The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 15, 1867.

☞ THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation in Columbia and adjoining counties of any paper published here, and is also a much larger sheet than any of its cotemporaries; and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

REPRESENTATIVE REFORM.

We are indebted to a friend who has been sojourning in Europe, for a copy of the London *Times* of Aug. 6th. This number was issued pending the consideration of the Reform Bill in Parliament, and several articles in it are devoted to the discussion of that measure, and particularly to the amendment proposed by Lord Cairns, in the House of Lords, to secure minority representation.

First, is an elaborate letter from the New York correspondent of the *Times* containing extracts from Mr. Buckalew's speech of 11th of July (on Cumulative Voting) and using the facts therein to refute certain assertions made by Mr. Bright in regard to the practical working of the American representative system.

Next, is given an able article by M. Prevost Paradol (a distinguished French writer) in review and commendation of the Cairns amendment.

Besides, the leading editorial article is devoted to the Reform Bill and to a vigorous support of an amendment, which, having been adopted by the House of Lords was then pending in the House of Commons. And the expressions of opinion in America and France in favor of the principle of the amendment are referred to with much of earnestness and satisfaction as sustaining the position which had been taken by the *Times*.

So much for the particular number of this great paper which we have before us. But this number does not measure the extent of support given by the *Times* to this question of electoral reform. The London *Spectator* asserts that the *Times* was more thoroughly in earnest upon the occasion of the Cairns amendment than it had been at any time since the Crimean war, and the articles which have been republished from its columns in this country go far to sustain this statement. Day after day it directed vigorous logic and exhortation to members of Parliament, and to the public in behalf of the disfranchised electors of England, and answered effectually the arguments of the enemies of progress. And it had good cause for exultation at the final result reached upon the 8th of August. At the evening session of that day the House of Commons approved the amendment by a majority of 49 and made it irrevocably a part of the Bill, thus vindicating a principle of justice and sound policy in representative government which will, we doubt not, hereafter obtain general acceptance.

The Cairns amendment is, "*that at a contested election for any county or borough, represented by three members, no person shall vote for more than two candidates.*" It was adopted by the House of Lords, on 30th of July, by a vote of 142 to 51, and concurred in by the House of Commons, Aug. 8th, by a vote of 253 to 204. Its effect will be to give representation to minorities in three-cornered constituencies; that is, the majority will elect two members and the minority one. Thus as to triangular districts, or districts electing three members of Parliament, the same result will be obtained that would be obtained by cumulative voting. It is not as perfect a scheme as the latter, but it accomplishes the same purpose in the particular districts to which it is applied.

THE VOTE IN THE GREAT CITIES.

The opposition have for years laid claim to all the wealth, morality, and intelligence as belonging to their party, and this has not been without its influence upon certain classes of persons, young and old, so that we frequently find, especially the young, abandoning the faith of their Fathers, for no other reason. It is as much without foundation as their claim to all the loyalty and patriotism, but our present object is to call attention to the vote at the late election, in the four seaboard cities. It is well known that there is always more wealth, intelligence and and refinement in the cities than in the country, though there may be also more vice.

	Democratic.	*Radical.*
New York,	85,809.	25,640.
Philadelphia,	52,074.	49,587.
Baltimore.	19,911.	4,860.
Boston.	1,483 maj.	

Making a Democratic majority of 77,190. Let us hear no more about "all the smart people belonging to our party," and especially not now, since the N. Y. *Tribune* admits that your only hope of salvation depends upon the enfranchisement of brutalized blacks, so ignorant that they cannot remember their own names, only recently given to them.

THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., of New York, has enjoyed for some time the reputation of being the foremost Company in the United States, but the figures in the annexed table show that it is the largest in the world. The Scottish Widows' Fund has heretofore been claimed by Great Britiain as the largest mutual insurance corporation in existence. The table will explain itself:

SCOTTISH WIDOWS' FUND, FOUNDED IN 1815.

