

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS OF A. M. R. M. O. O. FELLOWS' HALL, IN TO DAY'S PAPER.

CHANCE OF SCHEDULES.—The Time Table of the Pennsylvania Railroad has been changed, the new schedule to take effect on next Monday. The Lancaster Train East will leave here at 7.50 A. M. instead of at 8.20. The Harrisburg Accommodation will leave at 2.30 P. M. instead of 5.35, the accommodation train to Lancaster will be abolished, and the Mail will pass through Columbia, leaving at 6.35 P. M., instead of running by Mount Joy as at present.

Westward, the Mail arrives five minutes earlier than now—at 11.22 instead of 11.27 A. M.; the Harrisburg Accommodation is 5 minutes later—at 6.45, instead of 6.40 P. M. The Lancaster Accommodation does not change, arriving at 8.20 P. M.

A NEW FIRM.—The Golden Mortar Drug Store has changed hands, and the advertisement of the new proprietors, Albert Gray & Co., will be found in today's Spy. Mr. Gray is a native of this neighborhood, a graduate of the Philadelphia College of Pharmacy and an experienced Druggist. He will give his exclusive attention to the business, and from his reputation as a business man, and a gentleman we have not the slightest doubt of his giving entire satisfaction to the public. We bespeak for him liberal patronage from our citizens.

OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.—We are happy to learn that our special friend, fellow-citizen and artist, (he made his debut in the Spy) Jasper Green, Esq., has been commissioned by the publishers of Harper's Weekly to furnish illustrations to that enterprising pictorial, sketches of war incidents occurring in Western Virginia, following the advance of the Western division of the army under Gen. McClellan. We have no occasion to puff our friend, but simply recommend him to all to whom these may come as a gentleman deserving every courtesy. We wish him every success in his mission.

PENN MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COY.—F. X. Zeigler, Esq., has temporarily accepted of the agency of this Company—during the absence of Col. Welsh—and is prepared to attend to all business of the company, and take new risks, at his office in the basement of Black's Hotel. Mr. Zeigler is an experienced Insurance Agent, and no doubt will transact business to the satisfaction of all insurers. The Penn Mutual is second to the Life Insurance Company in the country, and no man can better invest his savings for his family than in a policy of insurance on his life.

COMPLIMENT TO A COLUMBIAN.—At the annual commencement of the Eclectic Medical College, held in the Musical Fund Hall, in Philadelphia, on the 30th ult., the Faculty conferred the Honorary Degree of Doctor of Medicine upon our fellow townsman Dr. N. B. Wolfe.

This is a compliment to, and an acknowledgment of, the Doctor's contributions to Medical Science, in his new method of treating diseases of the Lungs and Throat, by Vitalized Magnesium and Medicated Inhalation—a department of medical practice, to which the doctor has given special attention for many years, and upon which he has written two very acceptable little books. We take pleasure in recording this compliment to Dr. Wolfe and hope the Faculty may always be as discriminating in conferring their honors upon real merit and worth, as they have been in this instance.

THE ELLSWORTH RIFLES.—The members of the junior company of which we spoke some weeks since have adopted the above title. They have been quietly perfecting themselves in drill ever since, and we were delighted a few evenings since to see the precision with which they went through the drill and evolutions. The members are all young men, few much under the age of eighteen, some near their majority—just the age at which prompt and active movement is readily acquired—and of good size and physical condition. They should adopt the Zouave drill—they are eminently qualified to excel in its brilliant evolutions if properly instructed. The company numbers over forty, and will elect officers next week. Our borough will certainly be well provided with an efficient volunteer force, and no doubt should the present war be protracted a good proportion of our home force will see active service. We are glad to see the young men thus organizing, and hope they may safely pass that perilous crisis, the election of officers, and long flourish an honor to the borough.

COLUMBIA GREYS.—At a meeting of the "Columbia Greys" held at Odd Fellows Hall on Tuesday Evening, June 4th, 1861, the following named gentlemen were elected officers of the Company, viz:—

- CAPTAIN—John McClure,
1ST LIEUTENANT—Abram Bruner, Jr.,
2d " D. C. Wann,
1ST SERGEANT—Robert McAnall,
2d " Nicholas Gilman,
3d " G. W. Enney,
4TH " S. A. DeNegre,
1ST CORPORAAL—Ephraim Hershley,
2d " A. B. Becker,
3d " John Eymann,
4TH " George DeHoff,
MILITARY COUNCIL—Dr. Smith Armor, E. A. Becker, M. D. Wilson,
SERGEON OF COY.—Dr. Smith Armor,
QUARTER MASTER—Col A. S. Green.

