THE COLUMBIA SPY.

STEPHEN GREENE, Editor and Publisher. "NO ENTERTAINMENT IS SO CHEAP AS READING, NOR ANY PLEASURE SO LASTING." $1,50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE, $2,00 IF NOT IN ADVANCE.

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H. M. NORTH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW. Columbia, Pa.

Collections, promptly made, in Lancaster and York Counties.

Columbia, May 4, 1850.

SAMUEL EVANS,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office in the Odd Fellows' Hall, Second street, Columbia, Pa.

Columbia, August 25, 1855.

J. C. RISLEY, M. D.,

OFFICE in Walnut, third door above Commerce street. residence, Blackburn's Hotel, Front st. Columbia. July 14, 1855 tf

J. E. BACHENBERG,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Columbia, Penn'a. OFFICE in Locust street, four doors above Front.

Columbia, May 15, 1852.

M. L. LAUBER, M. D.

OFFICE, in Herr's Hotel, three doors above Front street, on Walnut. Residence, Herr's Hotel.

Columbia, December 29, 1855-3m*

Dr. WM. M. LOAG, Dentist.

OFFICE and residence in Locust street, next to the Franklin House, Columbia, Pa. [April 14, 1855-1y]

DAVIES E. BRUNER, J.P.,

ATTORNEY AT LAW AND CONVEYANCER, offers his services to the citizens of Columbia, and assures them that he will attend with promptitude to all business entrusted to his care. Office—Locust street, between Second and Third. Residence—South side Second street, 2nd door below Union.

Columbia, January 13, 1855-1y

SAMUEL LODGE,

Daguerrean Artist,

Corner Front & Locust sts., Columbia, Pa.

Pictures taken for 25 cents

And upwards, and satisfaction guaranteed.

☞ No Picture need be taken from the Gallery unless it is such as is really desired.

Columbia, March 31, 1855.

B. F. APPOLD & CO.,

GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, AND DEALERS IN PRODUCE,

And Deliverers on any point on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, to York and Baltimore and to Pittsburg;

DEALERS IN COAL, FLOUR AND GRAIN, WHISKY AND BACON, have just received a large lot of Monongahela Rectified Whiskey, from Pittsburg, of which they will keep a supply constantly on hand, at low prices. Nos. 4 and 6 Canal Basin.

Columbia, January 27, 1854.

Brick of all Kinds.

M. F. MULGREW, Mountville, Lancaster county, manufactures and has constantly for sale, PAVING AND BUILDING BRICK, of best quality, which he will deliver in Columbia, at the lowest rates. Orders solicited.

April 7, 1855-1y

BAR IRON.

THE undersigned are prepared to manufacture and furnish country merchants, with BAR IRON, of every size, and of the best quality.

Orders for any size desired, filled promptly.

SMITH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Rolling Mill, Columbia.

Columbia, April 29, 1855.—tf.

Shaving and Hair-Dressing Saloon.

THE undersigned invites attention to his Saloon, No. 1 Arcade, Walnut st., opposite the Washington Hotel, where all persons can receive a CLEAN AND EASY SHAVE, and have their hair cut and dressed in the most fashionable and exquisite manner.—There is something soothing in a good shave: if any are disposed to doubt it, let them try me, and I will fully demonstrate the fact.

WILLIAM CLEGGETT.

Columbia, March 27, 1852-tf

Gas Fitting.

HIRAM WILSON gives this branch of business particular attention. As he executes all work in this line himself, it will be warranted equal to any in the country, and at as low rates.

Thankful for the patronage with which he has already been favored, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. HIRAM WILSON,

One door above Jonas Rumple's Hardware Store.

Columbia, Feb. 24, 1855.

Cedar Ware.

CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of Cedar-Ware, to which the attention of housekeepers is invited. HENRY PFAHLER.

Columbia, October 29, 1853.

Copy Books.

LATEST fancy of Slates, Pencils, Pens, Ink, &c., "of the very best brand," ready at a moment's notice, at McMAHON'S,

Oct. 27, 1855. Columbia Book and News Depot.

FRENCH MERINOES, &C. I have just opened a large assortment of Ladies' Dress Goods, consisting in part of French Merinoes, all shades; French Cashemeres, all shades; Figured and plain De Laines; Paramettas, all colors; Chintzes, Calicoes, Ginghams, &c. Also a fine assortment of Sack Velvets and Flannels. Call and see our assortment, as you may rely on getting good and cheap goods.

