The Columbia Spy.

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

Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, February 15, 1868.

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

Brigham young's Consistency.—Hear him on Grant.

"In 1863 the leaders of the dominant party will in all probability nominate a radical for President, which will be strongly opposed by the conservative portion of that party, who are now urging the claims of Gen. Grant. The Radicals know that Gen. Grant is an honest man and a brave soldier, and that, if he is elected President, Radicalism will cease to exist as an element of power. Gen. Grant is the most popular man in the United States, he is loved by all the honest men in our country, and hated by all the Radicals, because he is honest. He is the only man around whom the conservative element of all parties will rally, and that too in such overwhelming numbers that he would carry nearly every State in the Union, against any Radical that can be nominated. We are at present decidedly in favor of running Gen. Grant for the next President of the United States."

But what a change has lately come over the spirit of his dreams. Now Brigham calls him "Grave-Yard Grant," "Liar," "Drunkard," and heaps upon him all the low, vile abuse and slander, that his *pork brains* can *herald* forth.

A few months ago, and one would think General Grant was the embodiment of all that was good and noble; for in every issue of a certain Rebel sheet, Grant was presented in the most favorable light.

By flattery and every other means, the Copperheads attempted to win the great Soldier, and had, even through a recreant and bad man in the Presidential Chair, laid snares to entrap and capture the greatest General of the age; but Grant, having met rebels on the field, and thwarted their plans there, he was not the less able to combat treason and treachery in "high places," and placing himself firmly in the *right*, he deals a blow at his enemies and the enemies of his country, that made Andrew Johnson quake in the Chair he disgraces, and every Copperhead, big and little, howl with rage. Now, since Grant could not be captured by his old enemies in a new disguise, their flattery and fawning has turned to abuse and vituperation. Now he is denounced as he was when leading the hosts of the Union to victory. Having whipped and scattered rebel hordes, he was then called by these same men, a "Butcher," "Drunkard," "Braggart," and every vile name that could be found in Copperhead vocabulary. And why all this abuse? Because he had fought against and whipped their *rebel* friends. And now again, after a long silence, during which the General was quietly attending to his business, the enemies of the country were plotting his destruction, and the ruin of the country he fought to save; when he, as of old, turns upon his enemies and in one blow sends them trembling back to their dens to hatch new plans of treason; every rebel and Copperhead in the land spit with the abuse. He is a *deceiver* now, of course he is; he deceived the rebels after the battle of the Wilderness, when they expected him to retreat. He deceived them when he again made his flank movement, and placed his army before Petersburg. He *deceived* them again at Richmond, and finally he *deceived* Lee into a surrender, and ended the great rebellion.

And now again, when rebels surround him and try to force him into a disobedience of law, he *deceives* them again, and stands forth before the country as a *great deceiver* of Rebels and their allies. All hail to Gen. Grant, the conqueror of Rebels on the field, and their allies in the Cabinet and Presidential Chair—resilient and quiet, but when the time to speak and act comes, he is at his place defying treason in "high places," and thwarting their plans to destroy our common country. "Drunkard," too they say; he would, *par marly*, President once said, all our Generals had the same kind of whisky—and our President used it instead of the stuff he is said to pour down. "Let Copperheads howl as they please, *Grant still lives*."

Congressional Proceedings.

A resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing relative to printing ten thousand extra copies of the Grant-Johnson correspondence. The Speaker presented a communication from the Secretary of War, transmitting the papers relative to the court-martial of Second Engineer Sawyer, which were referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs and ordered to be printed. The Committee on Patents reported back without amendment the bill regarding persons applying for patents. A petition relative to the expansion policy was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The correspondence between General Grant and the President was read and referred to the Reconstruction Committee and ordered to be printed. The House in Committee of the Whole adopted several amendments to the appropriation bill. At 4.30 P. M. the committee rose and were presented by the Speaker with a message from the President, transmitting General Grant's last letter to him, which was read, ordered to be printed, and referred to the Reconstruction Committee. A bill was passed to facilitate the collection of the direct tax in Delaware.

A bill declaring Alabama entitled to representation was referred to the Judiciary Committee. The committee on Territories reported a bill admitting Colorado as a State. The bill for the relief of the heirs of General Richardson was passed by a vote of 81 to 14. A resolution was passed calling on the Secretary of the Treasury for copies of all communications to him from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue regarding the removal or appointment of assessors. A petition praying for the repeal of the income tax, was referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The Committee on Invalid Pensions were instructed to inquire if the Pension Bureau cannot be reorganized. A resolution relative to the better ventilation of the House was adopted.

State Legislative Proceedings.

