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COLUMBIA, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 12, 1867.

THE COLUMBIASPY,

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION: Single Corts. Five Cents
No paper will be discontinued until all arrear
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 | 8 m | 6 m | 1 yr. 1 sqr. | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.50 | \$1.00 | \$5.00 | \$8.00 | \$12.00 2 Sqrs. | 2.01 | 3.01 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 3 sqrs. | 2.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 (Col. | 5 00 | 7,00 | 9,00 | 12,00 | 15,00 | 20,00 | 30,00 Gol. | 8.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | 60.00 | 1 Col. | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 25.00 | 35.00 | 60.00 | 100.00 Double the above rates will be charged for display or blank advertisements.

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Transient rates will be charged for all matters contract.
Transient rates will be charged for all matters
and relating streetly to their business.
All advertising will be considered CASH, after
itrst insertion.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

M. CLARK, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.

M. NORTH, ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW, Columbia, Pa. Collections promptly made in Lancaster and York Counties.

J. W. FISHER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office on Front Street, between Locust and
Walnut, Columbia, Pa.

A. J. KAUFFMAN.
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Collections made in Lancaster and ad

Counties.
Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all claims gainst the government promptly prosecuted.
Office—Locust street, between Front and Secand streets. CAMUEL EVANS, JUSTICE OF THE PEACE. Office, on Second St., adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall, Columbia, Pa.

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

F. HINKLE.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON; ofters his professional services to the citizens of Columbia and vicinity. He may be found at the office connected with his residence, on Second street, between Cherry and Union, every day, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Persons wishing his services in special cuses, 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 Bouling 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 Hollroad and Steamboat depois.

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 and respectful—and, the fable is conceptibly and respectful—and, the fable is conceptibly provided with the confidence of the fact of the season—at modernic field withing the confidence of the season—at modernic facts.

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

THIS HOTEL IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, between the Stations of the Rending and Colum-tia, and Pennsylvania Rallroads, FRONT STREET, COLUMBIA, PA.
Ample accommodations for Strangers and Travelers. The Bar is stocked with
CHOCE LIQUORS,

And the Tables furnished with the be URIAM FINDLEY, Columbia, April 29, 1807.] Proprietor

TRANKLIN HOUSE,
LOCUST ST., COLUMBIA, PA.
This is a first-classhotel, and is in every respectationed to meet the wishes and desires of the traveling public.

MARTIN ERWIN, Proprietor

DRENCITS HOTEL, On the European Plan, opposite City Hall Park New York.

11. FRENGI, Proprietor. MISHLER'S HOTEL.

West Market Square, Reading Henn'a.
EVAN MISHLER,
Propriete

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
MOUNT JOY, PENNA.
First-Class Accommodations. The
Liquors at the Bar. ALEX, D. RE OY, PENDA.

odations. The Choices

ALEX. D. REESE,

Proprietor

TALTBY HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND,
This hotel has been lately refitted with all the
necessary improvements known to hotel enter
prise and therefore offers first-class necommoda
tions to strangers and others visiting Baltimore st-class accommoda s visiting Baltimore A. B. MILLER,

CATAWBA WINE,

Which for quality and havor, cannot be excelled; also, the celebrated ROOSTER WHISKEY, Yankee Rum, Jamalea Spfrits, Blackherry Brandy, Cherry and Currant Wines.

We have Wines, Brandles, Gins, Cordials, Old Monongalabela of all grades, Give us a cull and examine for yourself. CHARLES GROVE, Corner of Commerce and Walnut Sies, Columbia, Pt. [dec.22, 66-tf.]

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

JOHN SHENBERGER.
Columb, ; Mar. 2, 1867-11.

CONFECTIONERY AND FRUIT OF ALL KINDS IN SEASON. Parties and Families supplied with TOE CREAM,

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

MARVIN a
Principal Warchouses;
No. 295 Broadway, New York,
No. 721 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,
March 9, 1807-ly. W. HUNTER & CO.,

GEORGE BOGLE, LUMBER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. · Also, PLASTERERS' HAIR.
Office—Front Street, between Locust and Union,
COLUMBIA, PA.

Wholesale and Retail Déaler in FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED

a more extensive business.

PURE AND UNADULTERATED.

These Bitters are celebrated for the great cures they have performed in every case, when tried. Dr. Mishler offers five hundred dollars to the proprictor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine certificates of cures effected by it, near the place where it is made, than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS Is for sale in Columbia only by

At his Store, Locust Street, Columbia

WINES AND LIQUORS!

Catawba

Also, OLD RYE WHISKEY and BRANDIES of all kinds:

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

FOR SALE.

