who will at once take issue with us, and will say that there is no harm in *learning* to play cards, and no harm in *playing* cards socially, and merely for amusement. Some parents hold this opinion, and practice upon it in the training of their children, defending themselves by saying that as long as they do not play for money there is no harm. But gambling does not depend entirely on the love of gain, as their defence assumes. There are three main supports of gaming—the love of *excitement*—the love of *gain*—and the love of *triumph*. Some persons gamble mainly because they must have excitement of some kind. They have become habituated to it and cannot leave without it: It must be intense excitement too; or it will no more satisfy their cravings; than baby cordials will the thirst of the toper. This habit of mind becomes so inveterate that all the innocent pleasurable excitements of domestic life and friendship are insipid—the love of wife and children, the joys of the fireside, the companionship of good books are as nothing. And when men and women are taught in their youth to find their excitements in games of chance, although no money is staked, they are put on the direct road to gambling; for sooner or later such playing will be found to need the stimulus of some wager to call out the best efforts of the players, and give zest to the game.

Then again there is the love of triumphing over an opponent, which is an element distinct from the love of gain. A money making man once remarked to us, "You ministers are mistaken when you assume that it is avarice which makes us so eager in our scramble for money. It is not so; for sometimes we care very little about the money itself. But we prize success; we are unwilling to be beaten or outdone in the contest for wealth."

Now this ambition for conquest can be cultivated and is cultivated as much in the social game at Whist or Euchre as in the game for money; and it may become so well cultivated at home that it will find its most pleasing gratification abroad in the contest for money.

Moreover, those parents who teach their children to play cards at home, rob them of their best defence against the arts of the gambler abroad. Their sons are not always to remain at home. We are a traveling people, and the wandering propensity is increasing upon us. We have journeyed more than our fathers, and our children will journey more than we. We know not into what company they will fall. But they will of course be met by the accomplished gambler traveling in the disguise of a gentleman.—They will be politely asked to play cards. If they are able to reply, "we know nothing about cards," they will be armed as with a coat of mail against temptation. The man who should after that ask them to play would at once unmask himself as a professional robber.

On the other hand look at the young man who has by private practice gained a knowledge of this art. He is traveling on a steamboat or waiting at the hotel. Time hangs heavy on his hands. He is approached by the smooth-spoken gambler and invited to take a game for amusement just to pass away the time. He may feel like declining—may reflect that he does not know the stranger nor what may be his designs. But how can he excuse himself? He tries to get up some sort of an apology, but when met with the question, "You do play, do you not?" he cannot say "no;" and when the next question follows, "What are your objections to playing with *me*?" the refusal begins to take the shape of a personal affront to a gentleman, "a gentleman of honor" it may be. He then begins to see not far ahead an order of "coffee and pistols for two," and so consents to the proposal.

A party is made up and he is one of them. The game begins merely for amusement.—But soon it is suggested that they want something to drink—some beer, or ale, or wine, or something stronger still, and moreover as they are to spend the evening, they shall want oysters or other refreshments, and they may just as well add a little to the life of the game by playing for the drink and the oysters. If your young man hesitates he is asked what difference it makes how the oysters are paid for, and if he is unwilling to stand his portion of the slight expense if his party should chance to be beaten; is asked if he is going to be so puritanic as to object to such a little thing. Ashamed to stand alone in so small a matter for the sake of principle, he yields, and for the first time in his life he gambles.

That seemed but a little step for him to take, but it was a step in a fearful path. And if he also drinks the maddening cup provided at that table, before that evening has closed—and very likely it will be a long one that will not end till daybreak—he may have gone on from the oysters to the value of the oysters in money, and from that amount to double that amount or treble or quadruple that amount, or to all his money, or his whole fortune. These steps are all easy after the first one. They involve no other principle than the first, and may all be expected, if not immediately, yet in due time. When we see a young man taking that first step we always see the spectral forms of despair and suicide looming up in the not distant future before him.

And who will be responsible for his destruction? O! will not those fond parents who stripped him of his defensive armor against the wily attacks of the gambler, when they taught him how to play cards?—*Congregational Herald.*

SEVEN FOOLS.—1.—*The curious man*—who sends away his mutton because the person next to him is eating venison.

2.—The jealous man—who spreads his bed with stinging nettles, and then sleeps in it.

