The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO, Editor and Publisher. "NO ENTERTAINMENT SO CHEAP AS READING, NOR ANY PLEASURE SO LASTING." $2,00 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE; $2,50 IF NOT PAID IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXXVII, NUMBER 28.] COLUMBIA, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 17, 1866. [WHOLE NUMBER 1,900.

THE COLUMBIA SPY,

A MISCELLANEOUS FAMILY JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING.

OFFICE, IN LOCUST ST., OPPOSITE COLUMBIA BANK.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$2,00 a year if paid in advance
2,50 " if not paid until the expiration of the year

FIVE CENTS A COPY.

No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid unless at the option of the editor.

Rates of Advertising in the Spy.

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1 sq. 8 lines	75	1,00	1,50	2,00	4,00	6,00	10,00
2 " 16 "	1,50	2,25	3,00	3,50	6,00	9,00	15,00
3 " 24 "	2,25	3,25	4,00	4,50	8,50	13,00	20,00

[Larger advertisements in proportion.]

Executors and Administrators' Notices,	3,00
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Special Notices, as reading matter, 10 cents a line for one insertion.

Yearly advertisers will be charged the same rates as transient advertisers for all matters *not relating strictly to their business.*

All Advertising will be considered CASH, after first insertion.

BUSINESS CARDS.

D. J. M LOOP,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
Columbia, Pa. Office in Odd Fellows Hall.
Nov. 19 1864-tf.

H. M. NORTH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Columbia, Pa.
Collections promptly made in Lancaster York counties.
Cola., July 2, 1865.

J. DUNCAN COTTRELL,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
375 Penn'a Avenue, nearly opposite National Hotel, Washington, D. C.
Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, Prize Money, and all claims against the Government promptly attended to
Dec. 2 1865

J. W. FISHER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Office on Front Street, between Locust and Walnut, Columbia, Pa.
feb. 10, '66.

A. J. KAUFFMAN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
COLLECTIONS Made in Lancaster and adjoining Counties.
Pensions, Bounty, back pay and all claims against the government promptly prosecuted.
Office—Locust Street, between Front and Second. Dec. 1'64.

SAMUEL EVANS,
JUSTICE of the PEACE.
OFFICE IN ODD FELLOWS' HALL.
COLUMBIA, PA.
June 18, 1864. 1y.*

J. Z. HOFFER,
DENTIST—OFFICE, Front Street, next door to R. Williams' Drug Store, between Locust and Walnut sts, Cola., Pa.

Dr. J. K. LINEAWEAVER,
OFFERS HIS PROFESSIONAL SERVICES to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity.
Office—Locust Street, between Second & Third Streets.
June 17 1y*

FRANKLIN HOUSE.
LOCUST STREET, COLUMBIA, PA.
THIS is a first class Hotel, and is in every respect adapted to meet the wishes and desires of the traveling public.
JACOB S. MILLER,
Col., july, 15, '65 *Proprietor.*

MISHLER'S HOTEL,
EVAN MISHLER, Proprietor.
WEST MARKET SQUARE,
READING, PENN'A.
Oct. 7th. 1y.

GEORGE BOGLE,
Dealer in
LUMBER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
Also, PLASTERER'S HAIR
Office and Warehouse—Front Street between Locust and Union.
July 8, 1865.

Confectionery
AND FRUIT OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON. Parties and families supplied with
ICE CREAM,
by the freezer, or in moulds, with promptness at
GEO. J. SMITH'S
Adjoining the Franklin House, Locust St
P. S. Also a fine assortment of Toys and fancy articles constantly on hand.
July 22,

COLUMBIA FLOUR MILLS,
GEORGE BOGLE, Proprietor.
THE HIGHEST CASH PRICES PAID for all kinds of Grain.
Superfine and Extra Family Flour for sale, also mill feed of all kinds. Wheat ground and packed to order
Town and country custom solicited
July 29th 1865.

SUPPLEE & BROTHER,
Manufacturers of
STEAM BOILERS.
IN addition to our Foundry and Machine work, we are now prepared to manufacture every variety of Boiler and plate iron work.
Mending and Reparing Boilers
Promptly attended to. Thankful for past favors, we would invite the attention of our friends and patrons to this new branch of our business.
SUPPLEE & BRO.,
jan. 21, ,65. 2d Street, Columbia.

