# The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO,.....Editor.

Columbia, Pa.

*Saturday, January 25, 1868.*

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


## Facts for the People.

We copy the following very sensible article from the Philadelphia *North American and U. S. Gazette*, of the 21st inst. It is from the Washington correspondent of that paper, and should be read and carefully weighed by every business man in the community.

WASHINGTON, January 17.

The delegates from the National Manufactures' Convention, held at Cleveland, on the 18th and 19th ultimo, are doing more here to bring proper information before Congress than any other association yet formed.

Recognizing the fact that the chief cause of our financial troubles is the blundering incapacity (to call it by no worse name,) of Secretary McCulloch, the delegation have addressed themselves to the task of bringing important truth to the attention of committees, to displace, if possible, the subterfuges furnished by the Treasury Department. Yesterday they issued the following address, through their Chairman, Hon. E. B. Ward, of Detroit:

"The conviction is forced upon every observer that the people of the United States, who now pay for local, State and national governments nearly twice as much per capita as any other people in the world, are becoming earnestly restive under their burdens. As a representative of the manufacturers of the United States, including the Iron and Steel Association, I wish to call your attention prominently to a few of the reasons why this restiveness and anxiety exists.

"Aside from the public debt, pensions and bounties, all of which the people will cheerfully pay, we find the Secretary of the Treasury asks for appropriations, as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| For the War Department, exclusive of bounties and pensions, | $95,000,000 |
| For the Navy Department, | 36,000,000 |
| For civil service, | 51,000,000 |
| Total, | $182,000,000 |

The whole expenses of the government for the same service in 1860, was:

| | |
|---|---|
| For civil list, | $6,077,000 |
| For War Department, | 16,903,000 |
| For Navy Department, | 11,514,000 |
| Total, | $34,154,000 |

| | |
|---|---|
| Difference between estimates for 1868 and actual cost of the same items in 1860, | $147,846,000 |

"The estimates for 1868 are over five and one-third times as great as the actual cost of the same service in 1860, while our national wealth and population have increased but about fifteen per cent. since that period. The inquiry becomes eminently pertinent, why does this country, in time of peace, with no prospect of war, require five times more expenditures, in proportion to its population, for the army or the navy, or of the civil list, than before the rebellion? Why is it that ten thousand men are under pay at our navy-yards, at a cost of $10,000,000 per annum, while the government is selling its ships, and when the commercial tonnage we have to protect is vastly less than it was before the war? The belief is becoming universal that most of these men are kept for political and not for practical purposes. Is it not plain that the war has fastened upon the country a vast horde of employees and contractors, in every Department, who are supported from the public Treasury, and at the expense of the tax-paying community, thousands of whom are of no practical benefit to the government? There is a large force of revenue cutters on the lakes and elsewhere the gross benefits of which would not pay for the cost that one of them uses. The Treasury Department admits its utter uselessness, and pays over one and a quarter million of dollars per annum for its support.

"Our system of taxation, conducted as it is by men whom the Secretary of the Treasury admits are too corrupt to collect the legitimate revenues belonging to the government, is used in numerous instances to oppress the ignorant and to relieve the knave from fair taxation. We are these abuses so common here and so rare in despotic Europe?

"Our foreign trade has drained this country of its precious metals, and is still taking every dollar produced from our rich mines. It has taken over a thousand millions of our securities, and is steadily creating a foreign mortgage on our whole national estate.

"We have imported during the year 1866 over $30,000,000 of silks, $67,000,000 of wool and woolens, $30,000,000 of cotton, and $60,000,000 of iron and steel, while our own factories and forges have been comparatively idle. While our ability to pay taxes has diminished rapidly, the aggregate of the demands upon us are kept far above what the real interests of the nation seem to require.

"The people demand an early repeal of all taxes on American productions except luxuries, and such an adjustment of the revenue laws as will secure to American citizens the benefits of a national industry.

"They especially demand that men who are to be intrusted with the money of the government shall be thoroughly examined before appointment, and that fitness and honesty shall be essential elements for their confirmation.