3.—The proud man—who gets wet through sooner than ride in the carriage with his inferior.

4.—The litigious man—who goes to law in the hope of ruining his opponent, and gets ruined himself.

5.—The extravagant man—who buys a herring, and takes a cab to carry it home.

6.—The angry man—who learns to play the tamborine because he is annoyed by the playing of his neighbor's piano.

7.—The ostentatious man—who illumines the outside of his house most brilliantly, and sits inside in the dark.—*Punch.*

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, FEB. 4, 1860.

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

☞ We call attention to the advertisement of Dr. Darius Ham's Dyspepsia Remedy in to day's *Spy*.

THE WEATHER AND THE RIVER.——That sectional party, the Honorable member from the Arctic district, has invaded these latitudes again and waged irrepressible war against flowing streams, early greens and livery horses. On Tuesday evening, after a rather moist day, a miserable, driving searching sleet was suddenly changed by the Clerk to a more driving and more insidiously searching snow, which fell—if such hurried descent did not indicate other impelling influence than gravitation; it seemed to us that the grains (not flakes) had been *pitched* from above—with stinging effect upon face and hands. Wednesday morning opened decidedly cold, with six or more inches of snow on the ground; and the steady activity of Jack Frost during the preceding night was surely indicated by the *sluggish progress of the thick slush ice in* the river. The stream with the warmest aid of of its ally the sun, scarcely held its own during Wednesday, and on the backing down of the fiery auxiliary, doom was pronounced by the knowing weather-wise, river prophets. The enemy rallied all his forces in the night and before Thursday had laid out the fair Susquehanna in a cold, glittering winding sheet. And now an ice bridge, for the second time this season connects with our neighbors of York county. The river is held down as by a grip of steel, but bides its time, and as it frets and chafes under the icy fingers of its grim captor murmurs "Resurgam."

The "boys" have been making their winter crop of hay before the sun shines—and some of them, economizing their agricultural labors, at the same time seeding their (*wild*) oats—*and taking all out of the* "Flora Temple" and "National" teams that Nature would stand. The steeds are the only protesting parties; but the Clerk decides that they have no vote, and as he has inflicted the weather upon them they must bow to his will and the whips of the ungodly.

FIRE.—On last Sunday evening about half past nine o'clock the carpenter shop occupied by Mr. Michael Libhart, situated on the alley south of Locust Street between Second and Third Streets, was discovered to be on fire. Alarm was given and the firemen with their apparatus were on the ground as soon as possible. By the time the engines were in working order, however, the entire shop and adjoining sheds were in flames. It was evident that no part of the burning property could be saved, so the efforts of the firemen were mainly directed to staying the spread of the fire. On either side of the shop and sheds stood a frame stable, one, that of Mr. Jas. Vaughen, *containing hay, feed, &c., the other, on the lot* of Mrs. Lowrey, being newly erected and unfinished. Both these buildings, as well as the more valuable dwellings on Locust Street, in dangerous proximity to the fire, were, by unceasing exertions on the part of the firemen and citizens, saved from destruction. The night was, fortunately, calm, or even the faithful work of our untiring fireman—untiring in the face of continued neglect on the part of authorities and citizens to furnish them a *decent* supply of hose so long and so loudly demanded—would scarcely have sufficed to control the conflagration. In the shop and adjoining outbuildings there was a considerable quantity of finished work for the interior of outbuildings, which was entirely consumed, together *with a portion of machinery*. The shop was of brick, with sheet-iron linings to the shutters, and had stood while the destructive fire of 1856, originating on the same premises, swept almost the entire square around it. The fire was evidently the work of an incendiary, kindled inside the shop, and so effectually as to insure its headway before discovery. The work of destruction was speedy, the buildings being in smoking ruins in about an hour after the alarm was first given. We have not learned the exact amount of the damage, but believe the property was fully insured.

After the fire was subdued Mrs. Lowrey, whose dwelling was one of those in the most imminent danger, hospitably served the firemen with a plentiful supply of hot coffee and lunch, throwing open her house and supplying those who sought refreshment, till a late hour.

HOPE LODGE EVENINGS.—We must preface our report of the fourth Hope Lodge Evening with a regret that want of time and space compels a very brief notice of both lecture and discussion. The matter for our paper is generally very nearly set up by Thursday evening, and such has been the case this week.