Cash Assets	$22,000,000
Annual Revenue	3,000,000
Dividend May 4th, 1867, for seven years	4,170,918

NEW BUSINESS IN 1866.

Amount Insured	6,180,000
Premium Receipts	204,500
Amount Insured	70,660,000

THE MUTUAL LIFE OF NEW YORK, FOUNDED IN 1843.

Cash Assets	23,000,000
Annual Revenue	8,000,000
Dividend Feb. 1st 1867, for one year	2,124,000

NEW BUSINESS IN 1866.

Amount Insured	54,875,000
Premium Receipts	2,176,942
Amount Insured	150,000,000

The Mutual Life, in amount of annual revenue has an excess of 166 per cent. The Mutual Life, in new policies in 1866, has an excess of 800 per cent. John G. Freeze is agent for the Mutual Life Company, at Bloomsburg, Pa.

READ Judge Agnew's decision in another column.

THE BASTILLE BUSINESS.

It has been suggested that a convention of those illegally imprisoned during the Lincoln reign be held on the 22d of February next, for the purpose of concerting some measures of redress, and drawing up a catalogue of "loyal" outrages to be published in form of solemn manifesto to the world. Already several communications have appeared upon the subject—one of ability in these columns—and the probabilities are strongly in favor of the convention being held. In such case its manifesto will be read with interest by all who hate oppression. Imagine Garibaldi twirling his grizzled mustache over it. Abroad, too, as one wrong is pretty sure to bring another in its train, it may lead to a new prejudice against republicanism, but here, where we understand the matter better, will arouse, if we do not mistake, a very sufficient wrath against these "loyal" doctrines, which, like the word itself, cannot co-exist with a true republic.

But, to return to the subject matter of this convention, it may be stated that Mr. Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, has just decided that while Congress *may* protect official persons against prosecution by an act of indemnity, there is no power in that body to validate the unlawful acts of such persons. In two words, therefore, while the "loyal" punisher may be safe, the "loyal" punishment is altogether null and void. Thus if fine has been inflicted, that fine may be recovered though those inflicting may not be amenable for its imposition. The cunning act, therefore, of March of this year, whereby Congress sought to protect its ban-dogs, as well as validate their deeds, is of doubtful avail as to the protection and of no value whatsoever as to the legalization. Hear Mr. Justice Miller upon the matter: "As "to this point" (validation) "the law "is unconstitutional, undoubtedly so. "No clearer case of an *ex post facto* law "could be framed—its effect is to hold "in confinement men for offences not "punishable by any law at the time of "their commission, and to detain them "in a servitude imposed by a court "which had no jurisdiction to try "them."

Mr. Justice M., being of very pronounced Radical politics, the fact of his having thus decided is very fair evidence that his view of the case would be sustained in the Supreme Court on full bench. And whether so sustained or otherwise, the fact now is that the Justice's decision as above quoted *in petto* (to be found in full in the matter of Wm. Murphy), is the law of the case, and that at this moment any man held at hard labor, or imprisoned, or lying out of his money, as having been fined, or in any other way under pains otherwise than by sentence of a lawful court, is under such pains without any warrant therefor, and is entitled to immediate release. We, therefore, have it to trust that the President will forthwith order such an investigation into the records of the "Bureau of Military Justice," and other pestiferous loyalism, as may reveal the names and whereabouts of all persons held "by authority" with the specific warrant in each case of such detention. It is true that in the whirl of events that have sublimed a turnkey into a martyr, there has been a very general jail delivery of those wrongly held, but still it may be that there are some drum-head sentences in force, and were it only one man who suffers, his case demands immediate relief. Let us have the investigation.—*N. Y. World.*