It is very desirable that those gentlemen who have recently been elected members, should be punctual at the drills of the Company on Tuesday & Saturday Evenings, as the Greys anticipate having a parade on the 4th of July.

A mistake in the title of the company was made in last week's Spy; it is Greys not Guards. The "Greys" have elected a good set of officers as above, and will, without doubt, make a top-notch company. Some of our best

material is in the ranks, and the boys are determined to put themselves down to the drill so as to perfect, themselves in it as soon as possible. By the three million loan bill, which we publish to-day, our county, as one of the border counties, will be entitled to one thousand of the improved arms to be supplied by the State. Our company of course will apply for a share of these arms, and no doubt receive them, when they will be second to no corps of the size in the State in efficiency. The roll of the company now number over fifty members, and the list will be largely increased, probably to a full company of seventy-seven. The uniform will be, as the name indicates, gray—of what particular style we have not learned, nor do we know whether it has yet been decided. We would suggest modified Zouave cut of jacket and trousers, with shoes and leggings, as the most becoming, and probably as cheap as any. We can remember the day when Columbia turned out three uniformed companies, with not half her present population. When our boys now absent shall have returned from service, as we pray they every one may in safety and honor, we shall muster a formidable battalion within ourselves. Keep up the spirit boys, and make a good display on the glorious Fourth.

OUR LANCASTER COUNTY COMPANIES.—Our county contingent to the Reserve, consisting of the Cookman Rangers, Capt. Fisher; Lancaster Guards, Capt. Neff; Union Guards, Capt. Barton, and Jones' Artillerists, Capt. Hess, will, with the companies of Chester and Delaware counties, form a regiment, to be encamped for instruction at Camp Wayne, West Chester—at least this is announced, whether with or without authority we can't say. So much we know: On Tuesday morning the companies of Capt. Neff, Barton and Hess left Lancaster, and the same day took up their quarters in Camp Wayne, where they now are. Our company is still at Harrisburg. By some mistake ORRERLY the list has not been received, and we are without accurate information as to their probable movements. Capt. Fisher paid Columbia a visit on Saturday evening, remaining until Monday. He represents the boys as in fine spirits, good health, and first rate discipline; but a little ragged in the nether man. This certainly should not be permitted. We have as fine a company as I have been turned out anywhere, but like all others are kept shabby through the miserable inactivity of our authorities who have had ample time to clothe the entire militia of the State, had they used but moderate dispatch. Most towns whence a company, or companies have proceeded to camp, have furnished the men with creditable—in some instances very handsome—uniforms. We have partially clothed our men in good substantial garments, but there is still room for the expenditure of a trifle which can easily be raised, and which judiciously applied will contribute not only to their appearance but comfort. Will not some one take this in hand in earnest?

NEWS FROM THE PENNSYLVANIA FORCES.—In our last issue we recorded the concentration of troops at Chambersburg. The movement in that direction has been active during the present week. The First Regiment, at Catonsville last week, reached Chambersburg on Monday morning. On Sunday General Patterson and staff passed over the Pennsylvania Railroad in a special train and arrived at Chambersburg the same afternoon, where he is now in command. In the same train were Alderman "Bill" McMullen's "Independent Rangers," of Philadelphia, one hundred strong. On Monday afternoon about four o'clock, two trains carrying respectively the Fourteenth and Fifteenth Regiments, under Colonels Johnson and Oakford, passed through Columbia, en route for the same place, soon to be the point of departure for our forces designed, probably, to operate against Harper's Ferry. There are now in and around Chambersburg—unless an advance has been made since Thursday's news—fifteen regiments of volunteers, five companies of cavalry—four of regulars and the Philadelphia City Troop—two companies of regular artillery, acting as infantry and one company of regular infantry, and McMullen's Independent Rangers. To this force one regiment—the Ninth—is to be added. We give below the latest telegraphic news we can cut from the dailies, which gives us full and satisfactory details of the arrangement of the regiments into brigades, &c., as we have seen anywhere, with rumors from Harper's Ferry, &c., &c.

