The Columbia Spy.

A. M. BAMBO, ... Editor.

Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, August 31, 1867.

Advertisements, to secure immediate insertion, must be handed in on or before Thursday evening, each week.

For County Commissioner.

We are authorized to announce JACOB GREENAWALT, of Manor township, as a candidate for County Commissioner, subject to the decision of the Union Republican County Convention.

For County Treasurer.

We are authorized to announce the name of WILLIAM ROBERTS, of West Hempfield, as a candidate for County Treasurer, before the Union Republican County Convention, subject to the decision of said Convention.

Emigration to the South.

Several weeks—perhaps months—ago, we replied editorially to an article in the Danville (Va.) *Times*, calling on us to send on a colony of thrifty farmers, mechanics, &c., to aid in restoring that portion of Virginia to the condition of prosperity which she enjoyed prior to the rebellion. Our reply solicited a rejoinder, and so on, until the *Times* of the 17th inst., replies to our last article—giving it in full to its Virginia readers, and then commenting upon it in a manner so fair and candid that we cannot refrain from giving *our* readers a few extracts from the reply. In answer to a portion of our article, in which we stated that our farmers, as a class, were not very minutely instructed in geography, &c., and that the *fact* of the murder of the Zook brothers was known to them, but the *where* was a question which most of them felt satisfied by answering, "in the *South*." The *Times* says:

"As the case now stands, no matter how well re-constructed the people in this portion of Virginia and North Carolina may be, no matter how anxious to sell their land; no matter how heartily they may be disposed to welcome a colony of your thrifty, enterprising farmers; no matter how inviting the prospect of developing a section of country which unites as many advantages as any in the world; no matter what the chances may be to each individual of building up his own private fortune, it will avail us nothing if your people do not learn to discriminate between different States, and different sections of the same State. If you will write to General Howard, he will probably tell you that *this* is the best re-constructed portion of the South; but we cannot wait until the same may be said of every portion of *Mississippi*."

He goes on to say that there is to be an Agricultural Fair in Danville on the 15th of October, to which he invites us to send on a committee to confer with the citizens of the adjoining counties of Virginia and North Carolina, which will be largely represented on the occasion. Now, all these suggestions we heartily endorse, and second: we are not anxious to thin out the population of Lancaster County, but we know that Lancaster County sends annually a portion of her population to help the development of the West, and we know that their object in going is to better their condition, and we also know that they would prefer to make the change without placing such a distance between them and the friends they leave behind, and whom they of course hope to re-visit occasionally; and we *think* that they could secure all, *and more than all*, of the advantages of emigrating to the *far* West, (for nothing short of the very far West is of any use in the way of emigration in search of cheap land,) by going to Virginia. Before the war—while the institution of Slavery was in vogue throughout the entire South, rendering labor degrading, Northern men could not be induced, even by the cheapness now offered, to settle in Virginia; but now that the emancipation of the blacks has compelled many of the smaller land-owners to labor, they will, of course, look upon others who labor, on their own farms, as equals—not with contempt as heretofore—and the larger the admixture of Northern farmers, the more rapidly the change in the estimation of labor will be effected. Now let us look at the physical conditions of the two sections that invite the energies of our young emigrating farmers. Grant that *land* may be had at somewhat low dollars in the *extreme* West; and the *whole* advantage is stated—the crops of some of the grains are large and easily cultivated, but the cost of transportation to market is so great that a crop one fourth as large in Lancaster County, or one-half as large in Danville, Va., would realize the producer more money. Again, there are railroads in contemplation in Virginia—the "Norfolk and Great Western" and the "Lynchburg and Danville"—which no doubt will be made ere many years, and which, when made, will enhance the value of lands along the border of North Carolina and Virginia, at least a hundred *to not hundreds* per cent. The climate is milder than ours, requiring less provision to be made for the wintering of stock; while in the Northwest the reverse is the case, the winters being not only longer, but much more severe than with us. Physical obstacles are of slow and tedious removal; moral ones are often removed in a moment. Such is the case in the matter before us—the objections to Western emigration are physical, and can only be removed by the removal of the manufacturing centres to the West, which, although it must ultimately be done, will require the life-time of the emigrant of the present decade to accomplish it, whereas the objections to Southern emigration were—they no longer exist—of a moral nature, and *have been removed* by the operation of war. The advantages of the border States as affording homes for the surplus population of the middle States, cannot long be kept out of view, and when fully recognized, will necessarily result in a rapid appreciation of the value of land to something more nearly approaching the price paid for land as advantageously situated in our latitude, and of course, those who first accept the fact, *and act on it*, will be the greatest gainers. Now, what we would say to any of our farmers, or mechanics who contemplate emigrating, is this—go to Virginia—Danville if you like, and, if you choose, go at the time of the Agricultural Fair, but at any rate, go to the Southern border counties of Virginia, and see for yourselves what are their facilities and inducements as agricultural regions, and also make inquiries as to the probability of a speedy completion of the proposed railroads—learn the present and *prospective* cost of transporting your products to market—learn, in fact, everything that it is necessary for you to learn, to enable you to make an intelligent decision in the case of South *vs.* West, and if, you, after that, determine to follow the beaten track to the West, why you will at least have the satisfaction of having seen for yourselves. But we will be much mistaken, if a careful examination of the relative advantages does not change the current of emigration Southward.

