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COLUMBIA, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 18, 1867.

[WHOLE NUMBER, 1,965.

THE COLUMBIA SPY. [ESTABLISHED IN 1816.] Published Chern Saturdan Morning. OFFICE -- LOCUST ST., OPPOSITE COLUMBIA BANK.

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PROFESSIONAL CARDS. M. CLARK, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. OFFICE—Corner of Second and Locust Streets, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall,
Office Hours—From 6 to 7 A. M., 12 to 1 P. M., and from 6 to 9 P. M. [apr.29, '67-1y.

M. NORTH,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
Columbia, Pa.
Collections promptly made in Lancaster and
York Counties. J. W. FISHER, ATTORNEY-, T-LAW. Office on Front Street, between Locust an Walmut, Columbia, Pa.

J. KAUFFMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, Collections made in Lancaster and adj Counties,
Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all claims against the government promptly prosecuted.
Office—Locust street, between Front and Secondary

SAMUEL EVANS,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. I Z. HOFFER,
DENTIST.
DENTIST.
Williams

Law of Reading, Pa., offers his professional ser vices to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity. Office in Walnut Street, below Second, Colum-bias Pa. I. HINKLE,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON;
oftens his professional services to the citizens of
common and vicinity. He may be found at the
office connected with his residence, on Second
street between Cherry and Union, every day,
from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Persons
wishing his services in special cases, between
these hours, will leave word by note at his office,
or through the post office.

C C. ERMENTROUT, M. D.,

HOTELS.

STEVENS HOUSE, 21, 23, 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y. Opposite Bowling Green. ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. STEVENS HOUSE is well and ON THE EUROPEAN PLACE.

The STEVENS HOUSE is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants, and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the city—is, on the highway of Southern and Western trav-1—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depois.

The STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 200 gaes is—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the confort and entertaunment of its inmates. The confort and entertaunment of its inmates. The dwift gas and water—the altendance is prompt and respectful—and the toble is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GEO, K. CHASE & CO.,
May 11,'67-6m] "CONTINENTAL." THIS HOTEL IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, in and Pennsylvania Raliroads, FRONT STREET, COLUMBIA, PA.

commodations for Strangers a clers. The Bar is stocked with CHOCE LIQUORS, And the Tables furnished with the best face. URIAH FINDLEY, Columbia, April 2), 1867.] Proprietor PRANKLIN HOUSE, LOCUST ST., COLUMBIA, PA. This is a first-class hotel, and is mevery respect adapted to meet the wishes and desirts of the twishing public.

MARTIN FRWIN, beaveling public.

On the European Pian, opposite City Hall Park R. FRENCH, New York. Proprietor. MISHLER'S HOTEL. Mest Market Square, Rending Rendin West Market Square, Rending Rendin EVAN MISHLER. Proprie

TARENCH'S HOTEL,

EXCHANGE HOTEL.
MOUNT JOY, PENNA.
First-Class Accommodations, The Choice
Liquois at the Bar. ALEX, B. REESE,
Liquois at The Bar. Propieto

MALTBY HOUSE, MARYLAND, BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,

MISCELLANEOUS.

GEORGE BOGLE,
DEALER ON
LA TELL OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS Also, P'ASTERERS' HAIR.
Oili o-Front Street, between Locust and Union,
COLUMBIA, PA. WINDOW SHADES, LOOKING GLASSES, FURNITURE

Of all descriptions, and at reduced prices, a NEW WARE ROOMS, JOHN SHENDERGER, Columbia, Mar. 2, 1867-11, DURE WINES AND LIQUORS!

For Pure, Unadulterated Wines and Liquors CATAWBA WINE, Which for quality and flavor, cannot be excelled also, the celebrated ROOSTER WHISKEY

also, the celebrated ROOSTEER WHISKED, Yankee Rum, Jamaien Spirits, Blackberry Brandy, Cherry and Currant Wines, We have Wines, Brandies, Gins, Cordals, Old Monongaleda of all gades. Give us a call and examine for yourself. CHARLES GROVE, Corner of Commerce and Walnut Sis, Columbia, P.c. [dec.22, 66-ff.] TTPHOLSTERING! undersigned has taken rooms adjoining sidence of James Barber, in Walnut street

The undersigned has taken rooms adjoining the residence of James Barber, in Walnut Street, where he is at all times prepared to do all kines of work in his line, such as Hanging Curtains, cutting, making and laying Carpets, repairing Sofas and Chairs, making Spring, Corn-husek or Hair Mattrasses, Cushions, dec., dec.