A resolution was passed offering a reward of two thousand dollars for the arrest of the murderer of John Casey. A joint resolution was passed, urging Congress to make certain changes in the tariff laws. An act was passed appointing an inspector of petroleum, kerosene, and burning oils for Philadelphia. An act was introduced for the better protection and safety of passengers. The Senate resolutions endorsing the reappointment of Secretary Stanton were passed. A bill was reported authorizing the appropriation of surplus bounty funds for school purposes. Various bills were introduced, and a resolution was adopted urging Congress to revise the tariff for the protection of American artists. The Petroleum Inspector bill was passed, with an amendment making the term three years instead of four. In the House, the Senate resolutions, approving of Secretary Stanton's reinstatement, were concurred in. The bill repealing the Gettysburg Lottery license passed both Houses.

The bill providing for an inspector of gas meters, which after a short debate, was laid over and ordered to be printed.

A Hot Shot.

"And now Mr. President, when my honor as a soldier and integrity as a man have been so violently assailed, pardon me for saying that I can but regard this whole matter, from beginning to end, as an attempt to involve me in the resistance of law, for fear you hesitated to assume the responsibility in orders, and thus to destroy my character before the country."—*U. S. Grant to Andrew Johnson.*

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during January, to meet the requirements of the government, amounted to $12,799,800.

EDITORIAL & MISCELLANEOUS.

—Garroting is lively in Cincinnati.

—The Japanese will perform in Columbia, on the 24th and 25th of this month.

—The Sons of Malta will give another ball about the middle of March.

—Low-necked dresses are the mode in Paris, and they are daily becoming lower.

—A Paris Princess has just paid $20,000 for a single ball dress.

—Several grants from the pork pen this week.

—Blank agreements for renting houses, for sale at this office.

—Persons still continue to cross the river in sleighs.

—Get your dog registered. Call on clerk of County, at the office of Supplee & Bro.

—Chicago is to have a wigwam for the Republican Convention.

—Nineteen firms in Chicago made $1,636,081, worth of shoes last year.

—The transfer of Maximilian's corpse cost $240,000.

—The Hutchinson family did the music at the opening of the Iowa Legislature.

—The new music trade in the country is, at present, *decidedly stagnant*.

—Criminal items are the burden of the Omaha papers.

—Twenty-five thousand pounds of raisins have been raised by a California farmer.

—Get your Printing at the Steam-power job printing office of the *Columbia Spy*.

—Envelops furnished and printed for $2,50 per thousand at this office.

—A Young Men's Christain Association is talked of in Columbia. It is needed.

—One of the Brothers Harper has not been up stairs in the immense publishing house for twenty-five years.

—Handsome bill-heads neatly printed at this office, at reduced prices; call and see specimens.

—Go to Jack Jordan's, No. 153, Locust street, and see the Atlantic Cable. Sign of the little fat Punch.

—Notwithstanding the severe weather, the *Spy* Printing House on Bank street, is going up rapidly.

—Oswipee, N. H., has a printing office in which all the labor is performed by a lady and her daughter.

—A hot dinner can be got in London for nine cents. Some kind of meat must be frightfully cheap.

—Magnolia Water—a delightful toilet article—superior to cologne and at half the price.

—The genuine Holbrook Monitor chewing tobacco is only sold at J. A. Jordan & Co.'s tobacco store, No. 153 Locust street.

—The Philadelphia Gas Company have reduced the price of Gas to $2.40 net, per thousand cubic feet.

—We hope those persons who are indebted to this office and have received a "dun" will give the matter their earliest attention.

—Some of the most fashionable women in Paris have appeared there of late dressed entirely in red—hats, plumes, gaiters and gloves.

—A lady on board of the Henry Dean at the time of the recent explosion had the hair on one side of her head whitened by fright. She was only half scared.

—A few more left of those elegant boots, shoes, ladies and children's shoes, at the cheap dry goods store of I. O. Bruner, Front street, Columbia.

—The wife of a journeyman carpenter in Cincinnati deserted him because he did not buy a house with freestone front, and a divorce has been granted him.

—Mosby, the famous guerrilla chief, is successfully engaged, as agent of the United States Emigration Company, in populating Virginia by importation.

—Two young women of Vienna lately waltzed on a wager until both fell exhausted on the floor, and both have since died of heart disease.

—The Norfolk (Va.) *Journal* notices an increase in the number of freights passing through Norfolk, and considers it an indication of returning prosperity.

—The present estimate of the number of cattle in Texas is five million head. Raising beeves and selling cotton to the Mexicans are yielding a good profit to the people of their State.

—The weirs built in the Susquehanna river have resulted in the return of shad to their old resorts. About 20,000 were caught last spring, and a large catch is anticipated this year.

