The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, MAY 19, 1860.

Executive Committee of the Columbia Board of Trade for the Month of May.

E. HERSHEY, H. F. BRUNER,
HIRAM WILSON.

☞Rev. Dr. Dorsey, of Martinsbur, Va., will preach in the English Lutheran Church, on Sunday morning, the 20th inst., at 10 o'clock.

AN ERROR.—A typographical error last week made Jonas Rumple & Son offer nails at the extraordinarily low rate of $2.25 per keg, instead of $3.25, as written in copy.—The advertisement will be found corrected this week.

RAINEY'S NEW GOODS.—At Rainey's new store, (B. Herr's old stand) in Locust street, will be found a complete new stock of goods, just received, for particulars of which see advertisement in to-day's *Spy*.

A GIFT ENTERPRISE.—Granville Stokes, 607 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,, has inaugurated the Gift Clothing Business, and now gives with garment sold, a gift varying in value from one to one hundred dollars.—This is a novel system as applied to this branch of trade, and likely to prove popular. See advertisement in another column.

SUSPENSION FROM "LOW WATER."—We notice with regret that our cotemporary the *Marietian*, has been temporarily suspended, on account of non-payment of dues by patrons. We have no terms of contempt too strong for the swindlers of an editor, and we hope Capt. Baker will adopt measures to bring his defaulting subscribers to a speedy and righteously terrible judgement. As the river is "up," so may the tide rise in the Captain's favor.

PHILANTHROPHY.—A communication over this signature has been received through the Post Office. The writer correctly observes, "no responsibility is involved in the suggestion," but he very incorrectly infers that we need not therefore insist on his name. A rule ceases to be a rule if broken in favor of every unobjectionable communication. We cannot accept one article over a *nom de plume* without rendering ourself liable to the charge of partiality if we refuse another.

THE CENSUS.—Marshal Yost has appointed his deputies for taking the census in Lancaster County. Among the assistants are Samuel E. Maxton, for Columbia, John M. Weller, for West Hempfield, Joseph Shoch, for Washington, P. J. Albright, for East Donegal, Marietta and Maytown.

THE TARIFF.—The Tariff Bill of Mr. Morrill passed the House of Representatives on the 10th inst, by a vote of 105 to 64. Every man in this section, whether Republican or Democrat must unite with us in the hope that it may pass the Senate, receive executive sanction and become a law. As the provisions of the new bill must be of interest to a large number of our readers we give the gist of it in another column.

THE "CONTINENTAL."—Among the many advantages of our present location, we reckon not the least our proximity to the "Continental Saloon" of Ehrisman and Flannery, directly beneath us. This establishment has been enlarged, renewed, redecorated and repainted, and a better glass of Lager than the Sprenger's X X, on tap down stairs, cannot be found in Columbia. B. & E. are enterprising and through-going, and will keep a tip-top Saloon or none at all.

THE RIVER.—We have the river at good rafting stage now, and, since Monday, rafts have been coming in from above. From information received of lumber on the way, the greatest amount reaching here will probably be to-day (Friday) and to-morrow. The West Branch lumber has probably all got out, all the creeks having been full, many of them heavily flooded. Again the rains have mainly affected the streams flowing north. The northern branches of the West Branch had but sufficient water, whilst there was no general flood in the North Branch. We have heard there was not much water above Owego, and that the lumber in the headwaters lies there still. We are disponted in this. The river was so swollen that a general outpouring of lumber from all the tributaries of both main branches was confidently expected. Sellers at this place hold stiffly, in view of the loss of timber from Williamsport, while our buyers are wavy, until it is seen how this flood of logs will affect our market.

THE CHICAGO CONVENTION.—The National Convention of the Republican party met at Chicago on Wednesday. The Convention was organized by the selection of Hon. David Wilmot, of Pennsylvania, as temporary chairman. Committees on Organization, Credentials, Business and Resolutions were appointed. In the afternoon the Committee on organization recommended Hon. Geo. Ashmun, of Massachusetts, as Chairman, and that gentleman was chosen by the Convention, and assumed his duties. No business other than permanent organization was effected on Wednesday.

On Thursday the Platform was adopted.—It endorses the Constitution, the Union, State Rights, the Tariff, the Homestead Law, Internal Improvements, the Pacific Railroad, and condemns the Administration, a Slave Code, the Reopening of the Slave trade, the change of Naturalization Laws, &c. No ballot for President was had. The chances of Seward for nomination seem to be the best, although, if the opposition to him succeed in concentrating on any one candidate, a less prominent man may be selected. There is much strife between the moderate and extreme wings of the party, and the struggle may be protracted.

