAND.

"Now, for the first time, I remembered that he had told me in the morning that an only sister of his, who had been absent several years, was expected home that day. His parents resided in another part of the city. "He would call for me at eight." I had gone out earlier, and probably by some carelessness of the carrier, the note had not arrived before the time. I afterwards learned that he did call for me, and being told that I had gone to the opera with some friends, and probably had not received his note, he proceeded to that place with his sister, hoping to find me there.

"A wild hope that he might be yet rescued seized me, and I sprang to his side. But alas! too late! He had ceased to breathe.

"Oh! heaven of heavens! what evil had my blind, passionate temper wrought me and mine. Again I became insensible.

"I opened my eyes. Loving, tear-stained faces bent over me. A soft hand was gently stroking my temples, and I gazed into the face of that gentle sister, whom I had never seen save upon that fatal night. She kissed me and whispered,

"'Dear Aggy, you are the greatest sufferer of us all!'

"I was told that I was found in the morning by the servant, lying upon the floor insensible, and my husband reclining in his chair, dead!

"It seemed that suspicion had not rested upon myself. The coroner was called, and his verdict, "Died by the visitation of God."

"Heaven only knows how I loathed and hated myself. I longed to confess the truth, but for the sake of others forbore to reveal what would have brought upon the family deep disgrace and additional grief. A long illness followed, and my reason reeled. I was carried back to my parents. I could not remain in the house which had been the scene of my sin and punishment.

"Years passed; I grew no better, but was still trembling upon the verge of insanity, yet retaining sufficient reason to distinctly remember my sorrow, and to understand what was passing around me. What was perhaps strange, I was conscious of my mental condition.

Years passed, and my parents both died. I was placed in the care of an uncle, who was my only natural guardian. From him I had inherited the selfish passion which had been my ruin.

"For a time I lived in his house, but he found me too great a trouble, and under pretence of solicitude for my recovery, he placed me in the insane asylum. I knew that it was only to get me out of the way that he might have no hindrance in possessing himself of my large fortune. But I did not object. I felt I deserved it all.

"Twelve years have I spent in this retreat. Every one has been extremely kind to me. During that time I have never seen my uncle. It is almost over. I feel that I shall soon follow to that dark bourne where in my frenzy I sent my noble husband nearly twenty years ago. I have read the Bible—I have tried to pray."

A few months since I visited — Cemetery. I found their graves. A costly monument marks the spot. The uncle is living in possession of his niece's wealth, and is seemingly prosperous. I have never made known to any one the existence of the paper in my possession. Have learned that the family of Ernest are all dead.

The dear friend who shared with me the knowledge of Aggy's confession also lies beneath the sod of the valley.

Hoping that it may serve as a warning to one who has read it, I give the history to the world.

EXTRAORDINARY PORTER.—The Philadelphia Press tells of a most characteristic instance of carrying politeness to an extreme, that came off at an Irish Ball. It seems that one gay Hibernian *pro tempore*, in crossing the room to request Bridget's hand in the next jig, stumbled over the outstretched foot of Mr. Terence O'Grady. Mr. O'Grady promptly arose, and in the politest manner imaginable said:—

"I beg your pardon, sir."

"No offence—no offence, sir, at all," replied the other: "it was my fault."

"I beg your pardon, sir, it was entirely my fault," was the reply, accompanied with a graceful bend of the body and wave of the hand.

"No, sir," answered Mister O'Toole, "yer intirely in the wrong, sir; I tell ye it was altogether *my* fault."

"I tell ye it was not, sir!" responded O'Grady, "d'ye mane to say I'm telling a lie, sir?"

"Bad luck to ye, sir; d'ye mane to say I'd be telling a lie, sir, when I tell ye it wasn't yer fault?" responded O'Toole, waxing wrath.

"Bad luck to your bog trading, ye ignorant lookoon, d'ye think yed be getting the better of me in manners?" shouted O'Grady, as with blows fast and furious he laid the unfortunate O'Toole upon the floor.

