

THE SPY & REGISTER.

SATURDAY MORNING, Sept. 9, 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. CASE, Philadelphia.
JACOB M. WATSON, Lancaster city.
WILLIAM A. PEASE, Traveling Agent.
GEORGE PEARL, No. 15, Nassau Street, New York.
WILLIAM THOMSON, S. E. Corner of Baltimore and South streets, Baltimore.

If any of our subscribers, in town, should not be served regularly with the "Spy," by our new carrier, they will please call at the office.

Our subscribers will excuse the small amount of reading matter in the *Register*, when they consider the extremely low price of subscription. The advertising patronage of the *Register* is becoming very extensive, and should it continue to increase (which we have no doubt it will,) and our friends in Columbia and neighboring towns will aid us a little in increasing our circulation, we will enlarge the *Register*.

PRESIDENT OF THE COLUMBIA BANK AND BRIDGE COMPANY.—David Riechart, Esq., of Marietta, has been elected President of the Columbia Bank and Bridge Company, in lieu of John N. Lane, Esq., resigned.

ASTONISHING PROMPTITUDE OF THE U. S. MAIL.—On Monday Morning, the 4th inst., we received the Philadelphia *Register*, containing the latest foreign news of the Monday previous. Ten miles a day is pretty good travelling; but we have seen it beaten.

HEALTH OF COLUMBIA.—We frequently hear persons speak of Columbia, as being a very sickly place. For our part, we have lived on the banks of the Susquehanna for upwards of twenty years, in different towns, and as regards health, we prefer Columbia. As an evidence of the general health of our borough, we would state that we have been called upon to record but 6 deaths in 17 weeks. It is true there is some sickness in our town at present, but the majority of cases are attributable to a too free indulgence in the abundance of delicious fruit which is brought to our market.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.—The report of the Board of Health of New Orleans, for the week ending the 26th, states that 98 persons had died of yellow fever that week, and there were in the Charity Hospital 58 cases under treatment.

DISCHARGED VOLUNTEERS.—The Adjutant General in Washington has issued a notice as follows: "Applicants for discharges, who would be entitled to land and bounty and three months' extra pay, after serving out the full period of their enlistment, are informed, if they receive their discharge from service by way of favor, at their or their friends' request, that they forfeit their claim to any bounty."

The Adjutant General also announces, that hereafter, when applications are made for discharges, and no answer is returned, it will be understood that the application is denied.

CONGRESSIONAL REPORTING.—We learn that Mr. Dyer, the Phonographic Reporter, is organizing a corps of phonographers, partly reporters and partly compositors, to proceed to Washington next winter and report the debates. The compositors will be able to set up the type directly from the reporter's notes, such is said to be the legibility of this new system of writing. An immense saving of time and labor will thus be gained.

FRUITS IN TEA.—The Pittsburgh Journal says a merchant of its acquaintance purchased a lot of Tea in the East. On Friday he opened it, and what was his astonishment on finding that, instead of Tea, the chests contained nothing but common chaff! From appearances, the imposition had been perpetrated before it came to this country.

IMPROVED RAILROAD SWITCH.—Mr. P. V. Fisher, of Conn., is the inventor of a new Switch so arranged as to be operated by the engineer from the locomotive. It will be of great use in preventing accidents.

PEACH LIQUOR.—Some of the peach growers in New Jersey are sending large quantities of the growth of their orchards to be made into whiskey, the crops being so plentiful that they are at a loss how otherwise to dispose of them.

A Trappist Monastery.—is about to be founded near Bardonia, (Ky.) where a tract of 1200 acres of land has been bought for the purpose. About eighty of the members of the order are now on their way from Nantez, and the community will be organized next spring.

A GREAT LITTLE TOWN.—It is a remarkable circumstance, says an exchange, that the little town of Westmoreland, Va., which lies on the Potomac, about seventy miles below Washington, and has only about 206 voters, is said to have produced two Presidents of the United States; three Judges of the Supreme Court; three Governors and three Revolutionary Generals. It is the birth place of General Washington, Mr. Monroe, of Arthur Lee, the first Minister to France, of Chief Justice Marshall, and Judge Washington, of Henry Lee, the great orator of the first congress, and who but for the illness of his wife was to have written the Declaration of Independence.

ENCK'S COMET RETURNED.—The National Intelligencer says that the return of Enck's Comet, after an absence of about three years, was discovered on Friday night, at the observatory in that city, by Professor HUBBARD.