Lancaster County is well represented.—Our delegates are O. J. Dickey, Col. S. Shoch, C. S. Kauffman, Joseph D. Pownall. The cornstone crowd from Pennsylvania is large and noisy. The Columbia members of this branch of the convention, however, are notoriously well behaved.

THE FLOOD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—The continued rains of last week, from which we anticipated a high river, resulted in one of the heaviest and most destructive floods we have had in the Susquehanna for many years. On Friday the river rose very rapidly, being over all the wharves on the shore before evening. Next morning the water had entirely covered the pier in the river and overflowed the Tow Path between the Bridge and Out-let-Lock. Intelligence was received here in the morning that the Williamsport and Lock Haven Booms were torn away and an immence quantity of timber lost. On Sunday morning about 7 o'clock the floating timber reached the bridge passing, between the York county shore and the sixth or eighth pier, in a dense mass, for about three hours. The river was two high for much effort to save the timber, so but little was caught. The report of the giving way of the Booms afterwards proved incorrect, neither having been broken.

The unusually large quantity of timber in the Williamsport Boom filled it to a great distance up the river, and instead of jamming, as below, rode over the Boom and escaped. From a careful inspection of the timber remaining in the Boom, it is computed that about thirty-five million feet was carried down on the flood. Of this some twenty-five million feet has been recovered or is lodged along the river, leaving ten millions as the amount that has reached the Bay. A large portion of the timber received above will be collected at Northumberland. It is estimated that about forty thousand logs are lodged between Harrisburg and Conewago Falls. A large number must be lodged among the islands below the dam, and it is probable that a considerable portion of the errant lumber will be collected at this place, and either sawed up for the owners or disposed of to the mills. The loss, though serious, will prove much lighter than was at first feared. On Friday evening two rafts were torn from their fastenings and carried over the dam. This is the extent of the loss at this place we believe.

THIS AND THAT.—The news and arrivals from Ireland indicate a very large incerea of immigration from that country during the present season. The movement is sudden and many inquire the cause. The Presidential Election comes off this year. Is not the explanation of the Irish exodus evident.

THE JAPANESE.—The Japanese Embassy arrived at New York on Wednesday of last week, in the steam frigate Roanoke, but the vessel was ordered to proceed to Norfolk, without landing the Embassy. The Japanese were conveyed from Norfolk to Washington in the steamer Philadelphia, arriving there on Monday. A grand display of reception was prepared, consisting of a few marines, a few volunteers, a few "omnibi," a great many members of Congress (drunk and sober) and an immense and unmannerly crowd of the unwashed—black and white. On Wednesday the Embassadors had an interview with Gen. Cass, and on Thursday were formally received by the President.

The Japanese are likely to have a hard time of it in this Country. They have already been invited to make excursions over all the railroads in the country, and receptions are prepared by the principal cities of the Union. Our Council thought of offering the hospitalities of Columbia, but when they heard that the New York City Council were "laying" for the unfortunate foreigners they felt that it would be unfair to interfere.—The Japanese are said to be much interested in manufactures and machinery. How would it do to invite them to inspect the "Old Mullet Factory" at the dam?

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—Godey for June carries us forward a fortnight into the summer, and gives us the cool and refreshing *modes* of that season. The contents of the number are of the usual quality, quantity and variety. Godey is one of the most acceptable family visitors.

Police Items.

REPORTED BY OUR SPECIAL "MOUCHARD."

THE P. R. IN COLUMBIA.—*Great Champion Prize Fight—Desperate Battle—Ring Broken into by Peelers and Mill Stopped—All hands Dreadfully Punished—by the Beak.*—Unlike most of our moral and religious cotemporaries, who loudly condemned the "brutal" fight for the Chamsionship of England, yet published in full the "revolting" particulars, we considered that spirited affair as rather "nutty," but in deference to the well-known prejudices of the public, forbore forcing upon our readers the cheering account of the battle, in which, as a fighting man, we took so deep an interest. Now, however, that a little affair—an offshot of the great "international mill"—has come off in our own borough, we feel that our tastes and our duty to society can be harmoniously combined in a brief report of this truly game gladiatorial encounter.