Mar. 10, [65.] SAMUEL CARTER. TOUDRETTE! OUDRETTE!
(Seventeen Years Fair Trial.)
There is no better Manure in the Market, for

all kinds of Crops.
POUDRETTE—at 10 cts, per bushel, or \$20 per ton, delivered at railroad and steamboat depots. on delivered in random section of Philadelphia.
Manufactory—Gray's Road, above the Arsenal, philadelphia. Peysson's Farin, Glocester, N. J.
Woodbury Radroad.
Londors—French, Richards & Co., th. and Callonders. Woodbury Radfroad.

Dealers—French, Richards & Co., ith and Calowhill streets, Philadelphia, and for sale by
Seed and Agricultural Implement Dealers generally. Office-Library street, No. 420, back of the new Post Office, Philadelphia. Liberal DisCOUNT to Dealers, Feb. 25, 67-2008.

H. W. HUNTER & CO., WHOSESALE DRUGGISTS. No. 41 North Third Street,

BUCHER'S COLUMN. C. BUCHER.

> Wholesale and Retall Dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines and Liquors fas removed his Store to his Building, adjoining Haldeman's Store, Locust St., Columbia, Pa., where he has fitted up rooms, and greatly increased his facilities for doing

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED

HERB BITTERS PURE AND UNADULTERATED, Fresh from the Manufactory of Dr. B. Mishler These Bitters are celebrated for the great cure my have performed in every case, when tried, Dr. Mishler offers five hundred dollars to the pro

umber of genuine certificates of cures effected t it, near the place where it is made, than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS for sale in Columbia only by J. C. BUCHER,

At his Store, Locust Street, Columbia

WINES AND LIQUORS!

Embracing the following;

Current and Muscat WINES,

COGNAC, OF DIFFERENT BRANDS. Also, OLD RYE WHISKEY and BRANDUES of all kinds:

AGENCY FOR Malt & Cider Vinegar. He is also Agent for the Celebrated

FOR SALE, OCKET FLASKS. DEMIJOHNS TOBACCO BOXES, and FANCY ARTICLES, in great variety,

Sold at J. C. BUCHER'S. MISHLER'S BITTERS!

PURE & UNABULTERATED.

J. C. BUCHER.

Lee's London Porter. (Late of Lon Brewery, London says that this Porter is better than that manufactured in London, as we have better material here.

J. C. BUCHER Is the Agent for this Porter, in Columbia

BEST STOUT PORTER! From E. & G. HIBBERT, LONDON.

> J. C. BUCHER. Locust Street, above Front.

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS

By the BARREL, QUART OR BOTTLE, Sold only by J. C. BUCHER. Locust Street, Columbia.

Agent for the PURE MALT VINEGAR.

Cannot be purchased at any other establish-tent in town, and is warranted to keep fruits

The Best Brands of Imported SCOTCH AND LONDON ALE. For Sale at J. C. BUCHER'S.

TO SMOKERS AND CHEWERS. BUCHER will still keep on hand the

MOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO. SNUFF, HAVANA, YARA, and COMMON SEGARS. Also, SNUFF & TOBACCO BOXES, PIPESthousand and one varieties. Call at J. C. BUCHER'S. Locust Street, adjoining Haldeman's Store. It is the greatest establishment of the kind this side of Philadelphia.

ng_Only Agency for Lee's London Porter, and Mishler's Bitters.

RAILROAD LINES. READING RAIL ROAD.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. April 8th, 1867.

A pril 8th, 1867.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Potisville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows Ashland, Lancaster, Columbia, &c. &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows as the seventh of the Pennsylvania R. R. and arriving at New York at 5.00 and 40.10 A. M., and 4.46, 5.20 and 40.25 P. M. Sleepling Cars accompanying the 3.00 A. M., and 9.60 P. M. Trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Alleanon and principal Way Stations; the f. 10 F. M., naking connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill, Haven and Anburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehama Rail Road, leave Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M.
Returning: Leave New York at 9.60 A. M., 20.0 Noon and 5.00 and 8.00 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.30 P. M. Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M., returning from Reading at 6, 90 P. M.; stopping at all Stations; Potisville at 8.45 A. M., and 2.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 2.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Tamaqua at 9.5 A. M., and 1.00 and 8.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asiland 6.00 and 1.20 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Asilan ing at 7.30 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5.60 P. M.
Pottstown Accomodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6.20 A. M., returning leaves Philadelphia at 6.20 P. M.
Columbia Rail Road Trains leave Reading at 7.60 A. M., and 6.15 P. M., for Ephrata, Littz, Lancaster, Columbia, dec.
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.60 P. M.
Philadelphia 8.00 A. M., and 3.15 P. M., the 8.00 P. M.
M. Train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 A. M., 1 Harrisburg 9.35 A. M., and Reading at 1.20 and 7.20 A. M. for Harrisburg, and 11.22 A. M. for New York and 6.25 P. M. for Philadelphia. Commutation, Mileage, Scason, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates.
Baggage checked through; 80 pounds allowed