CHAMBERSBURG, June 5.—Only one hundred out of the two hundred baggage wagons necessary for transportation purposes of the whole force have as yet arrived. Two regiments of volunteers and five companies of cavalry will advance as far south as Hagerstown to-night or to-morrow. The 7th, 8th and 10th regiments will leave Camp Sifer as soon as the rain abates and will encamp ten miles below, near Greencastle.

Perfect plans of all the cross and leading county roads leading to Virginia in Maryland are in possession of General Patterson, and copies are being rapidly made for distribution among the field officers. The troops are impatiently awaiting the forward movement.

A scout reports this morning that the rebels have succeeded in passing a wagon-load of powder through the Home Guard at Sharpsburg, and carried it safe into Harper's Ferry.

Colonel Rowley's Thirteenth Pennsylvania Regiment arrived from York last night. The Sixteenth is expected from the same point to-day.

Two men belonging to Company E, Second Cavalry Regiment, yesterday left their camp with a pass, came to town, put on citizen's clothes, and started southward. They were arrested by the picket guard of the Scott Legion ten miles south, and brought back. They are lodged in prison. Each of them had a scout sent to the Maryland Heights, overlooking Harper's Ferry, which returned to-day, we have a report that there are fewer troops on the heights than one week ago. He says, positively, that there were only two guns in the battery, and that it can be stormed with but little loss of life,

and the guns turned upon the Ferry. He explored three routes by which the troops can approach within three hundred yards of the battery, and then with a rush carry the guns at the point of the bayonet.

It is the impression of the residents of the neighborhood, that the troops are preparing for a retreat as an eventuality.

A forward movement is evidently contemplated for to-morrow. The advance will consist of Colonel Thomas's cavalry, which will march overland. The other corps and regiments will be thrown forward rapidly.

Col. Thomas's cavalry comprises five companies of the Second U. S. cavalry, including the First City Troop. These, with two companies of Artillery, acting as infantry, commanded by Captain Doubleday, one company of regular infantry, also under Captain Doubleday; the Sixth Regiment, Col. James Nagle; the Twenty-first regiment, Col. Ballier; and the Twenty-third regiment, Col. Dare, compose the First Brigade, Col. Thomas commanding.

Second Brigade—Gen. Wynkoop commanding; First Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Yohe; Second, Col. Stambaugh; Third, Col. Manierre; Twenty-fourth, Col. Owen.

Third Brigade—Brigadier-General Williams; Seventh Pennsylvania regiment, Col. Irwin; Eighth, Col. Emley; Tenth, Col. Meredith; Twentieth (Scott Legion), Col. Gray.

Fourth Brigade—Brigadier-General Negley; Thirteenth regiment, Colonel Rowley; Fourteenth; Col. Johnston; Fifteenth, Col. Oakford; Sixteenth, Col. Ziegler.

The Ninth regiment, Col. Longenecker, will be brought here and attached to the First Brigade.

The whole will be under the immediate command of Major-General Keim; General Patterson, senior officer, commanding.

Gen. Bartram A. Sheffer is now acting as Adjutant-General.

Death of Judge Douglas.

CHICAGO, June 5.—Judge Douglas died here this morning at nine o'clock. Those in attendance were Mrs. Douglas, Dr. Miller, Mrs. Cutts and J. Madison Cutts, Jr., of Washington. His remains will be taken to Washington on Wednesday for interment.

Above we give the dispatch announcing the death of Senator Stephen A. Douglas, of Illinois, one of the most prominent men of the country, and one of our readiest orators and ablest debaters. His loss at this time when the services of all good Union men—as he has patriotically proved himself sternly resisting and combating the heresy, and treason of the Secession doctrine, and sinking all party divisions and feelings in an earnest support of the Government, without regard to who administers it—are needed by the country, will fall with more than ordinary severity, not only on his own friends and supporters, but on the nation. The announcement of his death has cast a sadness over the people everywhere, and his memory has been honored in all parts of the country. In Washington his earnest support of the Union at this most important crisis has been appropriately acknowledged by various tokens of respect. The following emanating from the War department shows the estimation in which the deceased Senator was held by Secretary Cameron. The dispatch above is in error as to the place of Mr. Douglas' interment. His remains will rest on the shores of the lake, near Chicago.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—The following order relative to the death of Senator Douglas will be issued to-morrow from the War Department:

WAR DEPARTMENT, June 4, 1861.
The death of a great statesman in this hour of peril cannot be regarded otherwise than as a great calamity. Stephen A. Douglas expired in the commercial capital of Illinois yesterday morning, at 9 o'clock. A representative of the overruling sentiment enlisted in the cause in which we are engaged. A man who nobly discarded party for his country. A Senator who forgot all prejudices in an earnest desire to serve the Republic. A statesman who lately received for the Chief Magistracy of the Union a vote second only to that by which the President was elected, and who had every reason to look forward to a long career of usefulness and honor.