To any one contemplating a visit to Danville, on the above business, we would recommend a call on the editor of the *Times*, from whom we guarantee a cordial reception and all the information in his power to aid the inquirer in his investigations.

Distinguished Arrival.

We are happy to announce the arrival in this city of that distinguished and heroic lady, Mrs. Jefferson Davis, whose fortitude and courage in trial and adversity has been unparalleled in history.—*Weekly Inquirer.*

"Distinguished and heroic.—That's rich. Her fortitude and adversity unparalleled in history." Heavy, heavy, what hangs over. She compares in the above favorably with her scape-grace husband. We presume the inhabitants of South Bethlehem are glad of her departure from their midst.

Coming Elections.

The California Election is held on the first Monday of September; Maine on the second Monday of September; Ohio, Pennsylvania and Iowa on the second Tuesday in October; and Massachusetts, Minnesota and Wisconsin on the first Tuesday in November.

MODERN CHRONICLES.

From James to Andrew.

ABRAHAM.

CHAPTER VII.

And it came to pass that after the North had chastised the South, and after they had laid down their arms, and delivered themselves up in token of their submission, they, the chief men, and their allies, the Northern Copperheads, met in secret council.

His Satanic Majesty, the Devil, was unanimously called upon to take the chair. He responded in a neat speech, at the conclusion of which he remarked that he had always taken a lively interest in the fortunes of the Confederacy; that he it was who inspired the heart of Wirz at Andersonville, to commit acts which he faltered in, and had it not been for him, most all of the Yankees would have got well.

He said briefly in conclusion that he was, and had been from the beginning to the end the master-spirit of the whole movement, that he it was who inspired the breasts of such men as Moseby, Quantrell and White; that he was ever present where his work was going on with the greatest success. He said that he never enjoyed himself better than he did at Fort Pillow, although he preferred Andersonville as a permanent residence; but he found that his time had been spent most profitably in presiding over the Cabinet meetings at Richmond.

The room was redolent of brimstone, onions, tobacco and whiskey, together with a certain other distinct and different smell which nobody could name, and which was so appalling that his Majesty remarked that his business brought him in contact with a variety of perfumes but he had never met anything before that could equal the atmosphere in which Democratic meetings were held. The worst part of it was found to proceed from some copies of the Daily News which Ben Wood had in his pocket.

A fish can't live long out of his natural element,—neither can a Copperhead.

After this interruption, his Majesty went on to say that he got along very well with McClellan, Patterson, Fitz John Porter, D. S. Miles and such men, but when Grant, Sherman, Phil Sheridan and Farragut were arrayed against him, he used his choicest brimstone and thunder against them with no effect; to speak profanely, he said, "they beat the devil!"

Vallandigham put his head inside the door, but when he got a good smell of the brimstone and things he vanished.

His Majesty leaned his head upon his hand in a pensive manner, and said that he never before had a man that he didn't know what to do with, till he got Val., and the only man on the face of the earth that he was afraid of was Thad. Stevens.

He further remarked that all present were aware of the object of the council, but for the sake of having it clearly understood he would repeat it, as follows:

WHEREAS, He had found the United States Government opposed to the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, and

WHEREAS, He had found that it could not be done by force of arms, be it

RESOLVED, That the only course now left us to accomplish our desired end, is the removal of the heads of the hated Government at Washington by

ASSASSINATION!

This was received with loud applause.

The Devil now stamped his foot to command attention, and said in a sepulchral voice—"Let the orgies begin!"

THE INCANTATION SCENE.

A cauldron was now brought in, to which his Majesty applied ready-made fire; when the simmering commenced they all joined hands around the cauldron and marched around it, chanting:—

"Double, double care and trouble,
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

The Devil:

"Spirits of Earth and Air and Fire
Aid us now, in our desire."

Here they each cast something into the cauldron.

Jeff threw in something that looked like a *chignon*, chanting:—

"Here's a lock of John Brown's hair,
Part of Gov. Wise's share."

All—

"*Double, double care and trouble*
Fire burn and cauldron bubble."