On its last visit (1845) two observations only were had upon it; one of which was at Rome, the other at the National Observatory. This time, however, we learn from Boston, it was observed at the Cambridge Observatory early in the last week.

A HEAVY PARTY.—We are told that a social party of six, consisting of a man and wife, two daughters, a sister and a nephew, recently dined together in the town of Orono, Maine, all of whom with one exception, are residents of that place, whose united weight was 1214 pounds,—being an average weight of about 202 pounds each.

THE RECEPTION

Of Lieut. Cochran and his Men, Messrs. Allison, Grove, Hays, Zeigler, Willitts, Hanev, Moore, Hall and Stenfelzer.

Early on Saturday last, our town was astir, and the hum of the work-a-day world gave way to the "busy note of preparation." The Sub-Committee appointed for that purpose, crossed the Bridge to Wrightsville, while the citizens, and Susquehanna, Council, No. 31, of U. A. M., formed in order to receive our guests. At 10, the cars containing the Committee of Reception and the returning soldiers having arrived, the procession took up the line of march, to the stirring notes of the Mechanics' Brass Band of Columbia, and, in accordance with the programme published in our last, proceeded to the Town Hall, where Col. Gossett, on behalf of the citizens addressed them.

Lieut. Cochran, on the part of his brave comrades and himself, replied in a neat speech, which, with that of Col. Gossett, will be published in our next.

After some excellent music by the Band, the line was again formed, and passed through several streets, to the Washington Hotel, where a dinner was prepared for the occasion by "mine host," Col. Herr; to which the guests and people did ample justice.

After the removal of the cloth, no regular organization was had; but Col. John Barr presided over a very joyous and good natured company.

Several toasts, but few of which have been handed to us, were drunk, with all the honors. The regular toasts, furnished by the committee, were as follows:

1st.—The Memory of Washington—May it be embalmed in every American heart, while the waves of the Potomac shall wash the peaceful shores of Mt. Vernon.

2d.—The Signers of the Declaration of Independence—They have passed from among us, but their names shall abide for ever.

3d.—The French Republic—May its citizens be as happy as those of the United States, and may the liberties of both be perpetuated to the latest generations.

4th.—The President of the U. S.

5th.—The Governor of Pennsylvania.

6th.—The Army and Navy.

7th.—Our Country—The Model Republic, the home for the oppressed of all nations. She has given a glorious illustration of the fact that man is capable of self-government. May the monarchies of Europe "go and do likewise."

8th.—The Patriots of the Emerald Isle—They have the sympathies of every true American. May they never give up the struggle until they shall have shaken off the tyrant's yoke, and taken their stand amongst the free and independent nations of the earth.

9th.—Our Army in Mexico—They have covered themselves with unfading laurels. Their deeds of daring shall live in story whilst American liberties endure.

10th.—Pennsylvania Volunteers—They have shown by their services in Mexico, that they can be relied upon in any emergency. If Uncle Sam should want them again, he may be sure of finding them in the right place, as there are "a few more left of the same sort."

11th.—Our Guests—They have nobly sustained the American character while in Mexico. We now bid them welcome to their homes. May the remainder of their lives be as peaceful as the past has been patriotic.

12th.—Our Host and Hostess—May fortune always cater as bountifully for them, as they have done for us.

13th.—The Ladies—The only soldiers to whom Yankee boys surrender. Their mode of warfare differs from that of Mexico, in that they do most execution when they present arms.

Lieut. T. D. Cochran replied in a few brief and happy remarks to the 11th regular toast, and then gave the following:

The Ladies of Columbia—As beautiful as the flowers they covered us with to-day; and the men of Columbia as noble in heart and feeling as their ladies are beautiful and good. God bless them all. The few of the volunteer toasts that have reached us, are as follows:

By J. J. Cochran—Our Neighbor over the line—Her soldiers have proved themselves worthy representatives of the Old Maryland Line, and of the Defenders of North Point.

Capt. Marryott, of Baltimore, the youngest captain of the Volunteer Regiment, eloquently responded to this sentiment. He stated that he had been led to believe that his companions in arms would meet with a warm reception, but that the reality far exceeded his expectations. He concluded with offering the following:

The citizens of Pennsylvania, and particularly those of the borough of Columbia—Their reception of their fellow citizens returning from the war, shows that they are worthy of being represented by such heroes.