—In a recent publication on the conduct of Ohio soldiers during the war, it is stated that Grant, Sherman, Sheridan, McClellan, and Buell, besides many minor chieftains, were all citizens of Ohio.

—Dr. H. S. Mosenthal, the author of *Leah the Forsaken* (Deborah), has written a new tragedy, *The Savage Major*, which is said to be much superior to the former production.

—"Do you know a man hereabouts," inquired Digby, "with a good falsetto voice?" "No," said Quilp; "but I can show you a man with a good *false set of teeth!*"

—All that the poets have sung of the floral products of any zone, is illustrated and realized in the entrancing fragrance of "Phalon's Night-Blooming Cereus." A bottle of it should always stand beside Moore's Melodies in every ladys boudoir.

—By the explosion of a kerosene lamp in the midst of a company of persons near Minesburg, Ohio, recently, five of them were burned to death and six seriously injured. The oil ignited from a candle that was held near it while the lamp was being filled.

—The Masonic Temple of Shanghai, China, was dedicated with a torchlight procession, in which an American fire engine figured. The Temple cost about $600,000, and was built through the liberality of American, English and French residents of China. It is said to be the handsomest building in the empire.

—A Novel Plank Road.—If all the Hay and Track Scales alone which the Messrs. Fairbanks have in use were consolidated, the result would be a plank road longer than from Philadelphia to Harrisburg, and they were never adding more plank to this road than now. This fact carries considerable *weight* with it.

—An English lawyer, who evidently spurns the things of earth, has forsaken the gown and bar to invent and perfect a flying machine. He proposes to convey passengers through the air by a steam bird, or flying steam engine, fitted with wings flapped by the action of steam. A patent has been taken out for this contrivance, but the machine is not yet ready.

—Damon and Pythias were recently confined in the Newark (N. J.) police office for drunkenness. Pythias was short of the "wherewithal," and yet was horrified at the prospect of being put in the "stone jug," so Damon, a tender hearted chap, gave his distressed companion three dollars, the entire contents of his pocket, and himself went cheerfully to jail. Perhaps it was Damon got Pythias drunk?

—"Throw physic to the dogs; I'll none of it. To prove my manhood doubly sure I'll take"—Plantation Bitters.
They never fail.

This great Stomachic Healer is just what the people need. It is a remedy they can rely on. For Dyspepsia, Heartburn, Headache, Dizziness, Ague, Liver Complaints, Pains in the Side and Back, it has no equal; not the least amongst virtues is its extreme pleasantness to the taste and *immediate* beneficial effect. Try it, suffering Dyspeptics, and be cured. Such are the assertions of those situated to know. From the vast amount of this article sold, it must have great merit.

—From Scranton, Pa., we have word that Roley, the ready-witted Irishman, still lives. The other day one of the boys thinking to have a little fun out of him:

"Roley, have you heard the news?"

"No; what news?"

"Why the devil is dead."

Not a word said Roley, but putting his hand in his pocket, and pulling out a tencent shin-plaster, handed it to his questioner, who asked what it was for. "Why," answered Roley, "I'll tell the country, where it came from; it was the custom to *give the children something when the parents died*." Whereat there was some laughter, but no more inquiries.

Grant Defended by a Democrat.

The last number of the *Citizen* contains a Washington correspondence over the familiar signature of "Miles O'Reilly," in which allusion is made to one of the many calumnies by means of which the enemies of General Grant are vainly trying to destroy his popularity and prevent his becoming a candidate for the Presidency. The writer of this correspondence, General Halpine, is no friend of the Republican party, and therefore may be considered as a witness whose political bias, if he has any, is against General Grant. The charge to which he replies is that of intemperance. He says: "It is altogether probable, so far as I can now see, that the *Citizen* may be obliged to oppose the election of General Grant, in consequence of the platform upon which the Radicals are endeavoring to place him; but it is no part of the Democratic creed, as it was taught to me in the old time councils of Tammany Hall, to fight with poisoned arrows. Let, then, therefore, after full examination, denounce all these recent charges affecting General Grant's habits as utter and *damnable* lies."

LATEST NEWS.

Two hundred and seventy-six patents will be issued for the week ending next Tuesday.

A Miss Greenough was burned to death at Burlington, Vt., on Sunday night, by the explosion of an oil lamp.

The City Mills at Mobile were burned on Monday. Loss $40,000.

The Vermont House, at Island Point, Mass., was burned on Sunday night.

The High School building at Muscatine, Iowa was burned on Monday. Loss $25,000.