SUSQUEHANNA IRON CO.
Manufacturers of all sizes of
Refined & Double Refined
ROUND, SQUARE, FLATS, OVAL, AND HALF OVAL IRON,
Car Axles, Shafting and Horse Shoe Bars.
Orders promptly filled from Stock on hand or made to order.
Terms, net cash, at Manufacturer's prices, delivered on Cars or Boat.
Office at their ROLLING MILL,
Columbia, Pa.
Sept. 23, '65 1y

Susquehanna Planing Mill,
ON FRONT ST. AND PENN. RAILROAD
Columbia, Lancaster County, Pa.
THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the patrons of his Mill, that the advanced prices of labor and expences incident to carrying on the business of his establishment compels him to charge his customers an advance on former rates, and takes this method to inform them that the following are the prices for work done at his Mills:

For working Flooring per M		$4.50
" do Weatherboards	"	4.50
" Surfacing one side,	per M.	2.50
" do two do	do	4.50
" Re-sawing White Pine face measure,	per M.	5.00
" do Poplar face meas.	do	6.00
" do Ash, Oak & Cherry, face meas.	per M.	8.00
" Ripping 4-4 per line,	16 ft.	1½
" do 8-4 do	do	3
" do Joice do	do	4½

Lumber hauled to the Mill and returned to Yard without extra charge.
Accounts for working or dressing lumber will be considered collectable every *four months.*
The subscriber has on hand an assortment of ROUGH and DRESSED LUMBER, which is for sale at Market Prices, and solicits a continuation of public custom.
JOHN B. BACHMAN.
Columbia, March 18, 1864.

TO TOBACCO GROWERS!
I HAVE constantly on hand at my Plaining Mills, Tobacco cases, and will furnish them at reasonable prices, to those who desire to pack their Tobacco.
JOHN B. BACHMAN,
Susquehanna Plaining Mills.
May 13, '65.

COAL! COAL! COAL!
Baltimore Co. Lump for melting Iron.
" " No. 1, for Heaters, &c.
" " 2, for Cannon Stoves,
" " 3, for Parlor Stoves, &c
" " 4, for Ranges, &c.
" " 5, for Nanor Grates & Lime Burner.
Shamokin Stove & Nut, a medium burning coal
Pine Grove, " " "
Lyken Valley, a free burning coal.
Parties wishing to buy Coal by the car load, which comes via Reading & Columbia R. R., can be accommodated at mine prices, the undersigned having made arrangements so that effect. Coal cleaned before leaving the yard. Our office has been moved south 209 from the old place.
Sept 9. BRUNER & MOORE.

SHOCKING ACCIDENTS.

MANY KILLED AND A LARGE NUMBER WOUNDED.

Over two hundred accidents from kicking and running away of horses occurred during the past year, in Lancaster county alone nearly all of which resulted in injuring the drivers, killing some, maiming and wounding others, and in most cases, breaking costly carriages and hurting the horses.

Of the above, nine-tenths were tame family horses. The safety bridle will put an end to all such needless accidents, and with the Safety Lines the speed of every horse is easily much increased.

At the special meeting of the Saddlers of Lancaster city, Nov. 27, 1865, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, The usefulness, power and safety of Dr. Hartman's Safety Bridle and Lines have been publicly demonstrated demonstrated in the presence of from one thousand to fifteen hundred persons to their entire satisfaction; and since it was proven at the Millersville horse exhibition on four of the most vicious and confirmed kickers and runaways, that with the Safety Bridle and Lines it is utterly impossible for a horse either to kick or runaway; therefore

Resolved, That we the Saddlers of Lancaster county, Pa., believe that the Safety Bridle and Lines accomplish all and even more, than is claimed by the patentee, in preventing horses from kicking and running away.

Resolved, that in view of the above facts we deem it our legitimate duty, both individually and collectively, to exert all honorable means to at once introduce the Bridle and Lines, because in doing so we in a very great measure prevent all accidents with horses, while with the old and defective bridle we put in great jeopardy both life and limb.

Resolved, That hereafter we manufacture no other but Safety Bridles, unless especially ordered.

The price of individual Rights is $5 each; *County Rights*, from 100.00 to 500.00 according to population—these containing large cities excepted.

No other investment before the public presents such inducements of making money. In every county there are at least twenty townships, and in each township at least one hundred persons who drive horses—which at five dollars for an individual right will amount to $500 per township, and ten thousand dollars ($10,000) for each county at the rate of twenty townships at five hundred dollars each! I have not the least doubt but that amount of money can be made out of a county with proper business tact and energy. The price of counties is so small as to place the investment in the hands of every one, for few are so poor as to be unable to raise one hundred dollars.

Another feature about this invention is that the proprietor of the territory need not manufacture the bridles and lines as the ordinary bridle can be easily altered into a Safety. The lines only require to be made to order, and these can be made by any saddler for a trifle more than the ordinary lines. Hence, unlike other patents, the right to use it only is sold.

