

THE SPY AND REGISTER

SATURDAY MORNING, July 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.

See Business Directory in another column. An apprentice wanted at this office immediately.

CORRESPONDENCE.—The favor of A. R. B. was received too late for this week. It will appear in our next.

FOURTH OF JULY.—This national anniversary gala day is near at hand, and as yet we have not heard of any preparation, of a general character, towards its due celebration. Only three days intervene between this and the ever memorable Fourth—yet, we doubt not, that if the public composing this community, and that portion of it in particular who generally lead off in matters of this kind, would take hold of it in the right spirit, we could have quite an agreeable celebration—one from which all political and sectarian speeches and sentiments would be excluded; and one that the entire people could unite together cordially and harmoniously in reviewing the history of our country's long and arduous struggles for the glorious constitutional liberty we now enjoy.

A proper observance of this day will be calculated to inspire animation into the drooping and declining patriotism which has reigned over portions of the country for some years past; and revive that common spirit of nationality which suffers diminution every year by party and sectional animosities. We love to see a whole community meet together at one festive board, without distinction of party, sect or creed, and enjoy themselves right heartily. But let not that day be desecrated by dissipation. Order and decorum should mark every feature of it; and no one, we are persuaded, who lays any claim to reason and good sense would be guilty of violating it.

By reference to our advertising columns it will be seen that a number of our merchants have agreed to stop all business, and give an opportunity to those employed by them to celebrate this day as each one thinks best. We hope that not only those who have agreed, by their card, to suspend all business on this day, but that the whole community will unite with one voice in proclaiming it a general holiday.

GUSTY.—The natural vied with the political elements, on Wednesday afternoon last. A very irregular game of cross purposes was played by several distinguished performers, among whom we recognized Miss Zephyr, in a bustle, Acolus in a bust, and Boreas, blustering as usual. The contest continued until the lady—seconded by her gentle neighbor Camilla, adopted the *desiderat resort* of her sex, a copious shower of tears, which decided the victory in her favor, and she closed the day in brightness and beauty, regardless of the grumbling of her discomfited rivals; and we would fain believe that the tempest which is "playing hob" over the country now, will leave as smiling and peaceful state of affairs "when the wind goes down," as did the storm we chronicle.

DROWNED.—A German boy, ten or twelve years old, was drowned in the Susquehanna, at this place, on the afternoon of Thursday last. He was the son of a Mr. Feltzinger, resident on Tow Hill. An inquest was held by Coroner Moore which rendered a verdict of accidental drowning. This should be another warning to boys who cannot swim, to keep away from the water, unless accompanied by some one who can take care of them. Will it be heeded?

GRAMM'S MAGAZINE.—This superb Magazine for July has been received, and contains a large number of original papers, by the best authors in the country. The embellishments are, Ornithology, one of Tucker's most exquisite pictures, designed to illustrate a poem of very high merit, by Legare; Lamartine, a splendid engraving by Sartaine, and said to be a capital likeness of the great French Statesman and Patriot; the Paris Fashions, a beautiful plate, designed, engraved, and colored in Paris expressly for Graham; music, the Last of the Bourbons, &c. \$3 per annum, in advance. Geo. R. Graham & Co. 98, Chestnut street Philadelphia.

ALLENTOWN, PA.—The last number of the Allentown Democrat says: For the information of all who may feel any interest in the matter, we would state that the Odd Fellows' Hall Association of this place, resign all claims upon any moneys that may be raised by collection among the citizens for the relief of the sufferers by the late fire. No part of the said fund, therefore, will be appropriated to the re-building of the Hall, or to the restoration of the stock to its original value.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—The York Press says Mr. James Stever of Fairview township, York county, came to his death very suddenly, on Friday morning the 16th inst. He was employed on a road near his residence, in company with a number of men, and in the act of stooping to catch and turn over the scraper, preparatory to filling it, it caught a root, flew up and struck him on the side of the neck with such violence that he expired in about five minutes afterwards.