This toast was happily replied to by J. F. Houston, Esq., who said that the duties of citizens and soldiers were reciprocal—that as the achievements of our army in Mexico had been illustrious without a parallel in history, the community at home was bound to give them an enthusiastic welcome—and that in this, Columbia had done no more than her duty. But he would propose the health of one to whom he knew every Pennsylvania soldier felt grateful—one whose name had been honorably borne from Vera Cruz to the gates of Mexico, by a noble company of Volunteers—one, who in his place in the Senate, and in his powerful influence with the Departments at Washington, has ever been the advocate of the subaltern and private, as well as the commissioned officer.

The Hon. Simon Cameron—The friend of the Pennsylvania Volunteer.

The enthusiastic manner in which this toast was received by all the soldiers present, showed that it struck a responsive chord in every bosom, and that the eulogium with which it was prefaced was well bestowed.

By E. F. Hunt—England—May she give her oppressors "a dressing" in the latest Paris Fashion. Our Taylor could boss that job.

By a guest—The Sun of Liberty—A ray from the West. May some modern Joshua bid stars still, until it shall have dissipated the potentions cloud that now lowers over the Eastern world.

By W. S. McCorkle—Lieut. Horace Haldeman—We would that he were with us in body, his heart and soul are here.

By a guest—Lieut. Thomas Welsh—Another of the jewels to which the Old Keystone owes its lustre.

By E. F. Hunt—The Irish Patriots—When they come to use pikes, may they have Susslers as well.

By G. W. Schroyer—The U. S. Army—They never go to war but to conquer.

Speeches were also made in reply to toasts by Capt. G. C. Haller, 4th Infantry; by Lieut. Martin, Voltigeurs;—W. Lee Campbell, Esq., of Lancaster, and others. They were well received by the large concourse of citizens, and were very eloquently delivered.

AN ODD CALCULATION.—What a noisy creature would man be were his voice in proportion to his weight, as loud as that of a locust? A locust can be heard at the distance of 1-16 of a mile. The golden wren is said to weigh but half an ounce; so that a middling sized man would weigh down not short of 4,000 of them; and it must be strange if a golden wren would not outweigh four locusts. Supposing, therefore, that a common man weighs as much as 19,000 of our locusts, and that the note of a locust can be heard 1-16 of a mile, a man of common dimensions, pretty sound in wind and limb, ought to make himself heard at the distance of 1,600 miles; and when he sneezed "his house ought to fall about his ears." Supposing a flea to weigh one grain, which is more than its actual weight, and to jump one and a half yards, a common man of 150 pounds, with jumping powers in proportion, could jump 15,000 miles, or about the distance from New York to Cochin China. Aristophanes represents Socrates and his disciples as deeply engaged in calculations of this kind around a table on which they are waxing a flea's legs to see what weight it will carry in proportion to its size, but he does not announce the result of their experiments. We are, therefore, happy in being able to supply, in some degree, so serious an omission.

A FREAK OF NATURE.—The Detroit Advertiser says a severe thunder storm passed over this city night before last, and several places were struck by lightning. A very singular occurrence took place at Mr. Roberts' store, on Atwater street. Mr. R. was sleeping in the front part of his store, and during the storm was suddenly awakened, feeling a tremendous pressure upon his head, and want of breath. The room was filled with fire or lightning, flashing in all directions, exactly resembling the flashes of lightning from the clouds. Presently a loud explosion took place in the room, apparently as loud as a six pound cannon, bursting all the windows over the doors in the front end of the building, and filling the room with a strong sulphurous smell. It was discovered in the morning that the lightning came through the roof, shivering a heavy plank standing in a partition. The room was full of splinters flying in the air when Mr. R. first awoke, and what is very singular, was the explosion some time after the bolt entered the roof. No marks of the lightning leaving the room, in the same shape in which it entered, could be found.

CURIOSITIES.—The Rockingham, Va., Register, gives an account of "something new" in the curiousity line.—The celebrated "Runkle Family," of Rockingham, we understand will start in a few days down the Valley, with the intention of visiting different portions of the United States. This family, consisting of two brothers and two sisters, will be found to be objects of no ordinary curiosity,—being, in all probability, the largest family of human beings ever exhibited in this or any other country. Their united weight is 1400 lbs! One of the young ladies is so fleshy as to be unable to walk and when moving of her own accord, goes over her hands and knees. They are of the ordinary height, and their mother is an unusually small woman; the father however, is an ordinary sized man."