No man need wish for a greater fortune than right of a State. To show the confidence the patuntee has in his invention, he offers to pay 1,000 dollars for any horse that can either kick or run away when under the influence of the Safety Bridle and Lines. For County and State rights address for circular, and for Individual Rights, enclose five dollars to S. B. Hartman, Millersville, Lancaster co., Pa.
dec. 9 tf

JACOB S. SNYDER,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
BOOTS, SHOES, GAITERS, &C.
ALL styles and varieties of Men's, Boy's, Ladies, Misses' and Children's wear.
WE MANUFACTURE TO ORDER,
and keep constantly on hand, a stock of ready-made work, which we warrant to give satisfaction.
Hats, Caps, Straw Goods, &c.
A full assortment of the latest styles, always kept on hand.
Our whole time and attention is devoted to our business, hence we are better able to give our customers satisfaction. The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock.
Cor. Front and Locust Streets.
Col'a., nov. 4, '65

Barley Sheaf!
CALL AND SEE THE CELEBRATED Barley Sheaf Cooking Stove. It costs less and saves more coal than any other stove of equal size, at Pfahler's, Locust St., opposite Franklin House. oct 7,-tf

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.—Below the afflicted will find a condensed statement of the cures of various individuals whose names are herewith appended, whose Certificates can at any time be seen by calling at the Store of the Proprietor, Centre Square, Lancaster, Pa.
B. MISHLER, Sole Manufacturer.

John C. Walton, Lancaster, cured of Disease of Spine and Kidneys, &c., contracted in the Army.

Thomas Groom, Glen Hope, cured of Disease of the Back and Nervous system.

Henry Nagle, Lancaster, cured of a stroke of the Palsy, causing the loss of the use of the right arm.

Joseph Witmer, Philadelphia, certifies that Mishler's Bitters has restored him to health, having been much afflicted with various ailments for a long time.

James Kennedy, Lancaster, cured of Chronic Diarrhœa and Rheumatism.

Daniel Finefrock, Lancaster, cured of Chronic Rheumatism, which he was much afflicted with while in the Army—recommends the use of the Bitters to soldiers and others similarly afflicted.

Levi Hart, Sen., Lancaster, cured of Rheumatism occasioned by exposure in the Army.

Charles B. Williams, Lancaster, certifies that his daughter was cured of a lingering sickness of eight months from various diseases, by Mishler's Bitters.

Henry Maderf, Lancaster, was cured of difficulty in passing his water, by the use of the Bitters, and his wife also relieved from Rheumatic pains.

Philip Bonce, Lancaster, Cured of an affection of the Kidneys and Bladder, by the use of Mishler's Herb Bitter.

Daniel B. Herr, Rohrerstown, Lancaster Co., certifies that he was cured of severe stitches in the side which he was afflicted with for nine years.

Jas. Bicking, Litiz, Pa., was cured of a severe attack of Chronic Rheumatism.

Jos. H. Watson, Lancaster, relieved of pains in his shoulders and limbs, that he was unable to sleep.

Andrew Eberly, Lancaster, Cured of Cramp Cholic—was so severe that he became apprehensive of Rupture.

Mary J. Carney, Lancaster, cured of weakenss of the breast and pain in the side by Mishler's Bitters.

Wm. H. Jordan, Lancaster, relieved of Cholera Morbus in 10 or 15 minutes, by the Herb Bitters.

Jacob Haag, Lancaster, says that his son was relieved of extraordinary pains in his arms and legs.

Samuel McDonnel, Lancaster, cured of Dispepsia of 20 years standing by Mishler's Bitters.

H G. Kendig, Farmer, near Lancaster, was cured of a severe attack of Dispepsia, by the Bitters.

Hugh Dougherty, Lancaster, says his daughter was cured of weaknes, phthisic sore throat, &c.

J. L. Baker, Lancaster, certifies that his family has been much relieved from affliction by the Bitters.

E. H. Rhoads, Reamstown, Lancaster Co., cured of Inflammatory Rheumatism of some years standing.

Jonathan Styer, of Haywood Hospital Va. was cured of Rheumatism by the Bitters—contracted in the Army.

Thomas Brophy, Lancaster, recovered from attack of Fever and Ague, by the use of Mishler's Bitters.

A. Musketnuss, Lancaster, cured of what is called a Running Leg, by application of the Bitters.

John Rote, Lancaster, cured of a Runnining Leg of 20 years' standing, by Mishler's Bitters.