THE COLUMBIAN MAGAZINE for July is received. It contains a variety of original papers by some of the most popular writers, engravings of Zulima, Tambourina, music, &c. \$3 per annum, in advance. T. S. Taylor, 151 Nassau street, New York.

THE HOME JOURNAL.—The first number of a new volume of this splendid newspaper is received. For particulars see advertisement in another column.

THE DEMOCRATIC UNION of Wednesday last, brings the pleasing intelligence of the improved health of his Excy. Gov. Shunk.

WASHINGTON HAMMOND, son of the late lamented Gen. Hammond, of Milton, is also dead.

THE SPIRIT OF FREEDOM.—ULTRA DEMOCRACY.—FAFF SOIL.—The most unobtrusive must be struck with the fact, that power, whose origin is in the people, is fast getting back into the hands of those from whom it emanates. Delegates have, in these latter times, but little discretionary power, and are expected to carry out the will of their constituents, and to go no farther. Follow instructions or resign, is the doctrine; and the curious spectacle of bolters from both the great parties of the day, meeting in a middle ground, and uniting the forces which have been so long opposed, in the common support of a common idea, has ceased to be a novelty.

Among the seceders from established usages, none seem more earnest, than the advocates of Free Soil. Several presses have already been established for the enlightenment of the world, upon the rights of each of God's creatures, to a share of the soil, sufficient to supply his wants, and to afford him employment. An Industrial Congress, having this as the basis of its organization, has just adjourned at Philadelphia, after having erected a platform upon which to stand, and nominated for President, and Vice President, Gerrit Smith of New York, and Wm. S. Wait of Illinois.

The Spirit of Freedom is the title of a newly printed and ably conducted weekly paper, devoted to the dissemination of the doctrines embodied in the following pledges:

PLRAGE.—We, the undersigned, hereby unite as a party of progress. Such a party, however, to be consistent with itself must adopt (below which it cannot go) certain great fundamental principles, such as the full recognition of all man's natural rights—his rights to the elements. Hence for all in the end. Freedom of the public lands in limited quantities to actual settlers; the exemption of the Homestead from mortgage or execution; the limitation of the quantity of land that any one may hereafter come into possession of to the measures, and the ballot the means. And while we pledge ourselves to require nothing less than the above of any member, or of any candidate for whom we vote, we do not pledge ourselves to ask no more.

Terms, one dollar; address, with cash, Seafield & Brown, Cleveland, Ohio.

The Return of our Volunteers is anxiously awaited. Arrangements are in progress at the different towns and cities where any considerable number of these brave soldiers, who have escaped the ravages of war and climate, are expected to arrive, for receiving them with every demonstration of gratitude and joy.

As to the time of their departure, their arrival, &c., the editor of the Pennsylvania says he received a letter from Mexico, which states that the volunteers under Major General Patterson, arrived at Jalapa, on the 6th of June. As three-fourths of the distance between the city of Mexico and Vera Cruz—one hundred and eighty miles—had been marched over, at the above date, by our troops in the short space of one week, it is probable that they reached Vera Cruz by the 9th or 10th, and that they sailed from Vera Cruz on the 12th. We may therefore anticipate the arrival of the volunteers at Philadelphia about the 10th of July.

Propos to the subject, we subjoin the following spirited Song from the Frankford Herald. It is entitled THE VOLUNTEERS' WELCOME HOME!

AM.—A Life on the Ocean Wave. A welcome home to the brave, A home in their country den, Where Freedom's flag doth wave, For Freedom's home is here. Take an eagle from his height On the Arctic's mountain shore, Or the eagle of the field; And the Cannon's roar. A welcome home to the brave, And as homeward now they turn, A welcome home to the brave, Who out starry day have borne On the land and ocean wave. And the song of our hearts shall be For the bold and gallant band Who have borne the flag of the free— For the sons of our native land. A welcome home to the brave, &c.