Pollard:

"Here's my boots, with which I slew
Massachusetts Yankees not a few."

All—

"Double, double" &c.

END OF CHAPTER VII.

Grant and Johnson.

Not satisfied with removing Sheridan, President Johnson has taken a step further in his policy of reaction—may, we may say several steps. He has appointed Canby to relieve Sickles, and he has substituted Hancock for Thomas in command at New Orleans. Worse still, says the *Phil'a Gazette*, he has annulled Grant's instructions to both Sheridan and Thomas. Grant ordered Sheridan to report personally at Washington, before proceeding to his new command in Missouri. Johnson overrules this, and directs Sheridan to proceed at once to his department, an interference altogether unnecessary, and without any other significance than the determination of Johnson to oppose and overrule Grant at all points. Next, Grant had ordered Thomas to carry out all the orders made by Sheridan, and Johnson has just reversed this.

These acts display an animus in the President that is not to be mistaken. He has made up his mind that the Congressional policy of reconstruction shall not succeed. While pretending that he is disposed to enforce the laws, he is taking the most determined steps to prevent their enforcement. He acts upon the dogma that the Constitution vests in him the Sole Executive power. But he ignores the fact that while the Constitution clothes him with the power to enforce the laws, it gives him no power to annul or alter them. His orders amount virtually to an attempt to destroy the force of those laws.

We foresaw that Johnson's object in appointing Grant Secretary *ad interim* was to have there an officer who by his oath of office, was bound implicitly to obey him. This seemed to gain force from Grant's acquiescence in the removal of Sheridan, against his own will. It is now brought directly home to Grant, whether he will allow himself to be made instrumental in defeating the objects Congress had in view in the passage of the reconstruction acts, or whether he will take a bold stand against the President and refuse to acquiesce in the orders issued to him. If we may credit the news received by telegraph, Grant has taken the ground that he is the executive head in military affairs; that Congress has expressly clothed him with power to arrange all matters in the five military districts, and that if he does not execute the law he will be amenable to Congress for the failure.

We need not say that our sympathies are wholly with Grant and against Johnson. We cannot doubt for a moment that the people, without distinction of party, will sustain the patriotic chieftain who ended the war so gloriously. Certainly they should do so, and if they do, however serious the situation may now seem, the triumph will rest with Congress in the end, and Johnson and all his reactionary crew will be defeated and disgraced.

The Indian War.

The Indian war is still on the rampage. Omaha dispatches state that a camp of Indians in the Pueblo mountains was surrounded, about four weeks ago, and nearly all of the Indians were killed. A camp about eight miles from Fort Warren was afterwards served in a similar manner. Altogether, fifty Indians were killed.

Captain Ames, with one hundred and twenty-five men, had a severe fight with eight hundred Indians, on the Republican river, charging twice through their village, which was two miles long. The Indians fought desperately, and finally repulsed our troops. Our loss was three men killed and twenty-five wounded. The Indians lost heavily.

The Indian Commissioners have gone up the Missouri river to glean information from persons familiar with the country north of Nebraska, in order to select the most suitable territory for a general northern Indian reservation. Agents have been sent out to notify both the hostile and the peaceful Indians of the desire of the Commissioners to meet them in council at Laramie, between the 13th and 16th of September, with a view to reconcile and harmonize all differences, and to produce a distinct and proper understanding of the rights and interests of all parties. The Commissioners believe that their efforts to secure a general peace will be successful.

Republican County Convention.

The Republican County Convention met in Lancaster, on Wednesday last, and adopted the system of popular nominations, known as the "Crawford County System," which was adopted by the Convention in June last. The vote stood—yeas, 142; nays 64.

With this system it breaks up all "slates," factions, rings and cliques. The *Express* says: Now, that this sometime distracting question has been so decisively settled, we trust that every member of the party will go to work in good faith to give the new System a fair trial. Let us show to the adherents of the Lost Cause, that, however much we may differ among ourselves in arranging details, we are a solid phalanx when moving upon the works of the common enemy.

The new County Committee, which will meet on Monday, have an important, and, in some respects, difficult duty to perform, in arranging the details of the new system, and much depends upon the carefulness and impartiality with which they perform the work assigned them. It is important that every member be in attendance.

Money-Order Post Offices.