THE PEDESTRIAN AND HIS WAGER.—Edward Payson Weston, the pedestrian, is twenty-eight years of age, weighs some 135 pounds, is of light complexion, and has a pleasant expression of countenance, without developing any particular characteristics. He has undertaken a journey of twelve hundred and twenty-six miles, on a wager of $10,000. The starting point was Portland, and the ending Chicago. He is attended by John Grindell, a well-known pedestrian, and Edward Ingalls; and Mr. T. F. Wilcox, the other party to the wager, is represented by Benjamin M. Curtis and John T. Laphen. The latter gentlemen go over the route with Weston, but ride in a carriage. Messrs. Grindell and Ingall are also allowed that privilege when they desire. Weston wears a blue sack coat, short breeches close to the skin, red socks, and gaiter shoes reaching well above the ankles. Upon his head he has a hat nearly white, made of cloth, the rim of which was buttoned at the top from four sides. In his hand he carries a rattan stick. His gait is easy and his speed fast.

The utmost care is taken to preserve his health. He eats sparingly of eggs, chicken, beefsteak and stale bread; drinks cold tea, sleeps on husks and expects to accomplish his journey by the 28th inst.; or rather he has that period in which to accomplish it. The fact is one that will take the courageous pedestrian, and if he accomplishes it, the sum named is none too much for compensation.

SINCE the Negroes and Radicals, by the aid of Federal bayonets, have secured all the Southern Conventions, they seem to contemplate carrying out their measures with a high hand. The Alabama Negrophollites, for instance, have resolved in convention *to disfranchise all who do not vote, and all who vote against them!* We commend this to our legislators North. It is an easy way to get rid of opposition. What a free, happy country we live in, to be sure! A sovereign State is placed in the hands of degraded, brutalized negroes, who at once disfranchise all who do not vote, or who vote against them. This is the fruit of Radical reconstruction,—for this we fought,—for this we pay millions in taxes,—and yet men are found in our midst so slavish as to endorse it. O shame, where is thy blush?

BEFORE the elections just held, came on, Radicals everywhere were talking of the importance of the results, and urging the necessity for active exertion, in order that Congress might be sustained, the President rebuked, and radical measures triumph.

Now, the elections having gone overwhelmingly against the party in power, they coolly turn round and, like Mr. Toots in the novel, say "It's of no consequence!" Oh! no, of course not. But if they had been against the democracy, then the lesson taught would have been of the first importance. They had better own up beat, and retire to the head waters of Salt River.

IMPORTANT DECISION IN THE SUPREME COURT.

THE case of Mary Miles against the West Chester Railway Company, in the Supreme Court, came up day before yesterday, and Judge Agnew gave an opinion that will be found interesting. The case was one where the plaintiff claimed that she was ousted from her seat in a car on the said road, and ejected from the train on account of her color. She gained her cause in the lower Eastern courts, but defendants carried it to the Supreme Court. The following is the decision:

It is admitted no one can be excluded from a carriage by a public carrier on account of color, religious belief, political or religious prejudices. But the defendants asked the court to say if the seat which the plaintiff was directed to take was in all respects a comfortable, safe and convenient seat, not inferior in any respect to the one she was directed to leave, she could not recover. The case therefore involves no assertion of the inferiority of the negro to the white passenger. The simple question is, whether the public carrier may, in the exercise of his private right of property separate passengers by any other well defined characteristic than that of sex.

The right of the carrier to separate the passengers is founded on two grounds—his right to private property as a means of conveyance, and the public interest. The private means he uses belong wholly to himself, and implies the right of control for the protection of his own interest as well as the performance of his public duty. It is not an unreasonable regulation to seat passengers so as to preserve order and decorum and prevent contact and collision. If the grounds of regulation be reasonable, courts of justice cannot interfere with a carrier's right of private property. The right of a passenger is only that of being carried safely and with a due regard to his comfort and convenience, which are promoted by a sound and well regulated separation of passengers.

Who would maintain that either at an inn or on a vessel it is a reasonable regulation to compel the passengers, black and white, to room or bed together? If a right of private property implies no right of control, who shall decide a contest between passengers for seats and berths?