A DEED.—The Washington correspondent of the Phila Sun says, blood has again been spilled in the District—human blood—government blood—blood that belonged to a young gentleman in love, and consequently mad blood. I am not permitted to divulge names; but it appears the fracas began and ended in this wise: Mr. W. was in the habit of paying his addresses to a certain young lady in town, but was immoderately annoyed by the constant attendance of a rival. Therefore, in order to get rid of the latter—who, by the by, seemed to obtain the greater share of the lady's affections—he addressed to him a letter under the signature of the "Sweetheart," requesting that in future he would abscond himself from her father's domicile, and other gratuitous verbiage which it is not necessary to repeat. Cursing the coquetry of women kind, the beau betook himself off; but by hook or crook, he shortly gained an inkling of the trick which had been played upon him, and appealed for explanation to the parties accordingly. As may be supposed a general blow-up was the result; and an exchange of cards shortly succeeded. The belligerents, after nursing their vengeance over night met yesterday, near Bladensburg, at a place called the "Commons," and the challenger for his territory, received a ball through his arm at the second fire. The affair then terminated: but I am informed a second meeting will take place on Monday or Tuesday next. It would be a pity to stop the fun, but the police may step in and put a veto to further proceedings.

COMPLIMENT TO AMERICAN ART.—The Prussian Minister at Washington, has applied to one of our American architects for the model of a hall to be constructed for the use of nine hundred Deputies, engaged in preparing it. The comfort of desks is of course excluded from such a plan.

The lightning struck the spire of the Grace Church, New York, on Monday night, during the storm, splitting the perpendicular of the cross on its apex, so that it is only held together by the lightning rod.

THANKSGIVING FOR PEACE.—The Bishop of Pennsylvania has set forth a form of thanksgiving for peace, in accordance with Canon xivii of 1532. To be used in the churches of that diocese during the present month.

"BEHIND THE AGE."

Mr. Editor: You will oblige many by giving this a place in your valuable paper. The custom existing in our town of keeping open places of business until a late hour at night, presses so hard upon many, that a very just cause of complaint has arisen. In Lancaster, York, Harrisburg, and other places, stores are closed at 8 o'clock in the evening. We wish a similar arrangement, to afford to young men some time for relaxation and mental culture. We do not ask to have a ten hour system adopted, but feel it too oppressive to endure the present seventeen or eighteen hour system, which would be better suited to some iron constitution than to persons mostly of delicate physical powers. We can see no disadvantage that would accrue to employers from adopting the above named hour for closing the stores in our town, as persons once knowing it to be a general rule to close at 8 o'clock, would supply themselves before that time; and be a means of enabling young men to be more active and energetic for their employers good during business hours. Such a change would be hailed with the most lively satisfaction, as the dawn of a new and better era by many who know how to appreciate any amelioration of their condition. Submitting the matter to employers, we respectfully ask for it a favorable consideration. Columbia, July 1st 1848.

Fourth of July Excursion. Mr. Editor: The 73d anniversary of American Independence is fast approaching, and it is essentially necessary that the day should be properly and pleasantly enjoyed, in order to keep the importance of the day fresh in our minds; and as several *Bachelor picnics* are to come off on the Fourth, we, the worshippers, or at least the appreciators of female worth and beauty, propose to have a *Steam Boat Excursion* on the Susquehanna river, to start from Grubb's Steam Boat Wharf up to Codorus creek, a distance of about six miles, where we will camp and spend the rest of the day in *Dancing, Fishing, Hunting* and all the trade, but romantic sports that that beautifully mountainous section affords, and return in the evening by the steamer "Codorus." A Concert Band will accompany the excursion to enliven the company with its harmonious strains. It is to be expected and hoped that the Columbia gentlemen will exert themselves to be present with some of their fair ones, thereby making the excursion much more pleasant.

Truly Yours, MARIETTA. Marietta, July 1st, 1848.

NATURALIZATION.—Congress has just passed, by a unanimous vote in each House, a bill so amending our Naturalization Laws, that any immigrant who has had a residence in this country, and over two years past, declared his purpose to become a citizen, shall henceforth be entitled to Naturalization, although he may meantime have been once or many times out of the country. By the law as it has hitherto stood, no man could be legally naturalized who had not been in the country for the preceding five years without interruption, so that a trip to Montreal or even crossing to Table Rock at Niagara Falls, entailed the whole previous residence, and rendered a five years farther probation necessary; and still the applicant must be careful not to go out of the country until the five years has expired.

