THE SPY & REGISTER.

SATURDAY MORNING, April 1, 1848.

AGENCIES.

V. B. PALMER is duly authorized to receive subscriptions and advertisements for this paper, in the cities of Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, and Boston, and receipt therefor.

E. W. CARR, Philadelphia.
JACOB M. WESTHAEFFER, Lancaster city
WILLIAM A. PIERCE, Travelling Agent

The office of the Columbia Spy has been removed to the building lately occupied by Mr. Raub, on Front street.

The canal is now in good order from Columbia to Pittsburg. One or two breaches occurred last week near Hollidaysburg, which were immediately repaired.

LUMBER.—Our wharves are beginning to be lined with lumber, which, we understand, commands a good price this season, owing to its scarcity, consequent upon the unfavorablenes of the past winter for getting the "raw material" to the mills.

The Legislature has agreed to adjourn on the 11th of April—making 99 days of the Session.

LANGFELDT, the supposed murderer of Mrs. Rademacher, in Philadelphia, has been committed to take his trial at the April term. Circumstances are *very much against him.*

A WARNING TO CALLITHUMPIANS.—We observe by the papers that Isaac Barker, of Tiverton, who was indicted for shooting Samuel Negus, has been acquitted, notwithstanding it was proven that he wounded seven persons at the first fire. The party had gone to the house of Barker on the night of his wedding, and serenaded him with tin horns, and kettles, &c.

This mode of annoying citizens who have just committed matrimony, might as well be dispensed with for all the benefit it accomplishes, and we take the liberty of saying that if it should be hereafter discontinued in Columbia, the peace and comfort of our marrying folks will be best consulted. It should be the duty of all to suppress it; and if parents and masters would properly attend to those *juveniles* they have in charge, this kind of sport would no longer be tolerated. We should be sorry to record any instance of redress like that of Barker, but when persons are wantonly engaged in an outrage upon the feelings of others, it is impossible to tell what the result may be. The best way of avoiding evil or misfortune, is in the first place to avoid the cause of it.

LITERARY NOTICES.

Those of our readers who are interested in the sciences of Phrenology and Physiology, are referred to the list of books published by Fowlers & Wells, New York, which may be found in another column; and those who are not particularly interested in the knowlege of themselves, cannot fail to become so by reading the books in question. They are written in a popular style, and are well worthy the attention of every lover of science and reform.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE.—This week commences a new volume of this sterling periodical, and now is a good time to subscribe. It is the best work of its kind published in the county. Terms $6 a year in advance. E. Littell & Co., Boston.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—Messrs. Morris & Willis announces the immediate publication, in the Home Journal, of another beautiful American Novel, from a distinguished pen. The highest order of literature graces the columns of this paper, and its typography is faultless.

THE LIFE AND PUBLIC SERVICES OF HENRY CLAY.—Greely & McElrath have just published a volume with the above title, from the pen of Epes Sargent, Esq., in which the events are brought down to the year 1848. The frontispiece is a fine steel engraving of Henry Clay. Price 25 cents.

THE CITY ITEM.—Friend Fitz, you flatter. Hap- to exchange "diamonds" for gems like the City Item, however: jewels are our weakness.

THE COLUMBIA SPY.—This handsome little paper has passed into the competent hands of our friend WESTBROOK, who will make it sparkle like a diamond of the first water.

THE UNION MAGAZINE for April is on our table. A humorous Mezzotint of "The Lost Glove," a fine line engraving, entitled "Memory," and a superb fashion plate, are its principal embellishmenst. Its literary attractions are undiminished. J. Bayard Taylor, Mrs. Child, Mrs. Sigourney, Mrs. E. C. Embury, S. H. Hopkins, and other eminent writers are among its contributors. Edited by Mrs C. M. Kirkland.

Dr. Coolidge has been convicted of the murder of Mr. Mathews, and sentenced to be hung in one year, should the Governor of Maine see fit to issue a warrant at the end of that time. He protested his innocence, before receiving his sentence, and declared that he should leave behind him a writing, proving where the true guilt lay. The hope which had buoyed him up, during his trial, forsook him after his conviction, and he is represented by the Boston Chronotype, as unlikely to live until the expiration of the period allowed him by law. The evidence on which he was convicted, was that of a student named Thorn, who was perjured either before the coroner's jury, or on the trial.

NEW COUNTERFEITS.—*Chautaque County Bank, Jamestown, N. Y.*—2's letter A. Vignette, female with one arm resting on a shield. Impression pale, and execution miserable.

Erie Bank, Erie, Pa.—1's. Purport to be notes payable on demand.

2's. This bank has never issued notes under 5's, except Relief notes.—*Bick Rep.*

DIVISION OF LABOR.—According to the following estimate of the division of the occupations of men in the United States, it seems that there are three and a half times more men engaged in agricultural than in all other pursuits.