On Sunday a juvenile "Greek" from the Basin Precinct, informed Justice Welsh that a fight for a quart of Sullivan's best and the championship of the Basin was coming off at the Sullivan House, and entreated the presence of the magistrate if he wanted to see a "big thing." The 'Squire, like ourself, is an ardent admirer of the P. R., and had it not been Sunday and he a Justice of the Peace, would, undoubtedly, have taken a "lunar." As it was he felt constrained by a sense of duty to the public and himself (costs!) to dispatch Sheriff Waites to put a stop to the "disgraceful breach of the peace." The Sheriff, after some search—his errand being suspected he was put on a wrong scent by the youth of the neighborhood—came upon the fight, which raged in an old car body, back of the "Sullivan." Despite of opposition the officer broke into the ring (car) and captured the entire party.

Produced at the Willows a hearing ensued when it appeared that Thomas Scott, known as "Scotty," and Patrick Kelly, alias "Australian," had differed about the great Champion-of-England battle, Pat being enthusiastic in favor of the "Benikii" Boy and Tom wearing by his namesake, Tom Sayers.—Words brought on a challenge on the part of the "Australian," and preliminaries were agreed upon by the friends of the respective parties. The stakes were decided upon, and the first deposit of a gill of "Sullivan" a side made at the crib of the well known Sullivan—the Basin fighting headquarters. The men were put into severe training and the day fixed for last Sunday. The final deposit was made on Saturday and the stakes put under lock and key. Bets—drinks, pints and quarts—were plentiful. Scotty rather had the call, at the odds of Sullivan's best against the inferior article sold down town. On Sunday, at 2 P. M., the combatants and their backers, with a crowd of the elite of the Precinct, assembled at the Sullivan, the stakes were driven (figuratively) and the "ring" made ready. After a "federal" drink at the bar the combatants appeared. The Australian shied his tile into the ring and lightly sprang over the ropes (climbed through the window) and was followed by Scotty with more deliberation, (through the door) yet without reluctance. Kelly's second was William Wallace (Wally) Lockard, while the veteran Sullivan seconded Scotty. David Hinkle and William Hantsch, jr., were bottle holders.—Each man considered himself judge, (of the quality of the stakes,) and the crowd acted as a collective umpire. The men were stripped by their seconds and presented splendid animal (not to say brutal) condition. Scotty appeared to have a slight advantage in abdominal development, but Kelly more than made up for this by the swelled condition of his naturally immense head. The men shook hands grimly and came to the scratch for the

FIRST ROUND.—After a little skirmishing Kelly led off with his right (foot) but was cleverly dodged by Scotty, who made a grab for Australian's capillaries and missed.—Kelly tried his left which was stopped, and in return got away from a right-hander.—Scotty now went in earnest, and after a rattling exchange got in a slogger on Kelly's dough-trough, knocking the wind out of that Heenan hero.

SECOND ROUND.—Both men came up fresh, Kelly with his hand on the wounded spot. Scotty grinned, which so infuriated the Australian that he threw out his bunch of fives and made acquaintance with Scotty's exhaust pipe, opening a bottle of "Lafitte." First blood claimed for Kelly. Scotty drew his "wipe," blew his nose and again went in. He thundered on the immense conk of his antagonist without doing much damage, Kelly the while making ugly work with Tom's shins. Scotty tired of pounding at Pat's attic turned away in disgust, when Kelly, taking advantage of Tom's back being turned, put in a burster on the occiput, starting the lambdoidal suture and sending Scotty to grass. First knock down for Kelly.

THIRD ROUND.—Both men groggy (took too much Sullivan between rounds) but game. Tom limped a little from the punishment his pins had received, and Pat still squirmed some from the "winder abdominalis" administered early in the fight. Scotty evidently wanted to protract the battle seeing Kelly's wind damaged, but the Australian bored in and forced the fighting. He rattled his collection of phalanges about the salutation trap, the viewers, the patchouli bottle, the whisky ditch, the apex, the *tout ensemble* of Scotty, who, in return, pegged away at all the members included in the Pope's bull of excommunication, and the round ended in a rough and tumble, during which the men went down, Kelly under.

One of the bottle holders—fighting Billy—here rushed into the ring, declaring that if there was any more fighting to be done he was bound to be in. Sullivan (travels on his stick—not on his muscle) knocked Billy down with his crutch, when Wally and Davy sailed in and the row became general. At this stage of the game the police succeeded in breaking through the crowd, and arrested the whole party. Billy had his nose smashed and one eye in mourning; Wally had both peepers closed; Kelly's face was too dirty to ascertain the amount of the damage; Scotty same as Kelly; Sullivan slightly excited; Davy nowhere in the fight, but his bottle empty.