A NOTION OF A REPUBLIC.—We find in our French papers an address signed by Alexander Dumas, in which he says: "The Republic for us is that which will guarantee property, family and inheritance; which will proclaim liberty before the people, equality before the law, fraternity before God; which will proscrib all terrorism, all reaction, the sceptre and the pike, the corruption of 1817 and the guillotine of 1793. The Republic for us, is finally the triumph of mind over matter, of intelligence over ignorance, of light over darkness, of organization over chaos. We know not whether such a government is monarchic or democratic. We only believe it according to the interests of humanity and the best of God. That is all."

THOSE THREE MILLIONS.—Advice from Washington, according to the N. Y. Tribune, states that the three millions which are to be paid to Mexico have already been remitted and Mr. Walker has stated to several persons that no further loan will be needed. It is also stated, on the authority of Washington letters, that the disarming officers of the army have in their possession \$9,250,000 of specie, most of which will be returned to the U. S. now that peace is made.

REPUBLIC OF THE SIRREA MADRE.—We learn, says the New Orleans Delta, from a gentleman, who arrived on the 15th, in the steamship Portland, from Vera Cruz—one who is well posted up in the matter—that a public declaration was to be made on the 13th inst., by the leading Mexicans of Vera Cruz, in favor of separating that State from the present Mexican confederacy, in other words, declaring in favor of the contemplated Republic of the Sirrea Madre.

HOT FOR YUCATAN.—The New Orleans Delta says: We notice gallant young fellows to join the Battalion of "Pioneers of Liberty" now forming, for the purpose of proceeding direct to Yucatan to aid the whites in their struggle against the savage and remorseless Indians.

A DIFFERENCE.—A writer in Hunt's Magazine says, when he commenced trade in this country many years ago, he sold English Chintz prints for 75 cents a yard, and a servant girl received for wages fifty cents per week, and paid \$4 for a dress pattern; now a girl gets \$1 to \$2 per week, and yet can purchase a first rate article for a dress at eighteen cents per yard.

OREGON AND NEW MEXICO.—Oregon is said to contain 218,536,330 acres; California and New Mexico contain 500,000 square miles. These and the other territories of the Union equal at least 1,600,000 square miles, or 260,000,000 square acres. Plenty of room for the Land Reformers to vote themselves for some time to come.

The World Abroad.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. From M. Makin's Model American Courier. By the arrival of the Britannia, we have seven days later news from abroad. It is important, as exhibiting the steady progression of events towards ultimate political freedom throughout Europe, but it indicates, as has all previous intelligence, that this progression is to be through fierce convulsions, bloodshed, and distressing anarchy. The wild passions of the Irish have cooled off in some degree since the departure of Mr. Mitchell; but they still use strong language, and express a determination to have a repeal at any cost.

The Repeal Association and Orange Confederation have at last fraternized. A new society to be composed of the members of both these bodies is to be formed. It is to assume the style and title of the Irish League. It is to be managed by a committee chosen from the members of both the late societies, and to agitate the question of repeal by constitutional means alone. Doubts are entertained by many whether such materials as the proposed league will contain, can work harmoniously together for any length of time.

The government have not yet made any move to re-indict Mr. Smith O'Brien and Mr. Meagher. Sympathy for Mrs. Mitchell and her children is still expressed, and the funds collecting in their behalf are daily increasing. The Irish Confederation have issued a very strong, and, to say the truth, disaffected address to the people of Ireland. The following are among the more important passages. The address is signed by Smith O'Brien.