"History, with all its warnings, has been impotent to divert this republic from the quicksands that now surround it, and upon which all former republican governments have foundered. Nothing but wisdom and firmness can now avail to shake the dragon of official corruption from the national throat, and the people look to every member of Congress to do his duty. Should this government pass wholly into the hands of its enemies, no one can predict the humiliations, troubles and disasters yet in store for its earnest friends. But a restive people, suffering under present evils, may be led to commit the destinies of the country to those whose hands are yet stained with our blood, and whose history shows that no barriers that laws or constitutions present will deter them from accomplishing the behests of their leaders.

"I sincerely beg your indulgence for the earnest expressions I feel impelled to use; but the cause and the occasion seem to warrant the use of liquid fire, if by such means Congress can be put partially impressed with the duties and the perils that demand their attention."

## 540 Miles of the Union Pacific Railroad.

We kept hearing of it all summer, and late into the autumn—how ten miles of track were laid per day, until the foot of the Rocky Mountains was reached, 517 miles west of Omaha, and one thousand miles west of Chicago. We had supposed that the contractors might stop there—that old Boreas would have blown such a frosty breath out of the bosom of the frowning Black Hills, and followed it up with such a snow blanket that railroad building would have waited for spring and a warmer sunshine. But no: onward was the word, and to-day the locomotive is within ten miles of the highest summit in the mountain-chain that separates the Atlantic and Pacific States, and during this year of our Lord, 1868, much more than half the distance between the Missouri River and the Bay of San Francisco will be spanned by a first class Railroad.

The California mails and passengers have already been carried through to New York and Philadelphia in fifteen days, and it is expected that during the coming season the regular time will be reduced to nine days, and that more than half the Pacific coast travel will take this route, instead of the long, tedious journey of twenty-two to twenty-four days by sea. The intervening stage trip between the two ends of the Pacific Railroad line will be but a romantic holiday excursion, and we have no doubt that the passenger traffic in that direction this year will be a full earnest of the immense business that must follow the completion of the work, perhaps two years later.

The Union Pacific Railroad is especially fortunate in many ways. It is true that, unlike any other line, it will be a monopoly; but nothing less than a monopoly could have commanded the large resources necessary to carry it through, and as it was, all but a few far-seeing capitalists declined to stake their fortunes on the result.

It is fortunate in having secured the most generous government aid, and the government is still more fortunate in being paid back with compound interest.

It is also fortunate in escaping all those pecuniary embarrassments, that have so often checked and finally destroyed similar enterprises. The stockholders have already paid in eight millions five hundred thousand dollars upon the capital stock on the work already done, and this sum and the government aid, and their own First Mortgage Bonds, have given them ample means for the most vigorous prosecution of their great undertaking. We can perceive no reason to doubt that this greatest of modern works will go on as vigorously as it has been begun, and that 1870 will see the two sides of the Republic for the first time really united, to be—let us hope—forever inseparable.

## Bounty Claims.

Under a recent decision of the Court of Claims the impression has gone forth that all soldiers who enlisted prior to July 22d, 1861, are entitled to the provisions of the several bounty laws, and that it is obligatory upon the accounting officers to adjudicate all similar claims. This is not the fact, and the decision of the court will only be applied to the particular case brought before it.

## LATEST NEWS.

It appears that the late campaign in Kansas in favor of woman's rights has not been without tangible results. On Wednesday last, Miss Emma Hunt was elected enrolled clerk of the lower house of the Legislature of that State. This is said to be the first case of the kind on record.

Attorney General Brewster has reported to the Pennsylvania Senate that the Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company has violated its charter, by not finishing its road to Erie.

In the Pennsylvania Senate on Tuesday, a bill was reported restoring the privileges of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad.

A prize fight came off on Sunday opposite St. Louis. Tommy McCann, one of the combatants, was killed.

Mr. Wilson introduced a bill in Congress to prohibit the payment of bounties to deserters. Referred to the Committee on Military Affairs.

The Republican State Central Committee met at Harrisburg on Wednesday, and fixed Philadelphia, March 11th, as the place and time for holding the next State Convention.

The cholera is raging at Buenos Ayres, the deaths numbering from 80 to 140 per day.

A Convention in opposition to the Camden and Amboy Railroad was held at Trenton, N. J., on Wednesday.