need Rates, Eaggage checked through; 80 pounds allowed ach Passenger. G. A. NICOLIS, General Superintendent, Reading, Pa., April 8th, 1867.

DENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD. TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA GOING EAST,

TRAINS LEAVE WEST. COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION.

WM. F. LOCKARD, merintendent, Phila. Div

TORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY. YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE R. R DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF THE PASSEN-DEPARTURES FROM YORK:

For Baltimore, 4.15 A. M., 7.00 A. M., 10.40 A. M., 2.50 P. M. and 9.55 P. M. Vrightsville, 6.5 A. M., 11.5 A. M., and ARRIVALS AT YORK: From Baltimore, 1225 A. M., 40.25 A. M., 41.38 A. M., 240 P. M., 650 P. M., and 19.35 P. M. From Wrightsville, 8.15 A. M., 255 P. M., and 7.30 P. M. From Harrisburg, 4.40 A. M., 40.55 A. M., and 245 P. M., and 6.35 P. M., and 9.35 P. M.

On Sunday, the only trains running are the one from Harrisburg 1035 in the morning, proceeding to Bultimore; and those from Bultimore at 1225 A. M., and 1025 P. M., proceeding to Harris-

No train arraces. Saturday night; and none from A. Saturday night; and none from A. Saturday morning.
J. N. DU BARRY,
General Superlutende READING AND COLUMBIA R. R. On and after MONDAY, MAY 6th, 1867,

Trains will run between LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, AND READING, Leave Lancaster and Columbia, 8,00 a.

Arrive at Reading, 10,20 a. m., & 5,30 p. in Returning—Leaves Reading at 7,00 a. m., (5) in. Arrive at Lancaster 9,20, and Columbia 9,25 in., and 8,49 b. in. SUNDAY TRAINS. Leave Columbia at 7.50 a.m., and 3.40 p. Jeave Lamaster at 7.50 a.m., and 3.45 p. b. Arrive at Reading 19.10 a.m., and 6.00 p. m. Beterning—Leave Reading at 8.00 a.m.; a 90 a.m. 9 p. m. Arrive at Lancaster 10,27 a, m., and 6,90 p. m. TO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA, VIA READING. it was warm. That was all that saved her

READING.
Leave Lancaster and Columbia, at 8,00 a. m., and 5,00 p. m., daily, except Sundays. Arrive at New York at 5,00 a. m., and 3,15 p. m., and Philadelphina t 1,00 p. m., and 9,10 p. m.
Returning—Leave New York at 12,00, Noon, and Philadelphia at 3,70 p. m. Arrive at Lancaste gand Columbia at 8,50 p. m. erana Computa at 8.50 p.m.
The above trans also connect at Roading will Trans North, or P. and R., and West, on Lebanon Valley, Roads.
The Samage Morning Transfrom Columbia and Lancester make close connection at Reading, for New York.

olly. CARE, 55.00 TO NEW YORK, AND \$2.90 TO PHILADELPHIA. Tickets can be obtained at the Offices of the New Jersey Central Railroad, foot of Liberts street, New York, and Paindachthia and Read has Railroad, 13th and Callowhill Streets, Phila

delphia.
Through tickets to New York and Philadelphia sold at all the Principal stations, and Baggage Checked Through.

E. F. KERYER, Gen. Frt. and Ticket Agent. dec I 66. CAMBEY AND AMBOY R. R. PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK, via Car-At 6 and 8 a. m., and 2 and 6 p. m. Vington—At 11 a. m., and 130, 6.15 and 12 p.

HAIR PREPARATIONS. VEGETABLE SICILIAN

HAIR RENEWER, The effects of which ARE TO RESTORE THE HAIR

Natural Color, AND PROMOTE ITS GROWTH It is an entirely new scientific discovery, e-It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restometive agents in the VIGITABLERINGHOM.