PHILIP F. FRY,
Columbia, Oct 6, 1855. Opposite the Bank.

FLANNELS AND BLANKETS.—We are now opening our Fall Stock of Flannels, consisting of Scarlet, White, Yellow, Green, Blue, Twilled Flannels. Also all colors of plain flannels at a great reduction from last year's prices. Blankets all prices, very cheap. PHILIP F. FRY,

Oct. 6. Opposite the Bank.

PARE & THOMPSON'S justly celebrated Commercial and other Gold Pens—the best in the world—just received. P. SHREINER.

Columbia, April 28, 1855.

WHY should any person do without a Clock, when they can be had for $1,50 and upwards. SHREINER'S?

Columbia, April 29, 1855.

LONEFIER, or Concentrated Lye, for making Soap. 1 lb. is sufficient for one barrel of Soap, or 1 lb. for 9 lbs. Hard Soap. Full directions will be given at the Counter for making Soft, and Fancy Soaps. For sale by R. WILLIAMS.

Columbia, March 31, 1855.

DRUGS, Medicines and Perfumery, by wholesale and retail. I have just received from the city of Philadelphia and Baltimore, a large stock in addition to my former stock, with a general variety of goods kept in Drug Stores, which I am determined to dispose of at the most reasonable prices. Those desiring to purchase will do well by calling on the subscriber R. WILLIAMS,

Front street, Columbia Pa.

Columbia, March 31, 1855.

Wistar's Cherry Pectoral and Cathartic Pills.—We have just received a fresh supply, direct from the manufacturer. Call at the Family Drug Store, and procure the genuine article.

Columbia, October 20, 1855.

Books, Prayer and Hymn Books, of all denominations, beautiful and varied. Just received and for sale at McMAHON'S.

SNUFF.—The great depot of English and Scotch snuff for sale cheap, at McMAHON'S.

GERMAN AGENCY,

FOR THE COLLECTION OF CLAIMS, DRAFTS, POWER OF ATTORNEYS, &c.

THE subscriber having made arrangements with some of the oldest Banking Houses in Germany, is now prepared to collect Monies and make Power of Attorneys for any part of Germany.

He has also made arrangements to give his Own Draft to any one who wishes money sent on, and guarantees it will be paid,—having had much experience in this business, he intends to devote his full attention to it in future.

All collections of Claims, &c., attended to with correctness and dispatch, and no charges for information.

For further particulars address

JACOB HERZOG,
Dry Good Merchant, No. 69 North Queen Street, Lancaster City, Pa.

N. B.—All kinds of German Coin exchanged at full rates.

December 15, 1855-tf

Fellow Citizens of Lancaster City and County.

YOU are most respectfully solicited to call and examine the new and splendid stock of goods just received and for sale at William Heusler's CLOTHING HOUSE, No. 31½, North Queen street, fourth door from Orange street, west side, consisting of the most beautiful and richly finished Silk Velvet and Plush Vest Patterns any where to be found. Valentia and other Vestings of every description, Plain and Fancy Cassimeres of admirable styles and texture, Superior Black Cassimere; also, an elegant assortment of Plain and Fancy Cloths, and Over coating of every description, which will be made to order at short notice and all articles warranted.

READY-MADE CLOTHING.

A general and excellent assortment of ready-made CLOTHING, such as Surtout Overcoats, Sack Overcoats, Dress, Frock, Sack and Box-coats, plain and fancy Cassimere and Satinett Pantaloons, common Pants of all kinds, plain and fancy Silk and Plush Vests, Valentia and other Vests, to suit purchasers, all of which will be sold as low, if not lower, than any other Clothing House, in or out of the city of Lancaster.

All articles are manufactured under the care and supervision of the subscriber, and may therefore be relied upon as being all right.

Please give us an early call and allow us to furnish you with such articles as you may want in our line of business, for which as well as for past favors we are sincerely thankful. WILLIAM HEUSLER.

No. 31½, North Queen Street, Fourth Door South of Orange Street, west side, Lancaster. [oct. 27, '55-tf.

