The Columbian.

VOL. I.—NO. 36. | BLOOMSBUG, PA., FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 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, [illegible] of carefully selected land [illegible] of Wilkes-Barre, Luzerne county, Pa., in the western part of the Great Northern [illegible] Coal Basin.

A very careful and thorough examination [illegible] has proven these (for the above) lands to be the embodiment of a vast amount of the very best quality of anthracite coal, having [illegible] for transportation in all directions. The above tract is [illegible], and also directly in front, and fronting 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," "Grand Tunnel" vein, is thirty-one and a half feet, [illegible], 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 [illegible] 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 different tunnels, which drain the water from the mines [illegible] the hoisting of the coal. [illegible] of these lands for cheap mining is unquestionable. Very lately the "Grand Tunnel" or "Red Ash" vein has been opened, and is now producing a 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 Coal [illegible] 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 mineral, and the Railroad and North Branch canal, passing by the mouths of the mines, through [illegible] from [illegible] districts of Bloomsburg, Danville, [illegible], Harrisburg, Middletown, [illegible] and Columbia, to tidewater 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 [illegible] a portion of their capital stock in market on the [illegible]. Any [illegible] or more shares of stock at

TEN DOLLARS EACH.

[illegible] annually to a ton of coal at cost [illegible] and any stockholders

NOT RECEIVING THE COAL

[illegible] 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 [illegible].

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 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 Omnibuses are in good condition, commodious and comfortable, and charges reasonable.

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

JACOB L. GIRTON, Proprietor.

INSURANCE AGENCY.

Wyoming	$150,000
[illegible]	1,500,000
Commerce	400,000
[illegible]	300,000
[illegible]	250,000
Putnam	500,000
Merchants	200,000
Springfield	370,000
[illegible]	300,000
Insurance Company of State Penn'a	350,000
Connecticut Mutual Life	10,000,000
North American Transit	200,000

FREAS BROWN, Agent, 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:

Single copy, one year, cash	$2.50
" " six months "	1.50
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, W. D. BOAS, Publisher.

MEADVILLE THEOLOGICAL SCHOOL.—The Fall term began September [illegible]. The Faculty of Instruction consists of four resident and four non-resident professors, and a tutor. The object is to educate young men for the Christian Ministry. There is a preparatory class for those who have not received a collegiate education. One hundred and sixty dollars a year are granted to beneficiaries, with an additional sum in special cases. The tuition, use of Library and text-books, are free to all. The School was founded by the Unitarian and Christian denominations, but is open to all who believe in the divine origin of Christianity. The Library consists of 5,000 volumes.

Application may be made to Rev. A. A. Livermore, President of the Board of Instruction, Meadville, Pa. nov17-ly

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 sell 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.

BENJAMIN GREEN,

Dealer in

CARPETINGS, WINDOW SHADES, OIL-CLOTHS, MATS, &c.,

No. 33 North Second Street,

Philadelphia.

J. H. 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 boats 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.

B. R. HAYHURST.

May 17, 1867–6m.

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 spared 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.

Omnibusses 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 STOHNER.

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. [my17'67–6m.

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., Proprietors.

my17'67–6m.]

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 his former custom and the traveling public that his accommodations 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, SMOKED TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

☞ COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE. ☜

LAWSON CALMAN, Superintendent.

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. REMLEY.

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 it in permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the country; 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,

41 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

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

May 10, 1867-ly.

To Hotel and Saloon keepers of Bloomsburg and Columbia County.—I have appointed Mr. B. Stohner 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.

N. ARTMAN, C. B. DILLINGER, E. E. ARTMAN.

ARTMAN, DILLINGER & CO.,

NO. 226 NORTH THIRD STREET,

(*Nearly opposite Jones, Kent, Santee & 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-ly.

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 neve be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness 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
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Four squares	6,00	9,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	20,00	30,00
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Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3,00; Auditor's Notice $2,50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

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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. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

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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 Creasy & John's Building. [apr5'67–6m

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. [Jan4'67.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Ent'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 26, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Widmayer & 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.

The Poetry.

THE B[illegible] OF ST. JODOKUS.

FROM T[illegible] OF ROSEGARTEN.

To prove how [illegible] heart his servant bore,
One day the [illegible]. Jodokus' door
Came begging in garments worn and poor.