This ended one of the gamest and most exciting struggle recorded in the annals of the P. R. Who will say that a manly encounter between two such noble fellows as Scott and Kelly is demoralizing. We have no words to sufficiently condemn the outrageous conduct of the police and judiciary.

The Justice gave Billy and Wally each 90 days, Scotty and Davy 60 days, and Kelly 30 days; all on bread and water.—Sullivan was saved and "set again" for another haul. The party went down next morning per Waites' Express.

THE ELECTION OF PRESIDENT BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTIVES.—As the involved condition of our National politics may throw the election of President and Vice President into Congress, general inquiry for the mode of such election is common. We publish the article of the Constitution prescribing the manner of such election.

ARTICLE XII. The electors shall meet in their respective States, and vote by ballot for President and Vice-President, one of whom at least, shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves; they shall name in their ballots the person voted for as President and in distinct ballots the person voted for as Vice President; and they shall make distinct lists of all persons voted for as President, and all persons voted for as Vice President, and of the number of votes for each; which list they shall sign and certify, and transmit sealed, to the seat of Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted, the Person having the greatest number of votes for President shall be president, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed.

And if no person have such majority; then from the persons having the highest numbers, not exceeding three on the list of those voted for as President, the House of Representatives shall choose immediately, by ballot, the President; but in choosing the President, the votes shall be taken by States, the Representation from each state having one vote; a quorum for this purpose shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice; and if the House of Representatives shall not choose a President, whenever the right of choice shall devolve upon them, before the fourth day of March next following, then the Vice President shall act as President, as in the case of death or other constitutional disability of the President. The person having the greatest number of votes as Vice President, shall be the Vice President, if such number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed, and if no person have a majority, then from the two highest numbers on the list, the Senate shall choose the Vice President; a quorum for the puopose shall consist of two-thirds of the whole number of Senators, and a majority of the whole number shall be necessary to a choice. But no person constitutionally ineligible to the office of President, shall be eligible to that of Vice President of the United States.

The Tariff on Iron, Coal and Wool, in Morrill's Bill.

IRON, IRON MANUFACTURERS, AND COAL.

