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.

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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 arcarages are paid unless at the option of the editor.

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1 sq. 8 lines	75	1,00	1,50	2,00	4,00	6,00	10,00
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3 " 24 "	2,25	3,25	4,00	4,50	8,50	12,00	20,00

[Larger advertisements in proportion.]

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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.

H. M. NORTH,
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW
Columbia, Pa.
Collections promptly made in Lancaster York counties.
Cola., July 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. '64.

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

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 Repairing 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.
erms, not cash, at Manufacturer's prices, delivered an Cars or Boat.
Office at their ROLLING MILL,
Columbia, Pa.
Sept. 23, 65 1y

RODGERS & BROTHERS' SUPERIOR Silver Plated Ware at
E. SPERING'S
Cheap Jewelry Store.

Susquehanna Flaning 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 expenses 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 Name 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 200 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 county, Pa., held on 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 patantee 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 relievee 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 Camp 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 Running 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 C. Kendig, Camp Potomac, was cured of Diarrhœa by the use of Mishler's Bitters.

A. Faber, 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.

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 9.55 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 9.55 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 8.00 p. m.; *Phil'a* at 8.00 a.m. and 3.30 p. m. and *Potsville* 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 5 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 10.10 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 Railroad.

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 7.36; Manheim at 8.00, Litiz at 8.23, Ephrata at 8.31, 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 3.50, Ephrata 4 18, Reinholdsville 4.44, Sinking Springs at 5.03, 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 6.51 Ephrata at 7.21, Litiz 7.51, Manheim at 8.09, connecting at Landisville with train of Penn'a. R. R., reaching Lancaster at 8.22 A. M., Philadelphia at 12.30 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 6.36, 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 despatch, 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 disc'd,	$665,944,01	
U. S. bonds deposited for circulation,	500,000,00	
U. S. bonds on hand,	174,100,00	$1219,044,01
Cash in notes of other Nat. Bks	1,060,00	
" " State "	17,784,00	
Specie,	958,00	
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 Bank'rs and Bankers,	1,893,23	180,017,12
Banking House,		10,000,00
Current expenses	1,206,58	
Taxes paid,	433,25	1,639,84
		$1617,175,13

LIABILITIES.

Capital, paid in		500,000,00
Surplus fund,	91,281,57	
Discount and Exchange	5,828,81	97,113,38
Dividends unpaid,		3,221,00
Due to National Banks,	29,731,74	
do to other Banks,	13,995,70	
Circulation of Columbia Bank,	355,389,00	
do Col'a National Bank,	288,420,00	
Individual deposits,	598,397,31	1016,810,75
		$1617,175,13

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.

A Retrospect.

BY HENRY J. HOWARD.

I'm wishing that time would backward turn.
And make me once more as a happy child,
That from those all-too-joyous, blissful days,
My thoughts but once again could be beguiled;
That my own, my sainted mother, as wont in hours of yore,
Could say, as then, in accents low and mild;
"From thy forehead let me kiss those tears,
And times heavy bruise, my loved, my gentle child
Ah! she could soothe this troubled brow,
Would to God that she were with me now!

These silver threads now seen among my hair,
Too sure are mourning strands of woe;
And for sorrow—are not these the heir?
Yes, came at sorrow's bidding, and at sorrow's blow
Oh! of this merging tide, whose all-oppressing grief,
Is ebbing o'er and o'er with briny tears;
I'm all wearied—Oh! so weary now
Tired, in truth, of phantom-laden fears;
Yes, tired alike of hope and toil,
And tired of trusting mortal coil!

Weary of thinking the false ones can be true;
Weary of sowing for others here to reap;
Weary of hearing of Hope's brightest crew,
Wearied out of all, and ready now to weep;
Wherefore to-night has such pallid silence come?
Why from caves of thought, too full and deep,
Comes such heart's-hunger for my early home
Grief is unchained, mother let me weep.
Rock me to sleep, mother, as in days of yore,
Come, rock me to rest just one time more.

Oh! manhood's years, to me, are but a dream,
With my sick-soul and world-weary brain,
Oh! for one draught of Lethe's fabled stream!
Mother, I'm longing for you once again,
Hopefully, lovingly, I see a bright billow
Floating upon it. Now what do I view?
A dark-tinged shadow, a spray of the willow,
Forsaken, sweet mother, as daylight of dew;
It needed not thee to remind me that I,
Above, all uncared-for am pining to die.