"Good steward," Jodokus, "give him bread."
"One loaf alone [illegible]," the steward said;
"For thee and [illegible] faithful dog beside."
"Give!" said th[illegible]; "will not the Lord provide?"

The Steward [illegible] the single loaf with care,
And cut four p[illegible] an equal share.
Then to the beg[illegible] in friendly tone,
"One each for th[illegible] me, the abbot one,
One for the dog [illegible] can but obey."
Jodokus smiled; [illegible] beggar went his way.

Not long, and y[illegible] another disguise,
Once more the [illegible] ased bread with pleading eyes.
"Give him my [illegible]" Jodokus gently said;
The Lord provid[illegible] steward gave the bread.

Again the Lord [illegible] the threshold stood,
And, faint with [illegible] begged a little food.
"Give him the p[illegible]" thus Jodokus said;
The Lord provid[illegible] steward gave the bread.

A little while, a[illegible], blind, and lame,
The fourth time [illegible] Lord; and begged the same
"Give the dog's [illegible]" the holy man replied;
"The Lord, who [illegible] ravens, will provide."
The steward gave [illegible] mendicant left the gate,
And a voice cried: "Thy faith is great!
Thy Lord hath pr[illegible] his servant's loyalty—
As thou hast trus[illegible] be done to thee?"

The steward look[illegible] in, the tranquil bay,
Behold! four lad[illegible] at anchor lay.
Far up their sides [illegible]ter's dimpling line
Broke round the[illegible] well stored with bread and wine

Joyful the steward [illegible] to the strand,
And saw no man [illegible] vessel stand;
But on the shore a white banner waved,
Whereon in golden [illegible] these words were graved:

"Four ships He se[illegible] doth the ravens feed,
To him who hath [illegible] supplied His need.
One for the abbot, [illegible] list begin;
The steward and th[illegible] portions win;
The fourth is for th[illegible]r's needy kin!

[illegible] A. P. HUMPHREY.

SPANK HIM HIS MOTHER.

Let me spank [illegible] his mother,
He is such a [illegible] boy,
He the baby [illegible] mother,
And he's [illegible]'s toy.
Of the doll I [illegible]
He has melted [illegible] nose,
And there is [illegible]
To what length[illegible] mischief goes.

Last night he [illegible]
'Neath his A[illegible]a's chair,
And he told m[illegible] whopper,
When I asked [illegible] came there.
Then when poo[illegible] Toodles
Was starting [illegible],
He tied her two [illegible]dles,
Fast together [illegible].

It really is quite [illegible],
How one's ner[illegible] jars;
How he puts p[illegible] stockings,
And cayenne i[illegible] cigars.
You may guess [illegible] another
Boyish trick he [illegible] at,
So I'll spank him [illegible] mother—
The naughty [illegible]!

Miscellaneous.

MODERN [illegible]MISTRY.

A VOLUME call[illegible] the Book of the Hand; or, the Scie[illegible] Modern Palmistry, chiefly a[illegible] to the Systems of D'Arpentig[illegible] Desbarrolles, by A. R. Craig," h[illegible] been published in London. Mr. C[illegible] has brought together a large amo[illegible] amusing gossip, without saying much of it he believes. He found story upon the systems of D'Arpen[illegible] and Desbarrolles, the celebrated [illegible] chiromancers. From them a[illegible] in detail the rules for interpret[illegible] the knots and hollows, lines and [illegible] that occur in various hands; and [illegible] who studies them aright will be able [illegible] fortunes and read characters, at [illegible] as wisely as any wandering gip[illegible]. Without much study he may be, in [illegible] superficial way, a palmist. Thus:

"A hand something [illegible] and the fingers thick denote th[illegible] son to be of a phlegmatic comple[illegible] idle, slothful, but modest.

"If the palm of th[illegible] be long, and the fingers well-prop[illegible]ned, and not soft, but rather hard, [illegible] notes the person to be ingenuous, [illegible] changeable, and given to theft and vi[illegible]

"If the hand be hol[illegible] solid and well-knit in the joints it [illegible] long life; but if overthwarted then denotes short life.

"He whose hand is [illegible] according to the quantity of his body, the fingers too short and thick, and at the ends, will be a thief, a lie[illegible] ait, and addicted to all manner o[illegible].