A school teacher was put off the cars near Minneapolis, Minn., a few days since, for refusing to pay ten cents extra for not having a ticket, and was frozen to death.

The Georgia Convention have passed resolutions requesting Congress to authorize it to remove the Chief Executive, and to supply the vacancy, and through the new official to remove all officers who are obstructing reconstruction. Also asking for a modification of the test oath.

The Cass Mills, Alexandria, N. H., were destroyed by fire on Monday night.

The hardware store of Keller & Brothers, in Harrisburg, was robbed of a large quantity of cutlery and firearms on Monday night.

Colonel White, a Republican member of the Virginia Convention, sent a challenge to General Butler last week, demanding reparation for being ordered out of General Butler's department during the war.

The internal revenue receipts during the past week amounted to $2,178,000.

The actual circulation of the national bank at this date is $299,566,295.

Great distress among the working classes of Quebec is reported.

## Number of Catholics in Penn'a.

According to the statistics recently gathered by the dignitaries of the Catholic Church there are now two hundred and seventy-five thousand Catholics in this diocese. Two hundred and thirty-four priests, secular and regular, minister to their spiritual wants in a hundred and eighty-six churches, forty-one chapels and at ninety-five stations. There are five new churches building. The cause of education seems very well attended to. There are fifty-four parochial schools supported by as many congregations, three colleges and twenty-two academies and select schools for young ladies. There are seventy-six students in the Seminary of St. Charles Borromeo, forty in the Preparatory Seminary at Glen Riddle, and two clerical students at Rome. The parochial schools are mainly taught by "sisters" and "Christian brothers." There are twenty-nine of the latter and four hundred and eighty of the former: the latter dwelling in twenty-two convents. Many of these sisters are employed in the academies and select schools, and others in hospitals, of which (Catholic) there are two—St. Joseph's and St. Mary's. There are seventy-nine beneficial societies in the interest of the Church, and fifteen St. Vincent de Paul societies, whose object is to succor the poor.

The standing committees of the Pennsylvania Legislature have been announced for the present Session, and the *Legislative Record* informs us that from this county, in the Senate, General Fisher is on those of the Local Judiciary, Pensions and Gratuities, Military Affairs, and Private Claims and Damages—being chairman of the second and last named; and Mr. Billingfelt on those of Election Districts, Agriculture and Domestic Manufactures, Retrenchment and Reform, Roads and Bridges, Comparing Bills, and Private Claims and Damages—being chairman of that on Roads and Bridges; and in the House, Mr. Armstrong is on the committees of Ways and Means, Federal Relations, Education and Accounts; Mr. Steacy on those of Iron and Coal Companies, Corporations, Printing, Accounts, and Passenger Railways; Mr. Reinoehl on those of Judiciary General, Judiciary Local, Railroads, Counties and Townships, and Comparing Bills; Mr. Godshalk on those of Municipal Corporations, Mining and Manufacturing Companies, Estates and Escheats, Agriculture and Military.

## Arrest of George Francis Train.

On Saturday night last, when the steamer Scotia from New York to Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown, a strong police force went aboard and arrested three of the passengers on charge of being identified with Fenianism. One of the three was the notorious George Francis Train, who will, no doubt, take his arrest as a most fortunate circumstance, adding as it does to his notoriety, for which he has an insane passion. But the arrest, for all that, is not an important matter. The United States cannot permit its citizens to be thus arrested without any cause, for the only grounds the British government had for identifying Train with the Fenian movement was that an Irish paper was found in his trunk. Such a windy piece of mortality is scarcely worth making much fuss about, but there is a principle involved in his arrest that demands the attention of our government.

He was released at Dublin, on Tuesday, and commenced an action against the British government for £100,000 damages.

## Write for Your Paper.

This is the most favorable of all seasons for the farmer to write for his agricultural column, the evenings are long, the weather is often stormy, and he is not so busy as during other portions of the year—let us insist upon your collecting your thoughts and putting them into the form of an essay or a letter for your brother farmers to read and profit by, and they in return will give you the benefit of their experience and opinions. You need not write long letters, but give us your ideas briefly upon sheep, hogs, horses, cattle, poultry, &c., or upon corn, wheat, rye, oats, flax, hemp, hops, potatoes, cabbages, apples, peaches, pears, plums, strawberries, or any thing that is raised upon the farm or in the garden or orchard; indeed select your own theme from the great variety of subjects with which your business brings you in contact, and give your best views. We beg, we entreat, we insist upon you to do this; don't put it off, but do it right away. Now we are sure you will not attempt to resist this appeal.