"We will not conceal from the Government that nothing but the most strenuous exertions of our counsel prevents the outbreak of an insurrection. Last week thousands of brave men had resolved that John Mitchell should not leave the Irish shores, except across their dead bodies. We do not mean to conceal from you that the recent indignation offered to the Irish nation has generally tended to remove from our minds the hope which we have hitherto designed to cherish, that the question at issue between England and Ireland will be settled by amicable adjustment. We feel bound to tell you, without disguise, that these indignities and wrongs are rapidly bringing us to that period when armed resistance will become a sacred obligation, enforced by the highest sanction of public duty."

"We cannot shrink from the responsibility of advising you to prepare at once to preserve your invaded liberties, by the laws which you bear your country and your land attachment to your homes, by your regard for your children's weal, by your thirst for honorable fame, let no factious strife impede the exertion of your designs. Learn to contemplate calmly and firmly the chance of a final struggle, and prepare for that struggle by furnishing yourselves with all such resources as may enable you to command success."

The sale of Mr. Mitchell's furniture took place on the 5th inst., and attracted an immense attendance, and many persons came from forty to fifty miles in order to purchase some relic. The furniture sold at extremely high prices, especially the small articles, such as books, china, glass, &c.—The books, with Mr. Mitchell's autograph, brought in many instances 100 times their original cost. The pike and two swords, which cost but a few shillings each, sold at a guinea each.

The conviction of Mitchell has not quieted the strong spirit of disaffection which prevails in Ireland. The excitement created by his hard sentence and embezzlement has been seized upon and converted into a fresh engine of agitation. On the 2d inst. a manifesto was issued by the Council of the Irish Confederation and the Irish people, signed by W. S. O'Brien, couched in terms no less defiant of the law than the effusion of Mr. Mitchell.

The London papers give a lengthened account of the arrest and examination of three of the chartist leaders. Their names are Joseph Williams, Joseph Russell and Ernest Charles Jones. The latter is a barrister of the Jewish temple.

Trade has been slightly depressed during the last week, owing to the revival of political agitation both in England and Ireland, and a less favorable tendency of the continental advices. The produce markets have been less buoyant; holders are rather anxious to realize and purchase, consequently a declining tendency. There is also a further decline in the value of cotton, and the sales are limited.

The present aspect of commercial affairs on the continent continues dull and unsatisfactory, but, in some respects, a slight improvement is perceptible. There is a further increase in the supply of money, and the rate of interest tends downward.

FRANCE.—THE CONSTITUTION.—France is, however, still the theatre of considerable confusion. A report was spread in the course of the sitting of the National Assembly on the 5th ultimo, that the police were in search of a high personage, who arrived that morning at Paris by the diligence from London. From information believed to be correct this personage has been arrested. The personage here alluded to is the Prince de Joinville. Prince Louis Napoleon is understood to be in for Paris. He will probably obtain three returns besides that at the capital. The government of course will not dare to molest him.

The European Times states that "the resignation of Lamartine and Ledru Rollin was openly talked of in Paris, and suspicions are expressed that Lamartine was a party to the movement of the 15th of May. Causidiere, late Prefect of the Police, charges Lamartine with having supplied the arms to Souvriere, which enabled him to get up the conspiracy. Lamartine's friends all allege that his aim was by making a popular demonstration to avoid a collision in the streets of Paris. M. Thiers is reported as not unlikely to supplant Lamartine in authority.

The returns for the eleven vacancies in the department of Paris were proclaimed on the 9th inst. at the Hotel de Ville. The following is the list of the successful candidates: Causidiere, Morcau, Goudchamp, Changarier, Thiers, Pierre Leroux, Victor Hugo, Louis Bonaparte, Lagrange, Boissel, Proudhon. After a stormy debate in the National Assembly, a decree for preventing tumultuous assemblies in the streets, was carried by 478 against 82. Several additional regiments are expected immediately in Paris. Paris was tranquil, but the groups of men as

sembled at the Porte St. Denis and the Porte St. Martin, having become more numerous on Monday afternoon than heretofore, a strong detachment of troops of the line was detached to disperse them, as they refused to retire. After having been three times summoned to do so, the soldiers charged with fixed bayonets. A number of persons were arrested, but afterwards set at liberty.