SEC. 7. That from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected, and paid, on the importation of the articles, hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First, on bar-iron, rolled or hammered, comprising flats, not less than one inch or more than six inches wide, nor less than one quarter of one inch nor more than one inch and one-half thick; rounds, not less than five-eighths of one inch or more than three inches in diameter; and squares, not less than five-eighths of one inch or more than three inches square, fifteen dollars per ton: *Provided*, That all iron in slabs, blooms, loops, or other forms, less finished, than iron in bars, and more advanced than pig iron, except castings, shall be rated as iron in bars, and pay a duty accordingly; on all iron imported in bars for railroads or inclined planes, made to patterns, and fitted to be laid down upon such roads or planes without further manufacture, and not exceeding six inches high, twelve dollars per ton; on boiler plate iron, twenty dollars per ton; on iron wire, not more than one fourth of one inch in diameter, nor less than number sixteen wire guage, seventy-five cents per one hundred pounds, and fifteen per centum ad valorem; over number sixteen, and not over number twenty-five wire guage, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition fifteen per centum ad valorem; over, or finer than number twenty-five wire guage, two dollars per one hundred pounds, and in addition fifteen per centum ad valorem; on all other descriptions of rolled or hammered iron, not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars per ton. Second. On iron in pigs, six dollars per ton; on vessels of cast iron, not otherwise provided for, and on sad irons, tailors' and hatters' irons, stoves, and stove plates, one cent per pound; on cast-iron steam, gas, and water pipes, fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on cast iron butts and hinges, two cents per pound; on hollow ware, glazed or tinned, two cents and a half per pound; on all other castings of iron, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Third. On old scrap iron, six dollars per ton: *Provided*, That nothing shall be deemed old iron that has not been in actual use, and fit only to be remanufactured. Fourth. On band and hoop iron, slit rods for nails, nuts, and horse-shoes, not otherwise provided for, twenty dollars, per ton; on cut nails and spikes, one cent per pound; on iron cables or chains, or parts thereof, one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; anchors, or parts thereof, and anvils, one dollar and fifty cents per one hundred pounds; on wrought board nails, spikes, rivets, and bolts, two cents per pound; on bed-screws, wrought hinges, one cent and a half per pound; on chains, trace chains, halter chains, and fence chains, made of wire or rods one-half of one inch in diameter, or over, one cent and a half per pound; under one-half of one inch in diameter, and not under one-fourth of an inch in diameter, two cents per pound; under one fourth of one inch in diameter, and not under number nine wire guage, two cents and a half per pound; under number nine wire guage, twenty five per centum ad valorem; on blacksmith's hammers and sledges, axle-trees, or parts thereof, and malleable iron in castings, not otherwise provided for, two cents per pound; on horseshoe nails, three cents and a half per pound; on steam, gas, and water tubes and flues, of wrought iron, two cents per pound; on wrought iron railroad chairs, one dollar and twenty-five cents per one hundred pounds; on cut tacks, brads, and sprigs, not exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per thousand; exceeding sixteen ounces to the thousand, two cents per pound. Fifth. On smooth or polished sheet iron, by whatever name designated, two cents per pound; on other sheet iron, common or black, not thinner than number twenty, wire gauge, twenty dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty, and not thinner than number twenty-five, wire gauge, twenty-five dollars per ton; thinner than number twenty-five, wire gauge, thirty dollars per ton; on tin plates galvanized, galvanized iron, or iron coated white zinc, two cents per pound; on mill irons and mill cranks of wrought iron, and wrought iron for ships, locomotives, and steam engines, or parts thereof, weighing each 25 pounds or more, one cent and a half per pound; on screws, commonly called woodscrews, two inches or over in length, four cents per pound; less than two inches in length, eight cents per pound; on screws, washed or plated, and all other screws or iron, or any other metal, thirty per centum ad valorem; on all manufactures of iron, not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem. Sixth. On all steel in ingots, bars, sheets, or wire, not less than one-fourth of one inch in diameter, valued at seven cents per pound, or less, one and a half cents per pound; valued at above seven cents per pound, and not above eleven cents per pound, two cents per pound; and valued at above eleven cents per pound, two cents and a half per pound: *Provided*, that no steel in any form shall pay a duty of less than twenty per centum ad valorem; on steel wire less than one fourth of one inch in diameter, and not less than number sixteen, wire, gauge, two dollars per one hunded pounds, and in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; less, or finer than number sixteen, wire gauge, two dollars and fifty cents per one hundred pounds, and in addition thereto, fifteen per centum ad valorem; on mill, pit, and drag saws, not over nine inches wide, twelve and a half cents per lineal foot; on cross-cut saws, ten cents per lineal foot; on all manufactures of steel, or of which steel shall be a component part, not otherwise provided for, thirty per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles partially manufactured, not otherwise provided for, shall pay the same rate of duty as if wholly manufactured. Seventh. On bituminous coal, one dollar per ton of twenty eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel; on all other coal, fifty cents per ton of twenty-eight bushels, eighty pounds to the bushel, on coke and culm of coal, twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

SEC. 8. That, from and after the day and year aforesaid, there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned the following duties; that is to say—First. On lead, in pigs or bars, one cent per pound; on old scrap lead, fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound; on lead in sheets, pipes or shot one cent and a half per pound; on pewter, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one cent per pound. Second. On copper in pigs, bars, or ingots, two cents per pound; on copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured, one cent and a half per pound; on sheathing copper, in sheets forty-eight inches long and fourteen inches wide, and weighing from fourteen to thirty-four ounces the square foot, two cents per pound; on copper rods, bolts, nails, spikes, copper bottoms, copper in sheets or plates, called brazier's copper, and other sheets of copper not otherwise provided for, twenty-five per centum ad valorem; on zinc, spelter or teutenegue, manufactured, in blocks or pigs, one dollar per hundred pounds; on zinc, spelter or teutenegue, in sheets, one cent per pound.

RAILROAD IRON.

SEC. 26. That railroad iron, partially or wholly worn, may be imported into the United States without payment of duty, under bond to be withdrawn and exported after the said railroad iron shall have been repaired or remanufactured; and the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and directed to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to protect the revenue against fraud, and to secure the identity, character, and weight of all such importations when again withdrawn and exported, restricting and limiting the export and withdrawal to the same port of entry where imported, and also limiting all bonds to a period of time of not more than six months from the date of importation.

WOOL.