TOBACCO BOXES. and FANCY ARTICLES, in great variety, Sold at J. C. BUCHER'S.

MISHLER'S BITTERS

DEPARTURES FROM YORK:

For Baltimore, 4.15 A. M., 7.00 A. M., 10.10 A. M., and 3.50 P. M.
For Wrightsville, 6.45 A. M., 12.00 P. M., and 4.00 P. M.
For Harrisburg, 1.30 A. M., 7.10 A. M., 11.35 A. M., 2.39 P. M., and 10.15 P. M. ARRIVALS AT YORK:

From Baltimore, 1.25 A. M., 11.30 A. M., 2.34 P. ., 6.50 P. M., and 16.10 P. M. From Wrightsville, 9.15 A. M., 2.20 P. M., and

HAIR PREPARATIONS.

FIALL'S

HAIR RENEWER, The effects of which

ARE TO RESTORE THE HAIR TOTTS

AND PROMOTE ITS GROWTH. It is an entirely new scientific discovery, combining many of the most powerful and restorative agents in the VEGETABLE KINGDON.

It cures all disenses of the scalp, and allays all that heat and irritation, and furnishes a nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported, and by its remedial virtues, it causes the hair to grow where it has fallen 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

No person, old or young, should fail to use it. I is recommended and used by the FIRST MEDICAL It is recommende AUTHORITY. ASTASK FOR HALL'S VEGITABLE SIGILIAN HAIR RENEWER, and take no other. Our Freatise on the Hair sent free upon appli-R. P. HALL & CO., Proprietor

VEGETABLE HAIR RENEWER

RING'S AMBROSIA. These popular Hair Restorers and Tonics on hand, at R. WILLIAMS, Drug Store, Columbia, Pa.

AND

FRESH GARDEN SEEDS.

Storrel's Evergreen Corn.
Mixed Lawn Grass Seed.
Early six-week Bean White Dutch Clover Seed,
Okra or Gombo Seed, &c., &c. R. WILLIAMS, Front Street.

Selected Boetry.

[Suggested by reading a newspaper paragraph, describing the scene between the brave old Ethan Allen and his daughter, on the eve of her death, when she asked the stern infidel in whose faith he would have her die, his or her mother's:]

And I must turn me now To that dim future, which in vain My eyes seek to descry; Tell me, my father, in this hour,

In thine? I've watched the scornful smile, And heard thy withering tone,
Whene'er the Christian's humble hope Was placed upon thine own;
I've heard thee speak of coming death
Without a shade of gloom,
And laugh at all the childish fears

Now fondly do I trace Through many weary years long past That calm and saintly face! How often do I call to mind, (Now she's beneath the sod,) The place, the hour, in which she drew My eager thoughts to GoD.

And from its burning page, Read how its truths support the soul In youth and failing age; And bade me in its precepts live, And by its precepts die, That I Might share a home of love In worlds beyond the sky. My father, shall I look above,

Amid the gathering gloom, To Him whose promises of love Extend beyond the tomb?
Or curse the Being who hath blessed This checkered heart of mine? Must I embrace my mother's faith

Passed, like a cloud, away, That flowed not till that day.
"Not in mine," with choking voice, The skeptic made reply-"But in thy mother's holy faith

Miscellaneous Rending.

(For the "SPY.")

"SHUN STRONG DRINK." What a volume of good morality and vise counsel is embraced in these three brief words, and yet how little is their real weight oft times estimated, or their all remained quiet until morning. real force considered! "Shun strong What advice could be more valuable to the young man, just entering upon lite, with its cares, its temptations and its rewards? What counsel could be worth more to the middle aged, him in full vigor and prime of manhood, upon whose noble brow the troubles of business have driven deep the furrows? Could anything be more fraught with value for the old, the silver haired, him who shall, ere long, he of those that were, but are

What does this advice include? It contains a warning against "that age and clime, has numbered its victims by thousands and tens of thousands. No from its ravages. It is no respecter of tical in shape and size. persons, for neither youth, nor worth, nor A company in the has operated, with deadly and destructive skill. Worse, too, than the fiercely raging pestilence, which strikes down. like consuming fire, for a while, and then gives a respite, oftimes of years, ere it again al-

tacks the same community, this awful scourge is unceasing in its ravages. Who can name the time and place, for many past generations, at which it has not been engaged in its deadly work?