The meeting of Thursday evening was called to order, by Mr. A. Caldwell, who introduced the lecturer, Rev. Edward Appleton, of Lancaster. The subject, as previously announced, was "Criminal Reformation."

We attempt no report of the letter of the lecture—we should only succeed in being unjust to the speaker—and can but feebly reflect the spirit. It was an able and earnest appeal for moral reformation of the criminal whilst incarcerated in our prisons, and christian charity towards him after his return to society. The lecturer took the highest moral ground, and fortifying argument by example proved that reform, both in punishment and efforts to make the path of reformation an easy rather than an almost impassable one, was impertively demanded by the advanced and advancing enlightenment and liberality of the age. The speaker was listened to with respectful attention.

Rev. Mr. Menges first took part in the after discussion. He coincided with the lecturer and heartily sympathized with him in his sentiments. He contrasted the construction and regulations of our prisons with those of the jails of but a few years past, and deduced the hopeful fact that there was progress even in penal institutions.

Mr. Fisher succeeded Mr. Menges, and while concurring with the lecturer in the necessity of reform in prison discipline, yet could, from his own professional experience, testify to improvements which were making their way among the penitentiaries and county prisons of the country.

Rev. S. Appleton argued that of the three motives for the punishment of criminals—vengeance, example and reform—the last two only were admisssible. The motive of a parent in justly punishing a child should be the true model on which to base the punishment of an offender against the laws.

Mr. Albright while he agreed with the apparently unanimous sentiment in favor of the moral reformation of the criminal, yet differed with the previous speakers on the question of human forgiveness. As punishment was administered for example, the more extended and unforgiving the infliction, the more terrible and effectual the warning.

Mr. Greider considered that the reformation of criminals should commence with removing the temptations and inducements to crime. Many a man sinned through want and idleness. Give every man sufficient remunerative work, and as very few men choose the *role* of criminals a reformation will speedily result.

Mr. Oberlin differed with the last speaker. It was with a man to do right or wrong in despite of all adverse influences. Teach the man to resist the importunities of want, idleness, association, or what not. The speaker thought a reformed criminal should meet with sympathy; but what avail reformation or sympathy after a man is hanged. Capital punishment should be abolished.

Dr. McCorkle thought that but an inadequate idea of the working of our systems of prison government was to be formed from the report of inspectors, visiting committees, &c. The gala dress was always put on, on the coming of visitors. Under keepers had too much latitude allowed them in their treatment of prisoners.

Mr. Baumgardner considered that the greatest evil in our prison discipline is lack of employment for prisoners. Much evil example might be avoided by a judicious system of labor.

The lecture for next Thursday evening was not announced.

P. S. We have been since requested to announce J. H. Mifflin, Esq., as the lecturer for the next "Evening."

GENNESSEE FARMER.—The February number of the "Farmer" has been received. It contains much seasonable agricultural wisdom, and will prove valuable as well as interesting to our farming friends. This old tried publication should enjoy a large share of popular favor.

☞ Much has been said of the Eastern Esculapius' labors for the sick; not one half has yet been told of the indomitable perseverance of this singular man. Imbued with the conviction that Scrofula is the parent of disease, he has been years engaged in searching the boundaries of the earth, for its antidote. With vast labor has he canvassed the products of sea and land, through both continents until he has discovered that combination of remedials which expurges this human rot and corruption from the system. This new invention we now offer in our columns under the name of AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, although its virtues are from substances far more active and effectual than Sarsaparilla.—*Mercantile Journal.*

SIGNATURE OF THE CROSS.—The mark which persons who are unable to write are required to make instead of their signature *is in the form of a cross, and this practice*, having formerly been followed by kings and nobles, is constantly referred to as an instance of the deplorable ignorance of ancient times. This signature is not, however, invariably proof of such ignorance; anciently, the use of this mark was not confined to illiterate persons; for amongst the Saxons the mark of the cross, as an attestation of the good faith of the person signing, was required to be attached to the signature of those who could write, as well as to stand in the place of the signature of those who could not write. In those times, if a man could write, or even read, his knowledge was considered proof presumptive that he was in holy orders. The word *clericus* or *clerk* was synonymous with penman; and the laity, or people who were not clerks, did not feel any urgent necessity for the use of letters. The ancient use of the cross was therefore universal, alike by those who could and those who could not write; it was indeed, the symbol of an oath from its holy associations, and generally the mark. On this account Mr. Charles Kight, in his notes to the Pictorial Shakspeare, explains the expression of "God save the mark," as a form of ejaculation approaching to the character of an oath. This phrase occurs three or more times in the plays of Shakspeare; but hitherto it has been left by the commentators in its original obscurity.