Isaac McIntyre, Lancaster, relieved of a severe pain across his kidneys, by the Herb Bitters.

C. B, Mayer, Lancaster, cured of a severe cold which had settled in his teeth, by Mishler's Bitters.

J. F. Fredenberg, Lancaster, was entirely cured of a remarkable distressing Abscess by the Bitters.

Henry G. Kendig, Camp Potomac, was cured of Diarrhœa by the use of Mishler's Bitters.

A. Fairer, Lancaster Co., Poorhouse, cured of Dispepsia and disease of the Kidneys, by the Bitters.

Mary Rives, Lancaster, relieved of a terrible cold on the breast of three months standing, by the Bitters.

John Weidman, Lancaster, says that himself and wife were cured of severe Rheumatism by the Bitters.

A Lady of Lancaster, writes to Mr. Mishler, that the Bitters cured her of Piles of a year's standing.

John Gilman, Lancaster, cured of Disease of the Heart and a severe pain in his breast, by the Bitters.

G. W. Whitefield, Agent at Altoona, Blair Co. writes of the success he has met in selling the Bitters.

Amos Aument, of Strausburg, Lancaster Co., used the Bitters for a wound in the leg received at the Battle of South Mountain, and and has now no more pain.

J. C. R., a member of Co. E, 195th Regiment, P. V., writes to the Proprietor, that the Bitters cured him of a distressing cold which has unfitted him from duty.

Martha Bents, Lancaster, was cured Inflammatory Rheumatism, from cold taken by a broken arm.

John Neidich, Lancaster, was cured of Palpitation of the Heart, which he had for 25 years.

John Schock, Peques, Lancaster Co. was relieved from an attack of the Gravel by the Bitters.

Mrs. Druckenmiller, of Mount Joy, Lancaster Co., was cured of excruciating pains in her hands and feet by the use of of Mishler's Bitters.

John Lesher, of Reamstown, Lancaster co., was cured of a swell in the neck and jaw by the use of Mishler's Herb Bitters.

H. C. Ginkinger, Philadelphia, after being confined to the house for two years, was cured by the use of Mishler's Bitters.

Geo. W. Killian, Lancaster, was confined to the U. S. Hospital for 10 weeks, by prostration, is restored to health by the Herb Bitters.

Mrs. Margaret Kirk, Lancaster, was cured of a severe pain in her side and nervousness, by the use of the Herb Bitters.

Mrs. Eliza Wenditz, Lancaster, was cured of Inflammatory Rheumatism by the use of the Bitters.

Amos Groff, Lancaster, was relieved of a severe cold in the throat by the use of the Bitters.

Henry J. Etter, Lancaster, had his sight restored, (which he had been deprived of for about 5 years,) by the use of Mishler's Bitters.

Charles P. Miller, Philadelphia, writes of a lady in that city having been cured of the Dumb Ague, by the use of the Bitters.

Harriet Orr, Lancaster, was cured of inward weakness and pain in the back, by the Herb Bitters.

John Kautz, Lancaster, had a slight attack of Lockjaw, which was cured by the Bitters.

Theodore Wenditz of Pa. Reserves, was shot in the arm at the battle of Fredericksburg. By using the Bitters he was soon relieved from pain in the arm.

RAILROADS.

READING RAIL ROAD.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM the North and North-West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3-00 7,25 and 9.05 A. M., and 1.45 and 9.00 P. M. arriving at New York at 5.40 and 10,00 A. M. and 3,40 and 10.35 P. M.

The above connect with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania Rail Road, and Sleeping Cars accompany the 3.00 and 9.05 trains, without change.

Leave for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersvill, Allentown, and Philadelphia at 7.25 A. M. and 1.45 and 9.00 P. M. stopping at Lebanon and all way stations; the 9 00 p. m. train making no close connections for Pottsville nor Phila. For *Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven &c*, leave Harrisburg at 4 p. m.

Returning; Leave New York at 9.00 A. M., 12,00 m, and 3.00 p. m.; *Phil'a* at 8.00 a.m. and 3.30 p. m. and *Pottsville* at 8.30 a.m. and 2.45 p.m.

Leave *Pottsville* for Harrisburg, via S. & S. R. R. at 6.45 a. m.

An Accommodation Passenger train leaves Reading at 6.30 A. M., and returns from Philadelphia at 4 30 P. M.

Columbia Railroad Trains leave Reading at 6.10 A. M. 6.15 p.m. for Ephrata, Litiz, Columbia.