O'Toole rallied, and a rough and tumble ensued, which ended in the expulsion of both gentlemen from the hall room.

Landor condenses Thackeray's lectures into a thimble.

George the First was reckoned vile,
Viler, George the Second,
And what mortal ever heard
Any good of George the Third?
When from earth the Fourth ascended,
God be praised, the Georges ended!

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JAN. 29, 1859.

SEE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS OF A. M. RAMBO, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

The boys and young men of Columbia are invited to attend a temperance meeting on Friday evening next (February 4th) at 7 o'clock, at the Lutheran Church, at which time the "Cadets of Temperance" will receive their charter, and will elect their officers. Several addresses will be delivered. All friendly to the cause of Temperance are invited to attend.

COLUMBIA INVENTIVE GENIUS.—A GOOD STOVE AT LAST.—Our townsman, Philip Shreiner, Esq., has just received from Washington a patent for an improvement in stoves, destined, we think, to come into general use, deserving, we know, general favor. Mr. Shreiner, by a series of ingenious experiments on a common cannon stove in his jewelry store, succeeded in satisfying himself of the practicability of effecting, by simple and inexpensive means in the improved construction of stoves or the adaption of certain improvements to ordinary stoves, economy in fuel, and at the same time a still greater economy of heat. He accordingly, a few weeks since, submitted his plans to a practical stove manufacturer, by whom they were instantly approved, had a model constructed and drawings made, applied for a patent, and having obtained it is now about offering his invention to the public.

The improvements consist in the utilizing of the waste heat of ordinary stoves, which is generally permitted to escape through the chimney, by means of hollow cylinders, one or more, adjusted inside the upper part of the stove. These cylinders are supplied with cold air by means of tubes from the floor, either inside or outside the cylinder of the stove—better inside, however, from their direct contact with the fire—which air becomes heated without detracting from the amount of heat radiated from the stove, and may be either contributed to the apartment which the stove is designed to heat, from an aperture at the top, or conducted to an upper room where it may be regulated by means of a furnace register. By experiment Mr. Shreiner has demonstrated that by means of the air tubes, opening below the stove, a draft, rapidly carrying off the cold air from the apartment, is created, and, in increasing the volume of air carried through the heating apparatus of the stove, while the degree of heat, indicated by thermometer, in the room above is materially heightened, the same test applied in the lower room also shows an increased temperature. Mr. Shreiner has labored under every disadvantage in making his investigations, working with rude material necessarily ill adapted to his stove. The satisfactory results indicate an entire success of the complete stove with Mr. S's improvement.

That this improvement will succeed and become popular we feel well assured, for the present stoves, of whatever make or patent, are open to serious objections, chief among which is their waste of heat through the short capacious pipes generally used. The Shreiner attachment will remedy this evil, and we shall be proud to see this evidence of Columbia ingenuity appreciated according to its desert.

SUNDAY TRAVEL.—At this time the question of Sunday travel by railway is exciting much discussion in Philadelphia, and the propriety or impropriety, the morality or immorality, the humanity or inhumanity of permitting the Passenger Railway Companies of the city to run their cars through the streets on Sundays, vexes the press, the pulpit and the office and council. It is a trying question for the press, and is handled in the most delicate and conciliatory manner by a majority of the newspapers. The luxury of a Sunday ride stands balanced against the displeasure of serious inclined Sunday pedestrians (which they can't afford a carriage subscribers, and with the exception of that utter heathen, the *Sunday Dispatch*, there is little outspoken advocacy of Sunday travel on our city contemporaries. Innocent of City Passenger Railways, we at times envy the happily free from coming out flat-footed for either one side or the other, or even sitting astride the fence ready to take the side of the success ful. This is a blessed immunity for what can be more unpleasant than a nearly and decided stand in the very popular right. The *Spirit* has additional reason to be thankful. The Sunday travel of our citizens over the Pennsylvania Railroad is so carefully regulated, and with an eye so single to affording every facility for the exercise of Sunday duties as to leave nothing to desire—nothing for us, the ever watchful guardian of public interests, to have a complaint upon. Our worthy citizen, called perhaps imperatively to Lancaster, Philadelphia or intermediate points on the P. R. R., may give his entire day to attendance at church—morning, afternoon and evening—with the pleasant assurance that at 10 o'clock, P. M., his day's duties over, he can take an emigrant car, and, in the rear of a fragrant stock train, steam at an entirely safe speed for his place of destination. When we contrast our good fortune with that of less highly favored communities to east and west of us—two Sunday trains, besides the "accommodation" above referred to, running through Harrisburg, Lancaster, &c.—have we not reason to be thankful? more especially to those whose arrangements cut off our Sunday morning mail to and Monday morning mail from the city. The spiritual welfare of Columbia seems to have been especially cared for under the present schedule, the Company running trains, but with an unusual substitute for one, will cing putting off our Sunday travel to a late hour in the morning. Is it not about time we should act?