Arrangements are now perfected for the efficient extension of this important system, which ensures the transmission of money by mail without loss. There are now throughout the country 832 offices. On Monday, the 9th day of September next, there will be added 392 offices, making the whole number 1,224. On that day the office at Georgetown, District of Columbia, will go into operation, which, with Washington City, must be ample for all business purposes. Four new offices will be added to Maryland, fourteen to Virginia, and eight to West Virginia: The new offices in Pennsylvania are Allegheny, Blairsville, Bloomsburg, Blossburg, Bristol, Emporium, Freeport, Greencastle, Hazleton, Litiz, McKeesport, Mercer, Monongahela City, Mount Joy, Newport, Petrolenn Center, Pottstown, Shamokin, Sharon, Tarr Farm, Tideate. It must be borne in mind that the money-order business of all these offices will not commence until Monday, the 9th of September. Orders not exceeding twenty dollars, ten cents; over twenty dollars, and not exceeding fifty dollars, twenty-five cents; no single order issued for more than fifty dollars. Parties desiring to remit larger sums must obtain additional money-orders.—*Pittsburgh Dispatch.*

Letters of Thaddeus Stevens and Colonel S. Shoch.

The following letters of the above gentlemen explain themselves.

COLUMBIA, PA., August 24, 1867.—Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Lancaster, Pa.—*Dear Sir*: Several of your intelligent constituents in this region, no doubt from want of proper information, are complaining of mistakes made by Congress in not passing laws at the last session, restraining the removal of certain officers engaged in reconstruction. I contended that you had passed an act at the very close, providing for that very contingency, but which is not executed.

Will you be so good as to inform me how far our representative is responsible for this omission, if omission it be? You know we are in the habit of dealing familiarly with the member from the Ninth. A brief answer will much oblige your friend,

SAMUEL SHOCH.

LANCASTER, Pa., August 26, 1867.—Col. Samuel Shoch, Columbia, Pa.—*Dear Sir*: You are right in supposing that Congress made mistakes, as it is the inevitable lot of man; but you mistake in supposing that there is any law to prohibit the removal of the district commanders without the consent of the Senate.

Soon after the commencement of the last session of Congress, I reported a bill from the committee of the House of Representatives, which contained a provision prohibiting the removal without the consent of the Senate. It passed the House, and was sent to the Senate. The Senate struck it out, and returned it to the House, who refused to concur in the amendment. The result was a committee of conference, where an animated contest ensued.

There were several other questions of controversy between the House, which the House offered to yield if this could be granted. The Senate persevereingly refused, declaring that they would sooner lose the bill. As that would frustrate all our legislation, it could not be allowed. The House yielded, with a warning of the evils it would inflict upon the country. Some of the members of the Senate seemed to doubt their power to make the amendment, which they had just repudiated, and wholly outside of which all agreed that we were acting; else our whole work of reconstruction was usurpation, or perhaps they had a desire to be thought to be gravely conservative and magnanimous.

These ideas seemed to control the actions of some half a dozen senators who preferred trusting the President. My dear Colonel, a few Senators of great ability, undoubted patriotism and purity, have become so saturated with what they are pleased to call conservatism, (whose meaning I confess I am unable to understand,) that I fear they will forget the monster that was slain in 1776 and again in 1861, and will thus do great damage to the creation of a government now so capable of being converted into a political paradise. This is liable to happen, not so much by a direct and palpable attack upon the fundamental work as by gradually forgetting the vital principles of the Declaration of Independence.

Strike out one of the living sparks which give life to our Goddess of Liberty, and the mysterious and intense heat whose welding fires, near a century ago, and at present, are fusing the principles of freedom and reducing despotism to a cinder, will gradually cool, until the most conservative despot could thrust his sword into it without affecting its temper.

I have said above that I did not know the meaning of conservatism. I have since seen the report of a speech, said to have been made by ex-Ohio Senator, at Canton, Ohio, which, if it be truly reported, and is to be considered as a definition of that doctrine, then it, to me, is very alarming—worse than copperheadism. It is legislation without authority, and reconstruction by usurpation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant, THADDEUS STEVENS.

THE LATEST NEWS.

The total national bank currency issued to date amounts to $303,729,476.

The internal revenue receipts last week amounted to $2,878,736.

The trustle work being used in the erection of a bridge across the Susquehanna river at Harrisburg, gave way on Tuesday morning, precipitating seven workmen into the river, killing one man and slightly injuring the others.

The new transatlantic cable, from Brest to New York, is to be laid in May next. The northern route has been selected.

Active preparations are being made for the departure of the British troops from India to rescue the prisoners in Abyssinia. Sir Wm. Napier has been appointed to the command of the expedition.

Hon. Ira C. Whitehead, formerly a Judge of the Supreme Court of New Jersey, died at his residence in Morristown, on Tuesday morning, in the seventieth year of his age.

Three hundred and thirty deaths by cholera had occurred in the Indian territory south of Kansas. Thirty-seven per cent. of the population of Fort Gibson died.

Major General E. A. Hitchcock, U. S. A., has been mustered out of service, to date from September 1st.