On Sunday; Leave New York at 8 P. M., Philadelphia 3,15 P. M., and Reading at 1.00 A. M. for Harrisburg.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, and Excursion Tickets at reduced rates to and from all points.

80 Pounds Baggage allowed each passenger.

G. A. NICOLLS,
nov. 27,' 65 General Superintendent

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Trains leave Columbia going east,

Columbia train,	8.05 A. M.
Harrisburg Accomodation,	4 30 P. M.
Trains leave west,	
Mail trian,	11 50 A. M.
Harrisburg Accomodation,	6 25 P. M.
Columbia train arrives,	8 10 "

Columbia Accommodation.

Leave Columbia for Lancaster	1.40 p.m.
Arrive at Lancaster	2.20 "
Leave Lancaster at	2.40 "
Arrive at Columbia	3.20 "

E. K. BOICE, Ticket Agent.

N. C. RAILWAY.
YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE R. R

The trains from Wrightsville and York will run as follows, until further orders:

Leave Wrightsville,	7 00 A. M.
" "	1 20 P. M.
" "	8 00 P. M.
Leave York	6 45 A. M.
" "	12 10 P. M.
" "	3 00 P.M.

Departure and Arrival of the Passenger Trains at York.

DEPARTURES FROM YORK.

For BALTIMORE, 4.15 A. M. 7.00 A. M., and 2.50 P. M.

For HARRISBURG, 12.52 A. M. 7.10 P. M. and 11.50 A. M, and 10,40 A. M.

ARRIVALS AT YORK.

From BALTIMORE, 10.35 A. M. 11.45 P. M. and 2.50 P. M. and 12.47 P.M.

From HARRISBURG, 4.10 A. M., 9.57 A. M., and 2.45 P. M.

On Sunday, the only trains running are the one from Harrisburg at 9.57 in the morning, proceeding to Baltimore, and the one from Baltimore at 12.47 A. M., proceeding to Harrisburg.

Reading & Columbia Raiload.

Trains of this road run by Reading R. R. time which is ten minutes faster than that of Penn'a R.R.

ON AND AFTER MONDAY, DECEMBER 11 th, 1865, trains of this road will run as follows:

Leaving Columbia at

7.30 A. M. *Mail Passenger Train* for Reading and intermediate stations, leaving Landisville at 7.56; Manheim at 8.09, Litiz at 8 23, Ephrata at 8.51, Reinholdsville at 9.17, Sinking Springs at 9.43, and arriving at Reading at 10.00 a. m. At Reading connection is made with Fast Express train of East Penn'a. R. R., reaching New York at 3.30 p. m., with train of Philadelphia & Reading R. R., reaching Philadelphia at 12.45 p. m., and also with trains for Pottsville, the Lebanon Valley and Harrisburg.

2.45 P. M. *Passenger Train for* Reading and intermediate stations connecting at Landisville at 3.20 p. m., with Express train of Pennsylvania Rail Road West, leaving Manheim at 3.35, Litiz 3.54, Ephrata 4.18, Reinholdsville 4.44, Sinking Springs at 5.09, and arriving at Reading at 5.25 p. m. At Reading connection is made with trains for Pottsville and the Lebanon Valley.

Leaving Reading at

6.10 A. M. *Passenger Train for* Columbia and intermediate stations, leaving Sinking Springs at 6 26, Reinholdsville 6.54 Ephrata at 7.21, Litiz 7.34, Manheim at 8 00, connecting at Landisville with train of Penn'a. R. R., reaching Lancaster at 8.33, A. M., Philadelphia at 12.20 p. m., arriving at Columbia at 9.00 a. m., *and there connecting with ferry for Wrightsville* and Northern Central R. R., and at 11.45 A. M. with train of Penn'a. R. R, for the West.

6.15 P. M. *Mail Passenger Train* for Columbia and intermediate stations with Passengers leaving New York at 12 m., and Philadelphia at 3.30 p. m., leaving Sinking Springs at 6.31, Reinholdsville at 6.56, Ephrata at 7.20, Litiz at 7.50, Manheim at 8.05, connecting at Landisville *with an Express train of the Penn'a R. R.* for Lancaster and Philadelphia, reaching Philadelphia at 1.00 a. m. and arriving at Columbia at 8.50 p. m

Through tickets to New York, Philadelphia and Lancaster sold at principal stations, and Baggage checked through. Freight carried with the utmost promptness and dispatch, at the lowest rates.—Further information with regard to Freight or passage may be obtained from the agents of the company.