A CHANGE.—We learn that Thomas T. Wyerman, formerly Resident Engineer on the Pennsylvania Canal, at Huntingdon, has been promoted to the situation of Engineer and Superintendent of that work.—Mr. De Pay, who was placed in charge of the canal department after the the purchase of the Main line by the Penna. Railroad Coy., has been for some time Superintendent of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railroad, and Mr. Wyerman replaces him on the Canal. From what we can learn of the latter gentleman and from the fact of his being advanced to so important a post we judge that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company has but added another to its notoriously able corps of employees. In his charge of the Canal, and its improvements, we trust that our Basin will receive the Engineer and Superintendents attention: a moderate expenditure at that point would materially increase its conveniences and capacity.

ROHRER'S PRACTICAL CALCULATOR.—Martin M. Rohrer, Esq., of Lancaster has recently issued—compiled, written, printed and published—a little work destined, we believe, to bring him not only honor but profit. His own title best describes it: "A Pocket Manual of Plain Rules and Calculations for Business Operations." It supplies a public want in offering in a compact portable form, plain, simple rules for every calculation required in ordinary business. To the man who has so far outgrown his schooling as to feel rusty when called upon for work or estimates out of the line of his every-day transactions, it affords the clue most readily and conveniently, while to one deficient in all but the rudiments of a mathematical education its lucid rules and examples are sufficient to enable him to solve every question presenting itself in any but extraordinary business transactions. As a handy book of reference it is invaluable, and may be relied on as authority. In addition to Mr. Rohrer's care in compilation and calculation it has undergone thorough revision at the hands of Rev. Theo. Hopkins, A. M., Principal of the "Yeates Institute," an accomplished scholar. Mr. Rohrer's enterprise in issuing this valuable little work deserves the reward of success already indicated in a daily increasing demand throughout the country wherever introduced. For a full description of contents see advertisement. The "Manual" is for sale by Saylor & McDonald, and at stores in the city and county generally.

REFUGEE RELIC WITHIN REACH.—Last Saturday evening at about ten o'clock, Mr. Patrick Lynch, when on his way home from Columbia, by the the Chestnut Hill Turnpike, was stopped by two men, near Heise's lane, and robbed of all his money. They had a pistol and threatened to bury the load under Patrick's jacket, if he did not at once fork over.