W. H. KEFFER,

DEALER in all kinds of MUSIC and MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, No. 6 Krumph's Arcade, East Orange street, LANCASTER, has always on hand a large and well-assorted stock of

ACCORDEONS,

French and German make, from 25 cts. up to $15,00;

VIOLINS,

of superior quality of tone, from 75 cts. up to $100;

FLUTES AND GUITARS,

at all prices, ranging from 50 cts. up to $30 and $40; Banjos, Tamborines, Drums, Clarionets, Fifes, &c.

NEW MUSIC,

for the Piano, Violin, Flute, Guitar, &c. INSTRUCTION BOOKS for all instruments.

Italian, German and English Strings, of the very best quality, selected with particular care.

Also, all kinds of Musical Merchandise, as Violin Bridges, Tail Pieces, Screws, Pegs, Drum, Tamborine and Banjo Heads, &c.

Toy Instruments of every description.

All the New Music for Piano, Guitar, &c., received as soon as published, and can be sent by mail free of postage.

Lancaster, May 5, 1855-1y

THE BEST GOODS AT THE LOWEST PRICES

AT HERR'S Cheap Store. Merinoes.—Just opened one case of English Merinoes, all colors, at very low prices. Also, French Merinoes.

BROCHE SHAWLS.—Long and Square Broche Shawls at auction prices.

BAY STATE SHAWLS.—Just received, a few Bay State Shawls, of the best quality made.

Shawls.—We have just received over five hundred Shawls on commission, to be sold for what they may bring.

DRESS GOODS.—A beautiful lot of De Laines and Cashmeres just opened. Plain, Plaid and Striped De Laines, a fine assortment just opened, at the low price of 12½.

CALICOES.—A beautiful lot of fast color 6p Calicoes just opened.

YARD WIDE CALICOES.—Just opened one case yard wide calicoes, fast colors, only 10 cents.

FURNISHING GOODS.—Checks, Tickings, Muslins, Linen and Cotton Table Diaper Osnaburgs and everything else in the way of Furnishing Goods at very low prices.

MUSLINS AND SHEETINGS.—An elegant assortment of bleached and unbleached just opened.

SHIRTING, CHECKS AND STRIPES.—A large lot just opened and for sale cheap. Shirting calicoes—a choice lot just received.

ZEPHYR GOODS.—Just received from New York, a beautiful lot of Rigolettes, Hoods, Opera Caps, Ear Caps, and Woolen Sleeves.

BELTS.—Ladies' and Children's, just opened a large lot of Leather and Gum Belts.

QUEENSWARE.—Just received a large lot White Granite Ware, in Tea, Dinner and Toilet Setts.

JOHN HERR,
Nov. 24, 1855. No 5, East King st., Lancaster.

PEOPLE'S MARBLE YARD.

SHOP in North Queen street, half square south of the Railroad, and 3rd door north of M'Grann's White Horse Hotel, Lancaster city.

LEWIS HALDY, Marble Mason, respectfully informs the public that he has now in his yard the largest and best assortment of ITALIAN AND AMERICAN MARBLE ever offered to the citizens of Lancaster, and greater than any other establishment west of Philadelphia. Having made arrangements in the East to receive marble at reduced prices, he announces that he will sell much cheaper than any other establishment in this city or county can do. He is prepared to execute in the best style, MONUMENTS, TOMBS AND GRAVE STONES, MANTELS, DOOR AND WINDOW SILLS, STEPS, &c., &c., of every variety and price.

His facilities for furnishing articles in the Marble line are unsurpassed by any other establishment in the city, while he assures all who may favor him with their patronage that his work shall be executed in the very best style and on the most reasonable terms.

LETTER CUTTING in ENGLISH and GERMAN, done at the shortest notice, and on the most moderate terms.

He respectfully invites the public to call and examine his work, being fully satisfied to rest his claim to public patronage upon its merits.

Thankful for the many favors bestowed upon him, he hopes by strict attention to business to merit and receive a share of the public patronage.

Lancaster, April 28, 1855.

United States Life Insurance Annuity and Trust Company.

OFFICE, S. E. Corner Third and Chestnut Sts., Company's Building. Charter perpetual. Capital, ascertained value of Premiums and Assets, Jan. 1, 1855, $1,240,229 75.

The eminent success which has resulted to this Company arises chiefly from its distinctive and simple plan of operation, combining Stability with Security, Perpetuity and Availability. Annual Dividends, convertible in cash, or appropriated to the payment of premiums.—Premium payments quarterly, &c.