A very destructive fire occurred at A. W. Hayne & Co.'s iron store, John and Gold street, New York, Sunday morning last.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company has decided to place its machine shops, depots, etc., at Cheyenne.

Admiral Farragut is to be banqueted by the members of the Italian Parliament and the officers of the Italian army and navy.

Sir David Brewster, a celebrated English physician and distinguished scientific discoverer and author, died on Monday evening.

The Tennessee House of Representatives has adopted a resolution approving General Grant's course in his controversy with President Johnson, and declaring him to be Tennessee's choice for next President.

The German Savings bank in Memphis, Tennessee, suspended on Wednesday last. Its liabilities are $140,000, and assets $30,000.

Rear Admiral Frederick Engle, of the United States Navy, died a few days since.

The saddlery of Mitchell Bros., and six adjoining buildings, in Mattoon, Ill., were burned on Monday. Loss $24,000; insurance $14,000.

A riot, lasting several hours, occurred last Monday at Fayetteville, Tennessee. It grew out of the antics of a drunkard. One man was killed, and several others were injured.

The Virginia Convention has adopted a memorial to Congress, asking a reduction of the tobacco tax.

A fire in Utica, N. Y., on Monday night, destroyed $40,000 worth of property.

Major Gen. Pope has assumed command of the Department of the Lakes, headquarters at Detroit.

In Lafayette, Indiana, on Tuesday night, Mrs. Smith, widow of H. W. Smith, was burned to death. She had gone to sleep while reading, and the candle set fire to the bed clothes.

Gold closed yesterday at 141½. The stock market was steady. Cotton is firmer. Corn is 3c. higher. Provisions are firmer.

Famine.

The German papers are filled with heart-rending details of the famine which now prevails in Eastern Prussia, in consequence of the failure of three successive crops. In a number of places typhus fever has broken out, and the amount of misery met with among thousands of people baffles all description. The Prussia Government and local committees are making the utmost efforts to afford as much relief as possible to the sufferers. Among the German citizens of New York a committee has likewise been formed for the same purpose.

Philadelphia Correspondence.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11th, 1868.

FRIEND RAMBO:—In my last I gave you some idea as to the advancement and improvement of business in our city. As a further illustration of the progress of the times, I would name the new bank buildings, which are becoming quite a feature of Philadelphia. Only a few years ago, one had to be vigilant in order to find the sign of the bank he was seeking, or else he might have passed it by; but now, the imposing fronts of many of them would draw his attention, and from a description of these alone, he might find the desired one. For some years the fine building of the Philadelphia and Farmers and Mechanics' banks have attracted universal attention. Last year the First National Bank was moved into an imposing structure with a massive front of granite, on Chestnut street above Third, a building which adds much to the beauty of that part of the street. And this year others are following in its footsteps, and erecting handsome and attractive fronts. The third National Bank, on the corner of Third and Arch streets, will hereafter shine with new lustre, an entirely new building having been erected for it. Its appearance will be that of a brown sandstone, and the architraves of the bank will be immediately on the corner. The Seventh National Bank, on Arch above Seventh street, has been thoroughly remodeled, and will have a sanded front of a brown colour. A handsome marble slipper will distinguish the bank on Market street, just above Broad. This is a great step in the improvement of the age, and proves that architectural beauty and the comfort of the workingmen of the banks are beginning to be more sought after than the mere making of money. Large and airy, instead of close, pent-up rooms, now make that kind of labor much more attractive as well as less injurious than it was in years gone by.

Amongst the projected improvements in Philadelphia, is a new Masonic Temple. A somewhat limited description of it has been published, which I think will, no doubt, prove interesting to the readers of the Spy, especially to the Masonic portion of them:

"The Masons have purchased a lot, one hundred and fifty by two hundred and fifty feet, at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets, on which they intend to erect a new Masonic Hall. The contract for erection has been given to Mr. J. H. Windrim, and he guarantees to lay the corner-stone next St. John's Day, and finish the edifice five years hence, at a cost of three-fourths of a million of dollars. The present building, on Chestnut street, has been deemed unfit for its purpose, although it was dedicated in 1855. The new hall will be of granite, and in the Norman style; the massive character of this order of architecture, however, being well relieved by the arrangement of the buttresses, balconies, balustrades and graceful pinnacles which form part of the design. The four sides of the building will be of granite, the only difference in the design being in the front on Broad street, which will present one of the most magnificent features of this thoroughfare. The building will be 175 feet in height. The front on Broad street will present two towers, one at each corner, the intervening space being composed of a handsome portico, running to the second story, and above which will be two niches for statues, (one of Silence,) the entire mounted at the apex of the roof with a small tower at the summit of which will be a statue of Charity. On the face of this main front, in addition to the ornamental windows, will be (in relief) emblems of the Order—the square and compass, etc. The tower at the south-west corner of the building will be the great feature. It will be three hundred feet from the ground to the top of the spire, or one hundred and four feet higher than Christ church steeple. The four corners of this tower will be surmounted by pinnacles, while the buttresses extending up a considerable distance; the balconies at the windows, and the balustrades and general ornamentation of this portion of the structure will greatly add to the beauty of the whole design. The tower, although seemingly connected with the main building, will be constructed separate, in order to secure greater security. The foundation of fifteen feet will form the base upon which it will rest. The tower at the north-west corner of the front will be much less in height, but will contain in its ornamentation the same general features. The remaining three sides of the building will be relieved by buttresses between the windows, and the whole effect of the exterior will be at once massive and graceful. The portico at the front, being twenty feet in advance of the line of the building, will still further add to the beauty of the design. On the first floor, raised eight feet from the ground, a hall twenty feet in width will run the entire length of the building, from east to west, and from this will start two stairways, which it is asserted will exceed in magnificence anything of the kind in the United States. Under the north-west tower will be the office of the Grand Master, and in the rear of this will be the grand banqueting-rooms, with kitchen, store-rooms, pantries, &c., attached. The banqueting room will be one hundred and five feet by fifty-five feet, and will be fitted up in a style to correspond with the character of the building. On the other side of the hall, and in front on Broad street, will be the offices of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and in the rear of these will be the library and committee-rooms. The second story, or principal floor, will contain the Grand Lodge room, three rooms for Blue Lodges, one Grand Chapter room, and the retiring rooms required for the transaction of the business. The Grand Lodge room will be one hundred and five feet by fifty-three feet six inches, and in the decoration and furnishing of this apartment the prevailing color will be blue relieved by gold, and the intention is to make it one of the most magnificent rooms in the world. The rooms for the Blue Lodge will each be fifty-nine by forty-three feet, and handsomely decorated. The Grand Chapter room will be eighty-one by fifty-three feet. Parlors fronting on Broad street for the Grand Lodge and Grand Chapter will adjoin the rooms set apart for the meetings of these bodies. The third story will contain rooms for the Encampment and other purposes, and all will be fitted up in magnificent style. The building throughout will be fire-proof, iron girders being used at all the stories, and other precautions are being adopted to guard against the destruction of the edifice. Ventilation of the most complete kind has been provided, the steam apparatus to be used in heating the building being also designed to drive a fan to keep up a circulation of fresh air in all of the rooms. Provision has also been made for a bountiful supply of water at every story. The entire building will be devoted to Masonic purposes, and therefore there will be no residence within the hall, as heretofore."

During the month of January, one of the great sensations in our city was the readings of Charles Dickens. Unlike his treatment of other cities, Mr. Dickens gave us but small doses at a time, and during a period of three weeks, performed—(yes, that is the word,)—but twice each week. Your readers are doubtless familiar with the peculiarities of the great rush for the season-tickets of the first course; how that, hours before the ticket office was open, indeed far back into the "wee sma'" hours of the night, a long row of shivering listeners had formed; some of them muffled in heavy overcoats and army blankets, others shivering with the cold. Men of all kinds were to be found in this procession, from the high to the low, and speculators with their hirelings were especially abundant. Even news-boys and boot-blacks with their twelve dollars or more, stood for hours, hoping to make "a spec" by their purchases. In order to avoid the immense speculations made in New York and Boston, the agent of Mr. Dickens was authorized to sell only a limited number of seats to each purchaser. But this did not succeed, for the men engaged in that business hired a number of men, scattered them through the row, and thus were successful in buying up great quantities of season-tickets. Indeed it was said one man had as many as forty engaged to purchase for him.

In regard to Mr. Dickens' reading, nearly all our best critics have been unanimous on these points, that, as an elocutionist possessing a fine intonation of voice with an excessive modulation, he does not compare with some of our own readers, and on the other hand, as an actor, investing character with life, he is excelled but by a few. It has well been said, also, that his ideals of some of his own characters, as he portrays them in his readings, do not accord with those formed by his readers. One great defect in his reading was the rising inflection at the end of sentences, indeed, at the end of clauses, which created a monotony and an anxiety upon the part of the audience to hear it fall, at least occasionally; but this is a distinguished feature of English talking and reading. The great charm of the whole thing, however, was that the reader before you had created a fame in the literary world, had for years delighted the reading public with scenes humorous and pathetic, and that, what he was reading, had been pictured by his own imagination and written by his own hand.