I'm shading my brow with my trembling hands,
I'm gazing far off into into Zion's sweet home,
Reflected from heaven, I near see the band,
Whose lullaby, mother, replaces thy own.
Forgive my repining in saying "I'm weary,"
Forgiveness, sweet mother; ask pardon of Him;
But day is so long and night is so dreary,
And the rays from His throne are shining but dim.
But I'll meet thee at last, if slow on the road,
'Tis my cross—it's so heavy,—but 'twill lead me to God.

Original

Written for the Columbia Spy.

ALCOHOL.

Physiological and Mechanical Effects upon the Human System.

MR EDITOR;—With your permission I will endeavor to point out some of the deleterious effects of alcoholic stimulants upon the healthy human organism. Alcohol is never found as a constituent element in any vegetable or animal tissue. It is the product of decay and death, and never the result of growth and life. It can be made by an expert chemist from the oil of vitriol and olefiant gas, but its only other source is from the vinous fermentation of watery compounds containing sugar. It does not exist in sugar, but is a new compound, or substance resulting from the disorganization of sugar caused by vinous fermentation.

The principal articles used in manufacturing alcohol are the cereal grains. but it does not exist in these grains.—The grains must first be changed by what is sometimes called saccharine fermentation which produces sugar. This same process is also called *malting.*—When this process is completed, vinous fermentation follows, provided the temperature is kept at from 60 to 80 degrees, and the alcohol is separated by distillation. The is true respecting the juices of the grape, apples, currants and vegetable substances which contain sugar in their natural state, if the temperature is raised to 90 or 100 degrees to the natural warmth of the human stomach, vinous fermentation never occurs. A solution of sugar in the human stomach instead of undergoing vinous fermentation is converted into lactic acid and albuminose compounds which have no resemblance whatever to alcohol. To the question is alcohol ever produced in the human system by the digestion of any substance? I answer, never. When taken into the human system it remains unchanged; it is utterly indigestable; it enters into the formation of none of the animal tissues; it may be taken up by the absorbents, carried to every part of the body and brought in contact with all the different tissues, and it will be rejected by all as unsuitable for their formation or nourishment. In health, alcohol can do no good but always an injury. If used at all it should be used like other medicines for the purpose of changing, interrupting, or modifying morbid action, and should be classed with other narcotic poisons, such as Nicotine, Opium, Ether, and Prussic Acid.

In order the more fully to show the special physiological effects of alcohol upon the healthy human organism, it may be well to premise with a short statement of the process of digestion and nutrition. All food suitable for the nourishment of the human body is derived from organized substances, animal or vegetable, containing the four elementary substances, viz: oxygen, hydrogen, carbon and nitrogen, with a small admixture of some organic salts. The first step in digestion is insalivation.—The second, chymefication, which is produced in the stomach by the action of gastric juice which dissolves the the azotized substances, and converts them into albumen, while the starch sugar and oils which contain no nitrogen, remain unchanged, until they pass out of the stomach, and are mixed with the bile and pancreatic juice; 3rd, chymefication then occurs when the starch becomes dextrine and sugar, and the sugar is changed partly into lactic, and partly into an oleagenous substance, but principally into albuminose compounds, in which form it is fitted for absorption by the lacteals. From the lacteals it is received into the thoracic duct, then emptied into the left subclavian vein, and thence carried by the circulation of the blood to every part of the system, furnishing the material necessary for the renovation and growth of the different tissues; the bones, hair, teeth, nails and muscles, selecting the particles specially fitted for their use. Now alcohol is taken up by the absorbents, and carried the rounds of the circulation, but it remains unchanged; it is selected by none of the different tissues for their nourishment. But it does not go the rounds of the circulation without producing effects, does it effect all organs alike, or to the same degree. Like other poisons, it effects are more marked on some particular organs than on others.—For instance, strychnine effects the spinal chord, producing convulsions. Oil of tobacco paralyses the heart, arsenic inflames the stomach, mercury the salivary glands, cantharides the renal organs, iodine the lymphatic glands, and lead fastens upon the muscles of the wrist, paralyzing them, and producing what is called *wrist drop.* The same laws applies to alcohol. Its first effects are upon the brain. It is emphatically a brain poison, and its most disastrous effects are exerted upon that organ, upon whose healthy action depends the correctness of a man's reason and judgment. That such is the fact, physiologists have the most indubitable proof. Dr. Carpenter, who stands confessedly foremost among living physiologists, has confirmed it by incontestable experiments. Dr. Percy of Edinburgh, has done the same by numerous experiments show that the brain has a special affinity for alchol, and that it exists in the brains of rum drinkers unchanged, and has been repeatedly separated from the brains of such after death. It has also been found in other organs, but not to the same extent.—Alcohol can be obtained from the brains of rum drinkers, without the process of malting or vinous fermentation. The continuous use of alcoholic stimulants is worse for the brain than an occasional debauch, because like some other poisons it is cumulative, and although its effects may not be noticed for a long time, still the brain has been imperceptably yielding to its influence. Its texture becomes hardened, a watery fluid collects in its cavities and its base.