Not content with ruining and blasting whatever is manly, and healthful, and noble, in the human body, it extends its withering, blighting curse to the divine soul itself. Whilstitslays the one through Time, it damns the other through Eternity. It brutalizes the finer feelings of man's nature, degrades him to the level of the dumb, irrational beast of the field, bankrupts him in purse, renders the finest direction, ready to blaze away at the sight intellect a mere blank, and drives him into a state of being in which he is the abject | concluded that, after all, it must have slave of his vilest passions. Those pas sions which it should be the aim of every one to keep under close control, have, in the case of the drunkard, gained a complete mastery over the finer feelings of man. Nor is this all. Consider the utter wofuluess of that broken-hearted and disconsolate family circle, who "mourn as those without hope." Well may they grieve. Their head and proper protector The object fell, with a deep groan, to the has gone from among them, taken not by ground, there was a tumbling in the bushingering disease, or sudden death, but es for a moment, and all was still. A ruined in the vile fumes of alcohol. It dozen soldiers bounded to the spot, but mey, perchance, be true, that he still the man in blue was gone! breathes and moves about the world, but, They were perplexed go if so, how sad his state. Far better that he had died an honorable death, years

ago, than that he should be living thus. Some looked on with fear, a few voted it lie is no help-meet, no companion to his a capital joke, but nearly all declared that corrowing wife, no friend or benefactor to the old fellow was a cute one. his lovely, but unfortunate little ones, no honor to his friends, but a disgrace to all or heard of the man in blue on the picket with whom he mingles.

Because these are the natural fruits of an indulgence in strong drink, we say unto you, shun it! Shun it, because it corrupts, degrades, and pestilizes the delicate framework of

the human body. Shun it, because it first bewilders, then stupifies, and finally maddens the human Shun it, because it consigns to eternal,

mending ruin, the immortal soul. Shun it, as you value your peace and welfare, both here and hereafter.
Young man, are you of that happy class who have never yet bowed in bond-

too late to repent, and correct your error. Now and henceforth, shun strong drink. Am I addressing any of those who have, life and respectability beneath its sway? Let me beg of you, at once, before your

What better advice can be given to all than to implore them to shun strong J. S. G.

THE GHOST OF THE GUARD.

In 1863 Hilton Head Island, in South Carolina, was the headquarters of "the department of the South." It was garrisoned by ten thousand choice troops from seven different States. Port Royal harbor, the finest in America, was black with masts, and a hundred ships carried the American flag. Hilton Head proper was strongly fortified. It contained vast stores of provisions and untold quantities of ammunition and implements of war. The confederates looked on with eager eyes, naturally desiring its possession, and therefore sent swarms of spies and pretended descriers to observe its strength and take note of its weak points. The land bordering on the sea was defended by the ironclads and some "old line-of-battle-ships," and that portion bordering on Broad River was held by a single picket line of

infantry and cavalry.

Oue dark and stormy night a picket on a solitary post was suddenly approached by what he thought was a human form. The intruder was apparently a powerful and well-built man, and wore a blue overcont. He evidently did not observe the picket at first, but kept advancing until the loud command to "Halt!" was given three times in succession, and the sharp report of a rifle broke the midnight silence. The flash of the gun enabled the picket to see the form in the blue overcoat fall heavily to the ground, as though pierced in a vital part. The sentinel, supposing that a force of the enemy was in his immediate presence, did not leave his post to observe the effects of his shot, but, like a good soldier, stood his ground until the alarm brought speedy reinforcements. Having indicated to his brother soldiers the spot where his dead man had fallen, they lost no time in examining the bushes, but, strange to relate, nothing could be found. After a thorough search and upon talking the matter all over, they concluded that the sentinel had mistaken a tree for a man, and were rather disposed to ridicule his story; but he stoutly persisted that he knew his business, and wasn't fool enough not to know the difference between a man and a tree. To be on the safe side, the picket was doubled for the remainder of the night, but At daylight a fresh survey of the sus

picious spot was made, and the soldiers were startled to find the footprints of a man! They suddenly believed the picket's story, but were at a loss to know what had become of their man.

The next night a different detachment was on duty, and the same scenes were enacted over again, with the exception that the form appeared at a different post. Each night, for a whole week, the picket line was kept in constant commotion by the strange visitor, and fresh detachments were sent out from time to time, until there was almost a continuous vice, which, in one black and awful gulf, line of buttle; bodies of troops and scouts swallows up so much of health and happi. Secouted the woods hy day, and volunteers ness." This vice is one which, in every twere lying in the swamps by night. In were lying in the swamps by night. In the meantime the footprints which the visitor invariably left behind were meascountry, no period, has been totally free | ured, and found in every case to be iden-

persons, for neither youth, nor worth, nor A company in the 115th New York, rank, nor wealth, nor influence, nor talents, hearing of the affair and the wonder and have shielded their possessor from its excitement it produced, requested to be dread attacks. All conditions of life have sent to the place for one night. The perished; hosts of subjects, upon which it | men felt sure that, whether man or devil faced them, they would clear up the mys