The rains of the past two weeks throughout the south have been very severe, and accounts from middle, northern and southern Georgia and Florida, where the cotton prospect had been so promising, now give most gloomy prospects.

Ex-U. S. Sherman has been appointed Postmaster at Chicago, to fill the vacancy caused by Col. Gilmore's death.

Richard Smith, of the Cincinnati Gazette, has been nominated for Congress, by the Republicans of the Second Ohio District.

The amount of gold in the United States Treasury is $93,639,000; gold certificates, $19,100,00; currency, $51,332,00.

The customs and internal revenue receipts from July 1st to August 27th aggregate $65,000,000.

The report of the Statistical Bureau for the year ending June 30th will soon be issued. It shows the gross imports for the fiscal year to be $415,233,123, and the exports $334,549,043 value in gold.

The Comptroller of the Currency gives notice that the circulating notes of the National Bank of Unadilla, N. Y., will be redeemed on presentation at the Treasury of the United States.

Two hundred and fifty-eight patents will be issued for the week ending Tuesday, September 4th.

Editorial & Miscellaneous.

—*Eighty-two and a half* new subscribers to the SPY this week.

—Greeley is paid $100 a column for his "Life" in the New York *Ledger*.

—J. G. Bennett, Jr., it is said, has sold his yacht Henrietta, for $50,000.

—False calves, pads, etc., are known in the trade as symmetrical goods.

—The lady who had a "spark" in her eye, has kindled a match without trouble.

—The miner is happiest when his "triumphs are ore."

—The peach crop is promising, but impeachment will fail.

—The corn fields of Ohio are suffering severely for the want of rain.

—Go to Bruner & Moore if you want good and cheap coal. It will be delivered at your door for $4.00 per ton.

—J. Isaacs, Occulist and Aurist, has removed from 519 Pine street, to 805 Arch St., Philadelphia. Read card.

—Since the discovery of black band iron ore in Schuylkill county, 3,201 tons have been shipped over the Mill Creek Railroad.

—The Board of Education of Utica have challenged the Common Council to play a match game of base ball.

—Mr. Edwin Stanton, son of the late Secretary, still holds his office as chief clerk in the War Department.

—By the end of the year it will be pretty well decided that the strength of the nation is in the law-making power.

—John B. Gough is to receive $12,000 for preaching temperance in Chicago this winter.

—A couple of small Italian harpists were in town during the week. Their music was not bad.

—The artesian well at the Columbus (Ohio) penitentiary is 1775 feet, or about half a mile deep.

—Mr. Edwin Forrest commences an engagement at the Broadway Theatre, New York, on the 21 of September.

—Story's statue of Edward Everett has been received at Boston for the public garden. Its cost was about $30,000.

—George Peabody, since his return to England, has made another bonfire of unopened letters to the number of 6,000.

—John D. Mishler, Esq., who has been sojourneying in Europe, during the summer, returned to his home in Reading, Pa., last week.

—The venerable Lord Brougham has arrived from France, at Brougham Hall, his country seat in England, in excellent health and spirits.

—A young man named Alexander Ross was shot and killed on Saturday, at Hamilton Landing, on the Ohio river, while hurrahing for Jeff. Davis.

—A fastidious Chicagoan finds fault with the pratice of smoking at funerals, although he does not object so strongly to chewing, if conducted in an unobtrusive way.

—A man in Cairo, Ill., while overheated, last week, held a piece of ice in his hand until he was chilled, in consequence of which he died.

—There are two ways of inviting the cholera to your doors. One is by being overcareless—the other is by being overcareful. One is to be dirty—the other, to be frightened. Be neither if you would be safe.

—A Texas editor was recently shot in a street recontre. Fortunately for the man, he carried his misfortunes about him. The ball lodged in a bundle of unpaid bills. He was on a collecting tour.

—Hancock is sent from the cholera into the yellow fever, and Sheridan from the yellow fever into the cholera, in the middle of the epidemic season. There is nothing like judicious manipulation.

—Our friends throughout the county who wish to purchase clothing in Philadelphia, will find the establishment of C. Somers & Son, the very best place to buy. They will not take any undue advantage of persons who are in search of good clothing. See advertisement.

—Incomparable *Grace's Celebrated Salve* is conceded by all to be the best preparation for the cure of cuts, burns, wounds, scalds, sprains, and cutaneous diseases and eruptions generally. In places distant from medical aid it will be found invaluable, and in the nursery it should always be at hand.

—A young girl about seven years of age was found in the huckleberry woods, near Lackawaxen, on Sunday last, dead. She had gone out on Saturday before to get berries, and not returning at night search was instituted. When found the body was terribly bloated, and had marks of seventeen stings of rattlesnakes.