A patriot who defended with equal zeal and ability the constitution as it came to us from our fathers, and whose last mission upon earth was that of rallying the people of his own State of Illinois, as one man, around the glorious flag of the Union, has been called from the scene of life and the field of his labor.

This Department, recognizing in the loss one common to the whole country, and profoundly sensible of the grief it will excite among millions of men, hereby advises the Colonels of the different Regiments to have this order read to-morrow to their respective commands, and suggests that the colors of the Republic be draped in mourning in honor of the illustrious dead.

SIMON CAMERON,
Secretary of War.

For the Columbia Spy.

Our Army Correspondence.

[As a continuous narrative of events from our correspondent THIRTY SQUAD is of interest we give his letter of last week, which owing to a detour by way of Lancaster reached us half a day too late for publication in last Saturday's Spy.—E.]

CHAMBERSBURG, May 30, 1861.
DEAR SIR:—Since my last we have been placed on route for the east of war. On Monday afternoon the long and anxiously expected order to pack for a march was received. Our boys were jubilant, and went to work with a will. Either our discipline was in excess or our worldly plunder very scant, for we distanced every company in the regiment, and were in line long before the others. This "Squad" stowed his \$3.00 Commonwealth refrigerating blanket and extra gray shirt into his knapsack in exactly three minutes. Several of our "old soldiers" became suddenly convalescent.—Our haversacks were filled with bread and the canteens with wh— wh— wa—

wat—waty or whisker, which you please, possibly one possibly the other, and probably some with both; or, not to put too fine a point upon it, with "frog." Two regiments—the Second and Third—were soon formed, and cheered by our comrades left behind us in camp, we marched to the railroad where

the cars awaited us. Embarked, we left York about 9 o'clock in the evening, and after a long night ride (to which a trip from Philadelphia to Columbia in the Emigrant Express is a jaunt of pleasure) we arrived at Chambersburg about 7 o'clock Tuesday morning. We were marched at once to the Fair Ground, about 1½ miles from town, and were there kindly and bountifully supplied with coffee and edibles by the hospitable citizens of the borough. [I must here say that the haversacks furnished by our lady friends are invaluable. The company declined receiving those furnished by Government—a miserable article, made of very coarse oil cloth. Several of the men of other companies are sick after eating bread carried in these, and our surgeon ordered all the bread brought in them from York to be thrown away. My bread carried in one of our home haversacks is sweet and good to-day. This will be sufficient reward to our kind friends, to know how much their thoughtful donation has contributed to our comfort.] During the afternoon we were marched into town, and there the two regiments quartered in the court house, school houses, churches, machine shops, &c. Our company bank very pleasantly in a public school house, and good character (for order and behavior) procures us full liberty in town. The citizens are very kind, and let us want for nothing. We are invited to dinner, supper, bed and breakfast—in short we are in fragrant clover, knee deep. Our men are all well, every man answering to his name at roll call this morning, except Eli T. Derrick, sent home last Sunday, crippled with rheumatism, and Edward Miller, left sick in care of Rev. Mr. Menges, at York. Both of these are good soldiers and will no doubt join us as soon as they are able to stand service.

I understand that a strong force is to be concentrated here, and General Patterson is daily expected to take command. I presume our advance will be upon Harper's Ferry. Our regiment will probably head the column, and all hands are anxious for a chance. We have now here five regiments—Second, Third, Seventh, Eighth and Tenth, and more are just arriving. One of these is the Sixth, from Perryville, via Baltimore and the Northern Central. This regiment is like all other Pennsylvania regiments—good men but ragged. They are poorly equipped.

Our tents and camp equipments are expected to-day, when we will go into camp—probably in the direction of Hagerstown. Yesterday our regiment had a street parade, and I think made a creditable display.

Jasper Green visited us yesterday and quartered with the officers last night. Col. Shoen will see us to-day. We are always delighted to see our Columbia friends.