MENDES COHEN, Supt.
E. F. KEEVER, Gen. Freight and Ticket Agt.
Columbia, Dec. 11, 1865.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE CONDition of the Columbia National Bank on the morning of the first Monday of Jan. 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills dis'd,	$665,944,01	
U. S. bonds deposited for circulation,	500,000,00	
U. S. bonds on hand,	174,100,00	$1349,044,01
Cash in notes of other Nat. B'ks	1,060,00	
" " State "	17,784,00	
Specie,	938,00	
Legal tenders and compound int. notes.	80,255,00	100,057,00
Remittances, other cash items,		6,387,16
Due from Phila. and New York Nat. Banks,	$137,724,19	
Due from other Nat. Banks,	40,432,70	
Due from Banks and Bankers,	1,892,22	180,047,12
Banking House,		10,000,00
Current expenses	1,206,58	
Taxes paid,	433,26	1,639,84
		$1647,175,13

LIABILITIES.

Capital, paid in		500,000,00
Surplus fund,	91,284,57	
Discount and Exchange	5,828,81	97,113,38
Dividends unpaid,		3,221,00
Due to National Banks,	29,734,54	
do to other Banks,	13,899,70	
Circulation of Columbia Bank,	305,389,00	
do Col'a National Bank,	288,420,00	
Individual deposits,	358,397,31	1046,840,75
		$1647,175,13

Indebtedness of Directors, $16,825.
Sworn to and subscribed by
SAMUEL SHOCH, Cashier.
Jan. 6 3m

G. W. BRANDT & CO.
AGRICULTURAL WORKS,
Commerce Street, Columbia, Pa.
Manufacturers of Pratts Celebrated Steel Tooth Horse Rakes, Corn Planters, Clothes Wringers, Washing Machines, Becker's celebrated Sausage Cutters, &c.
Having one of Sellers' celebrated Bolt Machines, we are prepared to furnish Bolts of all sizes at short notice. We are also prepared for sawing and plaining lumber, and turning wood or iron, in all its branches.
AGRICULTUAL IMPLEMENTS OF ALL KINDS PROMPTLY REPAIRED.
200 cords Hickory and Oak Wood for sale by the cord or smaller quantities.
Cut Wood for kindling, by the barrel, always on hand. dec. 16,-3m.

Poetry.

Written for the Columbia Spy.

Let Me Love You.

BY WILLIE WARE.

Let me love you darling,
Love the gentle smile
That plays around your lips
So free from every guile.

Let me love you, darling,
Love your mild and love lit eye,
Love the jetty, glossy ringlet,
Love your gentle sigh.

Let me love you, darling,
Love you in this world of praise,
Love you, though we now are parted,
We will meet again.

Let me love you darling,
While we dwell below,
Let us gather forest flowers,
Leave the thorns to grow.

(By Request.)

SHIPS AT SEA.

I have ships that went to sea.
More than fifty years ago,
None have yet come home to me,
But are sailing to and fro.
I have seen them in my sleep.
Plunging through the shoreless deep,
With tattered sails and battered hulls,
While around them screamed the gulls,
Flying low, flying low.

I have wondered why they strayed,
From me, sailing round the world;
And I've said, "I'm half afraid
That their sails will ne'er be furled."
Great the treasures that they hold,
Silks, and plumes, and bars of gold;
While the spices that they bear,
Fill with fragrance all the air.
As they sail, as they sail.

Ah! each sailor in the port
Knows that I have ships at sea,
Of the waves and wind the sport,
And the sailors pity me.
Oft they come and with me walk,
Cheering me with hopeful talk,
Till I put my fears aside,
And, contented watch the tide
Rise and fall, rise and fall.

I have waited on the piers,
Gazing for them down the bay,
Days and nights for many years,
Till I turned heart sick away.
But, the pilots when they land,
Stop and take me by the hand,
Saying, "you will live to see
Your proud vessels come from sea,
One and all, one and all."

So I never quite despair,
Nor let hope or courage fail;
And some day, when skies are fair,
Up the bay my ships will sail,
I shall buy then all I need,—
Prints to look at, books to read,
Horses, wines and works of art,—
Everything except a heart,
That is lost, that is lost.

Once when I was pure and young,
Richer, too, than I am now,
Ere a cloud was o'er me flung,
Or a wrinkle creased my brow,
There was one whose heart was mine;
But she's something now divine,
And though come my ships from sea,
They can bring no heart to me
Evermore, evermore.

Original

Written for the Columbia Spy.

Mode of Commencing Grammar.

BY T. R. V.

Before presenting the reader with the *specimen lesson* promised in my last, I desire to make a remark or two respecting the commencement of this important study.