Why the Creator made one black and the other white is not known, the fact is apparent and the races distinct. Conceding equality with natures as perfect and rights as sacred, yet God has made them dissimilar, and imparted to them features of character intended to imply that they shall not overstep the natural boundaries he has assigned to them. The natural law which forbids their intermarriage and the social amalgamation which leads to a corruption of races, is clearly divine. The separation of the white and black races on the surface of the globe is a fact equally apparent

The right of each to be free from social contact is as clear as their right to be free from intermarriage

We, therefore, declare a right to maintain separate relations as far as is reasonably practicable but in a spirit of kindness and charity, with due regard to equality and rights.

From the opinion delivered in 1837, by the late Judge Gibson, it appears that the *status* of the negro never fell within the term "freemen," and that the emancipation act of 1838 did not elevate him to a citizenship in the State. In 1838, the people of the commonwealth, by an express amendment of their Constitution drew the line directly between the white *citizens* and the black *inhabitants* of the State. It is clear, therefore, that under its Constitution the white and black man stand in separate relations. Never has there been an intermixture of the two races socially, politically, civilly or religiously.

Following these grounds we are compelled to declare that at the time of the alleged injury there was that natural, legal and customary difference between the black and the white passengers in a public conveyance, the subject of a sound regulation, to secure order, promote comfort and preserve the peace. The defendants were, therefore, entitled to an affirmative answer to the points recited in the opinion.

Judgment reversed. *Venire facias de novo* awarded.—*Pittsburg Post.*

MR. THADDEUS STEVENS' Confiscation Bill seems to be somewhat unpopular in his own party. The "old war horse" snorts out a defiance and says: "The time for confiscation bills, was "during the war, when they could be "of use in preventing men from going "into the rebellion, but to think of passing such a measure now, was *sheer "folly and nonsense. If the negroes of "the South wanted land, let them work "for it.*" Pretty good that! Now if the party will only abolish the Freedmen's Bureau and let them have a chance, *perhaps* they will work.

WE are at length gratified to find one man in the Radical party who has the courage to speak out and avow the principles of that party. It sounds well after the late elections. Ben. Wade states positively and with no attempt at evasion that "we are committed to the doctrine of universal suffrage, and no man is a Republican who would desert it now."

If that had only been fully understood by the people of Pennsylvania at the recent election, the result would have shown a Democratic majority of thirty thousand.

THE seed sown by Hunnicutt and his crew is already bearing a forced fruit. While in most other parts of the South the temper of the freedmen is quite surprisingly commendable, in Richmond we find one Lewis Lindsay declaring, in an altogether needless hypothesis, that "before any of his children should suffer for food, the streets of Richmond should run knee-deep in blood. He thanked God the negroes had learned to use swords and guns." It seems, then, that negroes can be demagogues as well as whites. This fellow's ravings are as senseless as those of Semmes or M'Cartle. Hunnicutt's needless supposition and prophecy were, that "if the assassin's dagger should reach him, more than one white man would fall that day." But Lewis-out-Herods Hunnicutt. If he does not waste his time in gratuitous speech where no hat is passed around for pennies, and will do each day a good day's work, he need not fear his children's starving.—*N. Y. Times.*

FROM Richmond we learn that the trial of Jeff Davis will commence on the 25th inst., and that the jury will be mostly composed of blacks.

THE ELECTIONS.—The returns we gave last week are so nearly correct that we have but few changes to make. Our majority in New York is between 45,000 and 50,000 with a majority on joint ballot in the Legislature of 25.

In Maryland our majority is over 40,000, and we elect every officer voted for in the State. This shows what a free State can do when released from bayonet rules.

The popular majority in New Jersey is 13,000, and we have one majority in Senate, and 30 in the lower House.

In Wisconsin we have gained fifteen members in the Legislature, and a like gain in the popular vote will give us the State next year. Fairchild, Radical, is elected Governor of the State by a majority of about 4,500—a Radical loss of nearly twenty thousand on last year. The Radical majority in 1866 was 23,907. The Democracy have now four out of the six Congressional districts—a gain of three. The other States are substantially as we reported them.