## Another Fool Heard From—A Skating Feat.

At Detroit, at midnight on the 11th inst., Charles Ockford completed his feat of skating sixty consecutive hours, winning a wager of $500. He skated slowly, but constantly, only resting twelve minutes in each twelve hours, the referees constantly watching him. Part of the time the weather was very bad, and on Saturday afternoon he became so weak that it was necessary to put up blankets to prevent the wind from blowing him over. About nine o'clock his senses were fast falling him, and he nearly fell. Some stimulant was given him, when he darted away like a wild man, and had to be held up until the delirium had passed. He kept up until time was called, when he dropped insensible. He was cared for and is doing well. His feet and legs, however, are badly swollen.

READ local, headed "Pay up."

## EDITORIAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

—Ks., is the authorized abbreviation for Kansas.

—Tobacco should not be chewed, but eschewed.

—Kansas has nearly a thousand miles of railroad.

—When is silence likely to get wet? When it reigns.

—When is a house like a bird? When it has a wing.

—If a small boy is a lad, a big boy must be a ladder.

—Why is old age like a dog's tail? Because it is in-firm.

—Beer fills many a bottle, and the bottle many a bier.

—What can you not name without breaking it? Silence.

—When is a window like a star? When it is a sky-light.

—Some fishermen use cotton for bait, so do some women.

—Why is a learned man like scarlet? Because he is deep read.

—Why is dancing like milk? Because it strengthens the calves.

—Men, in looking at the faults of women, should shut their eyes.

—"Dinner for nothing" is much preferred to "nothing for dinner."

—When does a man have to keep his word? When no one will take it.

—These are loving times, when every thing is as dear as it can be.

—When a person well replenishes a fire, how does it feel? Grateful.

—What is the largest room in the world? The room for improvement.

—When may funds be supposed to be unsteady? When money is tight.

—Patrick told his sweetheart he "could not slape for dreaming of her."

—It is said hoops surround the loveliest of all things—girls and whisky.

—What sculpture is to a block of marble, education is to the human soul.

—The lasses candy wedding is when the first baby gets big enough to lick.

—Why are Odd Fellows like sausages? Because they are linked together.

—Why are your eyes like stage-horses? Because they are under the lashes.

—Men, like books, have at each end a blank leaf—childhood and old age.

—Some one calls the time of squeezing girls' hands the pansy season of life.

—Farragut and his officers were "smothered with kisses" by female Swedes.

—Why cannot a cook eat her own apron? Because it goes against her stomach.

—The Brooklyn daily *Press*, sunk during an existence of three months, $39,000.

—Why do birds in their little nests agree? Because they'd fall out if they didn't.

—What beau is least liked by young ladies on a picnic party? A raisiner.

—If "Beauty draws us by a single hair," who can withstand a modern waterfall.

—Esteem is the mother of love, but the daughter is often older than the mother.

—Twenty-four grains make one pennyweight. One dram makes fifteen pennies go.

—Why are hogs the most intelligent things living? Because they "nose" everything.

—A husband, on being told the other evening that his wife had lost her temper replied that he was glad of it, for it was a very large one.

—The shrinkage of merchandise and losses of the past twelve months will do much to offset the large profits of some of the most prosperous years of the war.

—The difference between English and American rhetoric may be stated in a kindred spirit to be equivalent to the distinction between dreary and Dundreary productions.

—Quite a disturbance occurred in Broadway New York the other day, occasioned by a man, carrying a ladder on his shoulder, turning around quickly to see who was throwing snowballs at him.

—It is ungenerous to criticise the young ladies of the present day, for walking on their tiptoes. They can't help it. The waterfalls on the top of their heads draw up their heels so tight that they can't put their heels down squarely without great pain.

—Fairbanks' Standard Scale Works. It is by attending to every demand in the wide world that this house has become the great National Scale Manufacturing Establishment of the United States. From Maine to Texas, and from Florida to Washington Territory, their Scales have become the established standard weighing balance of the age.