The undersigned has been appointed agent for the above company, in this place, and is prepared to furnish policies at the shortest notice.

JAS. S. McMAHON,
Columbia News Depot.

Columbia, June 23, 1855.

Dissolution.

THE PARTNERSHIP existing under the name and firm of COTTRELL & DILLER, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the late firm will make payment to J. W. COTTRELL, and those having claims against the same will present them to him for settlement.

J. W. COTTRELL,
Columbia, April 14, 1855. GEO. J. DILLER.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to his friends and customers for the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, and hopes by strict attention to business to have a continuance of the same.

J. W. COTTRELL.
Columbia, April 14, 1855. [Ap. 21-tf

Music for the Billion!

AND MORE! on hand or ordered at once No waiting a "few days" in this age of progress. Just drop in and see the "Notes" we have printed—at lowest prices—at the Columbia News Depot. FRONT STREET.

Columbia, Oct. 27, '55.

FOR SALE,

50 TONS No. 3 PIG IRON, For terms, &c., apply to HENRY PFAHLER.

Columbia, October 20, 1855-tf

Almanacs for 1856.

PERSONS wishing an Almanac for the present year, can procure it at McCORKLE & DELLETT'S Family Medicine Store, gratis. jan 5

Happ's Gold Pens.

CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of these celebrated PENS. Persons in want of a good article are invited to call and examine them.

Columbia, June 30, 1855. JOHN FELIX.

THE Life of Dr. A. C. Smith, for sale at the New and Cheap Book Store of

T. J. MILES & SON,
Locust street, above Front, Columbia

October 20, 1855.

Poetry.

A SIMILE.

BY H. W. LONGFELLOW.

Slowly, slowly up the wall
Steals the sunshine, steals the shade;
Evening damps begin to fall,
Evening shadows are displayed.

Round me, o'er me, everywhere,
All the sky is grand with clouds,
And athwart the evening air
Wheel the swallows home in crowds.

Shafts of sunshine from the west
Paint the dusky windows red;
Darker shadows deeper rest
Underneath and overhead.

Darker, darker, and more wan
In my breast the shadows fall;
Upward steals the life of man,
As the sunshine from the wall.

From the wall into the sky,
From the roof along the spire;
Ah, the souls of saints that die
Are but sunbeams lifted higher.

Miscellaneous.

WASHINGTON'S VIEWS OF AGRICULTURE.

General Washington, the Father of our Country was a practical farmer. As early as 1786, we find him engaged in sending abroad for seeds and implements of husbandry. On the 6th of August, of that year, in writing to Arthur Young, of England, he says:

"I shall take the liberty, in this place, to observe, that some years ago, from a description or recommendation of what was then the Rotherham, or patent plough, I sent to England for one of them; and, still it began to wear, and was ruined by a country smith, no plough could have done better work, or appeared to have gone easier with two horses."

In the same communication, he says:

"Agriculture has ever been among the most favorite amusements of my life, though I never possessed much skill in the art.

"The system of agriculture, if the epithet of system can be applied to it, which is in use in this part of the United States, is as unproductive to the practitioners as it is ruinous to the land-holders. *Yet it is pertinaciously adhered to.*"

On the first of November, 1787, in another letter to the same gentleman, he says:

"[illegible] letter to you, were originally very good, but use and abuse have made them quite otherwise."

Again he says:

"I have a prospect of introducing into this country a very excellent race of animals also, by means of the liberality of the King of Spain. One of the jacks he was pleased to send me is about fifteen hands high, his body and limbs very large in proportion to his height; and the mules I have had from him appear to be extremely well formed for business. I have likewise a jack and two jennets from Malta, of a good size, which the Marquis de La Fayette sent me. From these I hope to secure a race of extraordinary goodness, which will stock the country. Their longevity and cheap keeping will be circumstances much in their favor. I am convinced from the little experiments I have made with ordinary mules, which perform as much labor, with vastly less feeding than horses, that those of a superior quality will be the best cattle we can employ for the harness; and, indeed, in a few years, I intend to drive no other in my carriage, having appropriated upwards of twenty of my best mares to breeding them."