THE New York *Tribune* says: "Human life in New York is too short for anybody to read five columns of the *Press*." It therefore reduces Forney's "points" to these; "1. Gen. Grant succeeded Mr. Stanton as Secretary of War; this being an act of "rare sagacity and courage.' 2. Gen. Rawling believes in Grant. 3. E. B. Washburne believes in Grant. 4. Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, believes in Grant. 5. 'Several gentlemen named in connection with the Presidency' have promised to vote for him. 6. What his principles are is nobody's business." As a conclusion it remarks: "Grant may be a good Republican, but we are not satisfied with his backers."

WILKES-BARRE, Pa., November 12.—The execution of Neal Devaney, aged, 21 years, for the murder of his wife, Catherine Devaney, near Hazleton, Luzerne County, Pa., in July last, took place at 1 o'clock P. M. in the jail yard at Wilkes-barre. Two or three hundred people were present in the yard, and at least 5,000 people surrounded the jail, covering the house-tops, trees, and every available resting place. He confessed his guilt on the scaffold, saying: "Gentlemen, I am guilty. Dominick Toomey swore falsely. He swore my life away. I forgive everybody. I forgive Toomey too."

Market Report.

Wheat per bushel	$2 30
Rye "	1 25
Oats "	1 00
Flour per barrel	14 00
Cloverseed	7 00
Flaxseed	2 00
Butter	40
Eggs	28
Tallow	14
Potatoes	80
Dried Apples	2 25
Pork	10
Hams	20
Sides and Shoulders	15
Lard per pound	15
Hay per ton	15 00

LUMBER.

Hemlock Boards per thousand feet	$16 00
Pine " " " (one inch)	18 00
Joist, Scantling, Plank, (Hemlock)	15 00
Shingles, No. 1 per thousand	8 00
" " 2 " "	4 00
Siding " " ft.	18 00

Philadelphia Markets.

THURSDAY, November 14 1867.

FLOUR—	
Northwestern superfine at	$7,00@ 8,00
Northwestern extra	8,50@ 9,00
Northwestern family	10,00@11,00
Pennsylvania and Western superfine	7,50@8,75
Pennsylvania and Western extra	8,50@11,00
Pennsylvania and Western family	11,00@12,50
Pennsylvania and Western fancy	13,00@14,00
Rye flour	6,50@7,00
WHEAT—Pennsylvania red, ℔ bus	$2,30@$2,45
Southern " " "	$2,00@$2,75
California " " "	$3,40
white " "	$3,15@$3,30
RYE—Pennsylvania rye, ℔ bus	$1,50@$1,57
CORN—Yellow, " "	$1,34@$1,37
White, " "	$1,30@$1,32
OATS—℔ bus	60@67c
PROVISIONS—Mess Pork, ℔ bbl	$21,75
Mess Beef, "	$27,50
Dressed Hogs, ℔ lb	8½@9c
Smoked Hams "	18@20c
" Shoulders ℔ lb	13½@14c
Lard, ℔ lb	12@13½c
SEEDS—Cloverseed ℔ bus	$6,50@7,50
Timothyseed ℔ bus	$2,50
Flaxseed "	$2,55@2,60
CATTLE—Beef Cattle ℔ lb	9@9½c
Cows, ℔ head	$40@$65
SHEEP—℔ lb	4@5c
HOGS—℔ 100 lbs	$9,50@$10,25

MARRIED.

IKELER—MANNING—At the Parsonage, in Orangeville, by Rev. Nathaniel Spear, I. M. Ikeler, of Mt. Pleasant to Miss Amanda Manning, of Madison.

BATES—SHOEMAKER—On the 9th inst., by the Rev. L. C. Sheip, Mr. Harvey Bates, to Miss Hannah Shoemaker, all of Bloomsburg.

MILLER—FETTERMAN—On the 10th inst., by the Rev. Wm. J. Eyer, Mr. Wm. A. Miller, and Miss Sarah C. Fetterman, both of Locust twp., Columbia co., Pa.