—The Jackson (Mich.) *Citizen* says: We would call the attention of our friends to *this the Instruments*, which surpass all *others* of the kind. There are many other imitations in the market, but none have been made to equal the American Organ, manufactured by S. D. & H. W. Smith, Boston, Mass. We would congratulate the Messrs. Smith on the entire success that attended their efforts to produce a superior instrument. Almost all other makers have hitherto failed to produce an instrument which answer the object designed—a substitute for the pipe organ. The American Organ comes the nearest to the accomplishment of this end of any instrument we have ever seen or heard.

—Notwithstanding the many articles advertised to cure Consumption, we do not believe, when once seated too long, it can be cured. But we do know of hundreds of cases where persons were supposed to be suffering under that fatal disease, who have become perfectly well and robust from the use of Speer's Port Grape Wine. Many times people for years waste and at last die from diseases of the kidneys or glands, when they were supposed to have and were treated for Consumption. A long-continued affection of the kidneys, however, will eventually result in Consumption. Speer's wine, used alone, or taken with a fresh raw egg, or new milk, daily, has been found to be an excellent remedy, and has the reputation of rendering a perfect cure for Consumption.—*Medical Times.*

The wine certainly contains valuable properties; let our physicians and invalids try it. To be had of druggists.

## LITERARY NOTICES.

HURD AND HOUGHTON, New York, publish "The Diary of a Milliner," by Belle Ottis. The diarist professes to be a woman who, left a widow, desires an independent position, and accordingly undertakes trade in the branch of millinery. She jots down in her journal what she sees in the course of her experience, and being a woman of philosophic bent she makes her observations of human nature serve as the text for extended discourse. There is no story further than we get from her increased familiarity with people; and the form of a diary admits of disconnected scenes. The interest of the book rests in part upon the odd pulpit set up,—the counter of a milliner's shop; upon the preacher herself,—a philosophic milliner; and upon the congregation,—women of all sorts trying on bonnets and buying ribbons. There is an originality certainly in such a new outlook upon the world, and the result is often quite unique. There is considerable skill shown in the keen baring of poor human nature, and it is rather disheartening to see so many exhibitions of human weakness in shopping; but as a sort of compensation the writer grimly suggests that all the wickedness is not on one side of the counter after all. Milliners and small trades-people, however, do not often get so good a chance to speak so well for themselves, and the morals of shopping may be discussed now with new light. We are assured that the scenes and reflections were actually recorded at the moment on odd bits of ribbon-paper and the like, so that the diary is a veritable one at any rate. The book can be had of the publishers, or W. U. Hess, Columbia. Price, $1.50.

PUTNAM'S.—The February number of Putnam's monthly magazine has a very fine portrait and biography of Fitz Greene Halleck, deceased. It has, too, an able article on the coming revolution in England, asserting that Lord Derby and his colleagues must fight reform with a certainty of defeat, or grant it a wider measure than ever. There are also other valuable and interesting papers, which cannot fail to please the lovers of good and substantial literature. In every respect the revived "Putnam" is stronger, better, and more attractive than its predecessor. Published by G. P. Putnam & Son, 661 Broadway, N. Y. Terms, $4 a year; single copies 35 cents. For sale in Columbia by W. U. Hess.

THE BLUE COATS.—We have just received from Jones Brothers & Co., of Philadelphia, a very handsomely bound volume entitled, "The Blue Coats"—how they lived, fought and died for the Union; with scenes and incidents in the great rebellion. The volume is profusely illustrated with over one hundred fine engravings, and its contents include reminiscences of camp-life, etc., etc. It is just the book for agents to sell. Read advertisement in another column.

DEMOREST'S MONTHLY, FOR FEBRUARY.—This is one of the leading magazines in America, and the number before us can hardly be surpassed for beauty and excellence. It contains all the latest fashions, with diagrams, patterns, etc. Now is the time to subscribe. Published by W. Jennings Demorest, 473 Broadway, N. Y. $3.00 yearly. Send for a circular. W. U. Hess has it.