"When the palm of [illegible] hand is longer than the due proport[illegible] requires and the fingers more thic[illegible] how much they are the more shor[illegible] signifies that the man is proud, idl[illegible] gligent, and so much the more by [illegible] much the more brawny.

"Great and long hand [illegible] token a great spirit, liberality, good [illegible] itions, craftiness; but the person [illegible] be a good counsellor, and faithful [illegible] his friends.

"Observe the finger o[illegible] ercury—that is the little finger, such [illegible] an will rule his own house, and h[illegible] life will be pleasing and obedient t[illegible] n; but if it be short, and reach not [illegible] joint, he will have a shrew, and she [illegible] l wear the breeches.

"Broad nail show th[illegible] rson to be bashful, fearful, but of g[illegible] nature.

"When there is a cert[illegible] white mark at the extremity of the[illegible] shows that the person has more ho[illegible] y than subtlety, and that his wo[illegible] substance will be impaired through [illegible] gligence.

"White nails and long [illegible] note much sickness and infirmity, [illegible] ecially fevers; an indication of st[illegible] th and deceit by women.

"If upon the white [illegible] thing appears at the extremity [illegible] it is pale, it denotes short life by [illegible] den death, and the person to be giv[illegible] to melancholy.

"When there appears a [illegible] tain mixed redness of divers colors at [illegible] beginning of the nails, it shows the [illegible] son to be cholerie and very quarrel[illegible].

"When the extreme is [illegible] k, it is a sign of husbandry.

"Narrow nails denote th[illegible] erson to be inclined to mischief, and t[illegible] injury to his neighbors.

"Long nails show the [illegible] son to be good natured, but distrust[illegible] and loves reconciliation rather than [illegible] erences.

"Oblique nails signify de[illegible] and want of courage.

"Little round nails deno[illegible] obstinate anger and hatred.

"If they be crooked at th[illegible] extremity, they show pride and fierce[illegible].

"Round nails show a ch[illegible] e person, yet soon reconciled, honest, a lover of secret sciences.

"Fleshy nails denote the person to be mild in temper, idle and lazy.

"Pale and black nails show the person to be very deceitful to his neighbor, and subject to many diseases.

"Red and marked nails signify a choleric and martial nature, given to cruelly; and as many little marks as there are, they speak so many evil desires."

HOSPITALITY AMONG LIONS.—"I have been assured," says Chenier in his "Present State of Morocco," "that a Brebe who went out to hunt the lion, having proceeded far into the forest, hapened to meet with two lion's whelps that came to caress him. The hunter stopped with the little animals, and, waiting the coming of the sire or the dam, took out his breakfast and gave them a part. The lioness arrived unperceived by the huntsman, so that he had not time, or perhaps wanted the courage, to take to his gun. After having for some time looked at the man who was thus feasting her young, the lioness went away, and soon after returned, bearing a sheep, which she came and laid at the huntsman's feet. The Brebe, thus become one of the family, took this occasion of making a good meal, skinned the sheep, made a fire and roasted a part, giving the entrails to the young. The lion came also; and as if respecting the rights of hospitality showed no tokens of ferocity. Their guest the next day having finished their provisions, returned, and came to the resolution never more to kill those animals, the noble generosity of which he had so fully proved. He caressed the whelps at taking leave of them, and the dam and sire accompanied him till he was safely out of the forest."

POWER OF AN AX.—The other day I was holding a man by the hand—a hand as firm in its outer texture as leather, and his sunburnt face as inflexible as parchment—he was pouring forth a tirade of contempt on those who complain that they get nothing to do, as an excuse for idle loafers.

Said I, "Jeff, what do you work at?"

"Why," said he, 'I bought me an ax three years ago, that cost me two dollars. That was all the money that I had.

I went to chopping wood by the cord. I have done nothing else, and have earned more than $600, drank no grog, paid no doctor, and have bought me a little farm in the Hoosier State, and shall be married next week to a girl who has earned $200 since she was eighteen. My old ax I shall keep in the drawer and buy me a new one to cut wood with.

After I had left him I thought to myself; "That ax and no grog." These are the things that makes a man in the world. How small a capital that ax—how sure of success with the motto, "no grog."

And then a farm and a wife the best of all.