COAL AND GOLD.—A curious fact is stated in the Philadelphia North American. From the annual Report of the Director of the U. S. Mint it appears that the value of all the gold coined in the U. S. Mints for twenty-four years prior to 1847 was \$12,741,653, or somewhat exceeding the average sum of half a million a year—a very considerable addition to the stock of American wealth; but it appears from the returns of the coal trade in Pennsylvania that the value of this commodity brought to market in that State is annually equal to the above large amount.—that last year, for example the value of her anthracite brought down to tide water—nearly 3,000,000 tons—was actually equal to the value of all this gold dug up in the South during the whole twenty-four years. From this it appears that our Northern (Maryland as well as Pennsylvania) coal mines are more valuable gold mines than those of the South.

A FEET.—The French papers publish glowing accounts of an entertainment given the 3d of last month by ex-editor Marrast, President of the National Assembly, at the Hotel of the Presidency in Paris. Three hundred ouvriers were occupied in the preparatory arrangements; ten maitres, hotel ordering the banquet and presiding at the collations of the evening. Four thousand guests were invited. Vocal and instrumental concerts were among the entertainments, in which the finest pieces by Von Weber, Mozart and Rossini, were executed by the most melodious artists of Paris. It was, as it were, a resurrection of that world of art invisible during the six months of intestine disquiet; the first smile of returning confidence, the revel of the saloon after the violence and the tyrannies of the street.

CAPT. LEWIS W. SMITH, of the Bedford Guards, who served through the entire Mexican war, is one of the Whig candidates for Assembly in that country.

ORIGIN OF ANIMALCULES.—The manner in which infusoria obtain admittance into various fluids has been a subject of debate for some years. The startling idea of spontaneous generation has been broached. Wislizenb, thought they were formed from minute particles in the fluid which gradually began to move, and obtained life by degrees.—Gruithuisen fancied they proceeded from the extractive matter, acted on by the infusory medium. The most generally received opinion is, that these animals, or their germs, float about, as atoms in the atmosphere, and become vitalized or revived on being deposited in a medium favorable to their development. Instances of animals, more highly organized, apparently dying when the fluid has been dried up for a length of time, and again resuming the state of active life on being furnished with a drop of water, are familiar to the microscopist. It may be observed in *Rottifer vulgaris*, or the common wheel-animalcule, and in the *Vibrio tritici*, an eel-like animal, causing the ear-cockle or blight in wheat. Both of these animals may be brought back from apparent death to active life after having been kept in a perfectly dry state for several years.

What favors the animalcules being deposited either in the germinal state, or from their bodies being dried and floating in the air, is the fact, that in a series of well-conducted experiments, performed by Schulze some years ago, where water was distilled and well boiled, in order to destroy any animal life it might contain, and vegetables, for the same reason, exposed to the heat of an oven, and the air admitted to the vessel, which was hermetically sealed, through strong sulphuric acid: on the vessel being placed in the sun, after the lapse of some time, not a single animalcule could be detected, though a jar by its side, made of the same materials, but open to the atmosphere, was found to swarm with living beings.—*Sci. Am.*

NATURAL PHENOMENON.—Great excitement has of late prevailed at Liegnitz in Germany, caused by another mysterious locomotion of the Wanderstein, or migrating stone of Riesengebirge. This stone has repeatedly been known to have changed its place, without the action of any outward agency whatever. It stands in the Angentdell, near the village of that name, and consists of fine grained granite of yellowish grey, composed of white quartz, red feldspar, with a slight admixture of black glimmer. This block of stone has suddenly moved about twenty-five yards from its former place. The last locomotion dates from the year 1822, and its migrations are the more enigmatical, as they take place, not on a slope, but on perfect level ground. It is impossible to conceive the cause which thus repeatedly forces this rock from its place of rest, and constrains it to such violent leaps as that in 1822 and of this year, which took place between the 18th and 20th ultimo.

DIDN'T TAKE HIS LOOKS.—A sheriff's officer was sent to execute a writ against a Quaker. On arriving at the house he saw the quaker's wife, who, in reply to the inquiry whether her husband was at home, replied in the affirmative, at the same time requesting him to be seated, and her husband would speedily see him. The officer waited patiently for some time, but the Quaker did not make his appearance, and the fair Quakeress coming into the room, he reminded her of her promise, that she should see her husband. " Nay friend, I promised that he would see thee. He has seen thee! He did not like thy looks; therefore he avoided thy path, and hath left the house by another road."