Prof. Louis Agassiz, of Howard University, gave a lecture last week, before the Teachers' Institute, of Philadelphia, at Horticultural Hall, which I had the pleasure of hearing. His subject was, "Some Methods of Teaching the Rudiments of Science to the Young." He strongly insisted upon the good effects of object-teaching, and gave several hints as to the manner in which it could be done. The interest of the pupil, he said, was to be aroused in natural objects around him, in the buds and leaves of different trees and plants; in insects and animals; in flowers and stones; by actual experience, not from books. His plan for giving children an idea of the surface and extent of the world from maps, was to take them to the top of a hill, have them draw a sketch of the country they could see, and then call that sketch a map. Altogether it was an instructive lecture to those interested in the education of the young.

The ball season has fairly commenced, and from this time until Lent, we may expect a rapid succession of them. There have been several *Bal Masques*, all of which passed off in the most delightful manner, according to reports. It is much easier to find the sign of the bank he was seeking, or else he might have passed it by; but now, the imposing fronts of many of them would draw his attention, and from a description of these alone, he might find the desired one. For some years the fine building of the Philadelphia and Farmers and Mechanics' banks have attracted universal attention. Last year the First National Bank was moved into an imposing structure with a massive front of granite, on Chestnut street above Third, a building which adds much to the beauty of that part of the street. And this year others are following in its footsteps, and erecting handsome and attractive fronts. The third National bank, on the corner of Third and Arch streets, will hereafter shine with new lustre, an entirely new building having been erected for it. Its appearance will be that of a brown sandstone, and the architraves of the bank will be immediately on the corner. The Seventh National Bank, on Arch above Seventh street, has been thoroughly remodeled, and will have a sanded front of a brown colour. A handsome marble slipper will distinguish the bank on Market street, just above Broad. This is a great step in the improvement of the age, and proves that architectural beauty and the comfort of the workingmen of the banks are beginning to be more sought after than the mere making of money. Large and airy, instead of close, pent-up rooms, now make that kind of labor much more attractive as well as less injurious than it was in years gone by.

Amongst the projected improvements in Philadelphia, is a new Masonic Temple. A somewhat limited description of it has been published, which I think will, no doubt, prove interesting to the readers of the Spy, especially to the Masonic portion of them:

"The Masons have purchased a lot, one hundred and fifty by two hundred and fifty feet, at the corner of Broad and Filbert streets, on which they intend to erect a new Masonic Hall. The contract for erection has been given to Mr. J. H. Windrim, and he guarantees to lay the corner-stone next St. John's Day, and finish the edifice five years hence, at a cost of three-fourths of a million of dollars. The present building, on Chestnut street, has been deemed unfit for its purpose, although it was dedicated in 1855. The new hall will be of granite, and in the Norman style; the massive character of this order of architecture, however, being well relieved by the arrangement of the buttresses, balconies, balustrades and graceful pinnacles which form part of the design. The four sides of the building will be of granite, the only difference in the design being in the front on Broad street, which will present one of the most magnificent features of this thoroughfare. The building will be 175 feet in height. The front on Broad street will present two towers, one at each corner, the intervening space being composed of a handsome portico, running to the second story, and above which will be two niches for statues, (one of Silence,) the entire mounted at the apex of the roof with a small tower at the summit of which will be a statue of Charity. On the face of this main front, in addition to the ornamental windows, will be (in relief) emblems of the Order—the square and compass, etc. The tower at the south-west corner of the building will be the great feature. It will be three hundred feet from the ground to the top of the spire, or one hundred and four feet higher than Christ church steeple. The four corners of this tower will be surmounted by pinnacles, while the buttresses extending up a considerable distance; the balconies at the windows, and the balustrades and general ornamentation of this portion of the structure will greatly add to the beauty of the whole design. The tower, although seemingly connected with the main building, will be constructed separate, in order to secure greater security. The foundation of fifteen feet will form the base upon which it will rest. The tower at the north-west corner of the front will be much less in height, but will contain in its ornamentation the same general features. The remaining three sides of the building will be relieved by buttresses between the windows, and the whole effect of the exterior will be at once massive and graceful. The portico at the front, being twenty feet in advance of the line of the building, will still further add to the beauty of the design. On the first floor, raised eight feet from the ground, a hall twenty feet in width will run the entire length of the building, from east to west, and from this will start two stairways, which it is asserted will exceed in magnificence anything of the kind in the United States. Under the north-west tower will be the office of the Grand Master, and in the rear of this will be the grand banqueting-rooms, with kitchen, store-rooms, pantries, &c., attached. The banqueting room will be one hundred and five feet by fifty-five feet, and will be fitted up in a style to correspond with the character of the building. On the other side of the hall, and in front on Broad street, will be the offices of the Grand Secretary and Grand Treasurer, and in the rear of these will be the library and committee-rooms. The second story, or principal floor, will contain the Grand Lodge room, three rooms for Blue Lodges, one Grand Chapter room, and the retiring rooms required for the transaction of the business. The Grand Lodge room will be one hundred and five feet by fifty-three feet six inches, and in the decoration and furnishing of this apartment the prevailing color will be blue relieved by gold, and the intention is to make it one of the most magnificent rooms in the world. The rooms for the Blue Lodge will each be fifty-nine by forty-three feet, and handsomely decorated. The Grand Chapter room will be eighty-one by fifty-three feet. Parlors fronting on Broad