FOOL-HARDY TRICK PLAYED BY BOYS—*The terrible result.*—Three brothers, the eldest of whom was not over twelve years of age, living near Herman's Station, on the Cincinnati & Indianapolis Railroad, and incurring the terrible risk of having a train passing over them at full speed. They repeated this recently, at sad cost, with the passenger train run by conductor Geo. Drain. This train, out from Cincinnati was running along at a usual speed, when the engineer happened to discover three little human forms, curled up in holes between the ties, just as the engine was within a few yards of them. There was no chance to stop the train until it had passed over them, and proceeded some distance further. The officers of the train had returned to the spot and found the three childrien terribly bruised. All had broken limbs, and one of them had his head mashed in such a manner as to make his recovery a matter of doubt. It seems that in selecting their nests they had not calculated correctly as to the depth, and that the break box had caught them. They are children of Mr. John Bonse.—*Indianapolis Herald.*

AN AWFUL REAPER ACCIDENT.—One of the most horrible reaper accidents that has ever come to our knowledge occured in a wheat field three miles south of the village of Cascade, in this county, on Thursday, Aug. 1st. It seems that a child but three years of age strayed from its home into a wheat field, which was near by, and fell asleep among the wheat. Before long the father of the child came along with a reaper, driving at a brisk rate. He was startled by a sharp cry, which was almost instantly hushed. Looking down at the sickle he saw what was once his infant child rolling before the knives, already dead. He instantly stopped the team and got down to the knives. The little creature was frightfully mangled. The sickle had cut and mangled it from its head to its feet. Its face was not recognizable, so terrible had been the work of the knives—its nose and cheek and eyes had all been lacerated. The skull had been cut through—and probably this almost instantly killed the child, as the head was evidently the first part struck. The child screamed but once, and then was instantly still.—*Dubuque Times.*

CLEVER ANAGRAM.—It is said that Napoleon, when he was asked by Dr. O'Mera if he really thought he could have invaded England at the time he threatened to do so, replied in the following anagram:

"Able was I ere I saw Elba."

Whether this is true or not, we should like to see a more ingenious or extended anagram, which, the reader will observe, reads the same backward or forward.

ALWAYS BEHIND.—An idle fellow complained bitterly of his hard lot, and said that he was born on the last day of the year, the last day of the month, and the last day of the week, and he had always been behind-hand. He believed it would have been a hundred dollars in his pocket if he had not been born at all.

Political.

THE TWO JUDGES.

IN April last, Mrs. Jane Swisshelm, now one of the editorial staff of the Pitsburg *Commercial*, was a regular correspondent of the Chambersburg *Repository*. At that time the Allegheny repudiators had just selected Judge Williams, of Connecticut, as their choice for a member of the Supreme Court of the State. Mrs. Swisshelm notices that fact, and thus speaks of Judge Williams:

It appears to be an acknowledged fact that the Pittsburg bar is to-day as little burdened with brains as at any period since it was a bar—and no better evidence of its appreciation of *respectable mediocrity* could be offered than its selection of Judge Williams for the Supreme Bench. In '41 and '42, when he was a law student in the office of Judge Lowrie, I had some business in settling my father's estate. He who was since Judge Lowrie was my attorney. Going to the office one day, I found him explaining to Mr. Williams and another student a point of law, and he asked me to sit down and wait. I sat down and had the benefit of the explanation; heard the questions propounded by Mr. Williams and the other student, and the going over and simplifying the case by the teacher. I sat in blank amazement, wondering if that little man ever, *ever*, EVER, would get enough law into his head to make any kind of living by letting it out in quantities to suit customers; but he is sober, industrious, patient and plodding, and after all his dullness of comprehension, did learn a good deal of law, and I think that in any case which was well established by precedent, and which had been carefully and lucidly explained, and simplified he could understand it, and would decide according to his knowledge and belief. When he comes to a new field of investigation, the saints have compassion on the poor, fat, short, puffy man. What a time he would have wading, floundering—and what a muddle he would be likely to make of it! A man of active brains would not be likely to run quite as much to that substance most valuable in whales, and if the Republican party in Pennsylvania have *no better material* out of which to manufacture a Supreme Judge than Hon. W. W. or H. W., or W. something Williams of Pittsburg, *they had better vote for the Democratic candidate, whosoever he may be, on the ground that they cannot be worsted.*

In contrast with this notice of Judge Williams, of Connecticut, from one who, like him, is attached to the principles of the Radical party, we present the following tribute to Judge Sharswood, of Pennsylvania, from the pen of F. B. Penniman, of the Pittsburgh *Gazette*, a leading Radical organ in the western part of the State:

In nominating Judge Sharswood, as their candidate for the Supreme bench, the Democrats have made a wise selection for themselves during the progress of their canvass, *and for the people of the whole Commonwealth in case he should be elected.* He is as suitable a man for the place as they could have brought forward. Naturally of sound and discriminating judgment, his faculties have been matured by thorough study and a large and varied experience. Indeed, he is a consistent and honored office-bearer in the Presbyterian church. As a magistrate, a suspicion of unfairness or partiality has never been raised against him.