The New Yorkers, after being accepted, repaired to the line, and, in placing their videttes, the officers took the precaution to always have at least two men on each. post, and in more remote places three or four. All had an intense desire to be successful, and they moved about as quietly as possible. Shortly after midnight Andrew Smith heard a stick crack in some dense bushes a few yards distant. He instantly dropped down into the tall grass and peered out into the thick darkness. All was still as death for a moment, when another stick cracked and there was a rustling in the leaves. He clutched his rifle firmly, put his finger on the trigger, and pointed it in the threatened been an alligator or some other denizen of the forest that he heard. He was speedily undeceived, however, for the terrible form in blue stood before him ere he could think. At first Smith was startled and almost thunderstruck, but being naturally a brave man, he quickly recov-

They were perplexed greatly, and it was the most wonderful mystery to all how the "old blue devil" got away.

After that night no more was ever seen

One Sunday night the African church

at Hilton Head was crowded with colored people. A negro left the church in the midst of the services, and impelled partly from fear and partly from love of country, he made his way to the quarters of the General commanding. With blanched General commanding. With blanched cheeks, he declared that his "ole massa" was in the church disguised as a black man. A squad of soldiers hurried to the church, and surprised "ole massa" very sensibly, by placing him between a file of bayonets and marching him to the guard house. A vigorous application of soap and water soon made his black face tolerage to this, the most bitter, cruel enemy ably white. A search of his person reto man? If so be, then heed my warning, and never lend yourself a willing forts and full plans of our fortifications. sacrifice to this worse than Moloch. As His body was enveloped in a coat of mail you prize self-respect and safety, shun | said to be bullet-proof. Finding himself you prize self-respect and safety, shun strong-drink.

Are you of that large number who class themselves amongst moderate drinkers, who consider that they are in no possible danger of becoming enslaved by the habit of intemperance? Then pause, of the desired information, he became a property of the desired information, he became the property of the desired information, he became ere you find your sad mistake, when it is very anxious to escape. Night after too late to repent, and correct your error. line, but was detected and fired upon by the vigilant sentincls. He was frequentunfortunately, become the slave of this ly struck on his coat of mail, but the bulevil, pernicious habit, who are fast losing lets invariably glanced off and he escanlets invariably glanced off and he escaped unharmed. When a sentinel fired he pretended to be shot, and then, under the

Not Good Enough for Him. In the days of the good old colony of poor were based upon laws which, like those of the Medes and Persians-altered

not One of the most devout followers of this code was a wealthy planter, living in what is known as the Northern Neck. He was in all respects a frank, open-hearted, manly gentleman; but his estimate of his fellow men was founded upon the principles that governed his selection of his horses-blood. Wealth, too, was by no means an unimportant feature with him. He had our human weakness, and, like all of us, was influenced more than he even believed, by pounds, shillings, and pence.

This Mr. G-had quite a large family, and among them was a daughter whose beauty was the standing toast of the country. She was just eighteen, and budding into lovely womanhood. Not only was she beautiful in person, but heramiable disposition and many accomplishments made her more than ordinarily attractive, and half the gentlemen of the Northern Neck were already sighing for There was in the country at this time a

young man who was already rising high in the esteem of his neighbors. He came of good family, but was, as yet, a poor young surveyor, who had spent much of his time in traversing unknown forests, with nothing but his compass for his guide, and his chain for his companion, locating land and settling disputed titles. He was a model of manly beauty, and excelled in all the varied feats of strength in which the olden time Americans , rook such pride. He was calm and reserved. and there was about him a dignified sweetness of demeanor that accorded well with his frank independence of character. He was a great favorite with all who knew him, and there was no gathering to which

he was not asked. Mr. G—seemed especially to like the young man, and it was not long before he insisted that the latter should abandon all ceremony in his visits to him, and come and go when he pleased. The invitation was heartily given, and as promptly accepted. The young man liked the planter, and he found the society of the beautiful Mary G--a very strong attraction. The result was that he was frequently at the planter's residence; so frequently, indeed, that Mrs. G—felt called upon to ask her husband if he did not think it wrong to permit him to enjoy such unreserved intercourse with their daughter. The father only laughed at the idea, and said he hoped his daughter knew her position too well to allow anything like love for a poor surveyor to blind her to her duty to her family.