1. No teacher should ever require his pupils to buy *primary grammars*, though he should own one himself. The object of such lessons is to teach the teacher a correct method, and not to teach the pupil, *the science.*

2. In my opinion, most teachers commence the study *too soon.* Pupils should not commence the *systematic* study of English Grammar until they have mastered fractions, and can read with facility, even then it is too soon with some.

The class should be regarded as an *organized assembly*, with the teacher as *chairman.* The raising of the hand on the part of the pupil signifies that he wishes to speak or answer a question, but does not confer the privilege of doing so. No pupil should be permitted to answer or speak, until the teacher permits by calling his name.

The inductive method is the one proper to be employed and no definition should be given until the facts from which it is derived are so well understood that the pupil may easily draw his own conclusions. To this end, let the teacher place upon his desk such objects as a book, a pen, an inkstand, a globe, a pointer, &c., and require the class to seat themselves upon the recitation bench with slate and pencil in hand.

Teacher. Holding up a book.) What is this? (Hands rise.) John,

John. A book.

Teacher. Write "book" on your slates. (A pause.) Have all written it? (Hands rise.) Where is the book? Altogether.

Pupils. (Answering variously.) On my slate. In your hand.

Teacher. (repeating.) Where is the book, Henry?

Henry. In your hand.

Teacher. Right. If the book is in my hand, what have you written on your slates? William.

William. The word book

Teacher. Will Mary please tell me the difference between what I hold in my hand, and what you have written on your slates.

Mary. You hold in your hand the book *itself*; its *name* is written on our slates.

Let the teacher take the various objects named, and pursue a similar course with each, requiring each pupil to write them in the following order, beginning each word with a capital letter, putting a period after each, and writing each word so that the first letter of each comes directly underneath each other. Thus:

1. Book.
2. Pen.
3. Inkstand. } Names of objects.—Nouns.
4. Globe.
5. Pointer.

Before making the *brace* and writing *names of objects*, he should explain that an object is anything we can perceive by our senses or of which we can conceive. This explanation should be abundantly illustrated by calling attention to the various objects in the school room, and requiring the class to make a list of all the objects which may present themselves. I have had pupils present me next day with lists of from one to two hundred names. By such a process, the definition "a noun is the name of an object," is comprehended by the pupil. Thus, the the first lesson in this important science is mastered, and the next may be easily comprehended. More anon.

New York Newspapers and Newspaper Men.

The profits of the New York newspapers the past year has been unprecedented. The *Herald* has yielded about $300,000; the *Tribune* $165,000; the *Times* upwards of $100,000; the *World* nearly as much, and the *Express Commercial Journal of Commerce* and *Evening Post* from $40,000 to $50,000 each. Bennett is sole owner of the *Herald*, but Frederick Hudson is the editor, and no one surpasses him for executive ability in his line. The *Tribune* is owned by stockholders, of which Dr. James C. Ayer, of Lowell, is the heaviest. Sam'l. Sinclair, the publisher, is also one of its largest owners, while Stephen T. Clark, the writer of the money article, and Horace Greely are interested to a large amount. The capital stock is $800,000. Mr. Sidney H. Gay is the editor of the *Tribune.* Greely writes many of the leading editorials. Charles T. Congdon is also an editorial contributor to a large amount. The principal owners of the *Times* are reported to be Leonard W. Jerome, James B. Taylor, Henry J. Raymond, George Jones, the publisher, and Christopher Morgan, of Methodist fame. During Mr. Raymond's absence F. J. Otterson, formerly of the *Tribune*, is the managing editor, as he is a writer of superior abilities. The *World* is conducted by Manton Marble, and he is the largest owner of the concern. A New York correspondent says:

"Of the younger journalists of this city there are several of great promise; among them, Thomas A. Kennett, of the *World*, Daniel K. O'Donnell, of the *Tribune*, and Augustus Maverick, of the *Evening Post.* The best editorial writers and each inimitable in his way, are Geo. Wilkes, of the *Spirit of the Times*, Sidney Howard Gay and Charles T. Congdon, of the *Tribune*, William H. Hurlburt, of the *World*, and Charles Nordhoff, of the *Evening Post.* The best American political statistician living, connected with the press, is probably Horace Greely; and the next best is Faanklin J. Otterson, managing editor of the *Times*, though Thomas G. Sherman, a lawyer, is a perfect cyclopedia of political knowledge, and is a very useful man for more than one newspaper establishment."

The Way of the World.