—From eighty to one hundred car loads of peaches pass over the Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Railroad every evening, having been loaded along the line of the Delaware Railroad. Each car holds 800 baskets or 400 boxes, thus making an average of 64,000 baskets daily, which reach New York and Philadelphia, by this route alone. On Monday evening 110 cars in three trains passed over the road, 80 of which went directly to New York Peaches sell at fifty cents a bushel in Baltimore.

—It is stated by the *Press* that President Johnson has connected with his household, a professional journalist, who, while drawing pay from the Government for services supposed to be rendered in the capacity of official stenographer, in reality does nothing but telegraph Johnsonian views all over the country, which find their way into the columns of papers of every political stripe. In this manner he attempts to keep the record of his "policy" before the people. The idea very naturally suggests itself that Congress might with great propriety investigate and put a stop to such outrageous swindling of the public treasury.

—The mania people have for discovering mines of gold, silver, and other valuable metals, is illustrated by an event that recently happened in New England. A gentleman ascended one of the mountains in that region, taking with him a barometer to ascertain its height. Accidentally dropping the barometer, it was broken, and the mercury flowed down among the rocks. A day or two after, a person living in the neighborhood discovered the deposit, scooped some up in a vial, and started for New Haven in great excitement over his discovery of a quicksilver mine. It is very strange how people are always so anxious to grow rich in any other way than by their regular occupation.

LITERARY NOTICES.

AN ARCTIC BOAT JOURNEY, By Issac I. Hayes, M. D., author of The Open Polar Sea.—This book fills a vacancy which occurs in the narrative of Dr. Kane, and the readers of that book will remember that in 1854 eight persons, being a portion of the officers and crew of the brig Advance, then in Rensselaer Harbor, made an attempt to reach Upernavik, in North Greenland, the nearest outpost of civilization. The party were absent during nearly four months, and returned to the brig unsuccessful.

This work is a full and correct report of their adventures; its engravings and typographical appearance is good. Dr. Hayes is personally known to us and we feel confident in saying that his book will be read with interest by friends and strangers alike, who are interested in Arctic researches. Ticknor & Fields, 124 Tremont St., Boston. For sale by W. U. Hess, Columbia.

HARPER'S MAGAZINE for September contains a continuation of the Dodge Club in Italy, and the Rob Roy's Cruise—a most entertaining and amusing tale,—The Haunted House at Watertown, and the usual collection of good stories. Hess has it.

ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—This excellent magazine comes to us replete with its usual store of good solid reading, and is steadily gaining ground in the estimation of all. It takes rank second to that of no other similar publication in the country. Published by Ticknor & Fields, 124 Tremont St., Boston. Get the September number of Hess.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—The present number of this popular magazine is filled to overflowing with entertaining reading matter. Cast-Away in the Cold, by Dr. Hayes, is continued. The illustrations are excellent, as they always are. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

FRANK LESLIE'S BOY'S & GIRL'S WEEKLY.—This popular journal is as attractive as ever with the boys and girls. The illustrations are good and the reading matter varied and interesting.

THE LADY'S FRIEND for September contains a beautiful steel engraving of "The Village Doctor;" a fine colored fashion plate and the usual amount of good reading; it is a very attractive number. $2.50 per year. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut St. Philadelphia.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—This number has a fine steel engraving entitled "A Rustic Scene," which represents a little toddler bringing home a boquet composed of ears of the ripe wheat from the harvest field, to her grandfather; the placid grandmother is sitting under the porch knitting, and a buxom lass is bearing sheaves of wheat gleaned after the reapers, with a distant view of the harvesters, completes the scene. Another engraving entitled "Divided Attention," represents a girl endeavoring to pare apples and read at the same time; a very good conception. The reading matter and colored fashion plate is first class, as usual. Address L. A. Godey, N. E. Cor. Sixth and Chestnut streets, Phila.

FRANK LESLIE'S LADY'S MAGAZINE for September is before us with its usual gorgeous fashion plates, one of them four-paged. No lady who pretends to be "posted" on the latest fashions, should be without it. An entertaining variety of good reading is also offered, and a good collection of household receipts. For sale at Hess'.

ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—This magazine is filled with its usual store of interesting reading matter, and contains a piece of music and a fine life-like steel engraving called "Grandfather's Portrait." Address, T. S. Arthur & Co., 811 Chestnut St., Phila.

THE NURSERY comes with its treasures of good, plain, easy reading for the little ones. The illustrations are excellent, and its typographical appearance unexceptionable. Published by John L. Shorey, No. 13 Washington St., Boston.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE REVIEW.—The September number contains the usual amount of solid, substantial reading matter: Statistics, Mining Laws, Insurance, Railways &c. Published by Fowler & Moon, 521 Chestnut street, Phila.