Who is guilty of the following? What dose of medicine does a man take when his daughter is naughty? Don't you know? Why, he takes an elixir? [He takes and he licks her.]

Correspondence.

For the Columbia Spy.

MR. EDITOR.—As your sheet is chiefly devoted to literature, a few remarks on education will doubtless find admittance into its columns. This is, indeed, a subject that should ever be kept before the eyes of the public, as there is, perhaps, nothing of more importance to man and which has a more direct bearing on his happiness, than the cultivation of the mental faculties and the acquisition of substantial knowledge. It is this that makes man truly a rational being. It is, emphatically, the foundation of all success and happiness. It is the only essential distinction between man and man; the first and most essential element of power; the germ of all prosperity; the means of all enjoyment. To the attainment of this primary good, an earnest, dilligent, persevering application of the mental faculties is requisite. This, indeed, is the only effectual means of making the mind powerful in itself. Mere accumulation of knowledge is not the thing most desirable. It is strength of mind—discipline more than acquisition.

The faculties of the mind bear a close analogy to the powers of the physical frame. It is a law in the animal economy that the action and power of an organ are commensurate, to a great extent, with the demand made upon it. When a muscle, for instance, is called into frequent use, its fibres increase in thickness and become capable of exerting a greater force. It is only on condition of continual exercise that the muscular system can acquire strength, firmness, and endurance. The arm of the blacksmith, who exercises daily at the anvil, is firm and energetic. It is in vain to nourish the body with most luxurious food. Sickness will be produced not health, weakness not strength, unless there goes with it powerful action, continual exercise. Thus it is with the brain, the organ of the mind. The brain, being an organised part, is subject, as far as regards exercise, to the same laws as the other organs of the body. If it be duly exercised the mind will acquire readiness and strength. Mere desultory and miscellaneous reading, such as novels, romances and other trash, is more apt to be pernicious than useful. It is more likely to enervate than strengthen the mind. It must be *studied* to attain strength of mind. The intellect can only become powerful and vigorous on condition of frequent thought and meditation. The mind thus disciplined grasps, with firm and tenacious hold, any new subject presented to it, which is, indeed, the only true test of a sound education.—Such a mind is able to make up a solid judgment, to decide with promptness and to act with energy. Since, then, the cultivation of the mind is the thing most desirable and not the mere treasuring up of facts in the memory, the question, what are the means best adopted to develop and invigorate the mental activities? naturally suggests itself. In answer to this, I remark, that the studies most to be relied upon in an academic education are Mathematics and Metaphysics. These are calculated to give strength and vigor to the mind by accustoming it to dwell for a long time on one subject, to grasp and retain a mere abstraction. They produce habits of accurate thinking and rapid education, habits invaluable to a man of any business or profession. If a knowledge of these be at all desirable, it can only be acquired by hard study and perseverence. Hence their efficacy in the cultivation and strengthening of the mind. The study of languages, too, deserves our notice, especially that of ancient languages, the perfection of which are in every respect unrivalled. By studying a language we enrich our own mind; for, every word embodies a thought, and every thought received in ourselves is like a spark, that kindles a new flame. It may, however, be studied to exercise our thinking, which, indeed, is the chief object of its study in our colleges; as, there is, perhaps no science that will teach us better to think correctly, and logically. 'For Grammar contains the categories of thinking, it is full of rules and laws, all of which are those of reason. Studying grammar we study the logic of understanding in its simplest form."—In translating, there must be a close application of the mind, its energies must be called into action, and then it acquires strength and the power of concentrating itself upon any subject. The natural sciences, though not so well calculated to cultivate the mind, are indispensable to a thorough education. A knowledge of them is, indeed, of far more utility, in a practical point of view, than that of either Metaphysics or Languages. But, as the cultivation of the mind is the foundation of a sound education, these studies, together with that of Mathematics, are requisite to the laying of this foundation. Parents who wish their sons to become intellectual and strong-minded men, will most likely realize their wish by putting them to the study of Languages and Mathematics. When the mind is once properly cultivated and disciplined, knowledge is easily and rapidly acquired. Books of the most profound authors may there be read with pleasure and satisfaction.

A FRIEND OF EDUCATION.

WANTED.—One hundred and seventy-five young men of all shapes and sizes, from the tall graceful dandy, with hair enough upon his upper lip to stuff a cushion, down to the beardless up start. The object is to form a *Gaping Corps*, to be in attendance at the Church door on each Sabbath before the commencement of Divine of divine service, to stare at the females as they enter, and make delicate and gentlemanly remarks on their persons and dress. All who wish to enlist in the above corps will appear at the various church doors next Sabbath morning where they will be duly inspected, and their names, personal appearance, &c. &c., registered in a book kept for that purpose, and published in a newspaper. To prevent a general rush, it will be well to state that none will be enlisted who possesses more than ordinary intellectual capacities.—*Exchange paper.*

Mr. Editor:—I clip the above from the Philadelphia *North American of this day, and hand it to* you for publication, thinking that probably Columbia can furnish a large delegation if not the full number required for the *Gaping Corps*. I feel quite confident that out of those who crowd the vestibule, and *form in line, facing inwards*, so beautifully, on the pavement of the Methodist Church every Sabbath evening one hundred and seventy-five at least may be found, who will not be rejected if the closing qualification of the advertisement is strictly adhered to. Seriously, dear sir, I do hope that those possessing intellectual capacities sufficient to entitle them to the respect of their friends, will desist from this most abominable practice.—From those who do not claim this merit it is useless to expect better conduct. A LADY.