☞ Agassiz has a human jaw and a portion of a foot taken from conglomerate rock in Florida, which he thinks is at least ten thousand years old; he might add one hundred thousand years as well. Dr. Dickenson has a portion of a human pelvis (a true fossil) obtained near Natchez, Mississippi—in tertiary deposits supposed to be one hundred and twenty thousand years old.—The world renowned Guadaloupe fossil, to which no antiquity has been assigned with any degree of probability, is certainly as old. In fact no definate time or age can be ascribed to any fossil; we can only approximate to it, and that not very closely. We may say of fossils that they are ten thousand, one hundred thousand; or five hundred thousand years old, and yet that will seem short in geological computations.

It would be impossible to set at limit to the period when man did not exist on our globe: nor can we approximate that age until we can, by geology or some other means, determine how long a time has elapsed since the continents were covered with the waters of the drift, and then determine how long anterior to that stone hatchets and other implements which were found passed under the hand of their fabricators.—*Scientific American.*

☞ Sorrow comes soon enough without dependency; it does a man no good to carry around a lightning rod to attract trouble.

WORMS! WORMS!

☞ *There is no disease more common among children, and yet none which so frequently baffles the skill* of physician, as worms. They are highly detrimental to the constitution; and their presence should be carefully guarded against by parents. On the first manifestations of symptoms, every means should be used to expel them promptly and thoroughly. M'Clane's Vermifuge, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, is well established as the most certain, safe and speedy remedy ever offered for this troublesome and dangerous malady; and all who have the management of children should keep this invaluable medicine on hand. In addition to its perfect safety, it never fails to *produce the desired effect.*

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S CELEBRATED VERMIFUGE, manufactured by *FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. All* other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Vermifuge, also, his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. None genuine without the signature of

Feb. 4, 1860. (45) *FLEMING BROS.*

FITS! WHY PROMINENT

For a long time there was paragraph making its regular weekly appearance in our columns, with the brief, but emphatic words "Fits! Fits!" always at the head, to some an offensive caption; but not so to the benevolent and humane, who could sympathize in the sorrows of others. Some persons are shocked at any indication of disease, and are even thrown into nervous excitement on witnessing a hearse or a coffin. Such are to be pitied. We should always strive to look disease and even death in the face with calmness, and especially take every opportunity for alleviating disease.—Viewed in this light, the advertisements of S. S. Hance, of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., possess a certain interest, and those who know of any one suffering from Epilepsy, Spasms, or Fits of any kind, should feel it a pleasure to cut out his advertisement, or in some other way send word to the afflicted of the great value of his remedies. They can be sent to any part of the country by mail. Price, $3 per box. Two, $5. Twelve, $24.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The Balsamic Cordial *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON & Co., *No.* 418 *Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

For sale by all druggists in the County.
April 9, 1859 1y.

MRS. WINSLOW,

A experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.

Oct. 29, 1859-1y

The heavens were illuminated on the evening of August 28th, 1859, by the most splendid Aurora Borealis ever seen in the Country. Rays of pale-colored light flashed across the sky, and the changes were beautiful in the extreme. At one time a rapt observer remarked, that he fancied he could see the sparkling lights form themselves into the following words: Buy all your garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos 603 and 605 Chestnut st., above Sixth, Philadelphia.

September 10, 1859.

DELEGATE ELECTION.

THE members of the People's Party of the two wards of the Borough of Columbia will meet at the Town Hall, on SATURDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, 1860, at 7 o'clock, to elect Delegates to the County Convention, to be held in Fulton Hall, Lancaster, Wednesday, 8th inst. BY THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

feb 4, 1860-1t

DYSPEPSIA REMEDY.
Dr. Darius Ham's
AROMATIC INVIGORATING SPIRIT.

This medicine has been used by the public for six years, with increasing favor. It is recommended to cure Dyspepsia, Nervous Ness, Heart-Burn, Colic Pains, Wind in the Stomach, or Pains in the Bowels, Headache, Drowsiness, Kidney Complaints, Low Spirits, Delirium Tremens, Intemperance.