CONNELLY—SANDERS—At the residence of Jacob Deitrick, in Berwick, on the evening of November 3d, by R. H. Eaton, Esq., Alem M. Connelly, and Mrs. Mary Jane Sanders all of Berwick.

DIED.

STEWART—In Orangeville, on the 9th inst., Jennie R. daughter of A. B. and Nancy Stewart, aged 11 years, 1 month and 4 days.

BRRINK—In Bloomsburg on the 8th inst., Maria, wife of Dennison Brink, aged 29 years.

BEGER—In Greenwood twp., on Monday evening last, Abraham Berger, aged 57 years.

HENRY—In Bloomsburg, on the 10th inst., after a lingering illness, Mrs Rebecca Henry, aged 51 years.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Iron in the Blood.

The necessity of a due proportion of iron in the blood is well known to all medical men; when it becomes reduced from any cause whatever, the whole system suffers, the weakest part being first attacked, and a feeling of languor, lassitude, and "all goneness" pervades the system. Stimulants only afford temporary relief, and have the same effect as giving a tired horse the whip instead of oats. The true remedy is to supply the blood with the necessary quantity of iron. This can be done by using the

PERUVIAN SYRUP,

a protected solution of the protoxide of Iron, which is so prepared that it assimilates at once with the blood, giving strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

To take medicine to cure diseases occasioned by a deficiency of IRON IN THE BLOOD, without restoring it to the system, is like trying to repair a building when the foundation is gone.

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We can account for its success only by the simple fact that meets it precisely the popular taste furnishing a variety of pleasing and instructive reading for all.—*Zion's Herald, Boston.*

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1 Present, worth	20,000
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1 Present, worth	5,000
2 Presents, worth $2,500 each	5,000
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2 Presents, valued at $15,000 each	30,000
1 Present, valued at	10,000
4 Presents, valued at $5,000 each	20,000
2 Presents, valued at 3,000 each	6,000
3 Presents, valued at 1,000 each	3,000
20 Presents, valued at 500 each	10,000
10 Presents, valued at 300 each	3,000
3 Presents, valued at 250 each	750
20 Presents, valued at 225 each	4,500
55 Presents, valued at 200 each	11,000
50 Presents, valued at 75 each	3,750
100 Presents, valued at 100 each	10,000
20 Presents, valued at 75 each	1,500
10 Presents, valued at 50 each	500
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Situate at Riverside, Burlington county, New Jersey, is founded for the purpose of gratuitously educating the sons of deceased Soldiers and Sailors of the United States.

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Hon. Wm. B. Mann, District Attorney, Philadelphia, Pa.
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Hon. James M. Scovel, New Jersey.
Hon. W. W. Ware, New Jersey.
Henry German, Esq., Agent Adams' Express, Philadelphia, Pa.
J. E. Coe, Esq., of Joy, Coe & Co., Philadelphia.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. April 18, 1867.—Office of Internal Revenue:—Having received satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of the enterprise conducted by the Washington Library Company, will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to said Company to conduct such enterprise exempt from all charge, whether from special tax or other duty.

E. A. ROLLINS, Commissioner.

The Association have appointed as Receivers, Messrs. GEORGE A. COOKE & CO., whose well known integrity and business experience will be a sufficient guarantee that the money intrusted to them will be promptly applied to the purpose stated.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., May 20, 1867.

To the Officers and Members of the Washington Library Co., N. & READ, Secretary.

Gentlemen:—On receipt of your favor of the 18th inst., notifying us of our appointment as Receivers for your Company, we took the liberty to submit a copy of your Charter, with a plan of your enterprise, to the highest legal authority of the State, and having received his favorable opinion in regard to its legality, and sympathizing with the benevolent object of your Association, viz: the education and maintenance of the orphan children of our soldiers and sailors at the Riverside Institute, we have concluded to accept the trust, and to use our best efforts to promote so worthy an object.

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Nov. 15, 1867.