SEC. 12. That from and after the day and year aforesaid there shall be levied, collected and paid on the importation of the articles hereinafter mentioned, the following duties, that is to say: First. On all wool unmanufactured, and all hair of the alpaca, goat, and other like animals, unmanufactured, the value whereof of the last port or place from whence exported to the United States shall exceed eighteen cents per pound, and shall not exceed twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of three cents per pound; exceeding twenty-four cents per pound, there shall be levied, collected, and paid a duty of nine cents per pound: *Provided*, That any wool of the sheep, or hair of the alpaca, the goat, and other like animals, which shall be imported in any other than the ordinary condition, as now and heretofore practiced, or which shall be changed in its character or condition for the purpose of evading the duty, or which shall be reduced in value by the admixture of dirt or any foreign substance to twenty-four cents per pound, or less, shall be subject to pay a duty of nine cents per pound, anything in this act to the contrary notwithstanding: *Provided, also*, That when wool of different qualities is imported in the same bale, bag, or package, shall be appraised by the appraisers at a rate exceeding sixteen cents per pound, it shall be charged with a duty of eight cents per pound: *Provided, further*, That if bales of different qualities are embraced in the same invoice, at the same price, whereby the average price shall be lessened more than ten per centum, the value of the whole shall be appraised according to the value of the bale of the best quality, and no bale or bales shall be liable to a less rate of duty in consequence of being invoiced with wool of lower value. *Provided, also*, That sheep skins, raw, or unmanufactured, imported with the wool on, washed or unwashed, shall be subject to a duty of fifteen per centum ad valorem.

CAPTURE OF A SLAVER.—The United States steamer Mohawk, Lieut. Commanding Craven, arrived at Key West on the 30th ult., with a slaver, an American clipper-built bark, called the Wildfire, about 300 tons, and eight years old. The Wildfire cleared from New York, on the 16th of last December, Stanhope, master, for St. Thomas. She has on board about five hundred Africans, all quite young and in very good condition. She has a Spanish crew of fifteen men. The Spanish Captain calls himself Manuel. She has also an American Captain, Rathborn, and eight men (Americans).—The latter pretended to be passengers, but are probably the American crew of the vessel, the bark having a Spanish crew and an American crew.

The Africans were taken on board the Wildfire at the Congo river. The crew was to receive $800 for their portion of the proceeds of the sale of negroes. They were out thirty six days, and would have landed their cargo before bad they not been becalmed four days where they were at the time of capture.

The Africans, 519 in number, about 80 having died on the passage, were brought on deck. A majority are children of from 8 to 16 years old. The females amount to about 70. The crew of the vessel made no resistance and were taken and sent on board the Mohawk, and since her arrival have been delivered up to the United States Marshal. The negroes will be landed as soon as a place can be built for their accommodation. Many of them have been confined in the hold of the vessel so long that they are not able to walk.

[From the Key of the Gulf, May 5.]

These negroes were to have been landed at Cayo Santa Maria, about one hundred miles of East Sagua la Grande.

When this vessel left the coast, there were fourteen American vessels waiting for cargoes of negroes. The bark William left eight days before her with 750 on board. Two Spanish armed steamers were also waiting at the Congo river for cargoes of 1,500 negroes each, bound for Cuba.

So confident were the people on board the Wildfire of not being overhauled, that their hatches were not even closed. Lieuts. Balbot and Carpenter, together with a prize crew, took charge of her; the prisoners were placed on board the Mohawk, and both vessels steered for this port, and arrived as above stated.

The Spaniards charge the Americans with conducting the voyage, and that they were working their passage. The Americans make the same charge against the Spaniards, and thus the case stands. They are all in jail and are undergoing an examination before United States Commissioner Bethel. The vessel has been libelled by the government for forfeitare.

AMERICAN LIFE IN JAPAN.—It is stated that the Americans in Hakodadi, Japan, have been amusing themselves this winter by a series of balls. Two of our countrymen have opened a hotel there, which is said to be the first ever kept in that country.

☞A correspondent who dates from Feather River, Cal., shows how he had a friend elected new chief of the Digger Indians, who "locate thar or tharabouts:"

The old chief died in 1856, and his mantle fell on the the shoulders of his only son, the last of the Diggers, and he was a poor drunken imbecile, unfit even to be a rooter. He became so unpopular with the tribe, that they consulted with Ben and self about impeaching him. It was done, and he was driven down into the settlements. Ben and I were regents. We gave notice by posters on all the big trees in the vicinity, that an election will be held on the 4th day of July, for the purpose of electing a big captain for the tribe, and as the office was a lasting one there were some candidates. One young fine, noble looking fellow was nominated at the Diggers' State Convention, on account of killing a big she grizzly with a pistol. His name was Pitsauk (lizard.) He spoke English very well, and was a good marksman—an excellent hunter, and was useful to the emigrants and traders as a pioneer and messenger, and strictly honest.