It Stimulates, Exhilarates, Invigorates but will not Intoxicate or Stupify.

As a medicine, it is quick and effectual, curing the most aggravated cases of Dyspepsia, Kidney Complaints, and all other derangements of the Stomach and Bowels, in a speedy manner.

Persons who, from the injudicious use of liquors, have become dejected, and their nervous systems shattered, constitutions broken down, and subject to that horrible curse to humanity, the Delirium Tremens, will, immediately feel the happy and healthy invigorating efficacy of Dr. Ham's Invigorating Spirit.

WHAT IT WILL DO.

DOSE.—One wine glass full as often as necessary.
One dose will remove all Bad Spirits.
One dose will cure Heart-Burn.
Three doses will cure Indigestion
One dose will give you a Good Appetite.
One dose will stop that distressing pain of Dyspepsia.
One dose will remove the distressing and disagreeable effects of Wind or Flatulence, and as soon as the stomach receives the Invigorating Spirit, the distressing loud and all painful feelings will be removed.
One dose will remove the most distressing pains of Colic, either in the Stomach or bowels.
A few doses will remove all obstructions in the Kidney, Bladder or Urinary Organs.
Persons who are seriously afflicted with any Kidney Complaints are assured speedy relief by a dose or two, and a radical cure by the use of one or two bottles

NIGHTLY DISSIPATION.

Persons who, from dissipating too much over night, and feel the evil effects of poisonous liquors, in violent headaches, sickness at stomach, weakness, giddiness, &c., will find one dose will remove all bad feelings

Ladies of weak and sickly constitutions should take the Invigorating Spirit three times a day; it will make them strong, healthy and happy, remove all obstructions and irregularities from the menstrual or guns and restore the bloom of health and beauty to the careworn face.

During pregnancy it will be found an invaluable medicine to remove disagreeable sensations at the stomach.

All the proprietor asks, is a trial, and to induce this he has put up the Invigorating Spirit in pint bottles, at 50 cts., quart $1.

General Depot, 49 Water Street, N. Y.

For sale by J. S. Dellett, & Co., Columbia, Dr. J. A. Wolf, Wrightsville, and by druggists generally.

Feb. 4 '60.

FIVE Barrels Grocers' Syrup, just received and for sale by the barrel, at
A M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Feb 4 1860.

Fifteen Bags Coffee.

JUST received and for sale by the bag at 11 to 13 cts. at
A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Feb. 4, 1860

20 Barrels Refined Sugars.

NEW Crop New Orleans Sugar and Molasses, together with the finest assortment of Groceries in Columbia.
A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Feb. 4, 1860.

1860. SPRING GOODS. 1860.

HAGER & BROTHERS have now in store a full stock of seasonable goods, consisting of
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
Linens, Towelings, Damasks, Tickings, Sheetings, Checks, Quilts.
China, Glass and Queensware. 75 Crates and Packages comprising the largest and most complete stock we have ever offered. The Queensware is of our own importation and the Glassware is purchased direct from the manufacturers, enabling us to offer great inducements to purchasers Spring, Hair and Husk Mattrasses. 1000 lbs Prime Feathers
CARPETS! CARPETS!! CARPETS!!!
Velvet Carpets, Brussels Carpets, Venetian Carpets, Tapestry Ingrain Carpets, Super Ingrain Carpets, Rag and Hemp Carpets. English and American Sheet Oil Cloths, from 1 to 4 yards wide. Carriage, Stair and Table Cloths. Cocoa and Jute Matts, Rugs and Druggets, Wall Paper, Decorations and Borders, Gilt Painted and Paper Window Shades, Buff and Green Curtain *Holland.* HAGER & BROS.,
Feb 4 1860. West King street, Lancaster.

LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Columbia Post Office, Feb 3, 1860.

Persons enquiring for letters will please mention if they are advertised.