It cares all discovers of the scalp, and allays all that heat and irritation, and furnishes a nutritive principle by which the haurs nonrished and supported, and by its remedial virtues, it causes the hair to grow where it has tallen out, and restores it to its natural color when gray. The old in appearance are made young again. It will keep the hair from failungout.

It is not a Dye, it strikes at the roots and fills the glands with new life and coloring matter.

IT IS THE BIST HAIR DRESSING Ever used, making it most, soft and glossy Dremoves dandruif, and all those searcy etchons. It does not contain of and alcohol, which you the secretions upon which the vital lepends.

RTASK FOR HALL'S VEGETABLE SIGHLE HAIR RENEWER, and take no other. Our Treatise on the Hair sent free upon appl R. P. HALL & CO., Sold by all Druggists.

HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER RING'S AMBROSIA miar Hair Restorers and Tonics Poetical.

The following beautiful poem is from a volume just published by Hurd & Houghton, New York, and every lover of good poetry should procure the book. This rotten up in neat and handsome the book. It is gotten up in neat and han style-Price \$1.75. It can be had at Hess' book

Shipwrecked. BY AMANDA T. JONES. We two waited on the deck-All around us rolled the sea; Helpless, on our reeling wreck

Silent, wan, and worn were we. Where the little boat went down, Where the sun had plunged from sight Hope and light alike did drown-O'er us, dark as Fate was night. Face to face we stood alone, Dreary, still, and sad were we Smitten by that wild eyelone, All around us beat the sea. Rose the sea, rushed the sea, Roared the wrathful see.

Cloudy shapes like hooded ghouls, Finited past our studdering prow: Death was reaching for our souls, Chill his breath upon the brow; Then, oh then, were we aware, Through all war below, above, Of a face sublimely fair— Was it death unveiled, or Love? Heart to heart we stood alone

Smiling and serene were we Tortured by that wild cyclone All around us strove the sea Wailed the sea, mourned the se Sobbed the toiling sea. O'er our sinking vessel crossed;

Out among the waters wide, Smiling still we two were tossed; Tossed and drifted, overcome In a crowd of surges dread, Bruised and beaten, blind and dumb, So we sank among the dead. Oh my love, and mine alone, Sweet it was to die with thee Far beneath that dread cyclon All around us rocked the sea, Crept the sea, sank the sea,

Through our slumber sweet and deep, Stole the growing light of dawn; Heart and brain its warmth did steep, Out of death our souls were drawn. So we breathed, awoke, arose, Heart to heart, and lip to hp; Where Love's golden ocean flow-

Slept the silent sea.

Never sun so softly shone; Fair in saintly robes are we! O'er us shrieks no mad cyclone All around us sings the sea.

Miscellancons.

· Timothy, that air yaller hen's setting gain," said Mrs. Hayes to her son, one norning at breakfast.

"Well, let her set," remarked Timothy. elping himself to a large piece of cheese. I reckon I can stand it as long as she

" I do wish you would try to be a little quinomical to cheese. Timothy; I've cut | wrench and the tail come out in her hand. the first of May. And now as soon as an old ax and two bricks now." "I hope she'll hatch them," returned

Timothy. "If she was to set now she'd hatch the ourth week in May. It's a bad sign ;something allers happens arter it. Stop giggling, Helen Maria, by the time you get to be as old as your ma. ye'll see further than you do now. There was Jenkins' folks, their gray top knot hatched the first of May, and Mrs. Jenkins she had conjunction of the lungs, and would have died if they had not killed : lamb and wrapped her inthe hide while

With such a startling proof of the trutl nd the omen before him, Timothy finished his breakfast in haste and departed to the barn, from which he soon returned bearing the squalling bildy by the legs. "What shall I do with her, mother ! She'll go on again, and she's cross as bedlam-she skinned my hand, and would be the death of me if she could only get

"I've hear'n it said that it was a good plan to throw them up in the air," said Mrs. Hayes. "Aunt Peggy broke one of setting only three times trying Spor'n

vou try it." "Up she go's, head or tail !" erie l Timothy as he tossed the volcano sky "Land o'massy," excluine l Mrs. Hayes

She's coming down on the pan of bread that I set out on the great rick to rise Tim, it's strange that you can't do nothing without overdoing it."

"Down with the traitors, up with the stars." sang out Tim, elevating biddy again with something less than a pint of batter hanging to her feet

"Good gracious me, wuss and wuss. cried Mrs. Hayes, and Tim agreed with her, for the hen had come down on the well polished tile of Esquire Bennett, who happened to be passing, and the dignified old gentleman was the father of Cynthia Bennett, the young lidy with whom Tim was seriously enamored.