At sunrise on the 4th, Ben and I raised the stars and stripes on the top of of a gigantic fir tree. I played Yankee Doodle and the Star Spangled Banner on an old fife, made a speech on the glorious privilege of universal suffrage, and the election commenced. Captain Bessy was Judge, and ourself general inspector. As we had all the tickets written with Pitsauk's name on he ran a very large majority. The election closed about dinner, as Jim Lee, an old resident of Butt Valley, arrived with two very large square bottles marked Scheidam Schnapps. Pitsauk indulged slightually; the Mohala squaws took some, the old injines wetted their lips, and wanted more, but we were afraid of injuring their constitutions, and retained one bottle for medicinal purposes.

Pitsauk was inaugurated. First we ducked him in the river; then greased him well with deer tallow; then put a stove pipe hat on him, and a pair of flannel drawers; put an old musket in his hands; then married him to a Mohala, put the flag on his bark marquee, and left him alone in his glory.—He has made a good chief, and done more for the whites than any Indian on the mountains.—*California paper.*

AN ADVERTISEMENT.—This is to certify that for the purpose of testing the whisky sold by Mr. Terence O'Flaherty, as the pure Irish Mountain Dew, I have carefully tested samples of the same on each day of the past week. My experience has extended over a period of time embraced between 9 A. M. and 12 P. M., and have been upon fractions of the quart taken indiscriminately from various barrels. I found it in body stout and strong, though I had little trouble in getting it down; and holding it when down. In specific gravity, it was exceedingly light; the undersigned having been able to carry home large quantities. Up to this time he has not become aware, by these tests, of the presence of any foreign agents, with the slight exception of particles of sugar and minute fragments of lemon peel. He freely recommends the article to the public confidence.

MICHAEL MALDOON, Chemist.

THE LAWYERS OUTDONE.—Signor Dandini was a foreign refugee, living in the neighborhood of Leicester Square. We cannot give any more precise account of his whereabouts, as the Signor's address had always been kept a most profound secret—several of his creditors, in fact, being most anxious to penetrate the mystery. The Signor picked up a living by translating documents from foreign languages for different houses in the city. One day a letter arrived, addressed to the Signor, at one of these houses, stating that if he would call on the next Thursday, at two o'clock, at the office of Messrs. Skinnum & Eatum, solicitors, of Bond street, they would be happy to arrange with him about a transaction which would probably bring him a pretty considerable sum, The Signor was in a dilemma. The pretty considerable sum would be most acceptable, of course; but then he had strong objections to throwing himself in the way of unknown solicitors. However, at the time appointed, a foreign looking individual presented himself at the office of Messrs. S. E., and handed in the letter addressed by that highly respectable firm to Signor Dandini.

"I have received this letter," said he, with a strong German accent.

"Ah, to be sure," said Skinnum, the principal partner, who happened to be present, "Signor Dandini?"

The foreign-looking individual bowed, without speaking.

"Ah, my dear sir," continued Skinnum, smiling, "the fact is, I am sorry we have been compelled to have recourse to a little stratagem, but, not knowing your address, we had no other means of getting at you—I have to serve you with this writ!"

The foreign-looking individual did not seem in the least surprised. He answered—

"Ha! yes, mein dear sir. But *we have had recourse to one little statagem too!* I am not Dandini. I am one friend of his. He was afraid of this—so asked me to come and see about your letter. Good morning, mein dear sir."

The foreign-looking individual left the office, and Messrs. Skinnum & Eatum confessed they had been "done."

WHAT THE PRESS SAY.—Housekeepers, troulbed with vermin, need be so no longer, if they use "COSTAR'S" Exterminators. We have used it to our satisfaction, and if a box cost $5 we would have it. We had tried poisons, but they affected nothing: but COSTAR'S article knocks the breath out of Rats, Mice and Bed-Bugs, quicker than we can write it. It is in great demand all over the country.—*Medina (O.) Gazette.*

J. C. COVER, (Ed. "Herald" *Lancaster. Wis.*—"We highly recommend the Exterminator. More grain and provisions are destroyed annually in Grant County by vermin, than would pay for tons of this Rat and Insect Killer.

"IOWA TIMES." McGregor, Aug 14th 1859.

H. R. COSTAR, Esq.—Your Exterminator is received, used, and pronounced a decided success. We used a box of it, and the way the Rats and Mice around our premises "raised Ned" that night was a caution to sleepers. Since then not a Rat or Mouse has been heard in kitchen or cellar. See advertisement. Sold by Dr. W. S. McCorkle, Family Medicine store, Odd Fellows' Hall.