AMERICAN EXCHANGE AND REVIEW.—This monthly magazine is especially devoted to finance, mining, insurance, railway transportation, manufacturers, social and economic science, &c., &c. The January number before us, contains "Impressions of a month in Russia," "The Dead Sea," "What some People Eat," "The Missouri Tin Deposits," "Mining in Colorado," "The Question of Specie Payments," "Steel-laid Railways," &c., &c. Terms, $3.00 a year. Fowler & Moon, publishers, 521 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

LITTELL'S LIVING AGE for January 18th, contains the Edinburgh Address of Rt. Hon. Robert Lowe, M. P., on University Education, with the comments of The Examiner thereon, and an *apropos* article from Punch, etc.

The number for January 25th contains Wm. Chillingworth; The Brambleighs of Bishop's Folly, part 2, by Charles Lever; Garrick—A Manager's End; Slave Songs of the United States; A True Story of the Yorkshire Coast; The pretty Widow; Tristam's Natural History of the Bible; Baby-Adoption; Long Voyages; Dr. Campbell; Kangaroos; A Soul in Prison, etc.

OUR YOUNG FOLKS.—The February number of this Magazine is replete with interest, and will be hailed with joy and pleasure by persons of mature years as well as by young folks. It is worth more than any publication of its kind in this country. "Asleep and Awake" is a beautiful full-page colored picture in this number. Chapter VII of Dr. Hayes' article "Cast away in the Cold." "Blocked in the Snow" is a very fine article by L. D. Nichols. Now is the time to Subscribe for this week. Price $2 a year, Ticknor & Fields, publishers, Boston, Mass.

GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK.—The February number of "Godey" is out in all its brilliant beauty, showing the ladies all the latest novelties in the fashionable world. The embellishments in this number are as follows: "The Doubtful Fortune," a steel-plate engraving, colored fashion-plate, six figures, "The Old Bachelor's Valentine," tinted picture, extension sheet with twenty-six engravings of ladies' and children's dresses, etc., etc. This is a superb number, and we know it cannot fail to prove a treasure to all who get it. The literary matter is of the very best. Subscription price, $3 a year. Address L. A. Godey, Philadelphia. W. U. Hess, Columbia, has the book for sale.

LE BON TON for February, gives four highly colored steel engravings, executed in Paris, and represent the true styles as worn by the first ladies in this country and Europe. Its descriptive matter is in French and English. It gives a letter on fashion, written by the special Paris correspondent; two full-sized patterns cut of paper, and a plate of bonnets and hats, besides twenty-four pages of interesting reading matter. Subscription price, one year, monthly, $7, in advance; if paid half-yearly, $4 for the first six months, in advance, and $3 for the second half. Single copies, 75 cents. S. T. Taylor, 340 Canal street, New York. W. U. Hess, Columbia, sells it.

THE LADY'S FRIEND, for February, is as beautiful as any of the former numbers. The steel engraving, representing the hiding of Moses in the bulrushes, is a superb picture. The double steel fashion-plate is as refined and elegant as usual. Then we have two pretty damsels peeping through the curtains on St. Valentine's day in the morning. The engravings of the fashions, patterns, fancy work, etc., are numerous and excellent. The literary matter is "The Romance of an Old Maid;" "A Dead Man's Rule," by Elizabeth Prescott, &c. The publishers are still sending the December number, which is a very beautiful one, *free* to all *new subscribers* for 1868. Price (with engraving,) $2.50 a year; Four copies (with one engraving,) $6.00. Address Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia. W. U. Hess has it for sale.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The second number of this magazine has been issued. It ranks at the head of literary magazines in America. This, the February number, contains the following table of contents: Dallas Galbraith—an American novel, part II; Looking Seaward; Life and its Enigmas; The Christian Commission; Love on the Ohio; European Affairs—the Roman Question—Fenianism; Ristori as Marie Antoinette; Alaska—What is it worth?—with a Map; The Old Slate Roof House—II; The National Finances; Reminiscences of Fitz Greene Halleck; The Orange Tree; Echoes of Melancholy; Our Monthly Gossip; Literature of the Day. Terms, yearly subscribers, four dollars; single numbers thirty-five cents; specimen numbers sent to any address on receipt of thirty-five cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., publishers, Philadelphia.

