The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 35. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, AUGUST 30, 1867. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE PADDY RUN
COAL COMPANY,
OF
SHICKSHINNY, PENNSYLVANIA.

CAPITAL $150,000.

JOHN M. STACKHOUSE, President.
CHAS. A. BOONE, Secretary and Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

John M. Stackhouse, N. L. Campbell,
Chas. A. Boone, Cyrus Stackhouse,
A. M'Dowell,

OFFICE:
MAIN STREET, SHICKSHINNY, PA.

The lands held by this Company, consist of
FOUR HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE ACRES,
and sixty-four perches, of carefully selected land lying southwest of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern or Wyoming Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination recently made has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having every facility that could be desired for transportation in all directions. The above tract is crossed by a good road, and also directly in front, and joining are the Lackawanna & Bloomsburg railroad, and the Wyoming canal, thus affording the very best advantage of a carrying road and canal running to the very mouth of the mines without expense to the company.

The measurement of the different beds or seams already developed was carefully obtained and added together:—the thickness of these seams, including the celebrated "Red Ash," "Buck Mountain," or "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, (31½,) every cubic yard of which will yield a ton, giving a large amount of the best quality of coal.

The location is such that all the veins may be cut and worked to the greatest possible advantage above water level, and at much less expense than can be done from collieries operating below water level.

The coal can be brought to the surface through drifts or tunnels which drain the water from the mines and saves the hoisting of the coal. So the eligibility of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing as fine a quality of coal as has ever been produced in the anthracite regions. The breaker now in operation is capable of preparing from 150 to 200 tons per day. The surface contains an abundant supply of wood and timber very valuable for mining purposes, which gives the tract the advantage of many other coal lands. The fact that almost all valuable coal lands are being rapidly taken up by heavy capitalists or large corporations, shows that they must steadily and greatly rise in the market value, while with the immense and constantly increasing demand for this coal, and the Railroad and North branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through the Great Iron making districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, Duncannon, Harrisburg, Middletown, Marietta, and Columbia, to tide-water at Havre de Grace, one can scarcely conceive of a more profitable or permanent source of wealth than may be found in lands like these.

In order to be able to open their works on a more extensive plan, this company has placed a portion of their capital stock in market on the following terms: Any person taking one or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH,

will be entitled annually to a ton of coal at cost at the mine per share, and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

as aforesaid, to be credited on the books of the Company, with the difference between the cost and selling price for each share, to be paid before a dividend shall be declared.

C. F. KNAPP, Agent.

March 1, 1867.

OMNIBUS LINE.

The undersigned would respectfully announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg and the public generally that he is running an

OMNIBUS LINE

between this place and the different railroad depots daily (Sundays excepted), to connect with the several trains going South and West on the Catawissa and Williamsport Railroad, and with those going North and South on the Lackawanna and Bloomsburg Railroad.

His Omnibusses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

Persons wishing to meet or see their friends depart, can be accomodated upon reasonable charge by leaving timely notice at any of the hotels.

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER

the successors of

WILLIAM SLOAN & SON

continue the business of making

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,

and every style of

FANCY WAGONS,

which they have constantly on hand to suit customers. Never using any material but the best and employing the most experienced workmen, they hope to continue as heretofore to give entire satisfaction to every customer. An inspection of their work, and of the reasonable price asked for the same, is sure to insure a sale.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
Ætna	4,000,000
Commerce	400,000
Fulton	300,000
Baltic	250,000
Putnam	550,000
Merchants	750,000
Springfield	570,000
Germania	600,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	630,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	500,000

FREAS BROWN, *Agent,*
mar8'67-1y.] BLOOMSBURG, PA.

THE WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.—THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly Patriot and Union is published every Thursday by the Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, made up of Literary, Agricultural, News, Trade and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Speeches, Political Essays, Editorials, etc.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash	$2 50
" six months "	1 00
Ten copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to getter up of Club	35 00

THE "DAILY PATRIOT & UNION" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7.00 per annum.

☞ Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. H. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. D. BOAS, Publisher.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.