THE RIVERSIDE MAGAZINE.—This excellent juvenile magazine makes its appearance for September replete with the choicest original articles both in prose and poetry, and two fine full-page engravings. The leading articles are: Six Little Princesses and What They Turned Into; illustrated with fine cuts; A Day with the Rose Family; A Bed on a Whale; and The Little Bachelor. The typography and engravings are of the highest order. Hurd & Houghton are the publishers, 459 Broome street, New York. $2.50 per year, single copies 25 cents. For sale at Hess'.

LE BON TON.—This splendid journal of fashion, equalled by few and excelled by none, contains its usual number of superb full-page colored fashion plates descriptive of the latest modes direct from Paris, also a selection of interesting tales suitable for a lady's reading. S. T. Taylor, 340 Canal St., New York.

DIE MODENWELT for September contains an unusurl number of fashion plates, and a supplement with seventeen patterns. The illustrations are very fine and the descriptive matter easily understood. No lady who takes this magazine has any need of a dress-maker, as everything is so perfectly plain that she cannot make a mistake. S. T. Taylor, New York.

FRANK LESLIE'S CHIMNEY CORNER.—This popular journal is becoming more and more popular every day, and when one considers what a vast amount of reading matter and fine illustrations are offered for ten cents, he ceases to wonder at its popularity, and marvels how it can be afforded. "It is a book for the fireside, coming with ever-renewed freshness, and, like nature's self, with ever-varying charms." Address Frank Leslie, 537 Pearl St., New York. $4 a year. Hess has it.

EVERY SATURDAY.—The number for the last week in August continues the story of the Silicotes, and contains a very interesting paper on the life and habits of prawns and crabs. Stone Edge extends three more chapters, and there is an entertaining paper on the gorilla, in addition to much pleasing matter of a general and literary nature. Ticknor & Fields, Boston.

THE PHRENOLOGICAL JOURNAL for September contains portraits and characters of Hon. R. D. Connolly, Rev. Newman Hall, Rev. Thomas Binney, distinguished Orators and Authors; Mrs. Husband and Mrs. Hoge, Sanitary Heroines; Studies in Physiognomy, &c., &c. An interesting number, 30 cents, or $3 a year. S. R. Wells, Editor, 389 Broadway, New York.

THE GREATEST NOVELTY and perhaps the most sensible plan ever adopted to give a new publication a momentum from the start, is that adopted by the publishers of "The Pen and Pencil." No. 5 is before us, and it is really a good paper and well worth the price, 10 cents. (13 cts. by mail,) besides every purchaser will have an equal chance of getting $10,000. Sold by all News Dealers. T. R. Hawley & Co., Publishers, 21 and 23 Ann St. N. Y.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

HAVE YOU HEARD OF IT?

It not read the following testimonials:

WOOSTER, OHIO, July 25th, 1867.

J. ROHRER, Esq.—*Sir*: The undersigned citizens of Wayne Co., Ohio, having used ROHRER'S CELEBRATED WILD CHERRY TONIC in their families, take pleasure in saying that it performed all that is claimed for it, and they cordially recommend it as the best *stomachic* before the public.

Joseph Thompson,	George Watson,
Edward G. Hance,	Mrs. Harriet Delaney,
Uriah Peppler,	Patrick Horan,
I. C. Halsey,	Carl Kurtz.

EUTAW HOUSE, Baltimore, Md., October 15th, 1866.

J. ROHRER—*Dear. Sir*: I consider your Wild Cherry Tonic the best preparation offered to the public. The Cholera has prevailed in our city for the last few months, and in every case in which the Wild Cherry Tonic has been used, the relief has been certain. In violent attacks of Diarrhœa, looseness and griping of the bowels, I have also used it with perfect success; and I duly certify that at least a dozen of my friends and comrades have been cured of the same complaints, and three I have seen cured of an attack of Cholera, or the worst form of Cholera Morbus. My own experience teaches me that if the Wild Cherry Tonic is taken in time, no fear of Cholera need be apprehended, as it stops the Diarrhœa, allays pain, acts on the liver and bile, and purifies the blood.

You can use this as you see proper, if it will do any good. Yours, &c.,

J. Y. MARTIN.

LANCASTER, OHIO.

J. ROHRER, Esq.—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I have for several years been afflicted with a severe pain in my back and hip, which originated from an affection of the Kidneys. And, also a ringing in my head. Having tried various remedies without any relief, I concluded to try your TONIC and it has entirely cured me. My son has also been entirely cured of Fever and Ague, by the use of your WILD CHERRY TONIC. JOANNA MILLS.

J. ROHRER, Sole Proprietor.
Lancaster, Pa.

Sold by all Druggists. Wholesaled and Retailed by J. C. BUCHER, Locust st. above Front, Columbia, Pa.