Nevertheless Mary G--- was not so fully impressed with this conviction of duty, as was her father. She found more to admire in the poor surveyor than in all her wealthy and aristocratic suitors; and almost before she knew it, her heart passed out of her keeping, and was given to him. She loved him with all the honesty and devotion of her pure heart; and she would have thought it a happiness to go out with him into the back woods and share his fatigues and troubles, no matter how much sorrow they might bring to her. Nor did she love in vain. The young

man, whose knewledge of the world was afterwards so great, had not then learned to consider as binding the distinctions which society drew between his position and that of the lady. He knew that in all that makes a man, in integrity and honesty of purpose, he was the equal of any one. He believed that, except in wealth, he stood upon a perfect equality with Mary G--, and loved her honestly and manfully, and no sooner had he satisfied himself upon the state of his own feelings than he confessed his devotion, simply and truthfully, and received from lady's lips the assurance that she loved him dearly.

Scorning to occupy a doubtful position or to cause the lady to conceal aught from her parents, the young man frankly and manfully asked Mr. G for his daughter's hand. Very augry grew the planter as he listened to the audacious proposal. He stormed and swore furiousy, and denounced the young man as an ngrateful and insolent upstart.

"My daughter has always been accustomed to riding in her own carriage," he "Who are you, sir."

"A gentleman, sir," replied the young man, quietly; and he left the house. The lovers were parted. The lady married soon after, a wealthy planter, and the young man went out again into the world to battle with his heart and conquor his unhappy passion. He subdued it; he afterwards married a woman whom he loved honestly and truthfully, and who was worthy of his love, he was never wholly dead to his first love. The time passed on, and the young man began to reap the reward of his labors. He had never been to the house of Mr. G --- since his cruel repulse by the planter; but the latter could not forget him, as his name soon became familiar in every Virginia household. Higher

and higher he arose every year, until he gained a position from which he could look upon the proud planter. Wealth came to him, too. When the great struggle for independence dawned, and he was in his prime, a happy husband, and one of the most distinguished men in America. The strugele went on, and soon the

"poor surveyor" held the highest and proudest position in the land. When the American army passed in triumph through the streets of Williams burg, the ancient capital Virginia, after the surrender of Cornwallis, the officer riding at the head of the column chanced to glance up at one of the neighboring balconies, which was crowded with ladies. Recognizing one of them, he raised his hat and bowed profoundly. There was a commotion on the balcony, and some one wanted water, saying Mrs. Lee had fainted. Turning to a young man who rode near him, the officer said, gravely: "Henry, I fear your mother has faint-ed. You had better leave the column,

and go to her." The speaker was George Washington, once the "poor surveyor," but then commander-in-chief of the armies of the

United States. The young man was Colonel Henry Lee, the commander of the famous "Light Cavalry Legion;" the lady was his mother, and formerly Miss G., the belle of the "Northern Neck." Moving for a new trial-courting a second wife.

PRIDE goeth before a fall.-It often

Time Enough --- Don't Eat so Fast. Like all Americans, we are inclined to eat too fast at all times, whether we have anything to do or not. But we have

learned to eat slowly at railroad stations, whatever we may do at home or in the restaurant. If any one will take the trouble to compare the capacity of the human stomach with the amount of food. which may be inserted the aperture of the size of the esophagus in ten minutes, con-tinued labor, he will find a balance on the side of the kuife and fork-that is, on the outside. Talking consumes much more time in the ordinary meal than the mere process of cutting the food, masticating and swallowing. When a person has nothing to do but eat he can dispose of

more than enough, and deliberately, too,

in less than ten minutes. Few persons realize this, and it was only after several years of traveling experience that we did so ourselves. Many a time have we rushed off the cars, drove into the refreshment soloon, in a fever of anxiety; with only fifteen minutes to eat a dinner, while we had always taken fully an hour at home. In common with the rest of the passengers, we would call for four or five waiteers at once, gave our orders with a haste that forbade choice, and move about nervously on our chair, with one eye on the clock, until the food was before us—then came the tug of war. Like those of our companions, our knife and fork would ply to and from our mouths with a rapidity that made a thought of proper mastication ridiculous. It was like mowing hay -one set of teeth could not keep up with two hands and a knife. They managed, however, to be ready for every fresh supply-so much the worse for the stomach but the most absurd part of all was the grand finale-walking up and down the platform for five minutes after we were through-waiting for the cars to startstuffed, panting, uncomfortable, with a prospect of indigestion before us, and five minutes to spare.

Drinking Standing.