These are the two judges presented to the people by attaches of the Radical party. The contrast could not be made stronger, even by the most devoted and attached friends of the Democratic candidate. Judge Sharswood is commended for eminent ability as a lawyer, while as a magistrate it is said a "a suspicion "of unfairness or partiality has never "been raised against him." This is high praise, and, coming from a political opponent, should make an impression upon that class of people who profess to act independent of all party organization, and cast their votes for the best men.

THE New York *Tribune*, in an article on "The Pennsylvania Canvass," thus puts the steel into the address of the Radical State Central Committee, and those papers which are conducting the campaign on the *Press* principle:

We cannot endorse the address of the Republican State Committee, in which Judge Sharswood is attacked with more zeal than discretion. He is denounced as the orator of a States rights celebration, held in the dark ages of 1831 as if an act of 30 years ago could have vital meaning now. The very toasts offered by others at the dinner in 1831 are quoted to show that Judge Sharswood is not fit for the office of Chief Justice, and the editorials of obscure Democratic papers are copied in capital letters, as proof of his sympathy with the rebellion. The case of Borie against Trott, in which Judge Sharswood decided against the constitutional power of Congress to make paper money, is also advanced as an argument against his election, a purely legal decision, which, whether right or wrong, was made solely upon Judge Sharswood's understanding of the law.

We submit that this is not the way in which Pennsylvania should elect her chief judicial officers. Such a canvass should be conducted on the highest ground possible in party rivalry, and especial care should be taken not to drag in the dirt the ermine of justice. The formal decisions of eminent judges upon the points of law ought not to be bandied about in appeals to popular passion. The purity and honor of the judiciary are more than a party triumph. If the decisions of a court are to be the subject of party strife, and debate in stump speeches, we may bid farewell to an independent and fearless judiciary. Hold the judge accountable to a political party for his construction of the law, and we inevitably tempt him to sacrifice his integrity; to become that meanest of all creatures—a sworn minister of justice, obedient to the dictates of politicians. It is precisely this tendency which we fear the Republican State Committee of Pennsylvania unconsciously encourage, and we would bid them take warning by the wretched and degraded reputation of the judiciary of this city, in which the courts have become the mere tools of political clubs.

HAD the people of the South been permitted to take their place in the Union, as they desired to do, they would now be in a condition of comparative ease, with ample means to assist to pay a large portion of the nation's indebtedness. But under the legislation of the Rump, they are paralyzed and impoverished, pay little or nothing into the Treasury, and the people of the North have to contribute forty millions of dollars to the military satraps to superintend the registration of negroes and keep the Radical party alive.—*Carlisle Volunteer.*

NEGRO SUFFRAGE

TO BE FORCED UPON PENNSYLVANIA BY THE RUMP CONGRESS.

THE following article from the Harrisburg *Telegraph*, (Judge Williams' central State organ,) of the 20th instant confirms what we have repeatedly affirmed namely, that the Radical leaders intend to attempt the enforcement of negro suffrage in Pennsylvania in opposition to the State Constitution and the wishes of our people. It says:

A GENERAL ACT OF CONGRESS ON THE SUFFRAGE QUESTION.

"THE opinion of thinking men, of statesmen and philanthropists, is fast closing strongly on the subject of securing the passage of a general law of Congress, regulating the suffrage question in all the States of the Union. Congress fixes the status of citizenship—the period at which a native born arrives at the rights of citizenship—the period for naturalization—and Congress, unquestionably, is the proper power for defining the rights of the black man to the elective franchise in the several States. Congress, in order to promote harmony of action in political contests, and do away with the *unjust discriminations*, which are practiced by the States on this subject, should at its next session act upon its unquestionable Constitutional authority by adjusting this vexed question throughout the nation, by doing justice to men who add to the productive wealth of the country in periods of peace, and who in time of war have shown their ability and willingness to peril their lives in the defense of the Government.