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

Columbia Lumber Market.

Panel Boards and Plank,	W. Pine,		$35.00
1st Comm. "	"	"	30.00
2nd " "	"	"	18.00
Culling "	"	"	12.00
Inferior "	"	"	9.00
Bill Scantling,		"	14.00
Joists and Scantling,	Hemlock		$9 a 10.00
Boards,	"		9 a 10.00
Bill Scantling,	"		12.00
Ash Plank,			20.00
Siding,			$12 a 15.00
Pine Shingles,			9 a 16.00
Cypress "			9.00
Plastering Lath,			2.25

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

PENNSYSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Eastward.

Marietta Accommodation arrives,	8.15	A. M.
Lancaster Train leaves	8.15	"
Columbia Acc. "	1 00	P. M.
Harrisburg " "	5.15	"
Emigrant, "	10.10	"

Westward.

Emigrant arrives	1.30	A. M.
Mail leaves	11.27	"
Columbia Acc. arrives	3.20	P. M.
Harrisburg " leaves	6.10	"
Lancaster Train arrives	8.20	"

☞The Columbia Accommodation Eastward, will arrive at Lancaster at 1.40 P. M., connecting there with the Fast Line East; returning, will leave Lancaster at 2.40 P. M., or after the Fast Line West passes, arriving at Columbia at 3.20 P. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

	ARRIVES.	LEAVES.
Morning Train,	6.30 A. M.	6.55 A. M.
Noon "	12.15 P. M.	12.30 P. M.
Evening "	5.00 "	6.10 "

!!!DEATH!!!
TO EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF VERMIN.

"COSTAR'S"
"COSTAR'S" RAT, ROACH, &C., EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTAR'S"
"COSTARS" BED-BUG EXTERMINATOR.
"COSTARS"
"COSTARS" ELECTRIC POWDER, FOR INSECTS, &c.

DESTROY INSTANTLY

Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Plants, Insects on Animals, &c., &c.—in short, every form and species of

VERMIN.

10 years established in New York City—used by the City Post Office, the city Prisons and Station Houses, the city steamers, ships, &c., the city Hotels, "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c., and by more than 20,000 private families

☞Druggists and Retailers every where sell them.
☞Wholesale Agents in all the large cities.
☞Regular sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1 boxes, bottles, flasks.
☞!!!BEWARE!!! of spurious imitations. Examine each box, bottle and flask, and take nothing but "COSTAR'S."
☞$1.00 boxes sent by mail
☞$3 and $5 boxes for Plantations, Hotels, &c., by express.
☞Address orders—or for "Circular to Dealers" to HENRY R. COSTAR, Principal Depot, 410 Broadway, N. Y.

Sold by Dr. W. S. McCORKLE, at the Family Medicine Store, Odd Fellows' Hall, Columbia.
May 19, 1860-6m

SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce S. W. P. BOYD, Fulton, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT.—We are authorized to announce HENRY PINKERTON, City as a candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

SENATOR.—We are authorized to announce Gen. BARTRAM A. SHAEFFER, of the city of Lancaster, as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

SHERIFF.—We are authorized to announce THOMAS COLLINS, Columbia, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

CLERK OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—We are authorized to announce SAMUEL MARTIN, City, as a candidate for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—An indisputable fact. Costiveness or the Bowels. Many diseases which afflict mankind originate in the sluggish nature or impaired functions of the stomach and viscera, viz: indigestion, headache, nervous disorders, piles and cutaneous eruptions, for which cathartics are usually prescribed. These may relieve the bowels for the time but will not reach the active cause of the complaint. Ordinary purgatives create a necessity for repetition, until eventually the bowels become powerless. Holloway's Pills not only seek the seat of the disorder, but after evacuating the depraved humors from the stomach and intestines, so renovate and invigorate them as to prevent a future recurrence. Read the advertisement elsewhere.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and is a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Chafes, Bruises, Soreness, Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores and Wounds, it has not an equal. It is also used, with great success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Diarrhœa, Hoarseness, and other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers, and by
F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 Broadway.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.
☞A. M. RAMBO, Odd Fellows' Hall, Agent for Columbia. [May 12, 1860.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have now been before the public for five years, and have every where won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, technicality, or danger, they have become the ready resource and aid of the parent, traveler, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. No where have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest, and most intimately.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2—Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address, on receipt of the price. Address,
Dr F HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No 562 Broadway, New York.
☞Sold by A. M. RAMBO, Odd Fellows' Hall.

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