The Squire looked daggers, brushed off the dough with his handkerchief, and strode on in silence. "Yes, but it's going up again." said Tim, spitefully seizing the clucking biddy and tossing her at random in the air

biddy thought it time to manifest her in dividuality, and with a loud scream she darted against the window, broke through knocked down the canary cage, and land ed plump in the lap of Mrs. Gray, who was boarding at the farm house. Mrs. Gray screamed with horror, and starting up, dislodged biddy, who flew at her reflection in the looking glass with an angry hiss. The glass was shattered and down came the hen, astonished beyond

measure, against a vase of flowers, which upset, and in falling knocked over the stand-dish and de luged with water a pair of drab colored velvet slippers which Helen Maria was embroidering for her lover, Mr. James Henshaw.

Helen entered the room just as the uin, she at once laid it to her brother

Helen was mad. Her eyes were nearly put out with the feathery dust and dough, and she went at Timothy with true feminine zeal. She broke his watchguard in a dozen pieces, crushed his dickey, and began to pull his whiskers out by the roots. when suddenly she remembered that Timothy had no whiskers to pull out by the

But when she came to look closer, sh perceived the man she had nearly annihilated was not Timothy, but James Hen

Poor Helen burst into tears and fled into her chamber, the usual refuge for heroines; and James after washing his face at the kitchen sink, went home, sternly resolved never to marry a woman with such a temper as Helen Hayes had. The hen, meanwhile, who is the heroine, returned to the barn to establish her self on the ruins of her nest, determined to set if the heavens fell.

Mrs. Haves soon discovered her, and she having heard that dipping in water would cure "broodiness," set forth for the brook with the fowl in her apron. Mrs. Weaver, an old lady of very quar-

elsome temperament, who resided near. and was at sword's points with Mrs. Hayes. was just coming to the brook for a pail of water, and spied the yellow head of the bird peeping out from Mrs. Hayes' apron. "There!" she exclaimed, "now I've found out what puzzled me to death nigh a week. I've found out where that yellow pullet has gone to. Mrs. Hayes, I always

woman, but I didn't think you would "Steal! me steal! Who are you talkng to, Mrs. Weaver?" said Mrs. Haves

knowed you was a wicked, deceitful

on her dignity. "I'm talking to you, madam, that's who I'm talking to. You've stolen my hen what I got of Uncle Gillies, and paid for in sassengers. She's a raal Dorking. Give her to me or I'll use force."

" She's my hen, and you touch her if on dare !" "I'll show you what I dare! ' yelled Mrs. Weaver, growing purple, and seizing the ill-starred fowl by the tail, she gave a

set Mrs. Weaver's balance, and she fell you've done eating I want you to go out | backward into the brook, spattering the and break up that hen. She's setting on | mad and astonishing polliwogs in every direction. The was a spry woman and was shou on her feet again ready to renew the assault. "Give me my hen," she cried, thrust-

ing her fist into Mrs. Hayes' face. " you old hag and hypocrite you!" and she made a second dive at the hen. The hen thought it proper to show her colors, and uttering an anearthly yell, sho flew out of the covert square into the face

of Mrs. Weaver, which she raked down with her nails until it resembled the page of a ledger, crossed and re-crossed with Mrs. Hayes caught a stick of brush word from the fence-Mrs. Weaver dis the same, and a regular duel would probably have been fought if the bank had

not suddenly given way and precipitated both the belligerent women into the water They scrambled out on opposite sides and the hea sat perched in an apple tree and cackled in triumph.

The ladies shook themselves, and l consent went home. They have not spok-

The hen disappeared and was not seen intil three weeks afterwards, when she made her appearance with eleven nice vellow chickens. She found some other fowl's nest and set in spite of fate.

But although not "broken up" herself she broke up two matches-for Cynthia Bennett was not at home the next time Timothy called, and Mr. Henshaw never forgave. He len for having such a temper.