HYDRAULIC TELEGRAPH.—We lately inspected a new species of telegraph, produced from the action of water, patented by Mr. Jowett, which appears to us very simple and ingenious, and is likely to excite some attention, both from it its own merits and from the interest which is taken in this means of communication at present. The idea of using water as a medium by which to communicate from place to place arose from its well-known incompressibility, and we find Mr. Jowett quoting, in his prospectus, from Dr. Lardner, the following passage, which conveys the leading feature of his invention:—*Living Age.*

"A pressure excited on the liquid at one end of the tube will be communicated to any surface in contact with the liquid at the other end, whether the tube between the two extremities be straight, curved or angular, or whether it pass upwards, downwards, or in an oblique or horizontal direction. *It may be carried through* the walls of a building, through the course of a river, under, over, or around any obstruction or impediment, or, in fact, according to any course or direction whatsoever. If a tube, filled with water, extended from London to York, a pressure excited on the liquid at the extremity in London would be instantaneously transmitted to the extremity at York." There is perhaps, a limit to this doctrine, where curves and undulations are to be overcome, and also from the cohesive power of the particles of water to that with which they are in contact. The model now exhibiting consists of a small tube with a piston and indicator at each end. An upright plate contains the letters of the alphabet, the first letter being at the top of the plate at one station, and at the bottom of the plate at the other. As the one piston descends, the other, from the pressure of the water, ascends in exact proportion, each indicator pointing to the same letter. In the model, as we have stated, the plates containing the letters are placed upright; but it will be easily seen that a horizontal dial can also be used, by means of a rack upon the piston and toothed pinion to guide the indicating hand. This dial may contain two or more circles, into which contracted sentences on any number of subjects can be inserted, the indicator being shortened so as to meet each circle. If it were wanted to communicate any intelligence upon railways, as an example suppose the contracted sentences relating to this subject were in the inner circle, the first intimation would be to shorten the indicator, so that its point would exactly touch the words which are to be communicated. If a line of pipes were laid down from any given distance, each intermediate station would be communicated by means of branch pipes. To each piston a bell is attached, and the first motion would sound this, putting every one on the *qui vive*. If the communication were intended for the first station, the bell would strike one, and so on for the others. Without passing any strong opinion as to the merits of this invention, we must say that its extreme simplicity struck us as an advantage of great importance. The difficulties which may at first sight strike the observer, such as getting over heights above the level of the stations, are what upon consideration it will be seen can be got over by local appliances. Perhaps the most serious would arise from the fact that the pipes will require to be placed under ground so far as to keep them from atmospheric influence, for in the event of any breakage taking place, it would be difficult indeed to tell the precise locality of the accident. In the case of wires as used at present, any damage they may sustain is easily found out, and can be as easily remedied; but in the case of underground pipes filled with water, unless indeed, this agent be in sufficient body to force itself to the surface, we do not see how an accident can occur without causing much labor and cost. The inventor claims for his plan over the present electric telegraph greater economy in construction to the extent of two-thirds, *no* expense whatever after the first outlay, and the impossibility of any physical impediment interfering with its working. The plan, whether generally adopted or not, is certainly well worthy of attention, and no one can examine the model without being struck with the principle which it so beautifully illustrates.—*Post.*

PARISIAN MELANGE.—The adage is a true one, that "man proposes and God disposes," as the following fact will show: King Louis Philippe, (that was) under the pretence of ill-health, gave out his intention some time ago of going to Pau the coming spring. The voyage was to lead to two ends. To leave, during his absence, the provisional regency to the Duc de Nemours, not to accustom him to the management of State affairs, but to give him an antecedent as a title. "Then at my death," thought the King, "the regency will be allowed to him naturally." And Louis Philippe was to conduct the young Duchess de Montpensier to Madrid, to be confined. The child being then Spanish born, no obstacle could have been thrown against it inheriting the Spanish throne. And this was the sum total of the patriotism of the Citizen King, sacrificing the interest of his country to the well-being of his family. His insatiable ambition levelled him low, and—*sic transit gloria mundi*, but let him come among us, and he will be a CITIZEN SOVEREIGN again.

A placard posted on the Boulevard, ran thus:—"Was lost yesterday, a little English dog of Spaniel race, color white and brown, tail long, from the angle of the faubourg St. Dennis to the rue Royale." "*Good!*" *muttered a gamin posted before the placard*, "if it has that length for a particular sign, I am sure of pocketing the honest reward."