We respectfully invite attention to the following note from the able and popular Deputy State Superintendent of Schools for Pennsylvania:

Messrs. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Boston, Mass.:

GENTLEMEN,—Permit me to congratulate you on the marked success of "Our Young Folks." From the issue of the first number I have watched with much solicitude its tone and character, well knowing the immense influence, for good or for evil, it would be likely to wield. Judging by the tone which has prevailed in much of our juvenile literature, both religious and secular, I feared that its contributors might lack that youngheartedness which can alone speak to the childnature, or that the faith and magnanimities of youth might be tampered with and displaced by a fancy for the vices and deceits of maturer years. Happily my fears have proved groundless, and the whole community have to thank you for producing a magazine so well adapted to the class for which it is intended, and so elevating and refining in its influences. SAMUEL P. BATES,
Deputy State Superintendent Schools, Pa.

TERMS OF OUR YOUNG FOLKS: $2 a year, in advance; three copies, $5; five copies, $8; ten copies, $15; and each additional copy $1.50. Twenty copies, $30, and a copy gratis to the person procuring the club.

Special inducements offered to teachers to act as agents. Special copy and circular sent to persons who wish to procure subscribers, for ten cents. TICKNOR & FIELDS, Publishers,
Boston, Mass.

J. B. LONGSTRETH,

PAPER-HANGING WAREHOUSE,

No. 12 North Third Street,

Philadelphia.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL.

THE undersigned having leased and re-furnished in good style the above well-known House, situate

AMONG THE MOUNTAINS

in the borders of Columbia and Sullivan counties, in one of the most beautiful and healthful regions in the State; is fully prepared to accommodate visitors and sojourners

WITH THEIR FAMILIES.

The Pond and streams are well stocked with delicious fish of many kinds including

TROUT AND PIKE,

and hunts in good order will be kept for the accommodation and amusement of guests, either for fishing or pleasure excursions upon this beautiful sheet of water which is

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

Surrounded by an extensive Forest, there is afforded to the huntsman a splendid field for his own peculiar sports, and exercise with his

DOG AND GUN.

His Larder will be always provided with the delicacies of the season; and his Bar stocked with PURE LIQUORS. The House is large and commodious; the Stabling extensive and safe.

The House is reached from several points on the Bloomsburg & Lackawanna Railroad; and is a splendid place to pass the hot months of summer.

May 17, 1867-3m. B. R. HAYHURST.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg, immediately opposite the Columbia County Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has stared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of his guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. JOHN F. CASLOW.

Bloomsburg, March 22, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STORNER,

HAVING lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located a

FEW DOORS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same as a

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. (may17'67-6m.

STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27, BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

THE STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is on the highway of southern and western travel—and adjacent to all the principal railroad and steamboat depots.

The Stevens House has liberal accommodation for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful—and the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates. GEO. K. CHASE & CO,
may19'67-6m.] Proprietors.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to the former customers and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "*McHenry*"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

[THE UPPER HOUSE,]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-1m.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

THE Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. WM. BEMLEY.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put in it permanent repairs and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests. [apr5'67.

SUSQUEHANNA HOTEL,

Catawissa, Pa.

The above Hotel has lately been purchased by HENRY J. CLARK, and has been thoroughly remodelled, repaired, and refurnished. It will be found now, in its arrangement and appointments, a first-class Hotel, and second to none in the country. Persons in cities wishing to spend the hot months in the country, will do well to give the proprietor a call.

THE UNION HOTEL,

Arch Street, between Third and Fourth Streets,

Philadelphia.

CHRIST & WEBER,
Proprietors.

GIRARD HOUSE,

Corner of Ninth and Chestnut Streets,

Philadelphia.

H. W. KANAGA,
Proprietor.

MERCHANT'S HOTEL,

45 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. M'KIBBIN, Proprietor.

May 10, 1867-1y.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stoiner agent for the sale of my ale, porter brown stout, and lager beer, who will supply you at the same price and with the same articles, as I would furnish you from the brewery. Knowing that he will be punctual and attentive to all who may favor him with their trade, I solicit for him your support. Very respectfully,

FRED LAUER,
Steam Brewery, Reading, Pa.