Arford F	Helfrich Michael	Pierer Joseph
Blair James	Herr Martha	Ritselener Marg't
Bullinger Jacob	Heistand Christ'n	Rich Ada
Bahn Jacob	Harney Sallie	Riley Peter
Carey Samuel	Irwin Christian	Richards J
Caisey James	Jones W A	Renn John
Carpenter John	Kesselman Wm	Sellers Jesse 2
Dree Charles	Kemply Elizabeth 2	Shater William
Erwin Henry	Kirk Mathew	Shenk Sarah
Frick Wm	Koller Jacob	Stout Alice
Fry Ambrose	Kreybill J E	Smith Michael
Fisher & Agnew	Landis Abraham	Shaffer Levi
Fisher James	Lany Joseph	Smith Susan
Ferny James	Lone Anney	Sours Jacob
Gallacher James	Miller Jacob 2	Saunies Michael
Gourley George	Mellinger Elizab'h	White Eli
Ginder P	McCartney Chas	Wise Frederick
Grunlich A	McAvoy John	Watz Daniel
Gordon Wm	McCanna Henry	Watson James
Greenfild Wm	McFadden David	Walbridge Mary
Goble & Stephens	Odell Harman	West Burgest
Hook John	Olsiot Amy	Yost George
Hays Anne		

A. S. MODERWELL, P. M.
Columbia, Jan. 7, 1860.

Finances of Lancaster County.

Receipts in the County Treasury.

1859.	DANIEL HERR, Treasurer, Dr.		
Jan. 21.,	To Balance in hands of County Treasurer per last County Auditor's report	$33,440.00	
	24, Cash received of B.F.Rowe, Esq., Sheriff, Fines and Jury Fund	17.00	
	received of Massack Lefevre, road damages refunded	25.00	
Feb. 14,	received of Jay Cadwell, Esq., costs in Com. *vs.* Wagner	12.00	
Mar. 7,	rec'd of John Geist, Jr., Manheim township, loan	561.00	
	10, W. Taylor, Lancaster township, loan	400.00	
	28, J. Sensenig, Jr., Earl township, loan	450.00	
April 1,	Eliz. Reist, Manheim borough, loan	1,400.00	
	P. Fullerton, Penn township, loan	60.00	
	J. Rohrer, East Hempfield township, loan	350.00	
	J. G. Kendig, E. Lampeter township, loan	800.00	
	H. Buckwalter, Manheim township, loan	1,500.00	
	J. Hersh, East Hempfield township, loan	1,250.00	
	D. Hachel, Upper Leacock township, loan	1,000.00	
	J. Mumma, E. Hempfield township, loan	1,600.00	
	2, H. Hotterstein, East Hempfield township, loan	1,400.00	
	C. Hiestand, E. Hempfield township, loan	2,000.00	
	C. Nolt, West Hempfield township, loan	1,060.00	
	4, P. Hinderdeer, West Lampeter township, loan	32.00	
	A. Gens, Lancaster township, loan	800.00	
	J. B, Sensenig, Earl township, loan	800.00	
	Magdalena Bauman city, loan	200.00	
	J. S. Hunt, Cærnarvon township, loan	275.00	
	P. Bixler, East Earl township, loan	350.00	
	J. R. Landis, E. Lampeter township, loan	750.00	
	5, Farmer's Bank of Lancaster, loan	10,000.00	
	7, B. Kreider, Manheim township, loan	4,500.00	
	C. Gerhart, Strasburg township, loan	260.00	
	Eliz. Eby, East Hempfield township, loan	1,000.00	
	21, Jay Cadwell, Esq., costs in Commonwealth *vs.* Bonus.	15.20	
	May 2, Wm. Kuhns, Fines selling liquor, &c.	10.00	
	9, B. F. Rowe, Esq., Sheriff, Fines and Jury Fund	58.00	
	26, Jay Cadwell, Esq., costs in Com. *vs.* Pfoutz	19.00	
	July 15, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, loan	5,000.00	
	18, Strasburg & Lampeter townships, ⅔ of bridge at Zercher's Mill	303.33	
	Aug. 3, C. Shaffner, Justice Fines	6.00	
	9, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, loan	1,500.00	
	31, Wm. Aug. Atlee, Esq., Fine in Com. *vs.* Harder	20.00	
	Sep. 19, B. F. Rowe, Esq., Sheriff, Fines and Jury Fund	21.00	
	20, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, loan	2,000.00	
	21, F. S. Pyfer, Esq., costs in Commonwealth *vs.* Parr	15.82	
	Octb. 3, Wm. Witman, Esq., Cærnarvon township, on account of ½ of bridge at Pool Forge	275.00	
	4, Farmers' Bank of Lancaster, loan	2,000.00	
	10, B. Reinhold, Esq., Cash refunded, as overpaid	16 90	
	J. Cadwell, Esq., costs in Commonwealth *vs.* Bonus	40.00	
	County Comm'rs, Stationery, &c., on Militia account	10.00	
	Dec. 5, B. F. Rowe, Esq., Sheriff, Fines and Jury Fund	95.00	
	13, Wm. Witman, Esq., Cærnarvon township, in full or ½ of bridge at Pool Forge	131.33	
	27, N. Ellmaker, Esq., Fine in Com. *vs.* Hohring	1.00	
	31, A. G. Bowers, Esq., on acct. of ½ of bridge at Rockhill, across Conestoga creek	540.00	
	Masack Lefevre, Esq., on same account	200.00	