"At the session of Congress last spring Mr. Sumner introduced a bill in the Senate providing for the adjustment of the franchise question in the several States. There is no doubt whatever that Congress, when it meets next November, will pass at an early day a general act, *applying to the whole country, and establishing throughout the nation the right of all American citizens to vote, without any exclusion on account of complexion.* This will be a most potent and prompt remedy for the difficulties in all the Northern States. In several, the Republicans hesitate to raise the issue in behalf of colored suffrage. It is a question which, if debated, State by State, must arouse all the old and buried prejudices of the vulgar and ignorant. To achieve justice for all their citizens, by local action, must be *slow, tedious* and *uncertain*. But when Congress exercises its power, the effect is prompt and unimpeded. A general law will cut the Gordian knot and settle the issue finally."

OPPOSITION ENDORSEMENT.—The Philadelphia *Sunday Dispatch*, like many other Radical journals, finds nothing in Judge Sharswood to condemn, but much to commend. It says:

"No better lawyer than the Hon. George Sharswood can be found in Pennsylvania. As a judge he has had ample experience, and has conducted himself in all things with purity, impartiality and industry. His knowledge of the law is extensive. His long practice has cast a mind, originally of a judicial bent, into a firm and enduring mould. His judgment is strong, his perceptions accute, and his desire to do justice in all cases transparent. He has a little of the weakness of favoritism or of the fault of dislike as any man; and in his long career upon the bench of the district court in this city there has been nothing to show that he ever allowed his private opinion to influence his judgment or to color his views of a case. We believe him to be most admirably fitted for the position for which he has been named, by personal integrity, deep learning, and the possession of the analytical ability which compares principles with facts and applies to circumstances the fitting legal consequences. The citizens of Philadelphia will be well satisfied with the nomination of Judge Sharswood, and he will have a handsome support from independent voters of all parties."

PARSON (!) BROWNLOW, whom the Radicals just now delight to honor, and whom the negroes have made Governor of Tennessee, used the following language while making a speech in 1854:

"I heard all the particulars of your burning that negro the other day, and think you served him exactly right; whenever you get to burning negroes and dram-shops, count me one; I'll help you."

He was then a violent pro-slavery man. In 1866 he joined the Radical party, and in a speech before the "Southern Union Convention" held at Philadelphia, said:

"I would rather go to hell with a loyal negro, than to Heaven with a white rebel."

Let it be remembered that this man is honored and endorsed by the Radical party. Judge Williams, who with yankee cunning asks your suffrages to make him Supreme Judge of the State, endorses this man and sanctions his election.

IN a Circular Note, the Sublime Porte announces to his Ministers at foreign courts, that the war in the island of Candia has been brought to a close, and that a general amnesty has been granted to the insurgents. The same note promises that many reforms will be forthwith introduced in the laws and administration of the Island.

What a contrast between the conduct of Mohammedan Turkey and Christian United States? The one at the close of a rebellion grants a general amnesty, and the other under similar circumstances not only disfranchises the people but its leaders wish to confine them "with bayonets in the penitentiary of hell" as Thad. Stevens expresses it.

JUDGE SHARSWOOD is in favor of law, order and constitutional rights of all men. Judge Williams is pledged to make everything else subserve the purpose of his party. The Constitution and laws of Pennsylvania are as nothing to him when they stand in the way of Mongrelism. Which of these two gentlemen is best qualified to fill a seat on the Supreme Bench of the State?

MISSOURI has hitherto boasted of her large mules. Since the displacement of Sheridan at New Orleans and his appointment to the Missouri district, she can lay claim to owning the greatest ass.

THADDEUS STEVENS has written a letter to the Radicals of Pennsylvania that they may be in danger of defeat in October "through apathy." He means through Democracy.

A MEETING of Radical Republicans in New York has nominated Gen. Sheridan, for President, and Gov. Fenton, for Vice-President.

Wit and Humor.

A CONSCRIPT, being told that it was sweet to die for his country, excused himself on the ground that he never did like sweet things.

AT a recent railroad celebration the following sentiment was given:—"Our mothers the only faithful tenders who never misplaced a switch.