M. ARTMAN. C. H. DILLINGER. C. E. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(Nearly opposite James, Kent, Stratez & Co.)

Wholesale Dealers in

YARNS, BATTING, WADDING, CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES, FLY NETS,

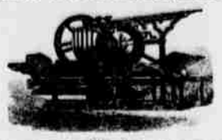
GRAIN BAGS, CORDAGE, &C. ALSO,

WILLOW AND WOODEN WARE,

BRUSHES, TRUNKS, LOOKING GLASSES, ETC.

May 10, 1867-1y.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper,

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. Those principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindess shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING:—One square (ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1,50; each subsequent insertion 50 cents.

SPACE.	1m.	2m.	3m.	6m.	1y.
One square	$2,00	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,00	5,00	6,00	9,00	14,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	20,00	30,00	60,00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,
"*Columbian Office,*"
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

CHAS. M. VANDERSLICE,
FRANK R. SNYDER.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB
PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CENTRALIA, PA.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. L. B. KLINE,

A graduate of Jefferson Medical College, Philadelphia, having permanently located, offers his professional services to the citizens of Catawissa and vicinity. Office on Main street, second door east of Ucressy & Jolin's Building. (apr20'67-6m

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the *Columbian* Office. [Jan'67.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Umapsta's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. (my24'67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Shive's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK

MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, &c.

Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,

SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,

WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Waltmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr12'67.

C. E. SAVAGE,

PRACTICAL

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELRY,

Main Street, near the Court House,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Constantly on hand a fine assortment of

AMERICAN AND SWISS WATCHES,

Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware and Spectacles

Particular attention paid to the repairing of Watches, Clocks, Jewelry and Spectacles.

☞ Masonic marks made to order. All work warranted. [apr19'67.

ALL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING neatly executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam Printing Office.

Choice Poetry.

FAITHFUL TO THE SQUARE.

BY BRO. ROB MORRIS.

NEVER slight a hailing brother,
Be it blue or gray they wear;
Never ask his creed or country,
So he's Faithful to the Square!
Only sure he's true and faithful
To the solemn vows he swore,
And then a generous hand extend him,
As in peaceful days of yore.

Chorus—Only sure he's true and faithful, etc.

Sad the strife and fearful, brother—
Almost hopeless seems the end;
Some have felt its utmost horrors
In the loss of home and friends,
Yet the fire and shot have left us
Even stronger than we were,
And on this day Freemasons conquer,
Faithful, Faithful to the Square!

Chorus—Yet the fire and shot have left us, etc.

When sweet Peace shall bless us, Brother,
And the fire and shot have ceased,
Oh we'll strive not to remember,
All the cruel things have passed:
But there's one thing we'll forget not,
While a memory we bear—
It is the Sacred Tie so cherished
By the Brothers of the Square!

Chorus—But there's one thing we'll forget not, etc.

Miscellaneous.

SCIENCE OF NOSES.

TURNING over an old book the other day, we found a set of rules for discovering people's characters, by the length and formation of their noses. This art has been forgotten in inventions of later times. It is simple in its application, and comprehensive to the meanest understanding. Its chief advantage, however, is that—whereas the bumps on a man's head are hidden beneath his hair or wig, and the worse qualities they indicate, the less will he permit them to be examined—here, on the contrary, the index of his character is precisely the most prominent feature of his face. It would seem as if nature had taken this precaution in order to render hypocrisy unavailable. A person might endeavor, no doubt, to keep the world in the dark by merely putting the handkerchief to his nose, like a chicken that thrusts its head into a corner and fancies itself invisible. But in a case of this studied concealment, it would not be uncharitable to conclude, that he was characterised by such an atrocious nose as would affright mankind to look upon. Without further preface we should favor our readers with the elements of the science, besecching them not only to study their neighbors' noses, but to glance in the looking-glass at their own.

A nose long, slender, and small, denotes a person audacious, testy, hasty, peevish, credulous, irresolute. Not a very amiable nose this; next better.

A nose long and declining downwards over the upper lip, signifies a person sagacious, secret, serviceable, true to his friend, honest and fair in his dealing." This, methinks, is not a very pretty nose to look at. We fear that some of our readers would prefer a better-shaped one, even with worse indications.