A FEARFUL TEMPEST AND CURIOUS PHENOMENON occurred at Bromberg in Prussia, on the 18th of June, during which masses of electrical fire like broad sheets of flame encircled the steeples, towers and chimneys. In a moment they would blaze with lurid flame and the next be buried up in murky darkness. The thunder was like roaring artillery and the rain like deafening rushing cataracts. Lofly towers and piercing spires were hurled from their foundations and buried in the earth, and the city is now one mass of ruins.

POPULATION OF CANADA.—We understand that the result of the census, just completed, of Upper Canada, will give that section of the province a population of from 689,000 to 70,000 souls; while, by the census of 1842 '43, it was only 401,061, giving an increase, in five years, of nearly 200,000. The last census for Lower Canada was taken in 1844, when the population was 699,806 souls, the increase upon which during the last four years, is calculated, by reference to preceding terms at which censuses have been taken, to be about 70,000, giving this section of the province a present population of about 770,000. The population of Upper Canada would thus appear to increase at the rate of about 40,000 per annum, and Lower Canada at that of about 17,000 per annum. Supposing these relative rates of increase to be maintained, the year 1852 will see Upper Canada with a population of 859,000, and Lower Canada with only 40,000. 1862 will give the former a population of 1,259,000, and the latter only 1,015,000 souls.

A PROVIDENT INVESTMENT.—Mr. Aaron Clark, of Portland, Me., who was in Albany at the time of the late disastrous conflagration, was unfortunately crowded from the wharf into the river and drowned. Only two months since, on passing through Boston, he applied at the Mutual Benefit Life insurance office, 17 State street, for a policy on his life, for \$6000—having, a few weeks before, effected an insurance with the same company, for \$2500. Not being able to wait for the completion of the papers he proceeded to New York, where he took out a policy for \$5000; thus securing to his family, consisting of a wife and four children, the comfortable sum of \$7500, at a cost of less than \$200!

A NICK DONE FOR LAWYERS.—A curious law question, it is said, will rise out of the events of June in Paris. A National Guard, before repairing to the barricades, had made his will, which he carried with him in his pocket. He was killed by a ball, which passed through the will and carried away with it the figures affixed to many of the bequests made by the testator. The question which will have to be decided is, how are the gaps thus caused to be filled up?

CURIOUS CLOCKS.—Almost every person has heard of the curious clocks of Strasburg, and Lyons in France; and we were of the opinion that they were the most wonderful in the world, yet we have discovered that there are two in China made about thirty years ago for the Emperor by the East India Company, which are perhaps the most wonderful.—The two clocks are in the form of chariots, in each of which a lady is placed in a fine attitude, leaning her right hand on a part of the chariot, under which appears a clock of curious workmanship, little larger than a shilling, that strikes, and repeats, and goes, for eight days. On the lady's finger sits a bird finely modeled, and set with diamonds and rubies, with its wings expanded, in a flying posture, and which actually flutters for a considerable time, on touching a diamond button below it; the body of the bird, in which are contained part of the wheels that animate it, is less than the 16th part of an inch. The lady, holds in her left hand a golden tube, little thicker than a large pin, on the top of which is a small round box, to which is fixed a circular ornament not larger than a sixpence, set with diamonds, which goes round in three hours in a constant regular motion. Over the lady's head, is a double umbrella, supported by a small fluted pillar not thicker than a quill; under the cover of which a bell is fixed at a considerable distance from the clock, with which it seems to have no connection, but from which a communication is secretly conveyed to a hammer that regularly strikes the hour, and repeats the same at pleasure, by touching a diamond button fixed to the clock below. At the feet of the lady, is a golden dog; before which, from the point of a harriet, are two birds fixed on spiral springs, having their wings and feathers set with stones of various colors, and they appear as if flying away with the chariot, which, from another secret motion, is contrived to run in any direction, either straight or circular, while a boy, that lays hold of the chariot behind, appears to push it forward. Above the umbrella are flowers and ornaments of precious stones, and it terminates with a flying dragon set in the same manner. The whole is of gold, most curiously executed and embellished with rubies and pearls.—*Scientific American*

A GOOD WIFE.—A friend of ours who has been spending a few weeks in the country, and who visited some of the private dwellings of the rustic inhabitants, tells of a singular old man who lives near Brookfield. He is somewhat noted for his odd expressions. He was one day visited by a small party of ladies and gentlemen, who went to hear his "talk." "Now young gentlemen," said he, "I will give you some directions how to tell a good wife. A good wife will be like three things, and she will not be like them. She will be like the snail, who stays at home, and she will not be like the eagle, who is always on the wing. She will be like the eel, who speaks when spoken to, and she will not be like the eel, who always to have the last word. She will be like the town-clock, that speaks at the right time, and she will not be like the town clock, heard all over town."