The Prince Royal of Monaco being in the Tuilleries, and in gloomy mood, was asked by a lady the cause of his pre-occupation. "My father and I," replied the Prince, "are in a painful predicament. Our subjects must be given a constitution similar to that of France." "What hinders your father and you from giving it to them?" "Oh, nothing. It is the easiest thing to give them a constitution, but only think, if there must be in Monaco a Chamber of Deputies, a reigning king, ministers, and officers—every one will be busy, whilst *I* will remain *alone to make the mass of the people?*" The lady, meeting the Prince a few days after, said to him:—"Well, Prince, I would advise you and your father to give a constitution to your people otherwise they will take one, and then you would not be the whole mass of the people, but a *cipher*, which position would be a base one indeed." "Between the *voice of the people* and *divine right one* may well hesitate," said the Prince. Between the *voice* and the *will* of the people, ex-king Louis Phillippe did not hesitate, and you will be wise to take warning, for truly *vox populi is vox dei.*—"The people! the people!" thought the Prince, their will is a mighty engine!"

The Victims of the Sonderbund.—A short time ago a well dressed man put up at a hotel of a small frontier town. Rumor becomes at once busy that he is the son of General Sonnemburg, his costume, manners, and conversation confirm this opinion. Immediately the priests, mayors and notaries pay him a visit; he expresses to them his sympathy for the Sonderbond. "I am going to Paris," said he, "I will see then the King and Guizot, and at the head of 200,000 French I return to overthrow the radicals; only, as I have been disposed by the Bernese, and as the property of my father is under sequestration, I am in want of money." All club to raise money. The son of Gen. Sonnemberg receives 1,000 francs, and the following night disappeared, without settling with the landlord. It is almost useless to add that he was a *chevalier de Industrie*—a sharper.—*North American and United States Gazette.*

ALPHONSE DE LAMARTINE.—The advices by the Caledonia make this statesman-poet the life and soul of the great movement by which France promises to be made a Republic, in the most liberal sense. A correspondent of the New York Herald says that Lamartine is fifty-five years old; but we suspect he is at least ten years older. One authority says he was born on the 21st October, 1780, at Macon, on the Seine—which would make him nearly sixty-eight. The first recollection he had of his father was that of a prisoner during the French Revolution. Lamartine has been a hard student, and has travelled considerably—having been absent on a tour through the Holy Land thirteen months. He travelled in great state and with *much splendor*. His literary compositions have made him an enduring fame, and his last work on the "*Girondins*," has acquired an immense popularity and circulation in this country. He has occupied several diplomatic positions, and has been for many years a liberal member of the Chamber of Deputies.

As a parliamentarian he occupies a very high position. Nobody doubts his integrity—the purity of his motives—the generosity of his soul—notwithstanding many believe he is more a transcendentalist than a statesman. Although a man of immense wealth, his whole heart is with the people. His speeches in the Chamber, of which he has been a member for years, have always been on the democratic side; and it is recorded of him that he spoke in a drenching rain for several hours at one of those great assemblages which led to this powerful revolution, of which he is now claimed to be the head. Being a poet, his imagination is lively and happy; he has a capacious and retentive memory: a manner never disconcerted by interruption: a perfect self-possession: a rare felicity in the expression of his ideas: a power of pointed reply: abundance of imagery: a fine voice, and an elegant and rather aristocratic bearing—noble gestures—tall person—blue eyes—prominent forehead, &c. All these are striking advantages to a speaker, and especially to a leader in such a revolution as the present, and of such a people as the French.

A recent French writer, who does not like Lamartine's politics, after a harsh criticism of his public acts, says: "By instinct or sentiment, he is generous, charitable, devoted to the people, ready at all times to do whatever is useful, elevated and rational; independent and courageous in his opinions, sometimes on the border of being a radical. He cannot hate liberty; for his is a noble soul." His speeches in the French Chamber on free trade, in favor of the freedom of the press, against the death punishment, and for extended suffrage, are pronounced to be master efforts by those who have read them.

It seems to us that this is the picture of a great statesman—a genuine republican—a high-souled and disinterested patriot. France has many, very many, great minds in her cabinet of intellectual jewels; but none of them outshines the lofty intellect and intrepid integrity of Alphonse de Lamartine. These are the men that made her Free.—May they keep her so!—*Pennsylvanian.*

AT AUGUSTA, MAINE, When Dr. Coolidge was asked if he had any thing to say why sentence of death should not be pronounced upon him for the murder of which he had been committed, he replied:—

"The verdict is against an innocent man. I I thank God there is a court higher than this—a tribunal before which we must all appear, where witnesses cannot swear falsely. I had much rather be in my own situation than in the situation of him who may be now within the sound of my voice. I shall leave after me something in writing which will show the public where the guilt is. I bid, both my friends, and my enemies, an affectionate farewell. I am ready for my sentence."