A nose sharp in the end, and of middling proportion, denotes a person conceited, unsuitable, contentious, irritable, scornful, cunning, malicious, but with a good memory. Doubtless, a good memory is a desirable thing enough; but it will hardly make amends for so many evil attributes as are here enumerated—especially as, when combined with malice, the possessor will be likely to remember an old grudge.

A nose broad, crooked in the upper part, long, and grosser than ordinary, marks a person bold, proud, fierce, tenacious, envious, covetous, luxurious, deceitful, vain-glorious, perfidious and a scold. We would flee from this nose, as far as we could see it with a telescope.

A nose large in the middle, and growing less towards the upper part, is a sign of a person invariable, luxurious, nice in his language, and of a churlish disposition. This, we presume, is the sort of nose that its owner is addicted to turning up, when matters do not happen to suit his fancy.

A nose long, and very thick, denotes a person very greedy, convetous, simple in good things and witty in evil, frowning, dissembling, and much more ignorant than he would be reported to be. Whoever has a nose of this pattern, we advise him never to go abroad without clapping his handkerchief to it as if it were bleeding.

A nose unusually elevated in the middle, like the arch of a bridge, marks a person lying, idle, inconstant, luxurious, credulous, importunate, ready-witted, a gross liver, and irreligious. Mercy on us! are there no good noses in the list? For our own part, if we were not already provided, we had about as lieve do without a nose as make a shift with any such wicked snouts as these.

A nose indifferently long, and small in the middle, signifies a person bold, rational, honest, soon angry, but soon pleased. As noses go this is worth any money. It is not to be sneezed at.

A nose somewhat hairy at the end, bigger than ordinary, but small were it joins the forehead, denotes a person of good disposition, but too easily deceived. Supposing this to be a lady's nose, we should feel no sort of inclination to take advantage of her easy nature. It seems to be a good, honest nose, but a very hideous one.

A nose every way very big, very long, and with wide nostrils, denotes a person more weak than wise—fallacious, subtle, contentious, luxurious, vainglorious, envious, and impertinently curious. Whenever we meet the nose, we shall hardly refrain from giving it a tweak.

A nose conveniently big, and reasonably straight, denotes a person peaceful, meek, faithful, laborious, diligent, secret, and of a good intellect. Oh, happy nose! Mayest thou continually inhale the scent of roses! And may we, no long time hence, find such a nose on a fair lady's face.

AN old lady inquired at one the railway stations what time the 7:45 train would start, and was told at a quarter to eight. "Bless me!" she exclaimed, "you are always changing the time on this line."

A CIRCUS IN A TEMPEST.

A CIRCUS exhibited at Dubuque, Iowa one evening last week to about seven hundred people. All went well till eight o'clock, when one of the richest performances ever witnessed commenced. The local paper describes it as follows:

At this hour one of the finest rain storms that ever wet the earth since the deluge began. In two minutes the canvas was saturated, and the rain poured as freely upon those inside the tent as it did upon the stones in the street. The water rushed down the Third street gutters in torrents, and poured upon the low ground occupied by the circus like a flood. In five minutes there was six inches of water covering the earth there. People thought such a shower would spend itself, and waited for it to stop.

In fifteen minutes there was at least two feet of water on the premises. Then the ladies present thought it best to start for home. And such a start! Talk about the Black Crook! And tumbling! This is the way they did it. A gentleman would take a lady in his arms and start for the door. This couple would collide with other couples; down would a fair one and a stern one go in the water, amidst screams of the drowning ones, and yells of laughter from spectators. The luckless fallen ones would arise, as black with mud as water stirred in black muck could make them. And as to skirts! nobody seemed to care whether skirts were gathered as high as their waists, or thrown over their heads.

Two ladies deliberately took off their shoes and stockings, and "gathering their garments high," started for land. They waded and stumbled toward the door, and the way the cheers went up from the crowd was stunning; they drowned the loud thunder. At one time there was such a mixture of tumble-bugs in the water that it was hard to tell who were women and who were men, save by an occasional bearded face that appeared above the floating calico. Nobody seemed mad—every body laughed until his or her sides ached.