It is hoped that persons having occasion to travel the Chestnut Hill Pike after night, will be prepared to give these highway desperadoes their just desert, by riddling their bodies with lead: one well directed "bell ringing" ball would be more effective than a dozen indictments.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE.—Harper for February contains some admirably engraved illustrations to its opening articles and gives the usual variety of miscellaneous reading. The Virginians progress slowly but with unflagging interest, every chapter bristling with Thackeray's sarcastic humor. He draws a wonderful picture of the manners of the day, and we believe that it is not overdrawn. Ah! how thankful should we be that we live under the virtuous, uncorrupt, and incorruptible rule of King James, instead of the profligate, debauched bargain and sale government of King George! The Editors gossip department is unusually spicy in the present number and John McLellan adds two pages of his comicalities as a *bonne bouche*.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—The Boston magazine retains its distinctive features and maintains its distinguished reputation in the February number. Mrs. Stowe's serial continues, and has added, we learn, materially to the circulation of the magazine.—The "Professor," upon whom the "Autocrat's" mantle has descended, wears it gracefully, and, we think, worthily fills that unfortunate Benedict's shoes. The present paper announces a new lady boarder. Let us unite in a little "sniffication" that she be not destined to act the "School Mistress," and entrap our worthy Professor. Messrs. Phillips, Sampson & Co. spare no expense to present to their readers the best literature of the day in their "Atlantic," and succeed in making it the first American periodical.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—The number for Jan. 22 is equal in interest to its predecessors, and contains a most acceptable medlange of selections from the best foreign periodicals. We earnestly recommend the work to our readers as one of the best and most readable magazines of the day.

THE STARS AND STRIPES.—We have received the first number of a New York illustrated paper, bearing the above patriotic and glorious title at its head. It is from the office of the indomitable Frank Leslie, who in his brief "statement" assures his readers that he has started with the determination of turning out a paper worthy of the name, and he will do it. His "Illustrated Newspaper" is by far the best pictorial ever issued in this country, and has steadily improved in every department since its initial number. The new venture is in an entirely different line, consisting of original tales, the striking scenes of which are illustrated by well executed woodcuts.—The majority of the illustrations are from the pencil of H. L. Stephens a Philadelphia draughtsman engaged expressly for this paper, and one destined, unless we are much mistaken, to take a prominent place among the artists of New York. His merit is only exceeded by his modesty so we spare him further praise. The terms of the paper are $2 a year in advance, single copies [illegible]

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This favorite Ladies' Magazine, for February has been received. It is fairly illustrated and contains a respectable amount of pleasantly written tales and sketches. The important feature, fashions, pattern &c., is very complete and Arthur's is held in high esteem by fancy workers and dressers.

AMERICAN AGRICULTURIST.—This monthly continues to furnish a wonderful amount of information—agricultural, horticultural and general—for the trifling sum of one dollar a year. No farmer should be without it.—It is published by Orange Judd, A. M., New York.

BLACKWOOD'S MAGAZINE.—With the opening number of the new year of Blackwood Bulwer's great novel, "What will he do with it?" closes. It will probably be succeeded by an equivalent attraction—possibly from the pen of the same author. The remaining articles in the present number are interesting and admirably written.—"Burmah and the Burmese" carries us to the Court of Ava; "A cruise in Japanese Waters" gives many entertaining particulars concerning the life of the wonderful people whose ports have but now been opened to our trade and enterprise; "How to Boil Peas"—"An Angling Saunterer"—"Popular Literature and the Periodical Press" and other papers complete the number. Published by Leonard Scott & Co., New York; office 54 Gold street. Price, $3, a year.

PROCEEDINGS OF COUNCIL.—COLUMBIA, January 21, 1859.—Council met: Members present, Messrs. Fraley, Hershey, Pfahler, Pelan, Welsh and Bletz, President.

Minutes of last meeting adopted as corrected.

The following bills were read and ordered to be paid: Abraham Myers, $10,37; David Mullen, $21,12; C. A. Hook, $12,50; R. Derrick, 15,63; D. Evans, 22,50; M. S. Shurrar, $27,00; Columbia Gas Company, $114,41; Henry Culp, 75 cents; Wm. Hoffman, $1,25; H. Wilson's bill for $16 was referred for explanation; F. S. Bletz's bill for $97,11 was read and payment objected to by Thos. Welsh, alleging that in consideration of his oath as a member of Council to support the laws of Pennsylvania, and an Act of Assembly, Approved, April 16, 1855, making it unlawful for a member of Council to be in any wise interested in furnishing supplies or materials for the use of the corporation, he could not sanction with his vote the payment of the bill. After considerable discussion the bill was laid over for the present.

Mr. Welsh submitted the following resolution.