Aggregate Assessment of county rates and levies, per list, furnished Treasurer by County Commissioners, to wit

Adamstown Borough	$ 160.55
Bart	699.89
Brecknock	625.64
Cærnarvon	1175.30
Cocalico East	1062.89
Cocalico West	1516.89
Colerain	752.78
Columbia Borough	2467 00
Conestoga	1857.59
Conoy	1067.77
Clay	1327.25
Donegal East	3268.66
Donegal West	837.01
Drumore	1391.00
Ephrata	2346.58
Earl	3304.67
Earl East	1999.07
Earl West	2522.39
Elizabeth	788.13
Elizabethtown Borough	284.32
Eden	459.47
Fulton	961.64
Hempfield East	3098.84
Hempfield West	2916.21
Lampeter East	3323.62
Lampeter West	2718.79
Lancaster	1267.62
City	9584.75
Leacock	2814.75
Leacock Upper	2136.42
Little Britain	1655.13
Manheim	3792.90
Martic	607.30
Manor	5230.78
Mount Joy	1885.74
Mount Joy Borough	488.59
Marietta Borough	746.45
Manheim Borough	354.85
Paradise	2256.30
Penn	2135.89
Pequea	1332.67
Providence	712.81
Rapho	3235.25
Salisbury	3560.18
Sadsbury	911.70
Strasburg	2512.36
Strasburg Borough	456.99
Warwick	2689.80
Washington Borough	198.98
	$93,222.29

To cash received as Excess Tax as follows:

Paradise	for 1858	5.00	
Drumore	"	3.84	
Lampeter East	"	1.50	
Hempfield West	"	33	
Earl	"	1.22	
Cærnarvon	1859	2.56	
Manheim Borough	"	25	
Donegal West	"	1.80	
Colerain	"	2.50	
Conoy	"	56.34	
Cocalico West	"	1.42	
Lancaster	"	90	
Lampeter East	"	86.93	
Fulton	"	12.60	
Elizabeth	"	2 38	
Columbia Borough	"	95	
Cocalico East	"	2 38	
Penn	"	12	
Manor	"	82	
Hempfield West	"	1.25	
Leacock	"	33	
Earl	"	42.70	
Strasburg Borough	"	2.60	
City	"	3.40	
Paradise	"	4.10	
Earl East	"	12.53	
Providence	"	1.43	
Drumore	"	70	
Salisbury	"	5.00	
Mount Joy Borough	"	2.62	
			$260.80

To amount of outstanding taxes per last report of County Auditors	10,616,58
Items unpaid in Court Bills and Certificates of 1859	38.24
Excess of assessment of State taxes over and above assessment of Revenue Commissioners	1,026.33
	$183,709.88

OUTSTANDING TAXES, FOR 1859.

Adamstown Borough,	$18.00
*Bart	539.89
Brecknock,	182 44
Cocalico East,	350 00
Colerain,	133 90
Columbia Borough,	1,842.00
Conestoga,	848.00
Donegal East,	2,008.66
Earl,	314.00
*Elizabethtown Borough,	148.32
Lampeter West,	450.00
*Lancaster City,	1,001.00
*Little Britain	274.82
Salisbury,	1,320.00
Strasburg Borough,	992.99
Washington Borough,	91.48
Earl East, for 1857,	67.12
Total,	$9,981.62

Those marked thus * paid since Jan. 1, 1860.

Commissioners' Statement.