Mr. Evans now rose and requested the court to suspend sentence until he could have time to inquire into the nature of some newly discovered testimony, which might place a different aspect upon the terrible tragedy. The court granted this indulgence, and adjourned till the next morning, at which time sentence was pronounced upon the prisoner, as the evidence discovered would not probably have changed the verdict.

The great multitude attending the trial caused a great scramble for seats, especially for those near the witness' stand, where the proceedings could be heard and understood. When the doors of the house were opened, the multitude would rush up the aisles at full speed, with loud yells, some with hats off and coats streaming behind to secure their seats—a most disgraceful scene on such an occasion. There was also some scuffling, too, we believe, among the *ladies* (?) in the galleries to secure the best seats.

GRAVITATION OF THE ELECTRIC FLUID.—Mr. Lake, of the Royal Laboratory, Portsmouth, has communicated to the lancet the singular experiment, which appears to show that the electric agent is really fluid; and that when collected so as not to exert its powers of attraction and repulsion, it obeys the laws of gravitation like carbonic acid and other gases. The electric fluid was received in a Leyden jar, insulated on a glass plate. At the lower part of the jar was a crack on the side, of a star-like form, and from around this the metalic coating was removed. On charging the jar, it was observed that the electric fluid soon began to flow out in a stream from the lower opening; and, on continuing the working of the machine, it flowed over the lips of the jar, descending in a faint luminous conical stream, (visible only in the dark,) until it reached the level of the outside coating, over which it became gradually diffused, forming, as it were, a frill, or collar. When the jar was a little inclined on one side, there was a perceptible difference in the time of its escape over the higher and lower part of the lip, from the latter part of which it began to flow first. On discontinuing the working of the machine, the fluid first ceased to flow at the lip of the jar, and then at the lower aperture. On renewing the operation, it first re-appeared at the lower aperture, and afterwards at the mouth. This very ingenious experiment appears to establishe the fact, that the electric fluid is material, and is influenced, under certain circumstances, by the laws of gravitation. Mr. Lake proposes for it the name of pyrogen; but this is inconvenient, because it is already applied to certain chemical products.—*Medical Gazette.*

DAGUERREOTYPE DISCOVERY.—It is well known that the edge of the sharpest and most polished lancet, looks as blunt as the back of a case knife, and as jagged as a saw, in viewing it through a microscope. The finest painting, thus viewed becomes rough and uneven, and is entirely destitute of beauty of coloring or outline. It is not so with the photographic art. A professional gentleman of this city, a few days since, applied a microscope to a daguerreotype miniature, and to his surprise it became a life like "bust" or cast, with the natural coloring of the hair, the eyes, and the dress, with the natural expression of countenance. The bust will appear as of plaster, of granite, or of Parian marble, according to the purity of the glass set over the picture. To test this discovery, take a microscope—a watch-maker's eye glass for instance—apply it to the eye, and in a proper light, range it at the true focal distance from the picture, and you have a view that is truly wonderful. It may be used to detect any imperfections of the picture not perceptible to the naked eye.

Some one at the State House the other day, having very warmly expressed himself in respect to the numerous accidents on railroads in this country, caused by the walking of persons on the track, and remarking that same very stringent provision ought to be made against the practice—that in England the penalty for walking upon the railroad track was £10—a wag standing by, quietly remarked—"Pooh! is that all? the penalty in *this country is death!*"

Mr. Allen, of the United States Senate, uttered in debate, a few days since, what he called a great truth, and he rightly so designated it. These are his words:—"A great truth has been established within the last forty days. It is this, that armed men are no longer a guaranty of the security of despotism. Standing armies have become powerless before the people—for they join with them in reducing thrones to ashes. A hundred thousand bayonets are impotent before the sacred hymn of liberty chaunted by the unarmed people. This is the great truth of the age; more important than all the results of steam and electricity, great as they were. This truth was by far the most important discovery of the times."

The New York Express says of Bennet the cricketer, who went out in the Cambria:—His devotion to cricket partakes in its intensity, of the romantic, if not, indeed, of the marvellous and miraculous. He has been known to get up in the night, awake, and practice; and to get up, too, in the night, asleep, and take a spell at bowling, with any convenient, or inconvenient missile, he might find at hand; and the *habitue* of Hoboken may have often seen him putting up and knocking down his own stumps, in the hollow below the entrance to the Elysian Fields, all alone with his bat. He has gone to England, partly on a business errand, and partly (says a Sunday paper) to finish his education by a little bat practice. It is his intention, when he returns, to challange any man in the United States to play him.