Whereas, It appears on the annual statement from the Borough Treasurer that during the year 1858, he has paid from the Borough Treasury certain sums of money to members of Town Council, for materials furnished, contrary to Act of Assembly, Approved, April 26, 1855, therefore be it

Resolved, That the Chief Burgess be authorized and directed to issue precept to the Borough Treasurer, commanding him not to pay any Borough order drawn in favor of any person who was at the date of said order a member of Town Council.

Mr. Fraley moved that the resolution be laid on the table, upon which the yeas and nays were called, as follows: yeas, Messrs. Fraley, Pfahler, Hershey, Pelan and Bletz. Nays, Thomas Welsh.

On motion of Mr. Welsh the Chief Burgess was directed to issue his precept to the tax collectors for the years of 1855, 1856 and 1857, to appear before Council and settle up their duplicates for the aforesaid years.

Mr. P. Shreiner made a proposition to Council to furnish stone suitable for a crossing, provided Council would have them placed down across Commerce street, which was, on motion of Mr. Hershey, referred to the Road Committee.

Mr. Welsh moved that Mr. S. E. Maxton be elected assessor of Borough Taxes for the year 1859, and empowered to assess all property by law taxable for Borough purposes, at 40 cents on each hundred dollars valuation, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Pfahler, Council adjourned.

Attest: WM. F. LLOYD, Clerk.

Police Items.

REPORTED BY OUR SPECIAL "MOUCHARD."

WHEN GREEK MEETS DUTCH, &c.—On Monday, 17th inst., George Fisher, fresh from "der Vaterlandt," made complaint before Justice Welsh, against one Daniel McAfee and Bridget his wife, for violent and abusive assault and battery on person of deponent. During the solemnity of Dutchey's oath of accusation enter D. McA. and Bridget aforesaid, with an eye to a warrant for Georgé. Daniel being choleric, and, moreover, in whiskey, his better half conducted the defense. Michael Donaghy with Mrs. Michael Donaghy were on hand as witnesses, they informed the 'Squire, "either for prosecution or defense as yer Honor may choose." From the evidence it appeared that Dutchy was emigrating to the West, while the McAfees were wending their way towards Blockley. The travelers met on the pavement above the Collectors office, and a contest of politeness ensued as to which should yield the bricks. Both parties were willing to take the gutter, but the Teuton being obfuscated with Lager, and the Phenician having the "sun strong in his eyes" (from Sullivan's best Red-eye,) a collision resulted, damaging both, particularly the "emigrant train West." The consequent vociferation of Dutch and Irish oaths, of which "Tonner und Blitzen" and "De the piper that played before Moses" were the mildest and least offensive, was deafening, and the law was suggested to both parties by the neighbors in order to get rid of them. After mature deliberation Solomon, J. P., committed complainant and defendants and witnesses to the Subsoil Retreat, whither they were conducted by Richard. Next morning they were discharged on promising to leave the county.

ARRIVAL AT THE "HOTEL DES ETRANGERS."—WEDNESDAY, 19TH.—James Anderson, John Moslan. Residence not stated—destination not inquired. Accommodated one night on an order from Justice Welsh. Vagrancy.

THURSDAY, 20TH.—John Davis, Bernard McGlaughlin, James Quinn, George Hoover. So set characters; incarcerated for the night by order of Squire Welsh. Took the morning train over the turnpike for Lancaster.

FRIDAY, 21ST.—Lewis Meyers, York County, Lodging, Room No. 1. A vagrant astray from his parish: locked up through officious interference of 'Squire Welsh.—Left without remembering boot black or head waiter.

SATURDAY 22ND.—Frank McCabe, Richard Hillis. Secured under lock and key for the better security of the borough, by the foresight of that efficient and unwinkingly watchful official, Thomas Welsh, J. P., Blue Front, Front street, Columbia, Pa.: Deeds, Bonds, and Mortgages, &c. Quit the place early on succeeding morning.

MONDAY 24TH.—John Bradly, Patrick Johnson. Taken in by the landlord on his own responsibility and kindly cared for.—Departed next morning invoking blessings on the head of the High Constable.