THIRTY SQUAD.

CAMP CHAMBERS, June 3, 1861.

DEAR SIR:—We have just received the Spy of last night, containing matter of much interest to us. We had seen no other paper for three days previously. We left Chambersburg on Thursday at noon, and our load—heavy knapsack, haversack, canteens, musket and forty rounds of ammunition, ball and buckshot—rendered the march under a scorching sun, rather fatiguing.—A tramp of four miles brought us to the farm of Mr. Ritter, on which, in a thirty-acre corner field, we halted, stacked arms, unslung knapsacks, and prepared to encamp. Our tents arriving we soon had them pitched, and now for the first time behold us fairly in the "tented field." The tents are furnished by the United States Government; they are new and very good, and in strong contrast with every article of supplies furnished us by the thieving authorities of Pennsylvania. On Friday we were joined by the Third Regiment. The Scott Legion, Owen's Irish Regiment and a Philadelphia Regiment are encamped a few miles south of us.

Our camp is a pleasant one, with plenty of good water. A stream about the size of Shawnee Run, but more rapid, runs through the camp. The water is limestone, good for drinking purposes, but rather hard for washing. The lower part of the stream is extensively used for washing and bathing—sentinels keeping the stream higher up unpolluted, for drinking and culinary use. Our boys indulge freely in the bath, and are notable washer-men; their wringing and ironing would astonish the girls they left behind them. Several of company E have out their shingles: "WASHING AND IRONING DONE HERE WITH DISPATCH."

General Patterson was expected yesterday to arrive in Chambersburg to take command of the Corps d'Arme assembling in this quarter, which is to amount, says report, to twenty thousand men. From ten to twelve thousand have already been concentrated in and around Chambersburg. Our regiment ranking all the others, will, with its superior Equipments and discipline, entitled to head the column from here in its forward movements upon the rebels of Virginia.—Our boys are elated with the prospect of early action, and I feel assured will give a good account of themselves.

Captain Joseph Millin, of Shippensburg, an old Columbia and an old acquaintance, visited us in Chambersburg. His son, a fine young fellow, desired to join our company, but our ranks are full and our Captain had to refuse him.

Col. Myers is the only other Columbian that has visited us since my last. A home face sits up the boys and cheers them wonderfully.

Yesterday we had the pleasure of shaking by the hand our old friend General, (now Major) Bartram A. Shaeffer. The Major is Aid to General Keim, and will no doubt move forward with our column. To his host of friends at home it is scarcely necessary to say that he keeps an eye upon the Lancaster county boys, and makes use of his position to obtain for them every proper favor. His many good qualities of head and heart render him a general favorite among us all.

Our company are well except Timothy Sullivan and William H. Miller—the former is afflicted with rheumatism; the latter with a carbuncle on the neck. Neither case is serious. Yours,
THIRTY SQUAD.

P. S. The First Regiment has just arrived. C. C. Haldeman and W. U. Hess will, in camp, we marched to the railroad where

The News.

The most serious event of the war since our last has been the engagement between the United States gun-boat and the Confederate batteries at Aquia Creek, on the Potomac. The cannonading was commenced on Friday, 31st ult., by gunboats Anacosta and Freeborn. The engagement continued two hours, the batteries replying with spirit. The shore batteries were repaired during the night, and on Saturday the cannonading was again resumed, the Pawnee having joined the attacking force. The beach batteries were again silenced, but a battery on the hill, supposed to be armed with rifle cannon, was beyond the range of the guns of the vessels. Only one man on board the vessels was wounded, and the vessels received no serious damage, the firing from the batteries being generally too high to be effective. Among the Confederate troops it is believed that a number were killed or wounded, as parties were seen removing them from the batteries. The Pawnee and the Anacosta were still lying off the Creek, but beyond the range of the batteries.

At Fairfax Court House on Friday night there was an encounter between the scouts of the two armies. A company of the United States Dragoons, under command of Lieut. Tomkins, made a reconnaissance as far as the village, where they were fired on by the guards of the Confederate outposts. The dragoons then fired, killing the captain of the company. They then charged through the village and made good their retreat. Two of their men were captured and three wounded, whilst they brought off five prisoners. The number killed on the side of the Confederates ranges all the way from one to twenty. On Saturday night, the dragoons, it is reported, returned to the village and succeeded in bringing off the two men captured the previous night.