The Constitution of France.—The Presse states that the Commission on the Constitution has decided on the following important point:—The political constitution of France shall be a Democratic Republic—one and indivisible. This proposition was adopted unanimously. The project of the constitution is to be preceded by a declaration, admitting, besides the rights already enjoyed by the people, those of gratuitous education, employment and assistance.

A great altar is expected by the approaching monster banquet to be held on Monday under the walls of the fortress of Vincennes. The subscription had been raised to 10 sous a head, and the party who has organized announces that there are already 100,000 subscribers.

The latest accounts state that the banquet has been postponed.

AUSTRIA.—We have accounts from Vienna of the 2d instant. The conduct of the Emperor is considered most extraordinary. A deputation of ladies to present a petition, requesting his Majesty to return to his capital, had been treated with marked rudeness.

At Inspruck, the Emperor took the petition from the ladies, and, without saying a word, turned on his heel and walked away. The city was quiet, but distrust continued to prevail between the people and the nobles. Many of the latter class were leaving to join the Court, or to retire to Baden Ischel. Nearly all the foreign Ambassadors were at Dohling in the vicinity.

The bankers Rothschilds, stud and ceases, had left the city. The general wish was felt that the Emperor might soon return.

ITALY.—It is said that Pope Pius had recovered all his popularity, and on the feast of St. Philip, the population made a brilliant manifestation in his favor.

Advices from Turin to the 1st have brought the important intelligence that the Peschiera had surrendered, and was in the hands of the troops of Charles Albert, and that an engagement had taken place at the same moment at Gato, between 30,000 Austrians, who last marched from Vienna, and 15,000 Piedmontese. The result of which was that the former were completely routed, and being pursued by the cavalry, were flying in confusion. A great portion were cut to pieces. The King and the Duke of Savoy were personally engaged in this combat. The former received a slight contusion of the ear from a cannon ball that passed near him, and the latter was slightly wounded by a musket ball.

SPAIN.—RUSSIA.—The despatches of the Belgian Minister are to the 8th. The authorities of Cadiz have compelled all the British residents to furnish securities for their conduct. Arrests are daily taking place in Madrid.

The cholera is again making and havoc in Russia. According to the Berlin papers, there were 155 cases in Moscow—57 of which terminated fatally.

"THE ANGLIO-SAXON."—It is a fact well worthy of notice, that "The Anglo-Saxon," the Phonetic newspaper published in this city by Andrews and Boyle, has attained the extraordinary circulation of six thousand, weekly, in little more than one year since its establishment. This is certainly one of the boldest attempts at innovation on a large scale that we have ever known, and is, so far, decidedly one of the most successful. Phonetic and Phonography together, constitute what is known as "the Language Reform," or "the Writing and Spelling Reformation." We have heretofore spoken approvingly of the principle which lies at the bottom of this movement; but, apart from its merits, the fact that a family newspaper in the English language, printed in an entirely new system of spelling words, with an alphabet of forty-two letters, instead of the twenty-six old letters which have served our forefathers, is liberally sustained, and that its circulation is rapidly increasing, is indisputably one of the most striking and singular phenomena of the nineteenth century.

The sheet itself is one of the curiosities of literature. To the uninitiated eye, it may seem the absurd thing imaginable; but the reputation of its conductors for scholarship, the fact that their labors are not only approved and sanctioned, but warmly advocated, by some of the most learned societies and individuals in the country, and by many of those most interested in education, together with the success which accompanies the undertaking, should at least render those who have not thoroughly studied its principles and understood its advantages, somewhat modest in condemning it.

Phonography, a kind of rapid and scientific shorthand, is rapidly coming into use for verbatim reporting, and even for letter-writing. It is undoubtedly the most perfect system of writing ever invented. The most obvious and immediate use of Phonography, is its influence in correcting false habits of pronunciation. A year's reading of "The Anglo-Saxon," for this purpose only, must be worth far more, as a means of family education, than its subscription price of two dollars, and even more than years of systematic study devoted to pronouncing dictionaries. Children read the paper at once, prompted by mere curiosity at those who have not thoroughly studied its principles and understood its advantages, somewhat modest in condemning it.