For the Columbia Spy

MR. EDITOR—I would call the attention of the charitable citizens of this place, to the case of a poor consumptive person, slowly eking out his existence, in a room on the corner of Locust and Front streets. I appeal in tones of commiseration to the benevolent for assistance for this miserable and dejected looking being. There in that small room, deprived of the many luxuries and delicacies so kindly bestowed upon others of like situation, he is doomed to stay, merely tottering from his chair to the bed, whereon he has expressed his desire to die, with no friend to solace or smooth the pathway to his tomb. Where is the Dorcas Society? has it passed away? Oh! for the sake of Him who had nowhere to lay his head, go visit him in his solitude; extend to him some kindness, for kindness has been a stranger to his bosom this many a long day; cheer him on his way to that bourne whence no traveler returneth," and he will thank you with his latest breath, and God, the all merciful, will reward you.

CITIZEN.

COLUMBIA, January 29, 1859.

Items of News.

Captain Corrie, the commander of the slave yacht Wanderer, has surrendered himself to the authorities, and entered bail in $5000.

Washington, January 25.—A letter from Superintendent Neighbors, dated Austin, Texas, January 10, and addressed to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, reports that a band of white men, from El Paso county, had stolen into the camp of a party of Indians, known to be remarkably peaceable, and massacred seven, besides wounding their companions.

It was apprehended, that in consequence of this outrage, the Indians will commence an indiscriminate war on the border settlements.

LEAVENWORTH, January 25.—The Times publishes a letter giving an account of a conflict between a party of men under Capt. Brown and a posse under the Deputy United States Marshal, near Paola, in Lykins county, in which, according to the report, five of Brown's party, and the Deputy Marshal and two of his assistants were killed.

The account is not vouched for, and is probably exaggerated. The friends of Brown assert that he is not in the territory.

A second attempt, resulting in success, was made last night to rescue the alleged fugitive slave Charley, *alias* Peter Fisher. The door of the room in which he was confined was cut down, and the rescuing party left the city with the negro. The excitement runs high, and a party have gone in pursuit.

BALTIMORE, January 26.—The trial of Peter Corrie, one of the murderers of Police Officer Rigdon, of this city, which has been for some time in progress at Towsontown, has resulted in a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. The jury returned the verdict this morning. This is the second conviction in this case.

We have news from California to the 5th inst., by the arrival, at New Orleans, of the steamship Quaker City. Business was stagnant and money scarce. The State Legislature had organized. The Lecompton Democrats have a majority in both branches.

Kansas advices say that the troubles are again ended, Montgomery having voluntarily surrendered himself for trial, and Brown left the territory.

The people of Gratiet county, Michigan, are represented as being in a very destitute condition, and an appeal has been made to the Legislature for aid. There are about 1000 families in the county, and of these not more than one quarter, it is believed, have the means of subsistence until the next harvest. An almost total failure of the crops is assigned as the cause of the existing want.

Peace has finally been concluded with the Navahoe Indians, in New Mexico.

FOREIGN.