The circus performance added interest to the scene. Just after the rain commenced they appeared, and began ground and lofty tumbling. The first one landed in a mud puddle and fell. With loud cheers the others followed suit. In less time than we are taking to tell this the water filled the ring. But the actors heeded it not. They turned handsprings somersaults, made cart wheels and walked on their hands, or attempted to, in the little lake, till their spangled tunics, their flesh-colored tights, their hands and faces, were all of one color—a dirty black. At each exercise the crowd cheered and the performers roared.

Amid such sights as these the crowd made their way through mud and water to the sidewalks west of Iowa street, better satisfied with their money's worth than any circus crowd ever was before.

SENSIBLE.—At a social party one evening I met a fair young friend, scarcely eighteen, from one of the best seminaries in the State. In the course of the evening we chanced to be together with two or three newly married ladies—mutual friends, who playfully rallied my friend of the seminary respecting a 'beau.'

"I have none," she replied.

"Honestly?" asked one.

"Yes, honestly, and I do not wish or intend to receive particular attention from any gentleman until I leave school."

"Why not?" I asked demurely.

"I will tell you," she answered, turning to me with great seriousness. "I think it diverts one's attention from lessons, to be thinking of, and writing to a special friend. The poorest scholars in school, each year, have been those who were "engaged." They were all the time thinking and talking of, and writing to their gentlemen, and as a consequence their lessons were never learned, and they took very little interest in school exercises. Of course they are minus of much they ought to know. I cannot help thinking that a girl needs a great deal of knowledge, in order to read character correctly, so that she may judge wisely in so important a matter as matrimony."

"Ah! I guess she is opposed to marrying," laughed one.

"Not at all. I hope to have an excellent husband some day, and I want to know enough to be an excellent wife, you see. Time enough for me a year or two hence. My education is the business in hand now."

Sensible girl! School days are indeed too precious, too important, to be trifled away in vain thoughts of vain men.—*E. C. C. Stevens.*

FRANKLIN ON WAR.—Benjamin Franklin was a staunch opposer of war. "If Statesmen," said he "were more accustomed to calculation, wars would be much less frequent. Canada might have been purchased from France for the tenth part of the money England spent in the conquest of it; and if, instead of fighting us for the power to tax us, she had kept us in good humor by allowing us to dispose of our own money, and giving us now and then some of her own by way of donations to colleges or hospitals, for cutting canals, or fortifying ports, she might easily have drawn from us much more by occasional voluntary grants and contributions than ever she could by taxes. Sensible people will give a bucket or two of water to a dry pump, in order to get from it afterwards all they want.

"After much occasion to consider the folly and mischiefs of a state of warfare, and the little or no advantage obtained even by those nations which have conducted it with the most success, I have been apt to think *there has never been nor ever will be, any such thing as a good war or a bad peace.* All wars are follies, very expensive and very mischievous ones. When will mankind be convinced of this, and agree to settle their difficulties by arbitration? Were they to do it even by the cast of a die, it would be better than by fighting and destroying each other. We daily make great improvements in natural philosophy; there is one I wish to see in moral—the discovery of a *plan that would induce and oblige nations to settle their disputes without first cutting one another's throats.*"

MAN AS AN ARTICLE OF FOOD.