OVER Coats Cheap at CHEMBERLINS' Clothing store. 46-3m.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE SCRANTON DAILY REPUBLICAN

will be issued on and after Nov. 1, 1867, in time to be sent by the

EARLIEST MORNING TRAINS OF THE

Delaware, Lackawanna, & Western;
Lackawanna & Bloomsburg;
Lehigh Valley;
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It will reach points within Fifty or a Hundred miles of Scranton several hours in advance of the New York & Philadelphia Morning paper. It will be printed in new type, on a large 32 column sheet; will contain

ALL THE TELEGRAMS OF THE ASSOCIATED PRESS!

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Arrangements will be made for its delivery by the local News Agents at about two-thirds the cost of New York or Philadelphia dailies.

F. A. CHANDALL, } CHANDALL & CO.,
JOS. A. SCRANTON, } Publishers.

1867. PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.— 1867.

WINTER TIME TABLE.

THROUGH AND DIRECT ROUTE BETWEEN PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, HARRISBURG, WILLIAMSPORT, AND THE

GREAT OIL REGION OF PENNSYLVANIA.

ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS

On all Night Trains.

On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 14th 1867, the Trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Rail Road will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Philadelphia	11.15 p.m.
" " " Northumberland	5.50 a.m.
" " arr. at Erie	8.45 p.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Philadelphia	12.00 m.
" " " Northd	3.44 p.m.
" " arr. at Erie	9.45 a.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Philadelphia	8.00 a.m.
" " " Northd	4.25 p.m.
" " arr. at Lock Haven	7.45 p.m.

EASTWARD.

MAIL TRAIN leaves Erie	10.40 a.m.
" " " Northd	1.21 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia	8.55 a.m.
ERIE EXPRESS leaves Erie	4.25 p.m.
" " " Northd	5.32 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia	1.00 p.m.
ELMIRA MAIL leaves Lock Haven	7.10 a.m.
" " " Northd	10.16 a.m.
" " arr. at Philadelphia	6.10 p.m.

Mail and Express connects with all trains on WARREN & FRANKLIN RAILWAY. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12.00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6.40 a.m. and Oil City at 9.50 a.m.

Leaving Philadelphia at 8.00 P. M. arrive Oil at City at 4.35 p. m.

All trains on Warren & Franklin Railway make close connection at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

A. J. TYLER,
General Superintendent, Williamsport.

"A REPOSITORY OF FASHION, PLEASURE, AND INSTRUCTION."

- HARPER'S BAZAR.

The Publishers will commence, on November 1st, the issue of Harpers Bazar, a weekly Illustrated Family Journal devoted to Fashion and Home Literature. Their aim is twofold: to supply the existing need of a Weekly Fashion Newspaper, and to combine therewith a first-class literary journal, which will be indispensable to every household.

Arrangements have made, at an immense cost, with the most celebrated of the Fashion Papers of Europe, especially with the famous Bazar of Berlin, which supplies the fashions to the leading journals of Paris, to furnish the same to them in advance, so that henceforth the fashions shall appear in Harper's Bazar simultaneously with their publication in Paris and Berlin—an advantage enjoyed by no other journal in the country.

The patrons of Harper's Bazar will receive every fortnight large pattern-plates, containing from forty to fifty full-sized patterns of ladies', misses', and children's Dresses, Cloaks, Dresses, under clothing, and other clothing, and other articles, accompanied with the necessary descriptions and directions, and occasionally an elegant Colored Fashion Plate the size of Harper's Weekly.

Harper's Bazar will contain in folio pages of the size of Harper's Weekly, printed on superfine calendered paper, and will be published weekly.

SUBSCRIPTIONS, 1868.

The Publishers have pefected a system of mailing by which they can supply the Magazine, Weekly, and Bazar promptly to those who prefer to receive their periodicals directly from the Office of publication. Postmasters and others desirous of getting up Clubs will be supplied with a Show-Bill on application.

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Nov. 8, 1867. Franklin Square, N. Y.

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THE HABITS OF GOOD SOCIETY.—An