AN inquisitive urchin at Pittsfield, Mass., while reciting a lesson, the other day, from Christ's Sermon on the Mount, broke out: "Mother, did Jesus Christ get two thousand dollars a year for preaching.

A FEW HARD THINGS.—Experience and observation have taught men that it is—

Hard to quit chewing tobacco.

Hard to keep from eating too much.

Hard to drink liquor and not be intemperate.

Hard to pay our debts.

Hard to resist temptation.

Hard to believe a man you know to be a liar.

Hard to turn the other cheek when we are struck.

Hard to borrow money from friends when we need it.

Hard to love our enemies.

THE Belfast *Journal* tells the following story:—"A gentleman of this city, during planting season, coming into his grounds one morning, observed the gardner engaged in dropping corn in a long drill across garden. Straddling the drill, basket in hand, the absorbed Hibernian moved slowly along, intent only on his occupation. Close behind him stalked the immense Shanghai rooster of a neighborhood, accomodating his pace to that of the corn dispenser, and carefully picking up every grain as he went. The disgust of the gardner as he took his hoe and prepared to cover the corn that was not there, may be imagined but cannot be described."

"IF DIS TAIL COME OUT."—The following is an old joke, but as it comes in a new dress, we think it will bear preserving:

Two darkies in the West went out to hunt possums, etc., and by accident found a large cave, with quite a small entrance. Peeping in they discovered three young bear whelps in the interior.

"Look heah, Sam," said one "while I go in dar and gets the young bars; you just watch heah for de old bar."

Sam got asleep in the sun, when opening his eyes, he saw the old bear scouring her way into the cave. Quick as wink he caught her by the tail, and held on like blazes.

"Hello, dar, Sam, what dark de hole dar?"

"Lord bless you, Gumbo, save yourself, honey; if dis tail come out you'll find out what dark de hole!"

THE DANGER OF SQUEEZING.—An exchange relates an incident of recent occurrence, which illustrates very forcibly the danger of attempting to squeeze the hand of a young lady, particularly if there is a third person near: A young lady who had several admirers was at a party the other evening and fell in with two admiring swains. While sitting in the back part of the room with both of her lovers, each of her admirers concluded to slip his hand under her shawl and try what effect the squeezing of her hand would have. He went for it and succeeded. Great day, how happy he was! He squeezed, and she squeezed apparently. He felt gloriously all over, and she evidently felt glorious too. After quite a joyful time spent in that way, the lady threw back her shawl and revealed to the little crowd standing near our two youths squeezing one another's hands most lovingly. It don't do to say "squeeze" to either of them since.

A STORY OF TURKEY RIVER IOWA.—On Turkey River lived Amasa Barker, a worthy itinerant minister of the Methodist Church. Besides being a fisher of men he was a fisher of fish, and also delighted in the pleasures of the chase. To him one fine Saturday night came another son of Nimrod—Jack Waters. Jack woke up the minister by calling to him outside. The parson put his head out of the door and recognized his friend at once.

"Mr. Barker," says Jack, "fine night for coon hunting. Can you come out and have a shot?"

A muffled protest in a feminine voice was faintly heard inside the house; but the good minister was too ardent a hunter to yield even to petticoat influence. A moment later he appeared at the door in hunting trim, and the two ment started off, although the protest was repeated more strenuously, accompanied by the apparition at a window of a head encased with a ruffled night cap.

Spite of the fine night, however, and the skill of the hunters, luck was against them, and several hours, had passed before they met with any thing worth taking home. At last the parson descried a fine coon in a tree. Being a sprightly parson, and an agile, he climbed up after the animal, following it to quite a height. At last, getting a good chance, he levelled his gun.

"Why don't you fire?" hoarsely whispered Jack, after waiting several minutes, during which the parson remained suddenly transfixed, neglecting to pull the trigger.

"I say, Mr. Waters," he replied, "what time is it? Remember this is Saturday night."

"No it isn't," says Jack, looking at his watch, "it's Sunday morning. Just five minutes past twelve. Now, fire quick, you won't have such a chance again."

"No, no,' replies the minister, "it won't do, Mr. Waters. Too late, now we must come another time."

"But just give the coon a crack," urged Jack.

"Can't do it," said the minister, slowly descending. "Recollect what the commandment says: 'Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy'—*coon or no coon!*"

So the virtuous Sabbatarians went home.