POEMS OF FAITH, HOPE, AND LOVE—By Phœbe Cary. Price $1.50. Hurd and Houghton, New York. For sale by W. U. Hess, Columbia.

Phœbe Cary is considered the wittiest woman in America, and one of our best poets. Here is a volume of her poems, and what more need be said of them than they are by Phœbe Cary? Every one who has ever read any of her poems will expect in this volume a satisfactory and comforting collection, and we assure her readers that they will find it all of that. We would like to make extracts, but will confine ourselves to one beautiful little poem.

HAPPY WOMEN.

Impatient women, as you wait
In cheerful homes to-night, hear
The sound of steps that, soon or late,
Shall come to your ear;

Forget yourselves a little while,
And think in pity of the pain
Of women who will never smile
To hear a coming step again.

With babes that in their cradle sleep,
Or cling to you in perfect trust;
Think of the mothers left to weep,
Their babies lying in the dust.

And when the step you wait for comes,
And all your world is full of light,
O, woman, safe in happy homes,
Pray for all lonesome souls to-night!


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.

For the cure of *Coughs, Cold, Hoarseness, Asthma, Influenza, Croup, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Predisposition to Consumption, &c., &c.*

This great remedy is too well known and is performing too much good to make it necessary to go into an elaborate discussion of its merits. Suffice to say that it still maintains its supremacy in curing diseases of the most obstinate character, and that all who suffer from the above complaints, after having tested this remedy, seldom have occasion to resort to other appliances to insure a perfect restoration to health.

TESTIMONY OF MR. PETER SHAW.

WEST WINDSOR, N. Y., Dec. 10, 1866.

Messrs. S. W. FOWLE & Son, Boston.

Gentlemen:—During the winter of 1858 I was very much out of health, afflicted with a severe *Cough, Pain in the side and Lungs*, and a general depression of health to such an extent as greatly to alarm myself and friends as to the result. During this time I tried several highly recommended remedies, with little or no good result, and had concluded to try the effect of a southern climate upon my health; but, before carrying this resolution into effect, I was induced by the urgent solicitation of your agent, Mr. Hadley, to give Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY a trial. I did so, and to my great joy found immediate and permanent relief *by the use of only one bottle*, and I am now in as good health as ever. I believe your Balsam one of the best remedies for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung Diseases, now in use, and conscientiously recommend it as such.

Yours truly, PETER SHAW.

Prepared by SETH. W. FOWLE & SON, 18 Tremont St., Boston, and for sale by Druggists generally.

A POSITIVE CURE FOR SCROFULA.

In all its manifold forms.

J. W. HONIKER, Esq., of Parkersburg, West Va., writes to Dr. Anders, July 3, 1866, as follows:

"I had 37 *Running* Ulcers when I commenced taking your Iodine Water, and am now entirely cured of Scrofula."

DR. ANDERS' IODINE WATER

is a pure solution of Iodine, without a solvent, the most powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative known. Circulars free. J. P. DINSMORE Proprietor, No. 36 Dey st., New York. Sold by all Druggists. jan4-1m]

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

SOME FOLKS CAN'T SLEEP NIGHTS.

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

DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR

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

CALMNESS AND TRANQUILITY.

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

WHAT PEOPLE SAY.

"Dear Doctor: The last medicine prescribed by you I obtained, and will say that Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is all that it claims to be. I feel like a new man; the aching of my limbs is all gone; I sleep well, have a good appetite, and feel stronger than I have for many years past." [Contributed by Dr. H. A. Tucker, 219 Clinton street, Brooklyn, New York.]

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

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

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

David Hartshorn, 399 State street, Brooklyn, cured of chronic nervous debility and nervous debility.

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

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

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

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

FOR PERSONAL TESTIMONIALS

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

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

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

Price $1 per bottle.