The New York Times, in an elaborate article on the causes and practice of intemperance, makes the following original remarks upon drinking standing. It says: Some traveler has said that one of the greatest promoters of the most bold intemperance, and of ruin to health and character in America, is the universal habit of drinking standing. It is the custom of the rum-shops; it belongs to a bar. Some of our clubs wisely forbid it. When men drink in this way, there is no genuine sociality, no mild stimulation, no conversation, seldom wine or perhaps beer. There can be no music or the presence of wo-men and families; there is simply the pouring hurriedly down of the most concentrated and dangerous form of stimulant, without wit, talk or society in any form. If animals drank, we should call such a habit brutish drinking. It is a custom dangerous to health and destructive to morals; it belongs exclusively to America and Lingland, where the worst intoxication prevails. When people take their stimulants over a table, in the open air, listening to music, or with their wives and sisters and children, there will seldom

be much of degrading intoxication. Any one who has seen the beer-gardens of Germany, or the auberges of Southern France, and will compare them to a London porter-house or New York saloon, will be convinced of this. Indeed, one has only to visit the German beer-gardens | find, and remain day and night, until the on the southern borders of the Park on a winter comes; there is also nothing grown Fourth or Sixth Ward corner groceries or liquor salouns, to be certain of its general

A Live Gorilla at Barnum's.

For the first time there is a live gorilla in New York-a gorilla like those of which Du Chaillu has told so many wonderful stories in " Equatorial Africa" and "Ashngo Land." For five years past Mr. Barnum has

been endcavoring to secure an animal of this species, and ordered his agent in Africa to secure one without regard to cost.

Mr. B. F. Clayton, Mr. Barnum's agent, a few months since, wrote that he could secure one for \$8,000, but that the British government were making every exertion to secure it for the Zoological Garden in London. - Mr. Barnum sent word that he must have this one if it cost him a much greater sum. Accordingly the gorilla was brought to this country, and is now safe at the museum.

When standing upright it is about five and a half feet in height, and is about the color of an elephant. Its face has more the appearance of a human being than of a monkey, with an eye exactly like that of human being. Its hand is as delicate as that of a woman's, and it would not seem possible that there is in it such muscular power.

Beautiful Answers. A pupil of the Abbe Sicord gave the ollowing extraordinary answers: What is gratitude? Gratitude is the emory of the heart. What is hope? Hope is the blossom of

appiness. What is the difference between hope and desire? Desire is a tree in leaf, hope sa tree in flowers, and enjoyment is a tree in fruit. What is eternity? A day without yes-

terday or to-morrow; a day without an What is time? A line that has two ends; a path that begins in the cradle and ends in the grave.

What is God? A necessary being, the sun of eternity—the machinist of nature -the eye of justice-the matchless power of the universe—the soul of the world.

Does God reason? Man reasons because he doubts; he deliberates. he desires; God is omnipotent, he never doubts; slaw or lettuce. If you wish it richer, therefore he never reasons.

A young lady once hinted to a gentle-man that her thimble was nearly worn out, and asked what reward she should receive for her industry. He made answer the next day by sending her a new one, with the following lines:
"I send a thimble for fingers nimble.
Which I hope will it you when you try it; It will last you long, it it's half as strong.
As the hint which you gave me to buy it."

Every Soldier his own Doctor.

The French government, says the Liberte, has just ordered eight hundred thousand waist-belts, each having attached to it a small medicine box. The latter will contain whatever is necessary to give, in a rough sort of way, a first dressing to a wound or to stop dysentery. The whole will cost about 1,500,000 francs.

Ir often happens when the husband

Farm and Konsehold Column.

AGRICULTURE is the most useful and most noble

WHOLE NUMBER, 1,986.

CONDUNICATIONS, 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.

Farmers' Sons. It is not the custom now for a farmer's

son to grow up on the farm, work as his father worked before him, and bring up his family at the old homestead, or, what is better vet, in a new one and a finer one Young men seek the cities. They wish to dress in fine clothes all the time and stand behind counters. They get an education and consider it wasted unless they engage in commercial pursuits and become zens," instead of "countrymen." have great respect for the commercial interests of the nation, and do not wish to join the popular sneer at counter-jumpers and clerks. We have need for young men in every department of honest labor. But we do think that the hard out-door work of agriculture is better calculated to develop manliness of character than the confined labors of the counting-house or shop. Farming is not enough respected by the nation in comparison with the mercantile pursuits. Young men, too, in a majority of instances, desert the farm and seek the city because they wish to escape the harder labor which is surnosed to be the lot of the farm. They wish to lead an easier life than their fathers led, and attain the same success. A few years of experience behind the counter or the desk dissipate the idea that the mercantile life is the easier one; but at first view it has fascinations to the young man's eye which agriculture has not. Is there not considerable of laziness in this rush to the city of farmers' sons? We need a certain amount of fresh blood and fresh brain from the rural districts in every branch of metropolitan industry; but we do not need the rush of applicants for positions which lowers the salaries here, while the rural districts are suffering for work hands .-- N

Y. Evening Gazette. TREATMENT OF MILCH COWS .- I look on a cow as similar to a steam boiler; no matter how good they may be, unless the boiler is well supplied with water and good fuel, also well attended to, the supply of steam will be short, or it will be proportion to the fuel and attention. So also the cow; no matter how good she may be, if she is not well and plentiful fed and cared for, product will be shortened.