IT was formerly supposed that the relish with which certain savage tribes ate their enemies arose from the gratification of the passion of revenge. Within the last few years, however, it has been clearly shown that some of he barbarian man-eaters are really fond of human flesh for its own sake—that they enjoy it as a civilized epicure enjoys turtle-soup or venison. Your Feejee Islander, now, thinks the greatest praise he can bestow upon any edible is to say that it is, "as tender as dead man." The Feejeeans have plenty of provisions; but they consider "long pigs"—their pleasant name for human flesh—much finer than pork, beef, or mutton. A modern traveler tells us that one of these chiefs—the head man of the Raki-Raki—is said, in course of his luxurious life, to have eaten nine hundred persons! It is also stated that your Feejeean, as a rule, relishes his "long pig" most when it has been roasted alive! The New Zealanders, on the other hand, do not consider man's flesh as a delicacy, but eat dead heroes and "wise men" (whether they have been friends or enemies makes no difference), with the idea that they imbibe the valor and intellectual qualities of the deceased during the process. The "noble savage" of Terra del Fuego never eats any of his own people except when other meat is remarkably scarce, although always ready "to take in" the shipwrecked stranger. In severe winters, if we are to believe Admiral Fitzroy, the Terra del Fuegons, "when they can obtain no other food, take the oldest woman of their party, hold her head over a thick smoke made by burning green wood, and pinching her throat, choke her," after which she is served up to her friends. The barbarians, on being asked why they did not eat their dogs instead of their old ladies, naively answered that their dogs caught otters but that their venerable grandmothers and aunts did not. Probably the majority of even the lowest order of savages prefer fish and yams to human flesh; but it is nevertheless true that there are several tribes in Australasia, Africa and the South Sea Islands that actually hanker after it. There is some consolation, however, in the assurance given us by travelers that most of these anthropohagi prefer colored persons to Caucasians as table-luxuries. This fact is certainly encouraging to the missionary interest; but then there are indiscriminate feeders among savages as well as among the civilized races, so that now and then a missionary suffers.

JOSH BILLINGS ON GONGS.—Josh Billings relateth his first experience with the gong thusly: I never can eradicate holl from mi memory the sound ov the first gong I ever herd. I was setting on the front step of the tavern in the sitty of Bufferlo, pensively smokin. The sun was goin to bed, and the hevins for an hour was blushin at the performance. The Ery Kanal, with its golden waters, was on its way to Albany, and I was perusin the fine boats a flotin by, an thinkin ov Italy (wher I use to live) and her gondoliers and gallus wimmin. I wanted to klime, I felt grate, I actually grew. There are things in this life tu big tu be trifled with; there are times when a man brakes luce from hisself, when he sees sperrits, when he kin almost tuch the mune, and feels as tho he kud fill both his hands with the stars of hevin, and almost sware he was a bank president. That's what ailed me. But the Korse ov tru luv never did run smoothe, (this is Shakspere's opinyun too). Just as I was duing my best—dummer, dummer, spat, bang, beller, crash, roar, ram, dummer, dummer, whang, rip, rare, rally, dummer, dummer, dum—with a tremenjus jump I struck the center ov the sidewalk, with another I kleared the gutter, and with another I stood in the middle of the street, snorting like an Indian pony at a band of musick. I gazed in wild despare at the tavern stand, mi hart swelled up as big as a out-door oven, mi teeth was as luce as a string of beds. I thot all ov the crockery in the tavern had fell down. I thot ov fenomenens. I thot of Gabriel and his horn. I was jest on the point of thinkin of somethin else when the landlord kum out to the frunt stupe ov the tavern, holden by a string the bottum ov a old brass kittle. He kawled me gently with his hand. I went slola and slola up tu him, he kammed mi feres, he said it was a gong, I saw the kussed thing, he said supper was reddy, he axed me of I wud hav black or green tee, and I sed I wud.

SCENE IN A SCHOOL ROOM.—The Springfield *Republican* is responsible for the following:

Come here, George, I wish to examine you in punctuation. What's that?

George—That! that's a comma.

Mistress—Right; now what's that?

George—Ah! now you've got me where my hair's short; I dun kno.

Mistress—George, I do not wish you to use any slang phrases here. When you are unable to give correct replies, say so, but do not repeat such phrases as that which you have just used. Now, what's that?

George—I dun kno.

Mistress—Don't know what that is? Why that's a period.

George—Looking critically at the point in question.) Ha! ha! ha! Now I've got you where your hair *is short; that ain't nothin' only a fig-ger!*

Mistress—(Re-examining critically.) George, you're dismissed.

PEPPER.—Pepper is an almost universal condiment. Black pepper irritates and inflames the coating of the stomach; red pepper does not, it excites, but does not irritate: consequently it should be used instead of black pepper. It was known to the Romans, and has been in use in the East Indies from time immemorial, as it corrects that flatulence which attends the large use of vegetable food.

Persons in health do not need any pepper in their food; but to those of weak and languid stomachs, it is manifold more healthy to use cayenne pepper at meals than any form of wine, brandy, or beer that can be named, as it stimulates without the reaction of sleepiness or debility.

A GOOD PRACTICAL JOKE.

OUT west there lived two young fellows who painted signs for a livelihood. On a certain occasion one of the painters had some out door work to attend to, and left the shop in charge of his partner and a boy employed to grind paints. During his absence, to gratify a whim, the partner painted the boy so as to represent a large gash upon his forehead, and a cut over his eye. He bespattered the floor with red paint, clotted the boy's hair and made him lie down in the corner, after which he painted a great dash on his own cheek, bared his bosom, discarded his dress, dipped a long-bladed knife into the red paint pot, and patiently awaited the coming of his partner: Directly afterwards he heard him at the door, and then the performance commenced. The partner looked in at the door, and saw the boy prostrate on the floor, groaning and crying murder; chairs, benches, tables, jugs and paint pots being strewed around the room in dire confusion, while the murderous looking partner, with the red knife in his upifted hand was running through the room uttering wild and incoherent expressions.

It was evident to the partner at the door that his partner had killed the boy. Swift as lightning he fled from the horrible scene to obtain assistance, and a number of friends were immediately mustered, and repaired to the scene of the supposed tragedy. The crowd augmented as it neared the shop; and in walked the whole posse; but in the meantime everything had been set to rights; the boy was without a mark of any kind, the room in perfect order, no marks of blood perceptible; and the man, whowas engaged in lettering a sign declared his utter ignorance of what the partner alleged to have occurred. The company left, hinting to one another that the man who had seen the sight must be a little touched in the head, or suffering from illusions caused by a too free use of ardent spirits.

A MAN IN A SACK AND A MAD BULL COMING.—Three or four citizens of Peekskill, says an exchange, made a very narrow escape from a perilous situation a few days ago. They belonged to the sporting persuasion, and wished to know exactly what time could be made by a man sewed up in a sack, and to secure a basis of safe betting they repaired to a distant field of a wealthy citizen, and just as they had got a young man sewed up in a sack they heard a rumbling noise in the distance. They took it for distant thunder; but looking westward one of them saw dust and turf flying high in the air, as if lifted by a tempest; and in a moment more, a mad bull, roaring and pawing the sod, came tearing down in the direction of the company of sports. One of the men, tall, well formed, athletic, and spunky, seized a rail and went out to meet the adversary; another took to his heels and made the tallest time on record; another ascended the nearest tree, our informant says, feet formost, and the poor fellow sewed up in the sack, partaking of the fears of his flying comrads fell to the ground and rolled to the barway, but could not go further. But the bull, awed by the bold front and flashing eyes of the man of pluck, muscle and rail, ceased his frightful demonstrations and became as placid as a lamb, and the whole party, to their infinite joy, came off without a scratch.

NEW RULES.—*Notice to Base Ball Players.*—The Tyrolean Base Ball club of Harrisburg having become demoralized by the recent contest, has adopted the following rules, which they recommend to the fraternity everywhere:

1. No one weighing over three hundred pounds will be allowed to play.

2. Express wagons will be on hand to carry players from base to base.

3. No player will be allowed more than three men to help him to his home.

4. Any player occupying more than fifteen minutes in going from one base to another will be counted out.

5. Persons residing within half a mile of the ground are requested to close their shutters to prevent accidents.

6. Spectators are not allowed to be within twenty feet of the bat.

7. Owners of horses hitched within half a mile of the grounds must be responsible for all accidents that may occur to their "animules."

8. Men without arms or legs cannot become members.

9. Players can stop for refreshments at each base, where a small bottle will be found. This bottle is sometimes called a *base vial.*

10. Hogs and cattle will not be allowed to pasture on the playing ground during the game.

11. Fielders will carry their vials with them, in order to avoid the necessity of coming in for drinks.

12. Scorers will not be allowed extra drinks on that score.

THE following extract in regard to delinquent subscribers, we take from an exchange. It speaks the sentiments of the press generally, when it says:

"Except the cash system is exclusively adopted and rigorously observed, we know of no buisness whose bills are so difficult to collect. This is not because