To the same man, under the date 5th December, 1791, he says:

"The English farmer must entertain a contemptible opinion of our husbandry, or a horrid idea of our land, when he is to be informed that not more than eight or ten bushels of wheat is the yield of an acre."

To cure these evils, so general and so much to be deprecated, and to introduce the advantages and improvements necessary and desirable, while President in 1791, he issued a circular to many of the most experienced and influential men in the business of agriculture, in the States of New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, among whom were Thomas Jefferson and Alexander Hamilton, to collect statistics as to the value of land, its culture, the kind of articles produced, and their quality and price. The information was extensively communicated, and left on record for the information and imitation of those who may come after him. In his correspondence with Sir John Sinclair, also of England, under date July 20th, 1794, he says:

"I know of no pursuit in which more real and important services can be rendered to any country than by improving its agriculture, its breed of useful animals, and other branches of a husbandman's care; nor can I conceive any plan more conducive to this end, than the one you have introduced for bringing to view the actual state of them in all parts of the kingdom, by which good and bad habits are exhibited in a manner too plain to be misconstrued."

Again he says, under the same date:

"It will be some time, I fear, before an agricultural society, with Congressional aids will be established in this country. We must walk, as others have done, before we can run. Small societies must prepare the way for greater; but, with the lights before us, I hope we shall not be so long in maturation as other nations have been."

Here we have his prophetic vision clearly expressed, as early as 1794, after the lapse of nearly sixty years, fulfilled by smaller societies moving the nation to acquiesce in these movements for improvement.

Again in writing on the 10th of July, 1795, to Mr. Sinclair, and speaking of their Board of Agriculture, he says:

"From the first intimation you gave me of this institution, I conceived the most favorable ideas of its utility, and the more I have seen and reflected on the plan since, the more I am convinced of its importance, in a national point of view, not only to your own country, but to all others which are not too much attached to old and bad habits to forsake them, and to new countries that are just beginning to form systems for the improvement of their husbandry."

"Your own observation, in your respective situations, will have satisfied you of the progressive state of agriculture, manufactures, commerce, and navigation."

Again, in his message of the 8th December, 1795, he says:

"Our agriculture, commerce, and manufactures are flourishing."

Always placing agriculuture in the front rank, with a mind well stored with knowledge and experience, by practical agriculture, as well as by extensive correspondence with men of science and experience in the practical operations of national Boards. On the 7th of December, 1796, in his eighth and last annual message, he says:

"It will not be doubted that, with reference to either national or individual welfare agriculture is of primary importance. In proportion as nations advance in population and other circumstances of maturity, this truth becomes more apparent and renders the cultivation of the soil more and more an object of public patronage. Institutions for promoting it grow up, supported at the public purse—and to what object can it be dedicated with greater propriety? Among the means which have been employed to this end, none have been attended with greater success than the establishment of Boards composed of proper characters charged with collecting and diffusing information; and enabled by premiums and other pecuniary aids to encourage and stimulate spirit of discovery and improvement, stimulating to enterprise and experiment, by drawing to a common centre the results everywhere of individual skill and exertion, spreading them throughout the nation. Experience, accordingly, [illegible] Institutions have [illegible] incalculable national benefit."

This sentence in the last annual message of General Washington, is the last official sentiment upon this subject expressed by one whom the united voice of the world consent to call one of the greatest men the world ever produced, taking all the relations of life—one whom every American is proud to call the Father of his Country, and whom all have consented to place before us as a perpetual monitor—one whose Farewell Address (pronounced in September, before this sentiment was uttered) all agree is a text book for all time after. How, may I not ask, has this sentiment (full of wisdom, experience, and practical utility) been considered and treated? I answer, entirely neglected for more than half a century.

LEAP YEAR.

It is a well known fact, that the ladies are allowed by the conventional rules of society and common consent, to take the lead of the men every leap year; and, if they feel disposed to go so far as to "pop the question," without being considered rude or forward. Although the right and privilege is conceded to the ladies, we seldom hear of them taking advantage of it. However, one case, in which the lady did avail herself of the privileges of leap year, did occur in this city on New Year's day. We will relate the particulars, but not give the real names, for the reason that the parties are residents of this city, and might not relish the idea of having the privacy of their domestic affairs brought before the public.