Another very important matter with cows is that they should be protected from storms and bad weather. They should be fed, and kept under shelter when the nights are wet and inclement; this more particularly in the early season, when the cow is fresh and in full milk; one exposure to a cold, wet night has frequently ed the milk to one-half. Also in the fall, when the nights become frosty, never let them remain out; be particular to stable them; and in the morning never turn them out on the pasture till the frost is melted off by the sun, as nothing, perhaps, dries a cow or reduces her milk more than eating grass with the frost on it. To many of these requirements the generality of farmers pay no attention whatever. In the early season, as soon as there is any pasture whatever, the cow is turned out of the barn-yard to cat what she may Sunday, and compare them with the or fed to eke out the scanty supply of pasturage that almost invariably occurs at some time each season. This is all wrong and should be remedied by the cultivation of roots or corn.

> Two Months for Nothing .- Look at this Offer. We have received the American Agriculturist for October. We wish that all our friends could see this paper. We know of no way in which so large an amount of truly valuable, interesting, and instructive reading matter could be given to a family at so small a price as the subscription to the Agriculturist. Each number contains 32 to 40 large quarto pages, and 30 to 50 fine engravings, many of them very costly and beautiful. Here, in this October number, we find, in addition to the great amount of valuable information, hints, suggestions, ctc., more than 30 engravings, several of which are among the most expensive ever found in an Illustrated Journal. This number is of itself really worth a year's subscription. The cost of the American Agriculturist is only \$1.50 for a year, in advance, or four copies for \$5. The publishers offer that valuable journal free for the remaining two months of this year to all new subscribers for 1868, (Vol. 27.) who send in their subscription during this month of October. We advise all our readers to secure it on these terms. It will be sure to benefit all fathers and mothers, and interest and instruct the children. Subscriptions should be sent to the publishers. Orange Judd & Co., 245 Broadway, New York City.

> To CLEAN GLOVES .- Have a little milk in a saucer, and a piece of common yellow soap. Wrap round the forefinger a piece of flanuel, and dip it into the milk, taking care not to make the flannel very wet; rub it on the yellow soap, and afterwards pass it up and down the glove, until all the dirt is removed. This will be very quickly done, and the most delicate colors may be safely cleaned by this easy process.

CAPBAGE SAUCE.—Take a scant cup of vinegar, let it boil, beat an egg with two tablespoons of sugar; a little salt and pepper; then stir in this egg a little cold put in two eggs. Some prefer the sauce cold, before pouring it on lettuce.

CORN BREAKFAST CAKE.-Mix well one pint of Indian meal, two tablespoonsful of sugar, one tablespoonful of salt, one teaspoonful of soda, and two of cream tartar. Mix rapidly and thoroughly these ingredients in a plut of sweet milk, in which you have beaten one egg, and add a piece of butter the size of an egg. Bake in a shallow pan twenty minutes in a hot oven.

WE cannot all of us be beautiful, but the pleasantness of a good-humored look is denied to none. We can, all of us, increase and also strengthen the family affections and the delights of home. RECIPE FOR COLOGNE.—For one gallon

of alcohol, take one ounce and a half of oil of bergamotte, one ounce of oil of emon, quarter of an ounce oil of resemary quarter of an ounce oil of lavender, and two grains musk.

chains become so closely rivited as to cover of darkness and dense foliage he render escape impossible, to shake off this corruptive and growing vice. Learn at soldiers reached the spot. goes before a waterfall. Locust Street, adjoining Haldeman's Store. GENERALLY OBSERVED-Tilting skirts, fails to be home to his dinner, it is one It is the greatest establishment of the kind this side of Philadelphia. If you are in want of reliable Seeds, call at the principal Agency. waterfalls, and other people's business. to Only Agency for Lee's London Porter, and Mishler's Bitters. of his FAST days. He was executed as a spy. once to shun strong drink.

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Importers and Grinders of Spices, dealers in
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J. C. BUCHER'S.

TO SMOKERS AND CHEWERS.

READING RAIL ROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT April 8th, 1867.

RAILROAD LINES.