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A WONDERFUL PHENOMENON.—A singular phenomenon was brought to light a week ago yesterday, in the township of Greenfield, about eight miles from this city. The facts are very nearly as follows. The Messrs. Grangers in boring to find water to supply their saw-mill, sunk a four inch hole to the depth of 70 feet, when they struck a vein, or cavity. As they withdrew the augur from the hole, to their great surprise, it was followed by a violent current of air, that threw up stones as large as hen's eggs, ten or fifteen feet high. A few moments, when the hole was first opened, the air was accompanied by a stream of water, which was thrown ten or twelve feet high. The water, however, soon ceased coming, and the air gusted out with such force that the roar could be distinctly heard fifty or sixty rods distant. On touching fire to the air, it caught, and the flames flashed twenty feet high, and came near burning the building, covering the machinery in which it is located. They finally succeeded with considerable difficulty in stopping it, by forcing down blankets, and driving a spile into the hole, which was their only means of stopping the air or gas, and extinguishing the flames. For several moments after the hole was stopped, the earth trembled and shook for some distance around, as though an eruption was about to take place. The people, who by

this time had gathered to the number of about a hundred, were greatly alarmed at these symptoms and scattered with all possible rapidity, supposing that "Millerton" was about coming, or that they were about to be blown up sky high by an earthquake. From the time it was opened till it was thus closed, was about six hours, and the air gusted out all the time with unabated violence.

It has been opened several times since with the same effect. The power and force of the air does not seem to diminish in the least. The Messrs. Grangers are proposing to secure it with apparatus so as to shut it off and let it out at leisure, and test its real qualities. The people in that vicinity are all confident now, that it can be conveyed here in pipes, and successfully used for lighting the city with gas, from this great natural, underground Gasometer. We learn that several scientific gentlemen of this city intend visiting it soon.—Detroit Daily Advertiser.

The Siamese Twins, for the last eight or ten years residing on a farm in North Carolina, purpose to make another tour of the Southern and Western States the coming Fall, for exhibition. They will start from home in October. They have wives and three children each—a fact which has given the husbands additional interest, and go where they may, especially if their wives accompany them, we predict more crowded houses than ever before.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTE.—The length of the Smithsonian Institute is four hundred and fifty feet. Its breadth at the towers is one hundred and fifty feet; its general breadth fifty-four feet. The Eastern wing will be finished, and put in order for the occupation of the Secretary, and for the immediate purposes of the board.

Fourth of July Celebration. The Sunday School of the M. E. Church will celebrate the fourth of July at the Camp Springs one mile from Columbia. The citizens and parents of the children are requested to participate. Teachers and children are requested to meet at the Church at 9 o'clock to proceed to the ground. Oration by the Rev. Mr. Ball of the Baltimore Conference. By order of the Managers.

The Markets.

Columbia Retail Market. Flour, by the quarter at the rate of \$6.25 a 6.50 per barrel; Wheat, 6 a 8c per lb.; Veal, 5 a 6c per lb.; Hams, 7 a 8c per lb.; Dried Beef, 12 a 14; Butter, 14 a 18c per lb.; Eggs, 13c per dozen; New Potatoes, \$1.25 a 1.50 per bushel.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1848. Flour is inactive, with sales at \$5.25 a 5.37 for common Penna; extra, \$5 a 6. Corn Meal, \$2.37, Rye Flour, \$3.50 a 3.56. Wheat, prime white, \$1.27 a 1.30; red, \$1.23 a 1.25. Rye, 70c per bushel. Corn, Southern yellow, 51c, weight. Lumber.—The supplies are on the increase. Cargo sales of yellow pine boards at \$13 a 17 per M.; Susquehanna, \$11 a 15.

BALTIMORE, June 30, 1848. Howard street flour, \$5.62; City Mills, \$5.75. Wheat, red, \$1.05 a 1.07; choice, \$1.16. Corn, white, 39 a 40c; yellow, 17. Oats, 41. Rye 65.