There is a certain fashionable boarding house in this city, (we will locate it on Third street,) where a very handsome young widow was boarding. This lady we will call Widow Cheery, who has a fortune of some $30,000, left her by her deceased husband, and no children. Three young clerks, (we will name them, Smith, Brown, and Jones,) who formerly boarded at this boarding house, called upon the landlady on New Year's day. The Widow Cheery was in the room, and saw the young gents approaching. She immediately "dressed herself up in her bridal array," called the landlady and inquired the names of the young gents. The landlady informed her, when she remarked, "I intend to have one of those young men for a husband." The landlady, smiled incredulously, and then went down to the parlor to receive her visitors. The Widow followed immediately, and without waiting for an introduction, approached Smith, and said,

"Will you consent to become my husband?"

The young man blushed and was very much confused at hearing the question from a lady he had never before seen, but he finally succeeded in stammering out—

"Owing to the shortness of our acquaintance, (very short, having never seen the lady before,) and another person having some slight claims upon my affections, you will please excuse me."

"Certainly," said the Widow, "I will, with pleasure, as I did not notice this gentleman," addressing Mr. Brown, "before I spoke to you, or else would have proposed to him first."

"Will you marry me, Mr. Brown?"

"I will," said Brown, the ice is now broke. I would have been a married man years ago, if I could have mustered courage enough to pop the question; but as you have taken advantage of leap year, and removed the stumbling block, I will become your husband just as soon as you please."

"Right off," remarked the Widow. "Landlady, you will please send for my bonnet and other out-door wearing apparel."

The necessary articles were sent for, and Mr. Brown, with his intended hanging gracefully on his arm, started for the residence of the Pastor of the Boatman's Church. When the minister was about to unite the couple in the bonds of wedlock, they gave him their names, and each heard the other's name for the first time. Everything went on as "merry as a marriage bell," with the new married couple all that day.

Next morning, when Brown awoke, the effects of the numerous drinks of the day previous having now entirely worn off, he began to reflect. He became serious. He thought he was in rather a bad scrape—out of employment, in the middle of winter, very little money, and a wife depending on him for support. While revolving the subject over in his mind, and not being able to decide what he better do—run off or commit suicide—his wife—awoke. "My dear," said she, "have you any objection to collecting a few bills?"

He started, thinking that she supposed he had some money coming to him, and that she desired him to collect a "little money" for her benefit, and muttered rather surly, "No, I have no objections to collect money, when there is any coming to me."

"I do not mean that, my dear. Get up and go to my bureau drawer, and there you will find bills to the amount of $500, for rents due me for the past month; you will please collect them, and accept the money from me as a New Year's gift."

Brown leaped from the bed, scarcely believing his senses, that he had distinctly understood his wife, and then rushed to the bureau and there found the bills.

When we saw Brown he was out collecting his bills—found it a very easy job—and heard him explaining upon the benefits of matrimony.—*St. Louis Herald*

INFANTS AT BALLS.

A late number of the Reading (Pa.) *Journal* says, what can the parents of these children think or do, when they see, which follow so rapidly upon each other's heels, are crowded with children of from six to twelve and fourteen years of age, over-dressed, vain, forward, assuming all the airs of their grown-up models, and rapidly learning all that is to be learned in a dancing-saloon. These children come regularly, and remain until past one and two o'clock, and sometimes later.

It has long been supposed that if Providence allowed children only to those who are fit to raise them, the population of the world rapidly fall off; and though it would be unreasonable to expect that, in the present state of the world, all children would be brought up in the most philosophical and christian manner, yet common sense and common propriety should teach their parents better. If when these infants should be in their beds, or children at their studies, they are subjected to influences of the ball-room, what can be expected as they grow up but idle boys and frivolous girls. If they are fit to attend balls at seven, they become fitter as they grow older, and the rapid succession of these amusements leaves little room for other and more serious thoughts. Teachers tell us that after their pupils get their heads filled with balls and ball ideas, there is little done in the way of study, as may be well supposed. Books are dull things after the excitement of such scenes.

Those who get up these parties are not without blame. Why do they not exclude children? They know that their presence is generally condemned by the patrons of these amusements, and has been made the subject of much complaint. Let them rule them out, and all parties will be the gainers by it.

KENTUCKY RIFLEMEN.

The renown the Kentucky riflemen have obtained for precision in handling the rifle, is worldwide, and excites the attention and wonder of warriors of other nations. In battle they have stood as calm and collected—although the first time in action—as the oldest veterans of Europe, pouring in their fire with unerring aim.