We were traveling through Canada, and, after a long days' ride, stopped at an inn, where the passengers were soon gathered round the cheerful fire. We observed an ill-looking cur among the occupants of the room, who had shown his wit by quartering in so comfortable an apartment. In a few moments the landlord entered, and observing the canine specimen, remarked:

"Fine dog, that! Is he yours, sir?" approaching one of the passengers.

"No, sir."

"Beautiful dog! Your's sir?" speaking to the second.

"No," was the blunt reply.

"Come here, purp! Perhaps he is yours, sir?"

"No," was again responded.

"Very sagacious animal! Belongs to you, I suppose, sir?"

"No, he don't" was the reply.

"Then he is yours, and you have a treasure," (throwing the animal a cracker.)

"He is not mine!"

"Oh! (with a smile.) He belongs to you as a matter of course," addressing himself to the last passenger.

"Wouldn't have him as a gift."

"Then, you infernal, mean, contemptible whelp, get out!" And thereupon the landlord gave the poor dog such a kick as sent the cowering animal yelping into the street, amid the laughter of the company.

The Richest Men in New York the Hardest Workers.

"Burleigh," of the Boston *Journal*, sends the following:—

The hardest working men and the hardest working institutions in New York are those which are most successful. To the outsiders it seems an easy thing to make money and to keep it. Banking was easy work a few years ago, and is now in the old-fashioned institutions who have no country and no foreign exchange. But no factory or machine shop keeps men on the jump as does a live bank in this wide-awake city. I was in one of these institutions yesterday, which is not yet ten years old. Its army of clerks have to be on hand early in the morning and they cannot leave until their day's work is done, which is often not till long after the gas is lighted. Its capital is two millions, and its daily receipts seven million dollars. It receives daily from two hundred and fifty to four hundred letters, all of which have to be registered and answered before the business of the day ends. No bank clerk on a salary of a thousand dollars a year goes to his bank as regularly, or works as many hours, as William B. Astor, who counts up his forty millions. His little one-story office, a step or two from Broadway, on Prince street, with its iron bars, making it resemble a police prison, is the den where he performs his daily toil, and out of all his wealth and labor he gets only his "victuals and clothes." He attends personally to all his business, knows every dollar of rent or income that is to become due, pays out every dollar, makes his entries in his own hand, and obliges his subordinates to come to him for information, while he does not go to them. He generally comes down in the omnibus at an early hour of the day, and remains closely absorbed in business until five o'clock. He rarely takes exercise, and finds his chief pleasure in the closest attention to his business. A friend of mine rode to Washington with him in the same car from New York. He neither spoke nor got off his seat, and hardly moved, from Jersey City to Washington. He usually leaves his office at five o'clock, and walks slowly up Broadway to Lafayette place. He is over six feet high, heavily built, with a decided German look, small hazel eyes, as if he was half asleep, head round as a pumpkin, and about as destitute of hair. He is exceedingly hospitable, and in the "season" gives a dinner to his friends weekly, at which the richest viands on services of gold and silver are presented by liveried servants to his guests.

Commodore Vanderbilt never worked harder in his life,—never worked more hours than now. He has a confidential servant who works like a pack horse, who has been in his employ thirty years. Besides this, Vanderbilt does his own business, makes and executes his own contracts, and this, with the business he does on twenty millions, is no small toil. The Commodore goes down to his business regularly every day, and can be found at certain hours. His only recreation is euchre and fast horses.

Moses Taylor, whose dividends from his coal stock alone this year reached the pretty little sum of a million of dollars, began the business in New York when he was sixteen years of age, kept his books with his own hands, and has done so ever since. His library in his house on Fifth Avenue is a regular workshop. Every night he brings up his business with his own hand. His vast business, personal to himself, and his business as trustee, is kept by himself. He makes all the original entries of sort and kind, and goes to his office for no information, and he knows just how things must be there to be right. And should every record kept by his book-keepers and clerks be destroyed, it would make no difference with him for he has the originals in his own hands. Many merchants spend the afternoon in riding, or in games, or in the excitement in the evening stock board; but Mr. Taylor finds his recreation in a bath, a good dinner, a comfortable siesta, and an evening devoted to work. Such a man would make money and keep it.

These are only specimens of how the men of wealth in our city become men of toil.

Dancing.

In all ages and in all climes this has been a favorite amusement with the young and oftentimes with the aged.—We remember hearing the Rev. Dr. Hoge deliver a lecture in Richmond during the war. He had just returned from Europe. Whilst abroad he spent sometime in Scotland, and one evening in Edinburg being invited to take tea at the house of an eminent divine, where he met with a number of preachers and their wives, after supper the room was cleared and these good people had a good old-fashioned reel, all to themselves.—*Norfolk Day Book.*