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO FARMERS AND PLANTERS.

THE SUBSCRIBERS OFFER FOR SALE, IN lots to suit purchasers,
2000 TONS OF DOUBLE REFINED POUDRETTE
of the Lodi Manufacturing Co., made from the night soil, blood, offal and dead animals of New York City, for which the Co. have exclusive contract. Price only
TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS PER TON.
Freight and charges from New York added.
Warranted by the Co. to be equal *weight for weight* to any high priced superphosphate in market. The results on Corn, Cotton, Tobacco and Grain have been astonishing the past season. It matures the crop from 10 days to two weeks earlier, and doubles the crop. Pamphlet with certificates of hundreds of well-known planters and farmers, and every information, sent free to any one applying by letter or otherwise to
McCOLLUM & PURSELL,
ESPY, Columbia Co., Pa.
or to the Lodi Manufacturing Company, New York.
[feb15-2mo]

BLINDNESS, DEAFNESS AND CATARRH, treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 805 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city and country can be seen at his office. The Medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial Eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.
[May 4th, 1y]

COLGATE'S AROMATIC VEGETABLE SOAP
A superior TOILET SOAP, prepared from refined VEGETABLE OILS in combination with GLYCERINE, and especially designed for the use of LADIES and for the NURSERY. Its perfume is exquisite and its washing properties unrivalled. For sale by all druggists.
[may 25, '67-1y.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS & PHŒNIX BITTERS.
The wonderful effects of Moffat's Life Pills in cases of mental depression or physical weakness, proceeding from indigestion, costiveness, or bilious secretions, are certified to by millions of persons who have been benefitted by them. They are the most effective cathartic and purifier ever before the public, and have been in use since 1825. They are cheap, safe and reliable. Sold by all respectable dealers everywhere.

CLIMAX.
A plain statement of facts. I inherited Scrofula and many of my relations have died of it. In 1839 my case was frightful. Tumours and ulcers spread until in 1842, under the advice of my physicians I went to Avon Springs. I received no benefit—tried every medicine and did everything I could. I had to rest my arm on a cushion, and had not been able to raise it to my head for over a year. The discharge from two ulcers was nearly a pint a day. Amputation was recommended; but pronounced dangerous. I could not sleep, and my sufferings were intolerable. A friend brought me an English physician who applied a salve with which he said he had accomplished extraordinary cures in the hospitals in England. It commenced to relieve; I persisted in its use; it finally effected a *perfect and entire cure*. It is now 1848. It is five years since I had the appearance of a scrofulous sore, and my health has been good ever since. I procured the receipt of this wonderful article—this blessing of humanity—and have called it "PAGE'S CLIMAX SALVE," and allow the public to use it or not as they choose. This is a brief but candid statement, given more fully in my circular.
J. M. PAGE.
GENEVA, New York, December, 1848.
NEW YORK, Oct. 10, 1866.
"I have known J. M. Page, Esq., of Geneva, N. Y for many years. He is one of the first citizens of Western New York. I saw him last week in good health. His case was a most remarkable one, but actually true in every particular.
We have watched the unaided but growing favor of "Page's Climax Salve," and availing ourselves of the knowledge of its wonderful curative powers, have become proprietors of the same.
It is a sure cure for Burns, Scalds, Scrofula, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Broken Breasts, Frost Bites, Chilblains, Stings, Bruises, Cuts, Swellings, &c., whether upon man or beast. It subdues pain and inflammation with surprising celerity, and heals burns without a scar. No family should be without it. It is always wanted, and is always ready. We will forfeit a dozen boxes for any single failure. We believe there was never anything like it in the world. It is put up in tin boxes, surrounded by a circular giving facts, directions, testimonials, &c., and can be ordered through any respectable Druggist throughout the world. Price only 25 cents.
WHITE & ROWLAND,
Successors to J. M. Page, 121 Liberty Street,
mar 2, '67] New York.