'I shot that officer,' said a rifleman as he saw an officer fall at New Orleans.

'No, no, I shot him,' said his comrade at his side.

'If I shot him, I shot him in his right eye.'

'And I shot him in his left,' was the response.

After the battle it was found that this officer was shot thro' both eyes. This unerring precision can only be obtained by long practice and thorough drilling.

☞ 'John,' said an angry parent to his son, you go into your room, and prepare for a flogging.'

The boy departed, and when the angry parent sought the offender he was surprised at the swollen appearance of the young rascal's back.

'What does this mean?' he asked. 'What's on your back?'

'A leather apron,' replied John, 'three double. You told me to prepare for a flogging, and I did the best I could.'

The hard set features of the father's countenance relaxed, as did also the muscles of the hand which grasped the whip, and John got off for once with a gentle admonition.

☞ Ebony wood is extremely hard, and is susceptible of a very fine polish. Its color is black, red or green. The black is most esteemed, and is imported principally from Madagascar and the Isle of France. Red ebony, so called, though its color is brown, striped with black, is less compact; and is also brought from Madagascar. The green is softer than either of the other kinds, yields a fine green tincture, which is employed in dyeing, and brought from the West Indies.—The best kind is jet black, and free from knots or reddish veins. Ebony is imitated by subjecting the pear tree to a hot decoction of galls, and when this is dry, applying ink with a stiff brush. It is used for various mechanical and other purposes.

To Make Glossy Shirt Bosoms.—Those ladies who wish to see their "lords" wearing nice, glossy shirt bosoms, will do well to observe the following recipe: "Take two ounces white gum arabic, powder it in a pitcher, and pour on a pint or more of water, according to the degree of strength you desire, and then, having covered it, let it set all night. In the morning, filter it carefully from its dregs, into a clean bottle, cork it and keep it for use. A table-spoonful of gum water stirred into a pint of starch made in the usual way, will give to either white or printed shirts a look of newness that nothing else can restore to them after washing."

A Petrified Indian.—While engaged in excavating recently, upon the Milwaukie and La Cross Railroad, near Schlesengerville, Iowa, the workman came upon the petrified remains of an Indian, and with the remains some singular relics of olden times. The body was perfect, not having suffered by decay. His height at the present time would be considered gigantic, measuring 7 feet 2 inches. On his breast was a plate of copper, on which were engraved numerous hieroglyphics, the meaning of which can hardly be imagined. An arrow of considerable strength and curious construction was also found with him.

Juvenile Equitation.—The other day a small boy came tearing round a corner, with his wings fluttering in the wind, and his face smeared with molasses and a shingle hoss fitted to his hanch. [illegible] who stood nearly a quarter of a mile down the street; "O, Bill! Bill! get as many boys as ever you can, and as many shingles as ever you can, and come up the street, round the corner as soon as you can, for there's a great big large hogsit of 'lasses busted on the pavement—busted all to smash!"

☞ At a recent dinner party in the Fifth Avenue, a literary gentleman proposed the following conundrum;

"Why are most people who eat turkeys like babies?"

"Because they are fond of the *breast*."

At this answer, two middle aged maids fainted right off, five maried ladies fell into fits of cachinatory convulsions, and the perpetrator of the pun was expelled from the party for hatching so *fowl* a joke.

A Novel Answer.—A few Sabbaths since, in a town in the vicinity of this city, says the Boston *Traveller*, a teacher of a Sunday School was engaged in questioning his pupils upon subjects connected with their previous studies in the Bible. At last turning to a young Irishman, a member of the class, he asked, "What Adam lost by the fall?" Pat for a few moments was apparently in a brown study, but at last his face brightened, as he interrogatively replied: "An' was it his hat, sir?"

☞ Sidney Smith says, "It seems necessary that great people should die with some sonorous and quotable saying. Mr. Pitt said something not intelligible in his last moments. G. Rose made it out to be 'Save my country, Heaven!' The nurse, on being interrogated said that he asked for *barley water*."

Gold in the Days of the Patriarchs.—The contribution of the people, in the time of David, towards the building of the sanctuary, was not far from £30,000,000; while David is said to have collected nearly £36,000,000, a sum as great as the British national debt. The gold with which Solomon overlaid the "Most Holy Place," only a room 30 feet square, amounted to more than thirty-eight millions sterling.