By the arrival at New York of the steamship Europa, from Liverpool, we have three days later news from Europe. The Emperor Napoleon's remark to the Austrian Minister still exercised a depressing effect, notwithstanding the soothing efforts of the Moniteur, the Emperor's official organ. The advices from Italy indicate a rapidly approaching crisis. The Paris Bourse at one time had declined 2½ since the new year, but was now improving. The disquietude caused by the Emperor Napoleon's menacing words to the Austrian Minister, continued to effect the political and financial world. The panic was continued on the Paris Bourse. On the 7th inst., the Paris Moniteur published the following paragraph:—For several days public opinion has been agitated by alarming reports, which it is the duty of government to put a stop to by declaring that nothing in the diplomatic relations authorizes the fears which these reports tend to provoke." This caused a slight improvement in the funds, both at Paris and London, but it was only temporary, and all the improvement was subsequently lost. It is reported that the French government has sent a very threatening note to Austria, warning her of the consequences of Austrian troops crossing the Servian frontiers. The accounts from Italy are very alarming.—Austria is sending strong reinforcements into Lombardy, where her garrisons are already on a war-footing. An outbreak was anticipated at Milan. It was rumored, but the rumor had not been confirmed, that that city was in a state of siege, and that great agitation existed likewise at Cremona, Modena and elsewhere. A scuffle is reported to have taken place between the Austrian and Hungarian soldiers at Cremona. Further details of the debate in the Spanish Chamber, on President Buchanan's message, show that O'Donnel expressed great surprise at the proposition in regard to Cuba, and declared that the government was disposed to demand satisfaction for such an insult. He declared emphatically that Spain would never sell any of her territory. Austria had abandoned the project of concentrating an imposing force on the frontier. Great depression prevailed at Vienna. The object of the conspiracy at Cracow was to recover the independence of the Republic. It was rumored, but not credited, that Russia had succeeded in negotiating a loan of several millions sterling with the Rothschilds.

THE STATISTICS OF SHERRY.—Then we drove back to the high road, and got again on wines. I remember the glass from the Saint Barbara cask, just after the brown-gold one in the Saint Antonio? That was real Amontillado. What was Amontillado? Where did it grow? Bless me! why nowhere. It was an accidental quality discovered by tasting. It had a almondy, dry, bitter flavor, which rendered it of rare value to mix, because I must clearly understand (and it was only fair to tell me) that English sherry was a chemical compound, made, like a French side-dish, of many ingredients, and of various ages and qualities of wines. In Xeres there were five hundred thousand arrobas of wine—thirty of which went to a bota (butt)—made annually. This made thirty-four thousand butts, nine thousand of which were of first-rate quality. Sherry is too strong and too dear for Spaniards, and too feverish for the climate. The best is in Xeres, a dollar a bottle. The best in the bodega is worth from fifty to eighty guineas a butt: and, after insurance, freight, and sale charges, it stands the importer in from one hundred to one hundred and thirty guineas, before it reaches his cellar (say) in Belgrave square. "How many gallons to the butt, Don Sanchez?"—"About one hundred and twelve. This will bottle into about fifty two dozen, and the duty is five shillings and sixpence the gallon. So you may form your own opinion about cheap London Sherries, which are, generally very 'curious' indeed mere doctors' draughts, in fact, made up according to certain swindling prescriptions." Here was a blow for my old friend Binns, who opens a bottle of forty-eight shilling sherry, with the air of an antiquary unswathing a mummy Pharaoh. Thought I, the next time the deluded man points to the oily stickiness of his glass, I will leap up, seize him, and say, in a hollow voice: "Binns, you are the victim of a life-long delusion: that stuff you drink, you think is the juice of Spanish grapes, plucked by men playing guitars, and smoking cigars; you call it, in poetical moments, bottled sunlight, sunfire, and so on—bah! (after the manner of Napoleon) it is only a chemical compound made up of drugs and infusions like daffy's elixir or James' powder. It is cooked up with boiled, treacly wine and brandy. It is a compound mixed from a dozen barrels, and made to order for a particular market. If the vines of Xeres grew till they got black in the face, Binns, they could not yield wine like your forty-eight shilling sherry." The Don laughed, and said that certainly the sherry wine district was very small; not more than ten miles square. Therefore, it could not yield honest wine enough for half London. The sherry grape grows only on certain low, chalky hills, where the earth being light-colored is not so much burnt—did not chap and split so much by the sun; as darker and heavier soils do. A mile beyond these hills the grapes deteriorate. The older the plants the better; but the fewer the grapes. —*Dickens' "Household Words."*