Deaths from Chloroform. The April number of the Medica News and Library relates four cases of death from the inhalation of chloroform

The first was of a lady, 20 years of age. living in Bloomington. Illinois. She was apparently in good health, but suddenly expired after inhaling about a drachus of chloroform given for the relief of pain in the extraction of teeth. Three days previously she had inhaled chloroform and had six teeth extracted without any had effect. The second case was on the occasion of the performance of an operation by Professor Hamilton, of New York. The patient was a robust woman. The third case was of a man in the hospital at Toronto, Canada, to whom chloroform was administered preparatory to tying the external iliae artery. The fourth case oc curred in St. Mary's Hospital, London. It was that of a stableman, to whom chloreform was administered to facilitate the reduction of a dislocated thumb. This and the first mentioned case are addition al proofs of the correctness of a statemen made a few days ago in our article on chloroform, that "by far the largest proportion of deaths has occurred in the most

trivial operations." Among the Christian ladies in Syria who have signed the memorial praying aid for the Cretans, are Callione Caragianaki. Penclope L Emoephapoulou, Polyhimnia D. Psaltoglou and Polyxena C. Pappaglannopoulou. Poor things.

Etiquette of Parties. In company one should look cheerful.

if not gay. Learn the versatile disposition that suits itself to the occasion. No mat-Timothy. She heard his step behind her that suits itself to the occasion. No matbashfulness, keep out of the corners, and say something to somebody; but if possihen came back with the force of a twenty | ble, let it not be about the weather. Yourself, your occupation and anxieties you leave behind, and be careful not to suggest the same personalities to others. The lived with his wife over fifty years, and to be intimate with your companion, you talk of yourself and your affairs; if you if you would be agreeable, too, make third parties and general topics your subjects. In society an even, courteous poise toward all is best, and even more effectually stimulates and preserves interest than ces, dislikes, and peculiarities should dislation merely, or arbitrary conventionalsuppression of peculiarities, but each one went about many-angled with whims, refing against those of everybody else. We

> society were made up of such? The first duty of a gentleman is to the sible place is provided for her; to give that she dances all that she would like. This is to be done without making one's attention conspicuous. Probably on the same ground that you refuse to be helped

more than twice with the same lady. The proper form of asking a lady to dance contains some recognition of the favor, the honor, in true knightly style; but Young America, in its short-hand of politeness, comes up, mutters dance? iuterrogatively, sticks out his elbow, and attention is shown-of course all the remarches off with his prey. A cool uncomprehending look is a good counter-action to tion finds no footing there" such impertinence. Equally modern is the unconcern with which boys in the ball-room, (they cannot be called gentlemen) deposit their charge in the nearest seat after having danced, and then rush off, without even a bow to acknowledge

the lady's favor. Quadrilles are walked through, a slight bend or courtesy marking the figure sufficiently for grace. Violent waltzing, pol-Americans usually waltz too fast. The highest grace of that dance is an even. gliding step, in which the waltzers seem

circling on pivots, over the floor. It is perfectly proper, if you find your self with some one you don't know at a party, and you are both socially inclined o speak without an introduction. To draw up and look surprised at being easually addressed by a stranger is to show your want of good feeling and ignorance of society. You are one of the most selfish persons alive if you cannot be agreeable for a few minutes, because your compan ion may possibly not be one of the most

desirable acquisitions in the room. The principle suggestion for the sup per-room is, that you preserve as much apossible of the propriety you would show at lunch in the basement at home. Anything further in the way of elegance is not attainable in the insufferable crowding and rushing about at party suppers. A gentleman is to see that the lady he ittends is eared for when he has secured the last glass of champagne and spoonful of jelley for her, and has made the circuit of the room for orange ices in her services, he may consider himself at liberty to think for his tastes.

Physical Effects of Music. It communicates to the body shocks which agitate the members to their base. In churches, the flame of a can lie oscil lates to the quake of the organ. A powerful orchestra near a sheet of water ruffles its surface. A learned traveler speak, of an iron ring, which swings to an I froto the sound of the Tivoli Falls. In Switzerland I excited, at will, in a pror

child afflicted with a frightful nervous malady, hysterical and cataleptic crisis, by playing on the minor key of E flat. The celelrated Dr. Bertier asserts that the sound of a dram gives him the colic. Certain medical men state that the sound of a trumpet quickens the palse, and in luces slight perspiration. The sound of the bassoon is cold; the notes of the French horn at a distance, and of the harp, are voluptuous. The flute, played sofily in the middle register, calms the nerves. The low notes of the piano frighten children I once had a dog who would generally sle en on hearing music; but the moment I played on the minor key, he would bark piteously. The dog of a celebrated singer whom I knew would morn bitterly, and give signs of violent suffering the inclint his mistress chanted a chromatic grant. A certain chord produces on my own sense of hearing the - one effect as the heliotrope on my sense of smell, and the pine apple on my sense of taste. Richael's voice delighted the ear by its ring before one had time to seize what was said, or appreciate the purity of her diction We may affirm, then, that musical soun l. rythmical or not, agitates the whole physical frame, quickens the pulse, incites perspiration, and produces a pleasant momentary irritation of the whole ner-