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SOME FOLKS CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS.

Very many suffer from general debility, others from weakness of the stomach and inability to digest their food; some have creeping sensations along the nerve fibres, or pain in the back, with aching and weary throbbing of the limbs. Thousands of ladies suffer through long years from what are called *Female Complaints*, caused by the relaxation of muscle and ligament that attend deficiency of vital force. Thousands of business men, overworked in mind and body, use up the nervous fluid and become unfit for duty or the enjoyments of life. Excesses in youth, and the terrible effects of fever and ague, involve shattered constitutions and the failure of the general functions of health. To sufferers from all these causes,

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR

offers an invaluable boon—a natural and efficient recovery of lost powers. No person, man or woman, suffering from any cause, can afford to neglect this remedy. The Nervine will be found to possess an equalizing and nutritive principle. It allays irritation, and like sleep promotes the secretions of the system. It has affinity for the nervous fibres, and supplies them for the waste that is constantly taking place. Like wholesome food taken into the stomach, it undergoes rapid digestion, invigorating in its process the digestive organs, and producing a

CALMNESS AND TRANQUILITY,

unknown to any other preparation. It contains no opium or hasheesh, and so far from producing costiveness, it will be found an efficient cure for constipation, and has obtained a world-wide renown for this peculiarity.

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

"Dear Doctor: The last medicine prescribed by you I obtained, and will say that Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is all that it claims to be. I feel like a new man; the aching of my limbs is all gone; I sleep well, have a good appetite, and feel stronger than I have for many years past". [Contributed by Dr. H. A. Tucker, 253 Clinton street, Brooklyn, New York.]

"I have used the Nervine, and find myself much benefited by it, particularly in the increase of strength and cure of those trembling sensations. My costiveness also seems to be entirely cured. [Letter to Dr. Tucker.]

"The medicine you ordered (Dodd's Nervine) we have taken three bottles of. It is a great thing. My wife says she would rather have one bottle of it than forty doctors. She is certainly better, don't feel the dragging down pain so much; bowels move easier, and in better nervous condition every way."

G. B. Martin, Cashier Glenn House, Long Branch, New Jersey, states that Dodd's Nervine has cured him of chronic weakness, of the stomach, dizziness and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.

David Hartshorn, 390 State street, Brooklyn, cured of chronic muscular and nervous debility.

John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without producing cathartic effect, quiet the nerves, and tone up the system, I have never used anything that equalled Dodd's Nervine."

W. F. Dennis, Esq., Eastford, Conn.: "My wife has suffered for seventeen years with extreme nervous debility and mental prostration. She was induced by a friend to try Dr. W. Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator, and by its use is now restored to perfect health."

Dr. C. C. York, Charlestown, Mass.: "In cases of great nervous debility, not confined by any means to the female sex, I find the great efficacy of the compound more common than among men. I employ Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator with the highest effect. It exceeds in tonic power anything that I know of, while its action upon the bowels is all that can be desired."

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR is employed in the Massachusetts Hospital for the Insane at Taunton.

FOR PERSONAL TESTIMONIALS

To cures of general debility, indigestion, sleeplessness, kidney complaints, and colic, and female complaints in their own families, we refer with permission, to the following gentlemen in this vicinity:

E. W. BALL, Esq., Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
W. B. BOUGE, Trust House, N. Y.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Policeman, N. Y.
J. W. BERKETT, Esq., Clinton st., Brooklyn.
Dr. H. A. TUCKER, Clinton st., Brooklyn.
J. S. WRIGHT, Esq., Jersey City.
Hon. WARREN CHASE, 544 Broadway, N. Y.

☞ For sale at J. H. Parry, J. A. Meyers' and R. Williams' Drug Stores, Columbia, Pa.

Price 50 per bottle.

H. B. STORER & CO.,
Proprietors, N. Y.

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SHATTERED constitutions restored by Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU,

Is a certain cure for diseases of the bladder, kidneys, gravel, dropsy, organic weakness, female complaints, general debility, and all diseases of the urinary organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the use of a diuretic. If no treatment is submitted to, consumption or insanity may ensue. Our fresh and blood are supported from these sources, and the health and happiness, and that of posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy.

Helmbold's Extract Buchu, established upwards of 18 years, prepared by

B. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist,
594 Broadway, New York, and 101 South Tenth street, Phila., Pa. [Mar. 3, '67, 1y.*

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The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease Consumption, is anxious to make known to his fellow sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a Sure Cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing. Parties wishing the prescription, free, by return mail, will please address

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A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing, in perfect confidence, JOHN B. OGDEN,
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SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. Schenck, the proprietor, Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared