\$2,00 Per Year, in Advance; \$2,50 if not Paid in Advance.

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"NO ENTERTAINMENT SO CHEAP AS BEADING, NOR ANY PLEASURE SO LASTING."

## VOLUME XXXIX, NUMBER 5.1

## COLUMBIA, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 7, 1867.

THE COLUMBIA SPY

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: \$2.00 per year, if paid in advance; six months, \$1.

If not paid until the expiration of the
year, \$2.50 will be charged. SINGLE COPIES. FIVE CENTS
No paper will be discontinued until all arreat
ages are paid, unless at the option of the editor

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

EIGHT LINES SPACE MAKE A SQUARE. | 1 w | 2 w | 1 m | 2 m | 3 m | 6 m | 1 yr. 1 Sqr. | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.50 | \$4.00 | \$5.00 | \$3.00 | \$12.00 2 Sqrs. | 2.00 | 3.00 | 6.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 3 Sqrs. 2.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 | 4.00 | 5.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 20.00 | 60.00 | 1 Col. | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | 60.00 | 100.00

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All Notices or Advertisments in reading matter, under ten lines, \$1.00; over ten lines, 10 ets. 22; line. ter, under ten lines, slow; over ten lines, a besper line.
Yearly Advertisers discontinuing their advertisements before the expiration of the year, will be charged at full rates as above, or according to ontract.
Transient rates will be charged for all matter. All advertising will be considered CASH, after

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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.20, '67-ly. H M. NORTH,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Collections promptly made in Lancaster and ork Counties. W. FISHER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office on Front Street, between Walnut, Columbia, Pa. J. KAUFFMAN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
collections made in Lancaster and adjoining s. ms, Bounty, Back Pay, and all claims the government promptly prosecuted. -Locust street, between Front and Sec-

SAMUEL EVANS,
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
Office, on Second St., adjoining Odd Fellows'
Hall, Columbia, Pa.

J. Z. HOFFER, DENTIST. Nitrous Oxide Gas administered in the extraction of Teeth. Office—Front Street, next door to R. Williams Drug Store, between Locust and Walnut Streets Columbia, Pa.

F. HINKLE, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON; offers his professional services to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity. He may be found at the office connected with his residence, on Secon offlice connected with his residence, on Second street, between Cherry and Union, every day, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 8 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.

HOTELS. STEVENS HOUSE,

21, 23, 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y. Opposite Bowling Green, ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN.

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 travel—and adjacent to all the principal Railroad and Steamboat depots.

The STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests—it is well furnished, and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its immates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt maderepristful—and the table is quetously provided with every delicacy of the season—at modernte rates.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO., Proprietor May 11,'67-6m] "CONTINENTAL."

THIS HOTEL IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, FRONT STREET, COLUMBIA, PA. Ample accommodations for Strangers and Travelers. The Bar is stocked with CHOCE LIQUORS,

And the Tables furnished with the best fare. Columbia, April 29, 1867.) URIAH FINDLEY, Proprietor FRANKLIN HOUSE,
LOCUST ST., COLUMBIA, PA.
This is a first-classhotel, and is in every respect adapted to meet the wishes and desires of the traveling public.

MARTIN ERWIN, Proprietor

THENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan, opposite City Hall Park New York. R. FRENCH, Proprietor MISHLER'S HOTEL,

West Market Square, Reading Renn'a.
EVAN MISHLER,
Proprietor

RYCHANGE HOTEL,
MOUNT JOY, PEYNA.

First-Class Accommodations. The Choicest
Liquors at the Bar. ALEX. D. REFSE,
Proprietor. MALTBY HOUSE, MARYLAND.
This hotel has been lately refitted with all the necessary improvements known to hotel enterprise and therefore offers first-class accommodations to strangers and others yisiting Baltimore A. B. MILLER, Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS.

COLUMBIA OIL WORKS. COLUMBIA OIL WOLL The undersigned have purchased the above mamed Works and associated themselves together, this 12th day of AUST 1867 under the firm name of TRUSCOTT & CO., who will continue the business of Refining Petroleum or Coal Oil.

SAN'L TRUSCOTT, J. S. SHUMAN, J. W. STEACY,

DURE WINES AND LIQUORS! For Pure, Unadulterated Wines and Liquors, go to the store of the subscriber. He has elegant CATAWBA WINE.

Which for quality and flavor, connot be excelled; also, the celebrated ROOSTER WHISKEY, Yankee Rum, Januatea Spirits, Blackberry Brandy, Cherry and Currant Wines, We have Whes, Brandles, Gins, Cordials, Oldonongaled of all grades, Give us a call and examine for yourself. CHARLES GROVE, Corner of Commerce and Walnut Sts., Columbia, Pa. [dec. 22, 66-tf.]

WINDOW SHADES, LOOKING GLASSES, FURNITURE,

Of all descriptions, and at reduced prices, at our NEW WARE ROOMS, Locust Street, above Second, south side.

JOHN SHENBERGER.
Columbia, Mar. 2, 1897-tf. 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. SMTH'S, Adjoining the Franklin House, Locust street, P. S.—Also, a fine assortment of TOYS and Fancy Articles, constantly on hand. [Apr 6, %.

MARVIN'S PATENT ALUM & DRY PLASTER, FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES. PROOF SAFES.

Warranted the best in the world! Never corrode the Iron. Never lose their fire-proof qualities. Are the only Safes filled with Alum and Dry Plaster.

Please send or call for an Illustrated Catalogue.

MARVIN & CO.

Principal Warehouses: No. 263 Broadway, New York. No. 721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia, March 8, 1867-1y.

H. W. HUNTER & CO., WHOSESALE DRUGGISTS,

No. 41 North Third Street,

PHILADELPHIA.

Importers and Grinders of Spices, dealers in Drugs Chemicals, Dye Stuffs, Patent Medicines Oils, Fants Varnishes, Glass, &c. Manufacturers of "Kaign's Syrup of Tar." [Nov. 17, '38-15 CEORGE BOGLE, DEALER IN
LUMBER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Also, PLASTERERS' HAIR.
Office—Front Street, between Locust and Union,
COLUMBIA, PA. BUCHER'S COLUMN. C. BUCHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC Wines and Liquors

Has removed his Store to his Building, adjoining man's Store, Locust St., Columbia, Pa., where he has fitted up rooms, and greatly eased his facilities for doing a more extensive business.

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED

HERB BITTERS

PURE AND UNADULTERATED, Fresh from the Manufactory of Dr. B. Mishler These Bitters are celebrated for the great cure hey have performed in every case, when tried. Dr. Mishler offers five hundred dollars to the pro prietor of any Medicine that can show a greater mber of comming cortificates of cures effected by it, near the place where it is made, than -MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS J. C. BUCHER.

At his Store, Locust Street, Columbia

WINES AND LIQUORS! Embracing the following;

Catawba Current and Muscat WINES.

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



AGENCY FOR

Malt & Cider Vinegar. He is also Agent for the Celebrated MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

the fire of the second second second

FOR SALE, POCKET FLASKS, DEMIJOHNS,

TOBACCO BOXES. and FANCY ARTICLES, in great variety,

MISHLER'S BITTERS! PURE & UNADULTERATED.

For Sale by J. C. BUCHER.

Lee's London Porter,

Manufactured by GEO. LEE, (Late of Lion Brewery, London, Who says that this Porter is better than tha manufactured in London, as we have . . better material here. J. C. BUCHER Is the Agent for this Porter, in Columbia.

REST STOUT PORTER!

From E. & G. HIBBERT, LONDON. For sale by

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

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS! By the BARREL, QUART OF BOTTLE.

Sold of Sy J. C. BUCHER, Locust Street, Columbia,

Agent for the \* PURE MALT VINEGAR. Cannot be purchased at any other establishment in town, and is warranted to keep fruit and vegetables perfect.

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 Rest Brands of

SMOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, HAVANA, YARA, and COMMON SEGARS, Also, SNUFF & TOBACCO BOXES, PIPES—n thousand and one varieties. Call at J. C. BUCHER'S.

day RING'S AMBROSIA, Locust Street, adjoining Haldeman's Store. It is the greatest establishment of the kind this side of Philadelphia. 29 Only Agency for Lee's London Porter, and Mishler's Bitters.

 $\mathbf{R}^{ ext{EADING RAIL ROAD.}}$ · [Written for the # Spy."] SUMMER ARRANGEMENT. The Storm.

April 8th, 1867. GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Littz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.
Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 5.00, 8.10 and 9.35 A. M., and 2.10 and 9.00 P. M., connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania R. R., and arriving at New York at 5.00 and 10.10 A. M., and 4.0, 5.20 and 10.25 P. M. Sieeping Cars accompanying the 3.00 A. M., and 9.00 P. M. Trains without change.

RAILROAD LINES.

Pennsylvinia R. R. and arriving at New York at 5.00 and 10.10 A. M., and 4.40, 5.20 and 10.25 F. M. Sieeping Cars accompanying the 3.00 A. M., and 9.00 P. M. Train's without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading. Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, 8.10 A. M., and 2.10 and 4.10 P. M., stopping at Lebanon and principal Way Stations; the 4.10 P. M., making connections for Philadelphia and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill, Haven and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road, leave Harrisburg at 3.20 P. M.

Returning: Leave New York at 9.00 A. M., 12.00 Noon and 5.00 and 9.00 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 6.30 P. M., stopping at all Stations; Pottsville at 8.45 A. M., and 2.45 P. M.; Ashland 6.00 and 71.30 A. M., and 2.55 P. M.; Tamaqua at 9.45 A. M., and 1.00 and 8.55 P. M.; Tamaqua at 9.45 A. M., and 1.00 and 8.55 P. M.; Reading Accomodation Train; Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.;

Pottstown Accomodation Train; Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.; Pottstown Accomodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6.20 A. M., returning leaves Philadelphia at 6.30 P. M.

caster, Columbia, &c.
On Sundays: Leave New York at 8.00 P. M., Philadelphia 8.00 A. M., and 3.15 P. M., the 8.00 A. M. Train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 A. M.; Harrisburg 8.5 A. M., and Reading at 1.20 and 7.20 A. M. for Harrisburg and 11.22 A. M. for New York and 4.25 P. M. for Philadelphia. Commutation, Mileage, Season, Schooland Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates. ked through; 89 pounds allowed

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading, Pa., April 8th, 1867. DENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA GOING EAST, TRAINS LEAVE WEST.

COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION, WM. F. LOCKARD. Superintendent, Phila. Div.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY. YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE R. R. DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF THE PASSEN-GER TRAINS AT YORK. DEPARTURES FROM YORK:

For Baltimore, 4.15 A. M., 7.00 A. M., 10.10 A. M., and 3.00 P. M.
For Wrightsville, 6.45 A. M., 12.00 P. M., and For Harrisburg, 1.30 A. M., 7.10 A. M., 11.35 A. M., 289 P. M., and 10.15 P. M. ARRIVALS AT YORK:

From Baltimore, 1.25 A. M., 11.30 A. M., 2.34 P. I., 6.50 P. M., and 10.10 P. M. From Wrightsville, 9.15 A. M., 2.20 P. M., and (55) F. M. and From Harrisburg, 4.10 A. M., 10.05 A. M., and 3.05 P. M., and 6.35 P. M. On Sunday, the area of the control of Sunday, the area of the control of Sunday, the area of the control of the c 3.65 P. M., and 6.35 P. M.
On Sunday, the only trains running are the one from Harrisburg, 10.65 in the morning, proceeding to Baltimore; and those from Baltimore at 1.25 A. M., and 10.10 P. M., proceeding to Harris-No train arrives from Baltimore at 10.10 on Saturday night; and none from Harrisburg at 4.10 on Monday morning.

General Superintendent.

Trains of this Road are run by Reading Rail Road Time, which is 10 minutes faster than Penn-sylvania R. R. Time.  $R^{ ext{EADING}}$  and columbia R. R. · On and after

IONDAY, MAY 6th, 1867 Trains will run between LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, AND READING, AS FOLLOWS:

6.15 p. m. Arrive at Lancaster 9.20, and Columbia 9.25 a. nr., and 8.30 p. m. SUNDAY TRAINS.

Leave Columbia at 7.50 a.m., and 3.50 p. m Leave Lancaster at 7.50 a.m., and 3.45 p. m. Arrive at Reading, Jol 0.a.m., and 6.00 p. m. Returning—Leave Reading at 8.00 a. m.; and 30 p. m. 3.40 p. m. Arrive at Lancaster 10.25 a. m., and 6.00 p. m. TO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA, via READING. Leave Laneaster and Columbia, at 8,00 a. m. and 3,00 p. m., daily, except Sundays. Arrive at New York at 5,00 a. m., and 3,15 p. m., and Phiadelphia at 1,00 p. m., and 9,10 p. m. Returning—Leave New York at 12,00, Noon and Philadelphia at 2,30 p. m. Arrive at Lancaster and Columbia at 8,30 p. m. and Frinadelphia at 3.30 p. m.
The above trains also connect at Reading with
Trains North, on P. and R., and West, on Lebanon Valley, Roads.
The Sunday Morning Train from Columbia and
Lancaster make close connection at Reading, for
New York New York EXCURSION TICKETS ISSUED TO PARTIES TO ALL POINTS ON THIS ROAD, AT REDUCED RATES.

AT REDUCED RATES,
Excursion Tickets sold from Reading to Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster and Columbia; from Lancaster and Columbia to Litiz, Ephrata and Reading; from Columbia to Lancaster, and Lancaste to Columbia, and return—good for Sunday Trainsonly. FARE, \$5.40 TO NEW YORK, AND \$2.90 TO PHILADELPHIA. Tickets can be obtained at the Offices of the New Jersey Central Raliroad, foot of Liberty Street, New York, and Philadelphia and Reading Raliroad, 12th and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia.

Through tickets to New York and Philadelphia sold at all the Principal Stations, and Baggage Cherked Through.

E. F. KEEVER; Gen. Frt. and Ticket Agent. dec 1 '66.

HAIR PREPARATIONS. HALL'S

VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER, The effects of which

ARE TO RESTORE THE HAIR TO ITS

Natural Color, AND PROMOTE ITS GROWTH.

It is an entirely new scientific discovers, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDOM.

It curse all diseases of the scalp, and allays all that heat and irritation, and jurnishes a nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported, and by its remedial virtues, it canses the hair to grow where it has fullen out, and restores it to its natural color when gray. The old in appearance are made young again. It will keep the hair from falling out.

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

IT IS THE BEST HAIR DRESSING Ever used, haking it moist, soft and glossy. It removes dandruff, and all those scurve crutious. It does not contain oil and alcoloi, which dry up the secretions upon which the vitality depends.

No person, old or young, should full to use it. It is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL BASK FOR HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIA. HAIR RENEWER, and take no other. Our Treatise on the Hair sent free upon application. R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietors, Pruggists. Nashua, N. H.

Sold by all Druggists. HALL'S VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER

These popular Hair Restorers and Tonics on hand, at

Original Zoetry.

ROM THE PRENCH OF ENILE DE GERMAINE. BY E. H. S. Oh, tell me why, my niother dear, I've suffered all the day?

Why have I been so sad at heart? Why slept I from my play? It is the storm, my little child, Excites thy vague affright, That casts a shade o'er all thy Joy's -That darkens thy delight. Dost thou not see that heavy cloud Advancing o'er the trees?
Come leave thy work, my darling, come

And sleep upon my knees. With joy she went, she slept in peace, No thunder broke her rest; And when the mother woke her child The sun illumed the west. Beneath the brightness of his glance

Her sorrow fled away, Twas fleeting as the morning dew Before his piercing ray. In glee she roams thro' dewey grass, She picks the loosened shells She wanders near the shady bower, Whose bend the tempest tells. Her boyant love's no more oppressed

And nothing blights her joys, Her sadness is a passing dream Whose memory unalloys. O, joyous youth! O, happy years! Which care protects always; Bright age, of which alone the storm Casts shadows o'er its days!

I wish my life to glide along, To fate I am resigned. -From Earth's dread storms I'll m In sleep I'll comfort find, .. O, Poesy, protect thy child,

Miscellaneous Bending.

Eeclings in Battle. People often wonder how one feels in attle. All men are not affected alike. Some are cool, determined and courageous; some lose all judgment, and will singlebanded, rush upon hundreds; others are entirely unmanned, tremble like aspens, seem dead to every emotion of honor or feeling of shame, and will slink into coverts or run from the field. Lord Forth, awhile, one becomes used to it, and, as exciting, and men that tremble at the first few shots now rush on like heroes. I remember well my feelings during the first battle in which I was engaged. The night before we received orders to prepare to attack the enemy early on the

morrow All was now hurry, bustle and anxiety. Guns were cleaned, ammunition inspected straps adjusted, canteens filled, knapsacks ightened, letters written. We had several men in our company who had always boasted of their bravery and prowess—
men who had been "spoiling for a fight,"
as they said. These were now gill as
mice; they didn't peep. One of them,
who had taken a master's degree in all
hinds of profesite now borrowed a Rible kinds of profanity, now borrowed a Bible, sat down and read it for some time, and advance ceased; they commenced firing intimated to his mess-mates the propriety from the heads of their columns, and atof praying before going to sleep that night tempted to extend their front; but death clung to it as to the certainty of their future lt is not your blustering, profane bravado had already caused too much confusion emancipation; and it so filled the heart of

enemy was strongly posted, and we had desperate work before us. I wanted to o into battle, yet I dreaded it like death. slept but little that night. The morning came, and our columns moved quietly and sternly forward through a wood. The first intimation we had of the enemy was the skirmishing between his out-posts and our van-guard, the former falling back as the latter advanced. We passed out of the wood and rapidly deployed into line of battle, a general sloping hill hiding the enemy from our view. A part of our force had been sent round to make a flank and rear attack on the enemy, and while so doing it was of the utmost importance that we should hold his attention in the We marched steadily up the hill

either side. was the time to test their courage. A line of cannon was bearing directly upon us. Death to many of us was certain. Who will it be? thought I. A singular feeling came over me, a confused image of a mother and sister appeared flitting

reality in front oppressed me with dreadful forebodings. turn the fire, but dare not till the comstand firm till the proper time, and the day would be ours. It is a task to hold

soon run one way or the other. on my left; a moment more and one gave way to the railway." struck him in the breast, severing him almost in twain. The hot blood from his heart spirted full in my face. Great God, swered the command.

with smoke and powder, looked like fiends incarnate, as they plied their work of death. At length a breeze rolled away. the smoke that shrouded us, and disclosed our other columns bearing down upon "Charge bayonets!" rang out, and with loud shouts we rushed forward canister was hurled against us as we neared the batteries. Like maddened tigers our men leaped forward with the cold steel. The struggle over the guns was desperate. It was a butchery, savage in the extreme. The enemy soon broke and fled, leaving us masters of the field. Since that time I have not felt the least

dread or hesitation on entering a battle.

of command commingled with curses,

prayers and groans of the wounded and

coolly as when hunting squirrels. The Final Charge at Waterloo. The cavalry and infantry repeatedly charged in masses, under cover of a tremendous fire from 240 pieces of artillery. Four times were our guns in possession of their cavalry; and as often did the bayonets of our infantry rescue them. For upwards of an hour our little squares were surrounded by the elite of the French cavaliers; they gallantly stood within for-ty paces of us, unable to leap over the bristling line of bayonets, unwilling to re-tire, and determined never to surrender. Hundreds of them were dropping in all directions from our muraerous me, joint as fast as they dropped, others came to supply their places. Finding, at last, that should arise, which should include all truth respecting His essence; that he should be respecting His essence; that he should be directions from our murderous fire; yet it was in vain to attempt to break our determined ranks, they swept round our respecting His essence; that he should be known not only as an abstract and absorate and attempted to cut their way back to whose perfect nature the universe is an abstract and attempted to cut their way back to their own lines; but the whole road was effluence; not as a distant Providence of lined with our infantry on both sides, and at the advanced part of it was an impassable barricade of felled trees. Here fell the remainder of these gallant cuirassiers of whom not one was taken without a wound. The cannonade was continued without intermission; and about six o'clock, we saw heavy columns of infantry supported by dragoons returning for a fresh attack. It was evident that it would be a desperate one, and, we thought, a decisive one. Every one felt how much

in the Crimean war, is an instance. If depended on this terrible moment. A skirmishers engage prior to a general bat-black mass of grenadiers of the Imperial tle, and a desultory fire is kept up for Guard, with music playing and the Great Napoleon at their head, came rolling onthe battle warms, it frequently becomes | ward from the forum of Ln Belle Alliance. With rapid pace they descended. Those spaces in our lines which death had acy, and the party of superstition was opened, and left vacant, were covered with driven from the field. Then Mooned Ashbodies of cavalry. The point at which the many aimed was now evident: it was an angle formed by a brigade of Guards, and the light brigade of Lord Hill's corps. Lord Hill was there in person. The French moved on with arms sloped an pas de charge (double march). They began to ascend the hill. In a few seconds they were within a hundred paces of us, and as yet not a shot had been fired. The awful moment was now at hand. A peal

of ten thousand thunders burst ut once were already beaten, the hitherto invinci-

animated " Hurrah!" burst from the victorious ranks of England. The line at once advanced; generals, officers, soldiers, all partaking in one common enthusiasm. The battle was over. Guns, prisoners, ammunition, wagons, baggage, horses, successively fell into our hands. Night and farigue compelled us to halt. We halted and the idea of God with us dwelt and on each side of the Gemappe road, and in a short time numerous columns of till the whole line of the enemy burst | Prussians came pourin along in pursuit upon our view; there we halted, and for of the enemy. Each battalion cheered some minutes not a gun was fired on us in passing. The officers saluted, and ither side. | many embraced us. Never was witnessed | many embraced us. Never was witnessed | a more enthusiastic moment. We felt ing for the other to begin the work of amply remunerated for the exertions of death. The faces of our men looked pale and determined; some of them looked like pursuit without interruption. Lord Hill statues, others pervous and uneasy. It and staff retired to a small cottage where we now are. We have but one room between nine of us, including his Lordship. All but myself are asleep .- Sidney's Life

direction.

of Lord Hill: \* Petroleum For Fuel. A successful experiment was made last and floating before my imagination like A successful experiment was made last dissolving shadows, while the tremendous week on the Ohio river with petroleum as a substitute for coal in navigation. The Il forebodings.

Cincinnati Gazette says of the new method of raising steam: "The advantintervene between drawing the cap over ages of this arrangement are so obvious the criminal's face and letting fall the that it seems almost superfluous to speak trap, when a puff of smoke shot out from of them, ret we cannot resist pointing out one of the cannon, followed by a crash, and a shell went screaming over us. Our only of the fuel itself, twenty dollars worth too high. They gradually lowered them.

Every discharge brought their balls fearfully nearer. We were impatient to rethe saving of wages of firemen and coalheavers,
the saving of time in taking the fuel on board, and above all the perfect control mand was given. Our Colouel passed of the engineer over the fire, and complete along in front of the line and urged us to absence of danger from sparks. The exstand firm till the proper time, and the plosive qualities of petroleum have hitherto been the great bugbear by which men exposed to an enemy's fire without our enterprising steamboat builders and allowing them to return it. They will machinists have been scared off. We are not at all surprised at this, for steam itself The enemy's shot began to how around had to struggle hard ere it could assert us, plough through our ranks, and tear its supremacy over every other power in up the earth about our feet. A six-pound use, and we feel satisfied that coal will up the earth about our feet. A six-pound use, and we feel satisfied that coal will ball cut off the bayonet of my messmate give way to petroleum us the tow path

A WIFE.-When a man of sense come to marry, it is a companion who he wants, how I felt! A faint sickening sensation and not an artist; it is not merely a creacame over me. He-smiled faintly, spoke ture who can paint and play and sing and my name, gasped and expired. He was dance. It is a being who can comfort frightfully mangled. I was maddened to and counsel him; one who can reason and desperation. All thoughts of fear vanishing reflect, and feel and judge, and discourse ed; I could have fought thousands. The command of "Fire!" ran along the line, and discriminate; one who can assist him in his affairs, lighten his sorrows, purify and a tremendous crash of musketry and his joys, strengthen his principles, and educate his children. Such is the woman We now loaded and fired for dear life.

Dense volumes of sulphurous smoke hung

of a family. A woman of the former like a pall over us, and shut out the enemy description may occasionally figure in a from our sight. The battle grew warm and bloodly. The rattle of musketry, the of the company; but is entirely unfit for R. WILLIAMS,
Drug Store,
Columbia, Pa. | screaming of shells, the thunder of artificial a neighbor. | lery, the whistling of bullets, the should ju the way he should go.

God With Man. We clip the following from the address dying filled the air. Our men, black of Mr. Bancroft, delivered at the semi annual Centennial celebration of the New

York Historical Society:

"If events do, as I believe, correspond to the Divine idea, if God is the fountain of all goodness, the inspirer of true affecthe enemy's flank. Now was the decisive tion, the source of all intelligence, there moment. 'Charge bayonets!" rang out, is nothing of so great moment to the race as the conception of his existence and a to the assault. A storm of grape and true apprehension of his relations to man must constitute the turning point in the progress of the world. And it has been A better knowledge of his nature, is the dividing line, that separates ancient history from modern, the old time from the new. The thought of the Divine unity us an absolute cause, was familiar to antiquity; but the undivided testimony of the records of all cultivated nations, shows. After the first few shots I fired away as that it took no hold of the popular affections. Philosophers might conceive this Divine unity as purest action, unmixed with matter; as fate, holding the universe in its invincible, unreleating grasp; as reason; going forth to the work of creation; as the primal source of the ideal architypes, according to which the world was fashioned; as boundless power, careless of boundless existence; as the infinite one slumbering unconsciously in the infinite all. Nothing of this could take hold

of the common mind, or make Peor and Balaam Forsake their temples dim or throw down the altars of superstition For the regeneration of the world, it was requisite that the Divine Being should infinite power; and uncertain or inactive will, but as God present in the flesh; not as an absolute lawgiver, holding the ma-terial world, and all moral and intelligent existence, in the chains of necessity, but as a creative spirit, indwelling in man, his

fellow worker and guide. When the Divine being was thus presented to the soul, he touched at once man's aspirations, affections and intelligence; and faith in him sunk into the inmost heart of humanity. In vain did the proud and ambitious Arius seek to overlay spiritual truth with the fabulous conceptions of heathenism, to paganize Christianity, and to subordinate its enfranchising power to false worship and to despotism. Reason asserted its right of supremtareth was eclipsed, and Osiris was seen no more in Memphian Grove; than might have been heard the crash of the falling -temples of polytheism, and instead of them came that harmony which holds Heaven and Earth in happiest union.

Amidst all the deep sorrows of human

ity during the sad conflict which was protracted through centuries for the overthrow of the past, and the reconstruction of society, the idea of an incarnate God of sen thousand thunders burst arouse carries promised the slave, redeemed them down as a whirlwind which rushes over the ripe corn; they paused, their oppressed, consoled the wretched, inspired alike the heroes of thought and the countries of less masses. The down-trodden nations that is the brave man on the field of batthe—it is your patient, retiring men.

It is not your biastering, produce bravated among them, they crowded instinctively behind each other to avoid a fire which haps the greatest poet of all time, that he I confess a feeling of dread and anxiety was intolerably dreadful. Still they stood had no prayer so earnest as to behold in stole over me. Battle was certain, the firm—"the Old Guard dies, but does not the profound and clear substance of the yield!" For half an hour this horrible eternal light, that circling of reflected butchery continued. At last, seeing all light, which showed the image of man. their efforts vain, all their courage use less, unsupported by their comrades who From the time that this truth of the Triune God was clearly announced, he was no longer dimly conceived as a remote and shadowy easualty, but appeared as all that is good and beautiful and true; as goodble Old Guard gave way and fled in every ness itself incarnate and trace; as good-ness itself incarnate and interceding, re-decining and inspiring, the union of lib-erty, love and light; the infinite cause the One spontaneous and almost painfully infinite mediator, the infinite in and with the universe, as the paraclete and the comforter. The doctrine once communicated

dwells in every system of thought that can pretend to vitality—in every oppressed nation whose struggles to be free have the promise of success, in every soul that sighs blood to curdle.—Alleghenian. for redemption."

boy, for while very young in years, he was taken by John Talbot, a hardware-merchant, to serve in his store. He serve it his store. He serve it his store was taken by John Talbot, a hardware-merchant, to serve in his store. He serve it his store was a free too is going, gone! His friends, one by ed satisfactorily about two years. After leaving Mr. Talbot, the subject of our sketch went to stand in the store of D. Whitehead, a dry goods merchant of Somerset. Here we believe he remained until he was appointed a cadet at West Point. Gen. Thomas Ritchie, a farmer living five miles east of Somerset, has been elected to Congress for the district com-posed of Perry, Morgan, and Washington. Mr. Ritchie was a good judge of a character. He was acquainted with young Sheridan, took a fancy to him, and proposed to send him to West Point. Young Sheridan was willing, and his parents agreed to it. The lawyer who drew up he papers in the case told me they were not very sanguine that he would be very small for his age. But he was dady accepted, and took his place as a humble

student at this great military school. THE report that Charles Dickens would visit this country again has received definite form. He will leave England in of a lamily. A woman of the former description may occasionally figure in a description may occasionally figure in a drawing-room, and excite the admiration ings from his own works which have of the company; but is entirely unit for been so popular at home in all or most of and bloodly. The rathe of muserfy, the should some streaming of shells, the thunder of artillare the should go. | our principal cities, employing the first lare the whistling of bullets, the should in the way he should go. | Selected Loetry.

- com -... Sheridan. . .

WINCHESTER AND NEW ORLEANS. With trumpet's ery and roll of drums, This way the tide of battle comes; All the vist space of the hills
The thunder of the cannon fills,
Nearer it comes! And who are these, Like broken waves of stormy seas, . Long lines of shattered blue they meet In route, confusion, and defeat? Up the long road the columns fly, And still the fierce triumphant cry Pursues, and you dark cloud of gray mes surely, swiftly on this way, Its rolling thunder louder grows. Its deadly lightning leaps and glows And those who fly-our friends, And those who chase-our foes.

Now, for that crushed and rained host Is victory forever lost! Northward it flies, and Northward comes The roll of Early's Rebel drums; Our banners in his ranks are flying; His march is on our dead and dving Northward he comes, and who shall stay, His swift, resistless lines of gray t.

But one stern face is Southward set: But one man is not beaten yet; Not yer, though all besides should fly, Not yer, though faithless victory Perches on Rebel flags forever— The corps is whipped-the General, never, Lo! 'tis an army that hath fied, And none are heroes but the dead, Then riding down the valley far He brought a soul into the war. Swift came the trampling steed, more swift The rider's spirit; as he came His voice went forth before his sword, And slew the fears of men with shame Then when he met the mighty route, What was his order ?- " FACE ABOUT! As flame through flame the order ran conthward they faced, yea! every ma Faced South-they cheered for Shiridan.

Ah! right well Jubal Early knew Who hurled that avalanche of blue: He knew whose hand had turned the flight And struck full in the face his van; Too well he'd felt in many a fight The strong right arm of Sheridan.

And he who led our legious onward, And bore their darkened banners surward, Not less in peace than war was great But as he marched an army, ruled a State— Straightforward, pausing not, nor turning, All his great soul within him burning, To do the right thing, and to do it well, What mattered it to him who should oppos He loved his country better than his place, And those who hated HE :- he held his foes This was your crime, O Sheridan! that you

When bad men traded in their country's sin Maintained her honor and enforced the rigi To hold the victory you fought to win. Defeated? Yes, but glorious such defeat! Conquered? Ay, only when the Right is sh Thoù art become a principle to us, And as a principle shall rise again I know that Truth shall triumph. Not in vain Men suffer in her cause; thy name shall be The rallying cry of millions who maintain High in the stars the banner of the free. Thy country's foes may boast they overcame But thine the glory is—their's the eterno

shame. A Fearful Incident. A woman, whose name we have forgotten ies. or lately did lie, very sick at Hemlock. this county. A few days ago, in the day-time, the watchers, returning to the room after a temporary absence, were horrified to find a huge snake coiled on the pillow of the sick woman, and very near her head. The woman was asleep. What to do was the question of terrible import of them. It was a part of her Sunday recommended to the watchers. The religion and Sunday service to look for woman was weak from illness, and any bed bugs, if she had not had time through sudden excitement would surely kill her. It was therefore thought unsafe to attack | and leave that duty undone, except in the snake while she was asleen, because an excitement would thereby be communicated to her system which might prove Let no housekeeper suppose that even the fatal; while, for a like reason, it was servants beds can have bed bugs in, withthought equally ussafe to wake her up to out having them scattered and sifted all a realization of the danger menacing her. The question, in all its terrible bearings, was discussed by the watchers in a moment, while their blood ran cold, and it was decided to maintain a masterly inactivity. If the woman remained as eep and motion-less, she might escape. There was a chance that the reptile might withdraw, without doing any harm. After a few minutes, which seemed like hour to the lookers-on, the slimy thing moved, first one fold, then another-it slid from the bed to the floor-it crawled rapidly through the room and hall, and out into the garden. It was then killed. The woman slept calmly throughout the trying scene, and was spared an experience the mere recital whereof is enough to check and cause the

Gen. Phil. Sheridan.

Philip H. Sheridan was born at the City of Albany, State of New York, in February, 1831. His parents are natives of Ireland, County of Kerry. Their oldest child Patrick, was also born in Ireland. About the year 1829s John Sher-Oh it is a fearful thing thus to trample land. About the year 1829, John Sheridan and wife, with their first born, bid farewell to their native land and came to America, their adopted and chosen home.

The work of the part of a ford worker bleed in the cars of a loving wife! How it rings in the cars of a loving wife! How it America, their adopted and chosen home. They first located in Albany, New York, where, as before stated, Phil. Sheridan was born. They resided there about five years. While Phil. was very young, his parents removed to Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. The parents were in quite limited circumstances, and Phil's early experience was that of other boys similarly situated. When the turnpike was face they have their their face in the cars of a loving wife! How it makes the heart of a fond mother bleed! How it crushes out the hopes of a doting father, and brings reproach and shame upon loving sisters. Drunk! See him as the leans against some friendly house, he stands ready to fall into the opening jaws of hell, unconscious as to his approaching fate. The wife, with tearful eyes and leave its at the window to hear larly situated. When the turnpike was being built through Somerset, Phil's father used to own and drive a cart. Men of Phil's age tell us that they have often the parent, is drunk—spending his time and a shell went screaming over us. Our men ducked their heads like geese. Fire was now opened on us along the enemy's worth of coal. Then, there is the economy of weight and space, which is as one too high. They gradually lowered them. In addition to this, we have the to high. They gradually lowered them. one are reluctantly leaving him to his mis-

erable fate. He goes down to his grave unhonored and unsung." Drunk ! - Omaha. Omaha, Nebraska, is a city that is in despair. It wants laboring men and cannot get them. The Omaha Republican of August 23, speaking of the labor market in that city, says: "Of clerks, salesmen, lawyers, doctors, we have any quantity; in fact more than we have really any need of; but laborers, stone-cutters, masous and plasterers we are sadly deficient in .. Laborers command readily \$3; carpenters from \$4 to \$5; bricklayers and masons from \$6 to \$7; plasterers, \$5 to not very sanguine that he would be accepted, on account of his size. He was very small for his age. But he was deter to \$25 per week; book binders from \$20 to \$25; news compositors, 46 cents per 1000 cms; tailors, shoemakers, saddlers, machinists, engineers, teamasters, barbers, and men of all trades, command good wages and steady employment. There is another class of persons who would do well in Omaha-we refer to manufacturers of small wares.

acting man only feet and hands.

## farm and Household Column.

AGRICULTURE is the most useful and most noble 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.

[WHOLE NUMBER, 1,981.

Bed Bugs. The nasty, saucy things do not make a

very sweet subject to write about, but it is one that interests every mistress of a house or household. Say and do what you will, there is no poison that will rid a house of hed bugs, and keep it so, without the constant vigilance of eyes to watch, and hands to slay them, so long as the inmates of the house ever go out or receive- company, for bed bugs will be brought into it, innocently enough, on the clothing or baggage, from the places where they have been stopping if not from their own homes, and often from persons sitting by the side of them. Even one fut mother bed bug is sufficient to stock a whole house in short order, withseveral years' supply of these nightly tor-turers, if they are not taken care of, and constantly watched and destroyed. There is no poison or remedy so effectual to keep them out of the joints and crevices of bedsteads, as the blackest and rankest of bar soap. It should be melted in a cup or saucer, and put on with the feather-end of a small quill. One or two applications as year will do. Every spring the bedstead should be washed for the sake of cleanly ness, and the dose renewed. Doctoring the bedstead will not kill the bed bugs, or do away with them, only those that happen to be touched with the soap at the time. and those that hatch from the nits that were deposited there before—for they hate soap, and will not stay to be killed by that or any other poison; and if they are driven from their favorite homes, they will not die of disappointment, but will take the next best place that offers itself. Foot valences are untidy, even though they have a neat and pretty look; they furnish fa-vorite homes and hiding-places for the troublesome vermin. It is not easy to look over their many folds and find them out, and no distasteful poison can be used vithout discoloration, and injury to the fabric. If led bugs cannot harbor in bed-steads and valences, they will take to the corners of straw beds, matrasses, and the cracks of the walls, and even floors; and papered walls furnish just what they like, f they can find a place to crawl under and hide themselves. No matter where they live or broad, if there is a bed in the room they know whether it is occupied or not, and will find their way to it, to feed on human beings, and rob them of rest. There is no safe way to get rid of them,

except to use soap where it can be used, and give the other places a good look every few days, except in cold weather, and give them no time to lay their eggs, for nothing will prevent their hatching except a coat of varnish, and prevention, is better than cure. I knew a pious old lady who always declared that " none but a lazy, slovenly housekeeper ever had bed bugs in her house." It was part of her piety to see that the sleep of her household was never disturbed by bed bugs, or the fear the week, for no week was allowed to pass osty weather. She lived up to the creed that "cleanliness is next to Godliness. over the house, even though they are not avare of it. If servants were always truthful, it might do to trust their word that they tend to such things; but it is not well to let household comforts rest on their word, without care to see there is truth in it. A decent woman would horrified at the thought that others thought her lousy, but the next thing to it is hav-ing bed bugs in her house, when so little vigilance can prevent it. Many suppose that if poison keeps them off the bed steads, it kills them or drives them out of the house, but experience and observation

have taught that it is a great mistake. Nature evidently meant that human beings should get out of work, or she never would have made so many things to look after and contend with; though men try to limit their work to a few hours a day. which is a questionable benefit to most of them, giving more time for Satan to tempt them to sin and spend their wages in that which profiteth them not. But if they can find no profitable way to spend their time, they can help wives and mothers look for bed bugs.

ANNA

ABOUT TOMATOES .- If very ripe, they will skin easily, if not, pour scalding water on them, and let them remain in it four or five minutes. Peel and put them into a stew-pan, with a tablespoonful of water, if not very juicy; if so, no water will be re-quired. Put in a little salt, and stew them for half an hour, then turn them into a deep dish with buttered toast. An other way of cooking them, which is considered very nice by epicures, is to just them in a deep dish, with fine broad crumbs, crackers pounded fine, a layer of each alternately; put small bits of butter. a little salt and pepper on each layer—some cooks add a little nutweg and sure Have a layer of bread crumbs on tea.

Bake it three quarters of an hour. SWEET GREEN TOMATO PICKLES .-Peel and slice two gallons of green ton.atoes, five tablespoonfuls of ground mustard, three gills of mustard seed, two tablespoonfuls of ground pepper, two tablespoonfuls of ground cinuamon, one tablespoonful of cloves, one pound of brown sugar, three quarts of vinegar. Boil all teachers until guite done. If one choose together, until quite done. they may use one spoonful ground and a portion of cinnamon bark. A little celery tops give a fine flavor. These are excel-

EGG PLANTS .- After paring cut them n slices as thin as possible, let them lie an hour in salt water; then season with pepper and salt, dredge fine powdered cracker or stale bread-crumbs over each piece, beat up an egg as for veal cutlet, and dip in each alternately, and put in a pan with some hot butter or beef drippings. Fry slowly until quite soft and a dark brown on both sides. Serve them up hot.

TOMATO VINEGAR .- No great skill is required to make the article. Express the juice, and put in any clean vessel exposed The thinking man bath wings, the stronger vinegar if molasses is added to