On Friday night the outposts, near Arlington, were fired on by the Virginia scouts and one of the New York Zouaves killed and another wounded. The fire was returned and the attacking party retreated. The force at Alexandria were throwing up earthworks for the defence of that city.

From Richmond we learn that Jefferson Davis had arrived there and taken a house for the residence of his family. The number of troops at that point has been greatly reduced by their despatch to other points.

The latest news from New Mexico states that Colonel Loring, Commander of the Department of New Mexico, Major Crittenden, Lieutenants Rich, Baker and McNeill, of the United States Rifles, have resigned. Colonel Canby will assume command as soon as Colonel Loring leaves.

From Williamsport, Maryland we learn that the Virginia troops opposite that point on Saturday made another attempt to get possession of the ferry boat. The Union men at Williamsport resisted and shots exchanged by which the Secessionists are reported to have suffered without damage to their opponents. Another attempt to capture the boat being anticipated, the Union men in the vicinity were assembled for resistance.

Intelligence has been received by the State Department of the reception of Minister Adams at the English Court. The reception was marked by extreme cordiality and friendship.

The first serious encounter of the war has taken place in Western Virginia. Two columns of United States troops, under command of Colonel Kelley, Virginia volunteers, and Colonel Crittenden of the Indiana volunteers, on Sunday night, made a forced march from Grafton to Phillippi, the county seat of Barbour county, near which they surprised a camp of Confederate troops reported to be two thousand strong. The surprise was complete. The camp of the Confederates was captured, and they fled leaving fifteen dead bodies on the field. The United States forces seized large amounts of arms, ammunition, provisions and some horses. The pursuit was continued and it was expected that a number of prisoners would be captured. Colonel Kelley, of the Wheeling regiment, was wounded in the attack. Several of the Federal troops were also wounded.

The steamship Prince Albert arrived at St. Johns brings foreign advices to 21st ult. The political news is not important. Hon. Cassius M. Clay, United States Minister to Russia, had addressed the London Times on the American struggle in brief and decisive terms. The Queen of Spain had signed the decree for the annexation of St. Domingo.

The three United States steamers of the Mediterranean squadron have been ordered home, and will be added to the blockading squadron. They are the Susquehanna, which arrived at New York on Tuesday, the Richmond and the Iroquois.

The Legislature reassembled at Frederick city on Tuesday. The committee appointed to present to President Lincoln the report of the Committee on Federal Relations reported to the House why they had not discharged that mission. The Senate merely met and adjourned.

The steamer Ibernia arrived at Farther Point, brings foreign advices via London-derry to 24th ult. The London Times in its comments on American affairs sharply criticizes Mr. Seward's letter of instruction to the American Minister to France.

The iron steamer Peerless, supposed to have been bought for the Confederate States is said to have been seized at Quebec, at the instance of the United States Consul General. This is the vessel announced some time since as having been bought by the United States Government.

The movement of troops toward Fortress Monroe continues. Two regiments, the First and the Third, left New York on Monday for that point, and a third, the tenth, on Tuesday.

New Orleans papers received at Louisville give some particulars of the operations of the blockading fleet off the mouth of the Mississippi. Two vessels had been captured and sent to Key West, and others ordered off.

The Montgomery Post says that a portion of the Confederate troops at Pensacola have

been ordered away, and there is but little probability of an attack on Fort Pickens. The Border State Convention at Frankfort Kentucky, has adjourned after adopting the National and State Addresses.

No important movements are reported from across the Potomac, nor are there any new indications of an approaching forward movement. From Fortress Monroe we also learn that nothing of moment had occurred up to Tuesday evening. The government steamer Quaker City had seized the bark General Green, said to belong to Charleston, but bound from Sagua la Grande to Baltimore with a cargo of sugar and molasses.

Foreign papers by the steamer Borussia furnish an interesting continuation of the discussion of American affairs. It is stated at Liverpool that a large number of vessels have been fitted out there as privateers, and are only awaiting the letters of marque from America to sail. The subject is greatly annoying commercial circles in Liverpool. At Paris a very large meeting of Americans had been held, at which a handsome fund for the purchase of Whitworth guns had been raised. A rumor from Turin states that two members of the American Congress were there endeavoring to enlist an Italian legion for the war.

IMPORTANT LAW.—The following important law was passed at the late session of the Legislature, and approved by the Governor. We publish it for the information of the public. Great loss and inconvenience has been experienced by the loss of inventories and appraisements, caused by their having been taken from the Register's office, by parties concerned, and not returned.—This act will overcome the difficulty.