It now becames an interesting inquiry, what effects upon the mind are produced by thus poisoning the brain with alcohol? Anatomists divide the brain into cerebrum, and cerebellum; the former is regarded as the seat of the moral and intellectual faculties, the latter, as the seat of the control of the movements of the body. Dr. Carpenter, says the part of the brain first effected by alcohol is the cerebrum, consequently the moral and intellectual faculties suffer, before the powers of locomotion. The effect upon the mind is a feeling of self-satisfaction and self-importance. The wit is keen and sharp. The imagination is crowded with delightful images. There is unnatural exaltation of those mental faculties, calculated to enliven the social and convival circle, while the high reflective reasoning power, and judgment, are deadened and inactive.—At one time it is caused by a single thought across the mind. Again, a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.

—Western people are getting so shy of pork as to affect the market. The Chicago papers inform us that a load of pork put on sale at Peoria, Ill., last week, was examined microscopically, and two of the hogs were alive with trichinæ.—Dressed hogs examined at Dixon were also discovered to be inhabited by these infinitessimal creatures.

rapidity; the mind is crowded with phantoms and strange images, the moral faculties are perverted and work out all possible discordances. Some are sour, ill-tempered, jealous, suspicious, treacherous and quarrelsome; others are noted for their boisterous laugh and foolish good nature; the mind's balance is lost, the reason and judgment broken down, and the lower animal propensities stimulated into unwonted activity. The condition described above, is soon followed by incurable disease, premature old age, not unfrequently, by delirium tremens, a description of which, and of the medicinal uses of alcohol will be given in some future number. J. S. G.

Banking and Exchange.

The mystery of banking and exchange is here very cleverly shown:

On the banks of the noble susquehanna, stands the pleasant village of Clearfield. Like all places of its kind, it has its merchants and its bankers, and naturally enough, the merchant deposits his funds in bank until his necessities require them. An instance of sharp practice in this connection, occurred there a short time ago, which is worthy of mention.—Mr. M——, a merchant, being on the eve of starting to Philadelphia to purchase goods, called upon Mr. F——, his banker, for a large amount of funds which he had from time to time deposited, and which he now would have occasion to use. Having to travel some distance by stage, Mr. M—— was advised by Mr. F—— not to risk carrying the money, but to purchase a draft on a banker in the city. Although exchange was worth one per cent., yet Mr. F—— kindly agreed to charge him only five eighths, whereupon the draft was accepted. The next morning, as M—— was taking his place in the stage, he was hailed by F——, with, "I say, M——, I have a small package I wish you would carry to Philadelphia for me." M—— willingly took charge of the package, and finding it addressed to the same party upon whom the draft was drawn, made no delay in delivering it upon his arrival in the Quaker City. Great was his surprise, however, when the gentlemanly banker proceeded to cash his draft by coolly opening the package he had himself carried, taking from thence the amount of his deposits at home, less five eighths per cent., and handing it to him with a polite, "Good morning, sir!" M—— thinks Clearfield great on banking, and F—— "some" on exchange.

Slander.

I have known a country society which withered away all to nothing under the dry rot of gossip only. Friendships once as granite disolved to jelly and then ran to water, only because of this; love that promised a future as enduring as heaven and as stable as truth, evaporated into morning mist that turned to a day's long tears, only because of this; a father and son were set foot to foot with the fiery breath of anger that would never cool again between them, only because of this; and a husband and his young wife, each straining at the hated lash which in the beginning had been the golden bondage of a God-blessed love, sat mournfully by the side of the grave where all their joy lay buried, also because of this. I have seen faith transformed to mean doubt, hope given place to grim despair, and charity take on itself the features of black malevolence, all because of the spell words of scandal, and the magic mutterings of gossip.—*Exchange.*

SADNESS.—There is a mysterious feeling that frequently passes like a cloud over the spirit. It comes upon the soul in the busy bustle of life, in the social circle, in the calm and silent retreat of solitude. Its power is alike supreme over the weak, and the iron-hearted.—At one time it is caused by a single thought across the mind. Again, a sound will come booming across the ocean of memory, gloomy and solemn as the death knell overshadowing all the bright hopes and sunny feelings of the heart. Who can describe it, and who has not felt its bewildering influence? Still it is a delicious sort of sorrow; and like a cloud dimming the sunshine of the river, although casting a momentary shade of gloom, it enhances the beauty of returning brightness.