FREE TRANSLATIONS.—A Parisian author has translated Shakspear's line: "Out, brief candle," into French thus: "*Get out you short candle!*" That isn't as bad as the translation of an exclamation of Milton's by a Frenchman, who rendered "Hail horrors—hail, thus: "How d'ye do, horrors—how d'ye do?" Nor yet as a compositor in this city, who put these two lines of Bryant's apostrophy to Truth,

"Truth crush'd to earth shall rise again,
The eternal years of God are hers."

given him in manuscript, into type thus fashion,

"Truth *mash'd* to earth shall rise again,
The eternal *ears* of *Tod* are *hats*!"

A BISHOP AFLOAT.—It is intended, says the *Globe*, to found a bishopric somewhere in the Chinese seas. Britannia has long had a patent for ruling the waves temporally; but now, it seems we are to reduce them under spiritual domination. A part of the ocean is to be converted into an episcopal see. Already we have a floating church on the Thames; but we are now going to give the Chinese a floating bishop. We do not know what to say to this project. A bishop cannot be created on shore in these times without raising a violent storm; and we are warranted in anticipating the greatest danger to shipping from the tempest which will be excited by the establishment of a prelate on the deep.—*Punch.*

IMAGE OF THE SUN.—Mr. Becquerel has announced to the Academy of Sciences, at Paris, that he has ascertained that the image of the Sun with its colors may be obtained on a plate of silver properly prepared. The preparation consiststs in submiting cautiously the plate to the action of chlorine. A fine photographic image of the sun, in which the orange, yellow, green, and blue are distinely marked, is then obtained.

It has been computed that the land of the globe would be equal to the support of fifteen times the number of its present inhabitants, or might sustain a population of fifteen thousand millions.

All the following articles which have obtained unbounded popularity, are sold by W. A. Leader, the only agent for the genuine articles in Columbia, and by James Smith, Lancaster, and John J. Libhart, Marietta. *Caution.*—Buy only of the above persons as all others are counterfeit:—

AN UNEQUALLED REMEDY. *And an Almanac for 1848 Gratis*—1st—For Colds and Feverish feelings, and *preventing* Fevers 2nd—For Asthma, Liver complaint and Bilious affections. 3rd—For Diarrhœa, Indigestion and *Loss of Appetite.* 4th—For Costiveness in females and males. 5th—For Stomach affections, Dyspepsia and Piles.

The Great Points are, it is not bad to take, *never gives* pain and *never leaves one costive!*

For all these things it is warranted unequalled, and all who do not find it so may *return the bottle and get their money.*

This medicine is *LONGLEY'S GREAT WESTERN INDIAN PANACEA.* Fuller description in an Almanac for 1848, gratis.

Balm of Columbia Hair Tonic—To the Bald and Grey—If you wish a rich luxuriant head of hair, free from dandruff and scurf, do not fail to procure the genuine Balm of Columbia. In cases of baldness it will more than exceed your expectations. Many who have lost their hair for twenty years have had it restored to its original perfection by the use of this balm. Age, state or condition appears to be no obstacle whatever—it also causes the fluid to flow with which the delicate hair tube is filled, by which means thousands (whose hair was as grey as the *Asiatic eagle*) had had their hair restored to its natural color by the use of this invaluable remedy. In all cases of fever it will be found the most pleasant wash that can be used. A few applications only are necessary to keep the hair from falling out. It strengthens the roots and never fails to impart a rich glossy appearance, and as a perfume for the toilet it is unequalled—it holds three times as much as other miscalled hair restoratives and is more effectual. The genuine manufactured only by Comstock & Co., 21, Courtland street, New York.

Connel's Magical Pain Extractor—It is now conceded by medical men that *Connel's Magical Pain Extractor*, manufactured by *Comstock & Co., 21, Courtland st., New York*, is the greatest wonder of the 19th century. Its effects are truly miraculous. All pains are removed from burns, scalds, &c., and all external sores in a few minutes after its application, healing the same on the most delicate skin, leaving no scar. It is equally beneficial in all kinds of inflammatory diseases, such as sore Nipples and Eyes, Sprains, Rheumatism, White Swelling and Ulcers, Bruises, Chilblains Erysipelas, Biles, Tic Doloreau, &c. We might add as proof to all we say the names of many eminent physicians who use it in their practice, and hundreds of the clergy who praise it to their people. Kind parent keep it constantly on hand, in cases of accident by fire life may be lost without it, but by its use all burns are subject to its control, unless the vitals are destroyed. Caution—Remember and ask for *Connel's Magical Pain Extractor*, manufactured by *Comstock & Co., New York* and take no other.

Deafness Cured—*Dr. M'Nair's Accoustic Oil*—Those deaf from old age and from infancy often receive their hearing in a most miraculous manner by the use of this oil. It has the effect to restore the tension and bring into the natural action of the parts so as to restore the hearing when lost or impaired. This will be done in all cases of recent deafness, and many of long standing. All deaf persons should use this oil. *Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland st.* are the wholesalers. Price $1 per flask.

Piles, Sores &c—*The Genuine Hay's Liniment* is an article more justly celebrated as a cure for the above, than any or all others. Its cures are almost innumerable, and it is only necessary to let those who know the article and used it with such great success that it is to be had true and genuine of *Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland street, New York*, sole proprietors.