THE following is a statement of the Commissioners' Orders drawn on DANIEL HERR, Esq., Treasurer of Lancaster county, for the year 1859.

Assessors' Pay.

Adamstown,	Samuel Stork,	$20.00
Bart,	*C. Ryneer,*	*31.75*
Brecknock,	Levi Laush,	58.60
Cærnarvon,	*William Yoder,*	*56.00*
Cocalico East,	N. Woltkill,	60.00
Cocalico West,	*J. W. Mentzer,*	*69.00*
Colerain,	H. Paxson,	47.00
Columbia,	S. E. Maxton, in full,	80.00
Conestoga,	S. L. Fehl,	60.00
Conoy,	*B. F. Ebersole,*	*50.00*
Clay,	Samuel Wolf,	54.00
Donegal East,	B. Grove,	86.00
Donegal West,	M. Ober,	48.00
Drumore,	L. P. Brown,	70.00
Ephrata,	Jacob Sharp,	80.00
Earl,	J. S. Smith,	80.00
Earl East,	E. Sengawalt,	80.00
Earl West,	Levi G. Kemper,	75.00
Elizabeth,	S. M. Shaeffer,	55.00
Elizabethtown,	Abraham Burk,	25.00
Eden,	James Risk,	48.00
Fulton,	Robert Killough.	56.00
Hempfield East,	Jacob Hershey,	67.44
Hempfield West,	Joseph Brown,	64.28
Lampeter East,	A. Buckwalter,	72.00
Lampeter West,	J. C. Baldwin,	52.00
Lancaster township,	Benjamin Huber,	35.00
Lan. city, N. W. W.,	James Wiley	145.00
S. W. W.,	G. Hitzelberger,	150.00
S. E. W.,	Eugene Harkins,	100.00
N. E. W.,	George Mowry,	155.00
Leacock,	John Smith,	75.00
Leacock Upper,	N. F. Shaeffer,	60.37
Little Britain,	C. Hess,	62.00
Manheim,	B. W. Harnish,	75.00
Martic,	James Simpson,	40.75
Manor,	A. K. Witmer,	120.00
Mount Joy,	H. B. Painter,	80.00
Mount Joy Borough,	D. G. Mowrer,	55.00
Marietta Borough,	C. C. P. Grosh,	55.00
Manheim Borough,	David May,	30.00
Paradise,	Isaac Phenegar,	76.61
Penn,	P. L. Eshleman,	46.00
Pequea,	Jacob L. Hess,	42.00
Providence,	James Passmore,	56.00
Rapho,	J. B. Breneman,	75.00
Salisbury,	Luckey Murray,	117.61
Sadsbury,	P. S. Bush,	61.00
Strasburg,	H. N. Breneman,	79.37
Strasburg Borough,	*Samuel Spielman,*	*31.00*
Warwick,	Simon Eichler,	80.00
Washington Borough,	H. H. Bitner,	34.00
		$3,480.13

Erecting Bridges.

Silas Wolverton, in full of bridges across Beaver and Pequea creeks,	$58.50
Silas Wolverton, in full for bridge across *Cocalico creek,*	*845.60*
Fink & Hess, in full for bridge at Shenk's mill,	1,244.00
Levi Fink, in full for bridge at Pool Forge,	1,228.50
David Styer, Esq., superintending said bridge, and pay for laborers,	116.75
	$3,493.35

Repairing Bridges.

Francis Mylin, for whitewashing bridges,	$3.00
Henry Hess, in full for repairing bridge at Wabank,	278.70
Henry Hess, whitewashing bridge at Shenk's Mill,	10.00
John S. Bear, whitewashing bridge at Bowers' Mill,	5.00
J. M. Frantz, sand for bridge at Wabank,	3.00
Joseph Russell, repairing bridge across Octorara creek,	143.14
Lutz & Melsey, lumber for Wabank bridge,	34.77
C. Miller, lime for Wabank bridge,	16.66
	$494.27

Court of Quarter Sessions.

O. J. Dickey, Esq., Attorney fees,	748.00
Emlen Franklin, Esq., do.	226.00
Samuel Evans, Esq., Clerk fees,	832.21
B. F. Rowe, Esq., Sheriff's fees,	667.19
Witness fees,	2394.31
Jurors pay,	2251.73
Crier and Tipstaves,	264.00
Justices and Constables f