Fourth of July.—On this day of festivity and joy, when we are all prone to indulge in the good things of this life, and not unreasonably to excess, let us not forget that we are to die, and that the system of our food and drink, especially at this season of the year, is often attended with the most serious consequences. It is not surprising that many of us have been afflicted with indigestion, flatulency, and other disorders of the bowels. We have a medicine which will cure all these ailments, and which is so simple and so easy to use, that it is a household necessity. It is called "The Anglo-Saxon" and is a most valuable remedy for all these ailments. It is a most valuable remedy for all these ailments. It is a most valuable remedy for all these ailments.

HOWARD OF CONVALESCENTS AND INFIRMITIES.—Remember that the original and only genuine Indian Vegetable Pills have the written signature of WILLIAM WRIGHT on the top label of each box. IT.—The genuine for sale by FRY & SPANGLER, who are the only authorized Agents for Columbia. Also, by agents advertised in another column. Principal office, 109, Race Street, Philadelphia.

A gentleman from Vermont writes as follows: Cambridge, Vt. June 19, 1846. Mr. Seth W. Goodenough, Dear Sir: For several years past, my usual good health has been occasionally interrupted by spells of coughing, produced by colds; a year ago last winter I was brought to the verge of the grave by a very severe cough, which was accompanied by profuse sweats, between the shoulders &c., which, with long continued night sweats, and other alarming symptoms, rendered me so low that my friends despaired of my recovery. I consulted physicians, and tried the various remedies of the day, but none of them cured me. At last I procured Dr. W. S. O'Brien's Anglo-Saxon Pills, and to my surprise, I have not enjoyed better health for many years; therefore I recommend others who need it, to try it.

None genuine, unless signed J. BUTTS on the wrapper. For sale by SETH W. FOWLER, General Agent, 122, Washington Street, Boston, Mass. For sale by R. WILLIAMS, Front Street Columbia, Pa.

Members of Congress, Clergymen, Lawyers, Senators, Judges, Foreign Consuls, and in fact, all classes of the community, have given their testimonies in favor of the superior and unobscured qualities of RADWAY'S CHLORIDE OF MERCURY AND SODA. In fact the superior qualities of this medicine, are so generally known, and so well established, that every individual who tries it, once, becomes convinced of its effect upon the system, and is highly pleased with its results. It is a most valuable remedy for all these ailments. It is a most valuable remedy for all these ailments.

For Shaving, this soap is superior to creams and other soaps; it produces a rich and copious lather, softens the beard, and renders the skin smooth and pliable. For Cleaning Teeth, Radway's Soap has been said to possess a wonderful merit—it makes the teeth white and healthy, renders the breath sweet, and keeps the gums in a healthy state. It is superior to all other tooth-pastes, being entirely free from all poisonous admixtures; it will not irritate or inflame the skin.

TESTIMONIALS. From the Rev. J. N. Maffitt. Messrs. J. & R. G. Radway—Gents:—I take great pleasure in recommending to the public as worthy of notice, your delicious Chinese Medicated Soap, a Toilet and Shaving Soap it is the best I have used, for Chapped Lips, and Tender Skin, it is considered a great desideratum. Respectfully yours, H. SCANTUM. Mr. Levi Cooley of Phila-burg, N. York, says: "A young man of this place has suffered very severely from Scurvy, so much so, that he could not sleep at night, and his blood was so much affected, that he was obliged to eat food, and was now enjoying good health." Each cake of the genuine must be signed J. G. Radway, and the name of the proprietor, J. G. Radway, N. Y. Sold in Columbia by R. WILLIAMS, and in Lancaster by Zahn & Jackson. Philadelphia Daguerrotype Establishment.—Excuse me, 3d story, Rooms 22-27.—Daguerrotype Portraits of all sizes, either singly or in family groups, colored or without colors, are taken every day, in any weather. Copies of Daguerrotype Oil Paintings, Statuary, &c., may also be procured. Ladies and Gentlemen are requested to examine specimens. ap15-18-ly W. & F. LANGENHEIM.