April 8th, 1867.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Potrsylle, Tamaqua, Ashland, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows: At 3.00, 8.10 and 9.35 A. M., and 2.10 and 9.00 F. M., connecting with similar Trains on the Pennsylvania R. R., and arriving at New York at 5.00 and 10.10 A. M., and 4.40, 5.20 and 10.25 P. M. Sieeping Cars accompanying the 3.00 A. M., and 9.00 F. M. Trains without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersylle, Ashland, Pine Grove, Altentown and Philadelphia, \$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 8.29 P. M.

Returning: Leave New York at 9,00 A. M., Heturning: Leave New York at 9,00 A. M., 12.00 Noon and 5.00 and 8.00 P. M.; Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M., and 3.39 P. M. Way Fassenger 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 11.30 A. M., and 1.55 P. M.; Tumaqua at 9.45 A. M., and 1.00 and 8.55 P. M.; Leave Pottsville for Harrisburg, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road at 7.00 A. M., Reading Accomodation Train; Leaves Reading at 7.30 A. M., returning from Philadelphia at 5.00 P. M.; Fortisting from Prinadelphia at 5.00 P. M.; Fortistown Accomodation Train; Leaves Potts-Columbia Ball Road Trains leave Reading at 7.00 A. M., and 6.15 P. M., for Ephrata, Litiz, Lancaster, 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.; All Reading at 1.20 and 7.20 A. M. for Harrisburg and Reading at 1.20 and 7.20 A. M. for Harrisburg and 1.22 A. M. for New York and 4.25 P. M. for Philadelphia. Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates.

Baggage checked through; 80 pounds allowed each Pussenger.

G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading, Pa., April 8th, 1867. Trains of this Road are run by Reading Rai Road Time, which is 10 minutes faster than Penn-

READING AND COLUMBIA R. R.

On and after MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23d, 1807, Trains will run between LANCASTER, COLUMBIA, AND READING, AS FOLLOWS: Leave Langaster and Columbia, 8,00 a, m.
Arrive at Reading, 10,20 a. m., & 5,30 p. m.
Returning—Leaves Reading at 7,00 a. m., and

9.15p, m. Arrive at Lancaster 9.20, and Columbia 9.25 TO NEW YORK & PHILADELPHIA, via READING. Leave Lancaster 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 Philadelphia at 1,00 p. m., and 9,15 p. m. Returning—Leave York at 12,00 Noon, and Philadelphia at 3,30 p. m. Arrive at Lancaster and Columbia at 5,30 p. m. Arrive at Lancaster and Columbia at 8,30 p. m.
The above trains also connect at Reading with Trains North, on P. and R., and West, on Lebanon Valivy, Roads. FARE, \$5.40 TO NEW YORK, AND \$2.90 TO PHILADELPHIA. PHILADELPHIA.

Tickets can be obtained at the Offices of the
New Jersey Central Railrond, foot of Liberty
Street, New York, and Philadelphia and Rending Railrond, 13th and Callowhill Streets, Philadelphia.

Through tickets to New York and Philadelphia sold at all the Principal Stations, and Baggage Checked Through. gage Checked Through.
GEO. F. GAGE, Supt.
E. F. KEEVER, Gen. Frt. and Ticket Agent.

TRAINS LEAVE COLUMBIA GOING EAST, Lancaster Train.
Harrisburg Accommodation TRAINS LEAVE WEST, COLUMBIA ACCOMMODATION, Leave Columbia for Lancaster...... 1.40 P. M.

DNUSATANIY BYIT BOYD.

NORTHERN CENTRAL YORK AND WRIGHTSVILLE R. R. DEPARTURE AND ARRIVAL OF THE PASSEN-

M. 6.50 P. M., and 16.40 F. M., 2.20 P. M., and From Wrightsville, 9.15 A. M., 2.20 P. M., and 7.55 P. M. From Harrisburg, 4.10 A. M., 10.05 A. M., and 3.05 P. M., and 6.35 P. M. On Sunday, the only trains running are the one from Harrisburg, 10.55 in the morning, proceeding to Baltimore; and those from Baltimore at 1.25 A. M., and 10.10 P. M., proceeding to Harrisburg.

No train arrives from Baltimore at 10.10 on Saturday night; and none from Harrisburg at 4.10 on Monday morning.

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Ever used, helping it moist, soft and glossy. It removes dandraff, and all those scurry eruptions. It does not contain oil and alcohol, which dry up the secretions upon which the vitality depends.

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We are constantly adding new articles to our already Superior Stock of And have just received
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In whose belief to die.

That cluster 'round the tomb. Or is it in my mother's faith?

Twas then she took this sacred Book,

Or die, my sire, by thine? The frown upon that warrior broy And tears coursed down the russed checks