Dr. Sphon's Sick Headache Remedy—Why will you suffer with this distressing complaint when a remedy is at hand that will not fail to cure you? This remedy will effectually destroy any attack of headache, either nervous or bilious. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing.

Mother's Relief—*Indian Discovery*—All expecting to become mothers and anxious to avoid the Pai , Distress and Dangers of child-bearing, are earnestly entreated to calm their fears, allay their nervousness and soothe their way by the use of this most extraordinary vegetable production. Those who will candidly observe its virtues must approve of it in their hearts—every kind and affectionate husband will feel it his most solemn duty to alleviate the distress his wife is exposed to, by a safe and certain method which is the use of this mother's relief. Further particulars in pamphlets intended for the female eye, are to be had gratis where this humane cordial is to be found. The Mother's Relief is prepared only by the now *sole proprietors*, Comstock & Co. 21 Courtland st. New York.

For Worms—*Kolmstock's Vermifuge* will eradicate and cure children and adult's who have worms. Caution—Beware of all unless the name is spelled *Kolmstock*, the old Dutch name of the inventor. Price 25 cents per bottle. ☞It cannot injure the child should there be no worms, but it will do it good.

Expectorant Syrup—*Have You a Cough*—Do not neglect it—thousands have met a premature death for the want of attention to a common *Cold*. Have you a cough? Rev. Dr. Bartholomew's *Expectorant Syrup* a safe medical prescription, containing no poisonous drugs, and used in an extensive practice for several years, will most positively give relief, and save you from that most awful disease, Pulmonary Consumption, which usually sweeps into the grave hundreds of the young, the old, the lovely and the gay.

To the Halt and Lame, Comstock's Nerve and Bone Liniment and Indian Vegetable Elixir is the most effectual cure for Rheumatism, contracted cords or muscles, and is warranted to cure any case of Rheumatism or Gout.

All the above articles are sold by W. A. Leader, the only agent for the genuine articles in Columbia, and by James Smith, Lancaster, and John J. Libhart, Marietta. *Caution.*—Buy only of the above persons as all others are counterfeit. nov6'47-6m

For the Columbia Spy.

BINGHAM'S LINE AHEAD AGAIN!—It will be seen from this notice that *Bingham's Line* has had the *first Boats* in from Hollidaysburg and *first goods* through from Pittsburg this Spring. They are a pushing set of fellows them Bingham Line chaps and will be ahead. AN OBSERVER.

Columbia, March 30th, 1848.

Swimming of the Head, like every other disordered motion of the blood, is owing to corrupt and stagnant humors which, when floating in the general mass of the circulation, are the cause of headache, giddiness, palpitation of the heart, and many other unpleasant symptoms, and when thrown upon the various parts of the body, are the cause of every malady incident to man. The Indian Vegetable Pills are always certain to remove headache, giddiness, and every complaint, because they completely rid the body of all *morbid humors*, and everything that is opposed to health.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills also aid and improve digestion, and therefore give health and vigor to the whole frame, as well as drive digestion of every kind from the body.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS AND IMITATIONS.—Remember, that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box.

☞The genuine for sale by FRY & SPANGLER, who are the only authorized Agents for Columbia. Also, by agents advertised in another column.

Principal Office, 169, Race Street, Philadelphia.

Testimony of the Doctors in favor of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.—This certifies that I have recommended the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY for diseases of the Lungs, for two years past, and many bottles to my knowledge have been used by my patients, all with beneficial results. In two cases, where it was thought confirmed consumption had taken place, the Wild Cherry effected a cure.

E. BOYDEN, Physician at Exeter Corner,

Exeter, Me., Sept. 30, 1845.

Dr. Bradford Knapp, of Crown point, N. Y., in a letter dated August 3, 1845, says: "*In the course of my* practice in this vicinity I have tested in some good degree the good qualities of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in Pulmonary Complaints, and I now wish to procure a supply of the medicine."

Dr. A. H. Macnair, of Tarboro, North Carolina, writes us under date of Feb. 14, 1847, that he has used Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry in his practice the last eighteen months, and consider it the best preparation of the *kind he ever saw, and knows of none so deserving the* public patronage.

Dr. Wm. A. Shaw, of Washington, N. C., writes, under date of May 1, 1846, as follows:

"I have heard of many cases of decided beneficial effects from its use, especially in Asthma and chronic cough of spasmodic character. I have used the Wild Cherry a great deal in practice, and with marked good results in those cases of great nervous mobility, and irritability, to which phthisical patients are subject. The combination of these principles in Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is ingenious and judicious.

Medical men are justly distrustful of Patent Medicines in general, but candor must discriminate between outrageous humbugs and nostrums, and those medicines which have proved salutary, and in many well attested cases curatives."