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

aug 17 '67-1y]

ITCH! ITCH!! ITCH!!!
SCRATCH! SCRATCH!! SCRATCH!!!
in from 10 to 48 hours.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Wheaton's Ointment | *cures* | The Itch. |
| Wheaton's Ointment | *cures* | Salt Rheum. |
| Wheaton's Ointment | *cures* | Tetter. |
| Wheaton's Ointment | *cures* | Barber's Itch. |
| Wheaton's Ointment | *cures* | Old Sores. |
| Wheaton's Ointment | *cures* | Scurvy Blotches of Humor like Magic. |

Price, 50 cents a box; by mail, 60 cents. Address WEEKS & POTTER, sole Agents, 170 Washington Street, Boston, Mass. [sept 21-1yr.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

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

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

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings Co., New York.

May 18, '67-1y]

THE FACTS, AS THEY ARE:

*Improved*: We began in 1861 to make improvements in the style and make of Clothing, and have been so successful in doing so, introducing new styles and ideas every year, so that the entire character of the business which was formerly better and totally different from the systems of older houses.

*What Customers Want.*: Our first desire is to learn exactly WHAT THE CUSTOMERS WANT, and instead of persuading him to buy what may be most conveniently at hand, we take the utmost pains to meet HIS wishes.

*Size 31 x 159 feet*: The building we occupy is the MOST CONVENIENT SIZE, LARGEST AND BEST ADAPTED for our business of any in Philadelphia.

*140 Windows.*: Customers can see what they are buying, our Establishment being on the corner of three large streets, Market, Sixth and Minor street, a sufficient light is afforded from all directions. A light store is far better for customers than a dark one.

*The Large Purchases.*: *Merchants know* that our sales are larger than those of any other house in Philadelphia, in our line; hence we have to buy larger quantities of goods, and so get them at lower prices, especially as we buy altogether for cash. Buying cheapest, we can sell cheapest.

*Inspection.*: We closely *examine* every inch of goods that come into our Establishment, invariably rejecting all imperfect, moth-eaten and tender fabrics.

*A Great Saving.*: The time wasted in looking over the stocks of a dozen stores *can be avoided*, for, under *one roof*, we offer for sale an assortment equal in variety and extent to that embraced by a score of the ordinary houses.

*Fresh Goods.*: We have 400 hands employed in the manufacture of Clothing, who are constantly making up stock to take the place of that daily sold; this gives our customers *new and fresh* goods to make selections from.

*Custom Department.*: It is an undisputed fact that this Department (a large Hall in our second floor fronting on Minor street) has nothing in Philadelphia, to *equal it*. We have here concentrated the best skill and workmanship, and those who prefer Clothing made to order really have advantages they do not receive elsewhere.

*Deductions.*: DEDUCTIONS.

From all of the above we deduce this one fact, that Oak Hall has (1) the advantages of any other ONE CLOTHING Establishment in the city, and in addition these,

1st—A firm composed of young men of the present generation, fully in sympathy with the tastes of the day.

2d.—An insight into the wants of the people and an enterprise to meet these wants, which in seven years has placed Oak Hall in a position not always attained in experience of twenty-five years.

3d.—A building better located, better lighted, better adapted and newer in all its appointments.

4th.—Workmen, especially Cutters, who are not only known among the best and most experienced, but are artists in their professions and comply with good work a style-taness, in which Philadelphia tailoring has been particularly deficient.

☞ It is the liberal patronage with which we have been favored that has enabled us to offer the unparalleled advantages, and this patronage continued and extended will multiply advantages, which we divide between our customers and ourselves.

A visit to One Hall will PROVE every fact above stated.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL
POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE,
The Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

dec. 14-tf.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,
FOR THE RAPID CURE OF:
*Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.*

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are its cures, that in almost every section of country are persons publicly known, who have been restored by it from alarming and even desperate dangers of the lungs. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and other eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish, gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the complaints our remedies cure.

Those who require an Alterative Medicine to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the one to use. Try it once, and you will concede its value.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere. [nov 30-2mo.

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ADDRESS TO THE NERVOUS

and Debilitated whose sufferings have been protracted from hidden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render existence desirable. If you are suffering or have suffered from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon your general health? Do you feel weak, debilitated, easily tired? Does a little extra exertion produce palpitation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys frequently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky, or ropy, or is it ropy on settling? Or does a thick scum rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spells of short breathing or dyspepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of fainting or rushes of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling upon this subject? Do you feel dull, listless, moping, tired of company, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to get away from everybody? Does any little thing make you