Be it enacted, &c. That from and after the passage of this act, the Register of Lancaster county is hereby authorized and required to place upon record in a fair and legible hand in a book or books to be provided by the county of Lancaster for that purpose, all inventories and appraisements of decedent's estates. The fees to be the same as those received in similar cases now performed by the Register.

AN EXECUTION SCENE IN FRANCE.—I was obliged to keep on the outskirts of the crowd; and never having seen an execution before I could not help being shocked by the levity of these people. Men were hawking about cakes, rolls, and lots of other eatables, which were bought freely, and devoured amidst laughter and jokes, as if they were at a fête. I followed the rear of the procession, and got close up to the scaffold. The prisoners were brought out in two open carts, and then, for the first time, I had an opportunity of seeing what they were like. Neither of them appeared to be more than 35 years of age, and it was impossible to detect in their faces any signs of ferocity. Stupid enough they looked, certainly, but there was much more of the sheep than of the wolf in their physiognomy. Each held a crucifix in his hand, and each had a priest beside him, who prayed incessantly. Their responses were fervent, and there was an agonizing earnestness in their tone which was dreadful to hear. As the cortege moved slowly through the throng, there was no longer any of the levity perceptible which had shocked me a few minutes before. Everybody—men and women—seemed to sympathize with the criminals, and I noticed lips moving, as if some among the spectators were offering up prayers for their souls. There was a pause when we reached the foot of the scaffold, and the priest recited more and longer prayers. Then one of the criminals ascended the steps, holding the priest by one hand and the crucifix in the other. This was Barrel. He looked slowly along the sea of upturned faces, as if he would like to see somebody he knew. Then he looked up to the bright blue sky for a minute. I could see the tears glitter in his eyes as he brought them down to their former level; and I heard him say distinctly, as his head was being arranged in its place, "Je meurs, mais je suis innocent. Elle me tue. Je suis innocent. O mon Dieu!" The heavily loaded axe descended like a flash of lightning, and guilty or innocent, a soul was liberated to enter upon the next mysterious stage of existence.—Once a Week.

AN IMPROMPTU CHURCH CEREMONIAL.—The Chicago Record tells a singular story of Bishop Philander Chase. He was about to consecrate a church at Waukegan, Illinois, but having written the deed of consecration just before going into the church, found that his hands were soiled with ink. He did not observe this until he had entered the church. Calling upon one of the clerymen present, he asked him to bring a bowl of water and towel from the vestry, he being too large and unwieldy to go there himself.

The clerymen ventured to suggest to him, sotto voce, that a wet towel might do as well, and would be less noticed by the congregation. The bishop looked at him over his spectacles and said, "Sir, I never wash with a towel." The services were going on, notwithstanding the commotion in the chancel around the bishop. At last the senior warden of the parish—now deceased—was obliged to go out and bring in a bowl of water.

And by a singular coincidence, just as the officiating clerymen was giving out (according to the rubric in the consecration office) the 21st Psalm, 2d—

"I'll wash my hands in innocence,
And round thine altar go,"

the bishop dipped his hands into the bowl and washed them. Some of the people of the parish, to this day, think that this was part of the ceremony of the consecration.

"JOHN PHOENIX" DEAD.—Lieut. George H. Derby, author of the "John Phoenix" papers in the Knickerbocker, died a few days since in an Insane Asylum. Lieut. Derby was a native of Massachusetts, from which State he was appointed to the West Point Academy, where he graduated in 1842. On the 1st of July, 1846, he was made Brevet Second Lieutenant of Ordnance, and in August following he was transferred to the Topographical Engineers. He served in the Mexican war with distinction, and for "gallant and meritorious conduct" in the battle of Cerro Gordo, where he was severely wounded, he was promoted to a first Lieutenancy.