Dr. Hoffman, Huntingdon, Pa., cured a child of Asthma with it, after he declared he could do no more with his medicine, and the child must die.

Dr. Freleigh, of Sangerries, N. Y., says he cured Liver Complaint of four years standing, that would not yield to the usual remedies.

Abraham Skillman, M. D., of Boundbrook, N. J., says it is the best medicine for Consumption, in every stage, that he has ever known. We might refer you to hundreds of cases, had we room, that would convince all, of its great virtue.

Editors, lawyers, clergymen, and almost every class have at last found out that Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is what "it is recommended to be," the very best medicine to be found. It cures or relieves all affections of the Lungs when nothing else will.

For sale by R. WILLIAMS, Front Street Columbia, Pa.

Radway's Chinese Medicated Soap.—Patronized by thousands of individuals throughout the United States and Canadas, giving the most flattering satisfaction to all who have used it. Chemists have wondered at its mysterious effects, and many of them have endeavored to discover the secret of its wonderful combination of efficacious balms and extracts, which render it so speedy and efficacious in the removal of Pimples, Blotches, Pustules, Tetter, transforming as by magic, dark, sallow, yellow, and unhealthy skins, to soft, smooth, fair, pure, and healthy complexions. For the cure of Chapped Flesh, Rough, Cracked, and Discolored Skin, Salt Rheum, Ring Worm, Erysipelas, scurvy, and Sore Head, RADWAY'S CHINESE MEDICATED SOAP may truly be called an inestimable treasure. Excrescences of the Cuticle are speedily removed and cured—the cuticular vessels are instantly cleansed of all impurities—the hands, neck and face, present a beautiful, clean, sweet and healthy appearance.

FOR SHAVING, gentlemen will find this Soap a great desideratum, it produces a rich cream lather, softens the beard, and renders the skin smooth and pliable. For Cleaning Teeth, Radway's Soap is superior to paste or powder, it makes the teeth white and beautiful, sweetens the breath and protects the gums from scurf. As a general Toilet Soap, it is superior to French and English Soaps, it is entirely free from irritating ingredients—it is purely balsamic and soothing to the skin.

Each cake, to the genuine, must be signed R. G. Radway

J. & R. G. RADWAY, 2 Courtland St., N. Y.

Sold in Columbia by R. WILLIAMS. Ap'1 48-1m.

A PHYSICIAN'S TESTIMONY.—Testimony is now received from all quarters of the Globe. The following letters are presented with a view of more fully showing the opinions of Physicians in relation to the medical value of DR. SWAYNE'S COMPOUND SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY.

DR. SWAYNE.—Dear Sir: Having used your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry, extensively in my practice, I was requested by your agent, Dr. Crutcher, to express my opinion in writing, of its properties as a remedial agent. I most cheerfully comply, as I feel by so doing, I will discharge a debt I owe to the community at large, and Physicians in particular. As much as I detest quack remedies and patent Nostrums, I was induced from a failure of the most potent expectorants, recommended in our materia medicas in some cases of diseased lungs, to try your preparation of Prunus Virginia, or Wild Cherry—It is sufficient to say that I was so much pleased with the result of that, and subsequent trials, that I now prescribe it in preference to all other remedies where an expectorant is indicated. In the much dreaded Pneumonia or Disease of the Lungs, in the chronic form in which it appears in Kentucky, I regard it as an invaluable remedy in the treatment of that disease. To all who know me I have said enough, but as this may be seen by persons out of the vicinity of Frankfort, I will briefly add, that I have been engaged in an active practice of my profession of 12 years, and am a Regular Graduate of Transylvania, and this is the first Patent Medicine I ever thought enough of to express an opinion in writing

J. H. ELLISON, M. D.

January, 7, 1847. *Franklin County*, Ky.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Jan. 7, 1847.

The above certificate is from one of our Physicians living a few miles from here, he is doing a very good practice, and is considered a good Physician, and stands fair; he is, as he says, a regular graduate.

DR. W. L. CRUTCHER,
Druggist and Apothecary.

☞Since the introduction of my article to the public, there have a number of unprincipled individuals got up Nostrums which they assert contain Wild Cherry, some are called "Balsams," "Bitters," and even Syrup of Wild Cherry, but mine is the original and only genuine preparation ever introduced to the public, which can be proved by the public Records of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The only safeguards against imposition is to each that my signature is on each bottle.

DR. H. SWAYNE,
Corner of Eighth and Race streets, Phila.

Prepared only by DR. SWAYNE, N. W. corner of Eighth and Race streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by respectable Druggists in nearly all the principal towns in the United States.

Sold by WM. A. LEADER, Columbia, and Dr. A. H. BARNITZ, York, Pa. March 4, 1848.—1m.

PUBLIC SALE.

ON Monday, April 3rd, 1848, in the Borough of Columbia, at the Washington Hotel, the following property, viz:

1 ORE WAGON, 6 DRAUGHT HORSES