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, of 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, suffer the nervous fluids and spirits so unfit for duty or the enjoyments of life. Excesses in youth, and the terrible effects of fever and ague, involve shattered constitutions and the failure of the general functions of health. To sufferers from all these causes,
DODD'S NERVINE AND INVIGORATOR
offers an invaluable boon—a natural and efficient recovery of lost powers. No person, man or woman, suffering from any cause, can afford to neglect this remedy. The Nervine will be found to possess an equalizing and nutritive principle. It allays irritation, and like sleep, promotes the secretions of the system. It has affinity for the nervous fibres, and supplies them for the waste that is constantly taking place. Like wholesome food taken into the stomach, it undergoes rapid digestion, invigorating in its process the digestive organs, and producing a
CALMNESS AND TRANQUILITY
unknown to any other preparation. It contains no opium or hasheesh, and so far from producing costiveness, it will be found an efficient cure for constipation, and has obtained a world-wide renown for this peculiarity.
WHAT PEOPLE SAY.
"Dear Doctor: The last medicine prescribed by you I obtained, and will say that Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator is all that it claims to be. It has made 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, 229 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." [Letter to G. B. Martin, Cashier, Glenn House, Long Branch, New Jersey, states that Dodd's Nervine has cured him of chronic weakness and nervous debility, and sick headache, and greatly strengthened his whole system.
Dave Hetsborn, 399 State street, Brooklyn, cured of chronic nervous and nervous debility.
John Harbut, Brooklyn, N. Y., says: "To regulate the bowels without violence, 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. G. C. York, Charlestown, Mass.: "In cases of great nervous debility, not confined by any means to the female sex, although the peculiar efficacy of the female organization more common than among men, I employ Dodd's Nervine and Invigorator with the happiest effect. It seems to impart 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 their own families, we refer, with permission, to the following gentlemen in this vicinity:
E. W. BALL, Esq., Fifth Avenue Hotel, N. Y.
V. B. RODES, Tract Depository, N. Y.
JOHN WILLIAMS, Pollineon st., N. Y.
J. W. PECKETT, East Clinton st., Brooklyn.
Dr. H. A. TUCKER, Clinton st., Brooklyn.
J. S. WRIGHT, Esq., Jersey City.
Hon. WARREN CHASE, 544 Broadway, N. Y.
For sale at J. H. Parry, J. A. Meyers' and R. Williams' Drug Stores, Columbia, Pa.
Price 50 per bottle.
H. B. STORER & CO.,
aug 17 '67-1y] Proprietors, N. Y.

A PERMANENT TONIC.
Every one at times feels the necessity of something to tone up the system depressed by mental or bodily exhaustion. At such times let every one, instead of taking alcoholic or medicinal stimulants, reinvigorate his debilitated system by the natural tonic elements of the
PERUVIAN SYRUP,
or Protoxide Solution of the Protoxide of Iron, which vitalizes and enriches the blood by supplying it with its *Life Element*, Iron.
Being free from Alcohol in any form, *its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction*, but are permanent, infusing STRENGTH, VIGOR and NEW LIFE into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.
TWO OR THREE BOTTLES of Peruvian Syrup will convince any sufferer of its wonderful curative powers.
Prepared by Dr. C. CATER, of Lowell, Mass., and sold by all Druggists and dealers in Medicine everywhere.
[feb 1-2mo

ERRORS OF YOUTH.
A Gentleman who suffered for years from Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will, for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's experience, can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,
JOHN B. OGDEN,
may 18, '67-1y] 42 Cedar St., New York.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.
This is a soothing expectorant, prepared to meet the urgent need of a safe and reliable cure for diseases of the throat and lungs. A trial of many years has established the fact, that it is more efficacious in pulmonary affections, than any other remedy. Its efficacy has now become so generally known, that it is justly regarded by many countries as a medicine of indispensable necessity. In Great Britain, France, and Germany, where medical science has reached its highest perfection, it is generally prescribed in practice, and constantly used in the armies, in hospitals and other public institutions, where it is respected by the attending physicians as the most speedy and agreeable remedy that can be employed. Scarcely any neighborhood can be found where well known persons are not living who have had baffled the efforts of the most skillful and experienced doctors, have been permanently cured by it. These results are the most convincing proofs of the superior curative properties of this preparation; and to them the authors point with peculiar satisfaction. While it is most powerful against consumption, it is yet extremely gentle as a medicine in infancy, and youth, being quite harmless to even the youngest, when administered judiciously.
This health-restorer accomplishes even more by prevention than cure. If taken in season, it heals all irritations of the throat and lungs, whether arising from Colds or Coughs, or from other causes, and thus prevent that long train of painful and incurable diseases, which would arise from the neglect of them. Hence no family should be without