WILL OF AN EARL OF PEALROKE.—*Imprimis*. For my soul, I confess I have heard very much of souls, but what they are, or whom they are, or what they are for, God knows I know not. They tell me now of another world, where I never was, nor do I know one foot of the way thither. While the King stood, I was of his religion; made my son wear a cassock, and thought to make him a bishop; then came the Scots and made him a Presbyterian; and, since Cromwell entered, I have been an independent. These, I believe, are the kingdom's three estates, and if any of these can have a soul, I claim one; therefore, if my executors do find I have a soul, I give it to him who gave it to me. *Item.*—I give my deer to the Earl of Salisbury, who I knew will preserve them, because he denied the King a buck out of his own parks. *Item.*—I give nothing to Lord Say; which legacy I give him because I know he will bestow it on the poor. *Item.*—To Tom May I give five shillings. I intended him more; but whoever has seen his "History of the Parliament" thinks five shillings too much. *Item.*—I give Lieutenant General Cromwell one word of mine, because hitherto he never kept his own. *Item.*—I give up the ghost.

Julius.—Sam, I fell as if I'd like to hab my name handed down to posterity.—*Sam.*—De hangman will hand you down from de gallows into de hands ob de dissextionists, if you don't alter your ways, nigger. *Julius.*—O no, Sam! I feel I shall die a noble death! *Sam.*—What! on de battle-field? *Julius.*—No; dat's all played out now. Sam, I want to lay down on de hearth, and mix my ashes wid de *grate*.—*Boston Post.*

A NEW VOUCHER.—A country dealer in Cincinnati, a few days since, found himself in possession of a check on a banking house and hastened to "realize" the proceeds.—The check was all right as to name and accounts, but the bearer needed testimony as to his identity with the legal holder. After searching the streets and hotels in vain for some acquaintance who could render this service, the check-holder returned to the banking house, reporting: "It's no use; I can't find any body that knows me, but I've got my name on my shirt." The check was paid.

"Massa, do you know why dem noisy birds am called carrion crows?" "Of course it is because they feed on putrid carcases." "Yes, dat's it—it's 'cause dey *carry on* so ober a dead hoss."

It is stated that Dr. O. W. Holmes has refused an offer from Mr Bonner of $5,000 to write half a column weekly for one year for the New York Ledger.

BORROWED FRANKS.—Of the many frauds constantly practiced upon the revenue of the Post Office Department, there is none, perhaps, deserving of more pointed condemnation than the custom of late years so prevalent in this city of using borrowed franks to cover private correspondence. Many persons in Washington whose business connections are at a distance, are in the habit of procuring from persons entitled to the franking privilege regular supplies of franked envelopes, under which their whole correspondence is conducted. It is true that, in some instances, the postage thus sayed during the year amounts to no inconsiderable sum. But the loss of character through which this saving is accomplished, ought certainly to inspire some doubt as to its economy; for surely it cannot be pretended that the confession, made upon every letter illegally franked, that its writer has defrauded the Government of the petty sum of three cents tends to inspire confidence in a man of business, or respect for a correspondent.

This matter has often been brought to the notice of the Post Office Department; but the difficulty of procuring the necessary proof has, in most cases, prevented action upon the part of the authorities. We have been informed, however, that stringent measures will be taken in all cases where such offenses can, by any possibility, be traced to the guilty parties.—*Union.*

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.	1.00 P.M.	4.30 P.M.
Lancaster,	10.45 "	4.35 "	8.00 "
Arr. at Col'a.	11 16 "	5.15 "	8.35 "

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 month's 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,
JOS. 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 1-55.

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 1840, and over 50,000 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, no matter how long it may be continued, and the 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,
233 Broadway, New-York.

Nov 13, '58.

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

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

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

Fitting to a charm—no raising 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 predominates—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. CHACE.

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

DIED.

In this place on Sunday, 23rd inst. REBECCA YARNALL, aged 72 years, 11 months and 29 days.

FOR RENT.

THREE DWELLING HOUSES.
Apply to
Jan 29-2t B. F. APPOLD.

NOTICE.

LETTERS of Administration to the estate of Isaac Pusey, late of the borough of Columbia and county of Lancaster, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against it will present them duly authenticated, without delay, to

ELIZABETH W. PUSEY, Administratrix,
CHAS. J. PUSEY, Administrator.

Columbia January 29 1859-7t