The Man that was Born Late.—An old Carolinian once said, "I was born the last day in the year, the last day of the month, the last day of the week, very late in the day *and have always been behind-hand*. I believe it would have been fifty dollars in my pocket if I had'nt been born at all."

☞ A fellow who had written some verses, submitted them to the inspection of "quiz." "Don't you think they have pathos and elegance?" said he. "Yes sir, I dare say they would shine if you would communicate a little fire to them."

Advertisements for Wives and Husbands.—The Prussian Government has forbidden the journals to publish advertisements from parties seeking husbands or wives, on the ground that these advertisements are, for the most part, mere cloaks or traps for immorality and licentiousness.

Toleration in Russia.—In Russia, where the Greek Church is the State religion, Roman Catholics, Lutherans and Calvinists may hold the highest offices in the State. Nesselrode is a member of the Church of England.

Sunday Reading.

ANECDOTE OF REV. DR. PLUMMER.

The Pittsburg *Herald* tells the following anecdote of the Rev. Dr. Plummer, late of this city:

During a visit to the Hot Springs, on a certain occasion, he was invited by the company gathered there to preach for them on the Sabbath. He consented. The ball room of the hotel was prepared for religious worship, and the audience assembled. The speaker announced his text, and began his discourse; but was mortified to find that by some of the younger and more frivolous of his hearers, of both sexes, the whole performance was looked upon as a good joke, and to be treated accordingly. Some were smiling, some were whispering, and an unseemly levity prevailed throughout the congregation. For a few minutes he endeavored to withstand it by a simple presentation of the truth; but to no purpose. Stopping short in his discourse, he at once arrested their attention by the question: "My friends, do you know how these Hot Springs are said to have been discovered? I will tell you. Many years since, an old Dutchman and his son were passing along down the valley, where the road now runs that you see out there,"—pointing to it through the window—"when, observing the spring, they stopped their team to water the horses. The old man took up the bucket, went to the spring, and dipped it in, when some of the water dashed up on his hand and scalded him. Instantly dropping the bucket, he started for the wagon, running and calling to his son, in the greatest consternation: 'Trive on, Hans; trive on; *hell ish not far from dish place!*'" At this his audience burst out laughing—when immediately assuming a look of deepest solemnity, and dropping his voice to the low tones that in him are like muttered thunders, he made the application: "I tell you, my friends, hell is *not* far from this place." There were no more smiles in that congregation that day. Some who heard it, said it seemed to them as if the terrors of the day of judgment had come.

☞ When Mrs. Judson read the Lord's sermon on the mount to the first Burman convert, he was deeply affected. "These words said he, "take hold on my very heart; they make me tremble. Here God commands us to do everything that is good in secret, not to be seen of men. How unlike our religion is this. When Burmans make offerings at the Pagodas, they make a great noise with drums and cymbals, that others may see how good they are; but this religion makes the *mind* fear God; it makes it of its own accord, fear sin."

There can be no "make believe" in the religion of Christ; the heart must be right with God, or every thing is wrong.

HOW TO PROSPER.

Dr. Hawes, in his biography of Normand Smith, a merchant in his congregation, says, he never grew in grace more rapidly, or shone brighter as a Christian than during the last six or seven years of his life, when he had the greatest amount of business on his hands. From the time when he devoted all to God, and resolved to pursue his business as a part of his religion, he found no tendency in his worldly enjoyments to chill or enchain his affections to earth. His business became to him a means of grace, and helped him forward in the divine life, just as truly as reading the scriptures and prayer.

"TAKE HEED HOW YE HEAR."

Many Christians are like sieves; put a sieve into the water, and it is full; but take it out of the water, and all runs out; so while they are hearing a sermon they remember something; but take the sieve out of the water—as soon as they are gone out of the church—all is forgotten. "Let these sayings," saith Christ, "sink down into your ears." In the original it is, "Put these sayings into your ears," as a man that would hide a jewel from being stolen, locks it up safe in his chest. Let them sink; the word must not fall as the dew that wets the leaf, but as the rain which soaks to the root of the tree, and makes it fructify. Oh! how often doth Satan, that fowl of the air, pick up the good seed that is sown!

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