FAITHFUL MINISTERS OF HEALTH.—In examining the vessels at the various wharves we find among the curiosities of our commerce the brig Miranda, just in from Truxillo with a cargo of Honduras Sarsaparilla for Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., of Lowell. So particular are this firm as to the articles used in compounding their various remedies, that they have this drug, like some others they consume, gathered for them by a skillful agent of their own in the tropical regions of its growth. He informs us that there are many species of this plant, but two of which are really valuable in medicine; the qualities of these are also affected by the time of gathering, mode of curing, &c., operations which in that region of unreliable workmen imposes a heavy labor upon him. One of the inert varieties of Sarsaparilla grows wild in our own forests, while several others, nearly worthless, abound in Central and South America. The intelligent agent assured us that the virtues of this drug had never been fully told, and that the reason of the low esteem in which many hold it is mainly due to the importation of such immense quantities of the worthless varieties. His accounts of his trips to Honduras and his business excursions along the Gulf of Dulce and among the rivers of Montagua and Santiago and among the adjacent mountains were of intense interest. We can but commend and honor his employers for the faithfulness and energy with which they execute their trust as ministers to the public health, and we suspect that this course is at least one of the reasons why their medicines are held in such extraordinary favor throughout the civilized world.—New York City News.

Discovery of Phosphorus. It is now nearly two centuries since Brandt, the Hamburg alchemist, in his search for gold, accidentally discovered the elementary body phosphorus, named from its property of being luminous in the dark, from two Greek words, phos, light, and phero, I bear. Within two years of this discovery, or in 1670, one Kraft brought a small piece of phosphorus to London, and showed it to Charles II and his Queen, the year after peace was concluded with Holland. The Hon. Robert Boyle afterwards discovered the process, which he described in the "Philosophical Transactions" for 1680, and in a small work which he published in the same year, entitled the "Aerial Noctiluca." Mr. Boyle instructed Mr. Godfrey Hanksitz of London how to procure phosphorus from urine, so that he was the first who made it for sale in England; and he is said to have supplied all Europe with it for many years. It continued long to be an expensive chemical; for in 1731 we find by the books of the Royal Society that for Dr. Frobenius's experiments on the transmutation of phosphorus, exhibited before the Prince of Wales, the phosphorus used on the occasion, amounting to six ounces, cost ten guineas!—From Timb's "Curiosities of Science."

A VILLAGER'S TRICK.—A good joke is told on a member of one of the volunteer companies which went down to Pensacola. We think it was a Mississippi company, and is said to be a fact. Being accustomed to fresh water, living in the interior, and not having been in the Gulf of Mexico before, he was blissfully ignorant of its briny properties. Getting up in the morning, as usual, to perform his daily ablutions, he drew a bucket of water, set it down near some of his comrades, and retired for soap and towel. Returning with the articles, he soaked into the bucket of water, hand and face. The consequence can be imagined. Recovering from the shock and rubbing his burning eyeballs, he exclaimed, "I can whip the d—n rascal that salted this water. A man can't draw a bucket of water and leave it for a few moments, without some prank is played on him." Dashing the water aside, he left amid the shouts and jeers of his companions, who had been silently watching him. He soon found out his mistake.

"LOVING THE SOUTH."—In a Sunday school in Fourth street, on Sunday morning last, the words "My country 'tis of thee," were sung, after which the Superintendent made some remarks on the duty of every one to love one part of the country as much as another, and then asked the children:

"Do you not love the South as well as you do the North?"

"No, Sir!" was the unanimous and emphatic response, which took the teacher quite by surprise and set the house in a roar. The teacher attempted to explain the duty of loving the South equally with the North, and repeated his question, when he received the same emphatic response in the negative, and gave up the argument.

A fellow attempted to pass himself off for Senator Benjamin, in Virginia, and came on getting his neck stretched on account of it.—Exchange.

Pray, how did the fellow enact the character of Benjamin? Did he steal something, and threaten a law suit when charged with the theft?—Louisville Journal.

Gen. Scott and Jeff Davis.—A member of the Seventh Regiment, in a letter to his father, writes:

"I heard a good anecdote of Gen. Scott on Monday. He was asked what he intended to do with Jefferson Davis. In answer he merely put up his open hand, and gradually closed his fingers till his hand was clenched. He could not have given a more expressive answer."

Sentiment by a Zoo-zoo.—"My dear Jeff Davis, it is useless for you to curry favor with the crowned heads abroad. Your most intimate relations will not be with Europe, but with our rope!"

Advice to delicate volunteers.—Get Hardee.—Boston Post.

He who "couldn't stand it any longer," has taken a seat, and now feels quite comfortable.

We are sorry to see that our old friend of the Frankfort Yeoman notices a certain article in the Cincinnati Commercial which he says is such an article "as no gentleman could notice."—Louisville Journal.