Would you hear a s weet and pleasing

Husbands and their Wives. Some husbands never leave home in the norning without kissing their wives and

bidding them "good-bye," in the tones of unwearied love; and whether it be policy or fact, it has the effect of fact, and those homes are generally pleasant ones, providing always that the wives are appreciative. and welcome the discipline in a kindly spirit. We know an old gentleman who rule of conversation is, that if you wish | never left home without the kiss and the "good-bye dear." Some husbands before leaving home ask very tenderly, what would be kind, speak of his interest; and would you like for dinner, my dear? knowing all the while that she will select semething for his particular palate, and

off he goes. Some husbands will leave home without saying anything at all, but thinking a showy empressment of manner. Prejudi- good deal, as evinced by their turning round at the last point of observation, and appear under a veil of smiling politeness. | waving an adieu at the pleasant face or Let no one brand this precept as dissimu- faces at the window. Some husbands never say a word, rising from the breakism. Let us imagine what the world fast table with the lofty indifference of a would be if there was to concealment, no lord, and going out with a heartless disregard of those left behind. It is a fortunate thing for their wives that they can erences, antipathies and enthusiasm jutt- find sympathy elsewhere. Some husbands never leave home without some unkind find one eccentric person in our circle all | word or look, apparently thinking that but insupportable; what would we do if | such a course will keep things straight in their absence. Then, on retiring, some husbands come home jolly and happy. lady he escorts; to see that the best pos- unsoured by the world; some sulky and surly with disappointments. Some husher the best preference as a partner of his | bands bring home a newspaper or a book, dances; to promonade and wait upon and bury themselves for the evening in its her; introduce to her his friends, and see | contents. Some husbands are called away every evening by business or social engagements; some deze in speechless stupidity on a sofa until bed time. Some husbands are curious to learn of their wives what has transpired through the day; others are attracted at nothing short of a child falling down or the house taking fire. "Depend upon it." says Dr. Spooner, "that home is the happiest

> sponsibilities rests with them, and tempta-Connsels for the Young. Never be worried by trifles. If a spider breaks his thread twenty times, twenty times will be mend it again. Make up your mind to do a thing, and you will do it. Fear not, though troubles come upon

where kindness, interest, politeness and

you; keep up your spirits, though the day be a dark one. ' Troubles never last forever-The darkest day will pass away.' If the sun is going down, look at the on heaven. With God's promise a man or child may be cheerful.

Never despair when fog's in the air, I sunshiny morning will come withou Mind what you run after. Never be content with a bubble that will burst, or a firework that will end in smoke and darkness. Get that which you can keep, and which is worth keeping-"Something sterling that will stay When gold and silver ily away."

Fight hard against a hasty temper Anger will come, but resist it stoutly. park may set a house on fire. A fit passion may give you cause to mourn all he days of your life. Never revenge an

If you have an enemy, act kindly to im, and make him your friend. You may not win him over at once, but try again. Let one kindness be followed b another till you have compassed your end. Little by little, great things are complet-

And so repeated kindness will soften Whatever you do, do it willingly. boy that is whipped at school never learns his lessons well. A man that is compell- their Author. When he sows the seel ed to work, cares not how badly it is performed. He that pulls off his coat cheerfully, strips up his sleeves in earnest, and he knows that unless the Creator gives

· A cheerful spirit gets on quick; A grumbler in the mid will stick. Evil thoughts are worse enemies than lions and tigers, for we can keep out of the way of wild beasts, but bad thoughts win their way everywhere. The head that is full of goes thoughts, bad thoughts find no room to enter.

"Be on your guard, and strive each day."
To drive all evil thoughts away." Masculine Etiquette. Gentlemen walking should their hands in their pockets. It shows their figure to advantage, keeps their hands warm, and out of other people's

2. In the afternoon congregate in front

tion (translated "horse laugh." This will give them an exalte lopinion of your taste and refinement. 3. Keep the centre of the sidewalk. By this means, others in meeting you, will know which side to pass; when they influences, enjoyed nowhere else so well

in a promenade. 4. If you see a person on the opposite side of the street you wish to interrupt. knows but little of the happiness to be cry as loud as possible, "Ho! Jones!" Of course Jones will " Ils." and you will -how passengers that you take a great | finds at home, and is exposed to tempta-

interest in the state of Jones. 5. When turning a corner, walk rapidly his own family. These are weighty conwith your eyes in another direction. You may meet somebody and give them an opportunity to study "astronomy by daylight."