QUICK WORK.—The great fire at Albany occurred on the 17th day of August. We understand the North Western Insurance Company had 18 policies on the "burnt district," amounting to about \$19,000. On Saturday the 26th, nine days after the fire, 14 of the claims were carefully adjusted, and all paid but two; the parties refusing to receive the money until due.—Of the two remaining claims, one is less than \$100, and of the other the assured was out of town. Whole amount of loss, \$12,000.—*N. Y. Cour. Com.*

A CARD.
The citizens of Columbia, through their committee, tender their thanks to: Susquehanna Council, No. 31, O. U. A. M., and to the council at Marietta, for the promptness with which they responded to the invitation of the Cochran Reception Committee, and the gentlemanly deportment of the members, in the procession on Saturday.

Feeling that without their aid, the reception would have lacked much of its imposing effect, they would, in return, wish the American Mechanics eminent success as a body, in the objects for which they are associated; and as individuals, health, happiness, and prosperity.

D. HERR, Chairman.

J. W. FISHER, Secretary.

The Markets.

Retail Lumber Market.
COLUMBIA, Friday Sept. 7, 1848.
Inferior Cull Boards and Grob Plank, 8 00
Culling " " " " " " 11 00
2d Common " " " " " " 16 00
1st Common " " " " " " 22 00
Pannel " " " " " " 30 00
Hemlock " " " " " " 9 00
Fine Scantling, " " " " " " from 14 to 18 00
Plaster Lath, " " " " " " 2 25
Shingles, " " " " " " 8 to 14 00

Columbia Retail Provision Market.
Flour, \$5 00
Wheat, 1 10 a 1 20
Rye, 66 a 69
Corn, 44 a 46
Oats, 28 a 31
Hams, 8 a 10
Dried Beef, 12 a 14
Butter, 12 a 15
Eggs, 12 a 13
Potatoes, 43 a 50
Beef, 6 a 8
Veal, 5 a 6

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 7, 1848.
Flour—\$5 75 for good old stock Penna and Western, and \$6 00 for good Irish ground; Rye flour \$3 87 a 4 00; Corn meal \$2 75 a 2 87.
Grain—Wheat \$1 20 a 1 23 for good Penna; Rye 70 a 71 for Penna; Corn 68 a 70 for yellow Penna.

Penna—Penna Pig \$23 a 27 per ton for Anthracite, and \$25 a 30 for Fines and Fines Metal. Cargo rates from \$70 to 75, and Lumber \$55 to 70.
Lumber—The supplies are increasing. Bar sales of Yellow Pine Boards at \$15 a 16 per M.; Susquehanna, \$11 a 15; Hemlock Joists, \$7 a 7 50; Scantling \$7 a 8.

Laths—Are in fair demand, with sales of 150,000 Eastern at \$1 20 a 1 25 per M.
BALTIMORE, Sept. 7, 1848.
The flour market at the close was firm, after an active demand at earlier rates; sales \$4 75. Sales of white wheat at \$1 20 a 1 25, and red wheat \$1 16 a 1 19; oats 33 a 35.

PITTSBURGH, Sept. 7, 1848.
The flour market is firm, with good Eastern and home demand. Sales at \$4 81 a 4 87. Wheat commands 80 to 81 cents; yellow corn 31; oats 10c Rye is lower, and barley is heavy and inactive.

NEW FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

J. D. & J. WRIGHT respectfully announce to their town and country friends, that they have this day received direct from the New York and Philadelphia Markets, a large and elegant supply of FALL & WINTER GOODS, which have been selected with great care, and will be sold at prices that cannot fail to please.
Give us a call, and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere, as we are determined to sell at small advance on cost.
J. D. & J. WRIGHT,
Sept. 7, 1848. Locust st, third door below 2nd st.

ATTENTION THE WHOLE.

THE friends of Gen. Taylor and Gov. Johnston are requested to meet at the Town Hall, in Columbia, on the evening of Wednesday, the 13th of September, at an early candle light, at which time and place, THOMAS STEVENS, Esq., and other speakers will address them on topics of importance.

Columbia, Sept. 9, 1848.

MANY

Obituary.

Departed this life, in Whitesville, August 31st, THOMAS SWAYNE, son of the Rev. James and Catherine Craft, in the 74th year of his age.

His course on earth was short, his days were numbered—for death's cold and icy touch withered the bud ere it bloomed. He was a christian, and felt his accountability, and felt that he was a sinner—and he also felt his need of an interest in Christ as a Saviour. He was a child of remarkable piety; obedient in all the requisitions of his parents, for whom he always manifested an unusual degree of affection, for one so young.—It is quite evident, too, not only from testimony of relatives, but of others, that he trusted his all in that Saviour.—His soul, we believe, ascended to Christ, and he is now made forever happy in his love, and in his praise—for Jesus himself hath said "suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of Heaven."

A short time before he died he was told he was dying, turning, with a heavenly expression of countenance, towards his parents, he raised his feeble and emaciated hands, and implored God's blessing on his kind father and mother, and sisters. So saying he closed his eyes, and without a sigh or struggle expired.

"He flesh shall slumber in the ground,
Till the last trumpet's joyful sound,
Then burst the chains with sweet surprise,
And in his Saviour's image rise."

FILES.—This distressing complaint in all cases proceeds from a want of proper evaporation of the bowels.—The food humors, instead of being thoroughly expelled from the body, are but partially so; a portion being left as it were at the threshold, is the cause of that vexatious complaint called indigestion.—It is not until it is pushed into a more horrid form of disease called PLEURISY.

Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills of the "North American College of Health," are a true and natural remedy for the above complaint, and will in all cases make a perfect cure, because they effectually cleanse the body from the morbid humors which are the cause of the complaint, but of every other malady incident to man.

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, 109, Race Street, Philadelphia.

Another Important Letter from Georgia.—We are daily receiving testimony like the following, from the North, South East and West: "I was afflicted with Asthma for fourteen years, and had tried every remedy in the country; I had also been to several physicians, and found no relief, or worse, I have had a fever since so severely, that the blood would gush from my nose, and my breathing was difficult. Indeed, the diaphragm had gained so much on me, that I was unable to get up without a chair, when I purchased a bottle of 'Wright's Balsam of Wild Cherry,' which effected a perfect cure, and I now consider myself perfectly sound, and am enabled to travel by rail road, and visit my friends in every part of the State, and I think it my duty to let it be known."
THOMAS A. PATTERSON.

Franklin Co., Nov. 19, 1846.
For sale by SEITH W. FOWLE, General Agent, 133, Washington Street, Boston.—Also,
For sale by R. WILKES, 228, 2d Street Columbia, Pa.

Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.
An IMPORTANT LETTER.—Read the following letter from Wm. Swayne, a respectable citizen in Wilmington, N. C., a gentleman of unclouded veracity, in whose word the most implicit confidence may be placed, another proof of the superiority of Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry in curing Coughs, Cold, Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, and all diseases of the Lungs and Breast.
WILMINGTON, N. C., Jan. 5, 1846.

DR. SWAYNE.—DEAR SIR:—You will please send me twelve dozen, or more, as you see fit, of your Syrup of Wild Cherry. From some gentlemen I have had a letter upon hand; the sales are rapidly increasing and will, I have no doubt, continue to do so. An acquaintance of mine called a few days ago, and he says he has a most efficacious of its good effects. He is from the country, and a minister in the Methodist Church. Shortly after examining the agency, I purchased a few bottles, and thought I doubted whether any benefit would be derived, for he, as well as myself, thought his case was confirmed consumption; in fact, however, it was a common cold. Shortly after, he wrote to me to send him four or five bottles more. He came to town last week. I will quote his own language: "Sir, I will not give you the name of the patient, but he was a most respectable man, and I consider it a duty to the public, to tell what Dr. Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry has done for me. I will publish his name, and give you the name of the city, and county, and State, and I will be known all over our section, I expect good results from it. With every feeling of respect, yours truly,
W. S. SLAY.

Letters such as the above are daily received from all