THE returns of the number of emigrants arriving at New York, show that from the beginning of the year to May 1st. 44,327 have arrived, as compared echo, speak sweetly and pleasantly your with 45,196 during the same period last the street without encountering the im-

COMMUNICATIONS, Selections, Recipes and articles of interest and value, are solicited for this department of the paper. We desire to supply the public with the best practical information in reference to the farm, garden, and household.

The Moral Influence of Farming. It is well to set forth, occasionally, some of the arguments in favor of the farmer's calling, in order to counterbalance, the influences that are drawing so many of our people into the villages and cities.

A young man, about to choose his calling for life, should seriously consider whether its influence will probably be such as will tend to establish a good moral character. We know that such considerations generally have but little weight with the young-that the prayer "lead as not into temptation," is seldem utiered by them, although of the highest importance; because they are so confident of their ability to take care of themselves. Yet here is where the greatest danger lies. A young man trained to virtuous habits, will be more likely to resist any temptations to depart widely from his early teachings, than those inducements which present themselves in his daily occupations, to vary slightly and gradually from those correct principles which have hitherto guided him.

Those little concealments and deceptions so generally practised in commerce. to make sale of goods, gradually weaken a man's integrity and diminish his selfrespect, and often pave the way to greater departures from virtue. A lawyer is tempted by a large fee to espouse an unjust cause, until after a while the habit of advocating the wrong makes an inroad upon his moral character, and deadens his preceptions of right and wrong. The doctor wants patients, and the temptation to keep a sick one on his bed longer than necessary, is often irresistible. And so, if we go through the various vocations of man to obtain the wherewith to sustain life, we shall find that most of those that offer large returns for moderate efforts exert influences that gradually sap the foundations of moral character. On the contrary, most of the influences pertain ing to the farmer's calling have a tenden-

ey to strengthen his moral character. First, he is sustained by the conviction that his calling is an honest one-that the products of his labors bless his fellow ereatures-minister to their natural wants, instead of creating artificial ones. If any conscientions farmer doubt that the growing of healthy food has a tendency to periment of growing a crop of tobacco, and see if he is sustained by an approving conscience. Certainly it requires no argument to convince any one, that pursuling a course in opposition to the dicta

conscience, is a moral injury. Again, the farmer's sense of justice, equity, is sustained by the consciousness that he is fairly earning his living-that he is giving an equivalent for his food and raiment. He who by fortunate speculation, or by inventing a popular me if eine, is enabled to acquire a large fortune by little effort, does not enjoy the con-1ing reflection that he has given a fair

equivalent for his great wealth. The farmer's life brings him daily into the closest intimacy with nature, and be is continually reminded of his dependence upon an everruling Providence, for the ruits of his labors. In every blade of giass, in every tiny flower, in the smallest insect, as well as in the noblest animal. in the creation and growth of every specles of vegetables and animals, he behold a power and a mechanism beyond he comprehension and imitation, and he knows that a greater Being than man is upon the growth and maturity of which the prolonged existence of man dependensings while he works, is the man for me. his genial sun, and sends the "early and the latter rains," it will never germin. or grow into the bread, or fruit, or ver-

But the manufacturer deals with narrie at second hand. He receives the 1. w material from the farmer, and converinto the various forms, convenient for u . The merchant, still further removed from nature, exchanges the products of one country, or section of country, for those of another. His associations the more with man than nature, and he relies for success more upon his own wisdom and shrowdness, than upon the guidance of Providence. And thus, in none of the vocations of mankind are they so of the hotels and saloons. Then, upon I constantly reminded that there is a God, ladies passing, set up an equine cachinna- as in the farmer's.

table that sustains life.

The home influences of the farmer's life are conducive to virtue. He partakes of his meals and spends his evenings by his own fire-ide, in the bosom of his family, subjected to those healthful and refining attempt it, step in the direction with as in the society of women and innocent them. This affords an agreeable variety children. The townsman who spends his evenings in a round of amusements, attending balls, parties, otheatres, operas, &c., enjoyed at home. He goes abroad for those social stimulants, which the farmer tions that he would be shielded from in siderations in favor of the farmer's life. Who would not feel safer in rearing a family upon a farm than exposed to the vices and corruptions of a city? Who does not believe that his son, trained up to a life of labor-tilling the soil-would be less likely to go astray, than if brought up in a city where he can scarcely step into moral, the vicious, and the criminal?