COLUMBIA, PA., SATURDAY MORNING, MAY 29, 1869.

VOLUME XL. NUMBER 42.]

THE COLUMBIA SPY,

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION:

RATES OF ADVERTISING:

| 1 w | 2 w | 1 m | 2 m | 3 m | 6 m | 1 yr. 1 Sqr. | \$1.00 | \$1.50 | \$2.50 | \$4.00 | \$5.50 | \$8.00 | \$12.00 2 Sqrs. | 2.00 | 3.00 | 5.00 | 6.00 | 8.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 3 Sqrs. | 2.50 | 4.00 | 6.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 18.00 | 25.00 4 Col. | 5.00 | 7.00 | 9.00 | 12.00 | 15.00 | 20.00 | 30.00 | 4 Col. | 8.00 | 15.00 | 18.00 | 23.00 | 30.00 | 60.00 | 70.00 Col. | 13.00 | 15.00 | 23.00 | 30.00 | 40.00 | 65.00 | 125.90 Double the above rates will be charged for dis-lay or blank advertisements. Dounte the above rates will be charged for dis-lary or blank advertisements.
Advertisements not under contract, must be narked the length of time desired, or they will be continued and charged for until ordered out. Special Notices Spor cent. more. All Notices or Advertisments in reading mat-er, under ten lines, \$1.00; over ten lines, \$0 ets. Art Notice of Taxas, \$1.00; over ten lines, 10 cts. per line, minien type. Yearly Advertisers discontinuing their advertisements before the expiration of the year, will be charged at full rates as above, or according to contract.

Transignt rates will be charged for all matters not relating strictly to their business.

All advertising will be considered CASH, after first insertion.

PROFESSIONAL.

M. CLARK.
JUSTICE OF THE PEACE.
OFFICE—next door to Hess' book store.
Office Hours—From 6 to 7 A. M. 12 to 1 P. M.,
and from 6 to 9 P. M. [npr.20, '67-ly.

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

J. KAUFFMAN, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW. follections made in Lancaster and adj Collections made as Counties.

Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all claims against the government promptly prosecuted.

Office—No. 152, Locust street.

Office, on Second St., adjoining Odd Fellows' Hall, Columbia, Pa.

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

F. HINKLE, PHYSICIAN & SURGEON; offers his professional services to the clizens of Columbia and vicinity. He may be found at the office connected with his residence, on Second street, between Cherry and Union, every day, from 7 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M. Persons wishing his services in special cases, between these hours, will leave word by note at his office, or through the post office.

DENTAL SURGERY.

J. S. SMITH, DENTIST,

J. S. SMITH, DENTIST,
Graduate of Pennsylvania College of Dental
Surgery. Office in Wagner's Building, over
Haideman's dry goods store. Entrance, 70 Locust Street,
Columbia, Penn'a.

Dr. J. S. Smith thanks his friends and the public in general for their liberal patronage in the
past, and assuring them that they can rely upon
naving every attention given to them in the
attention in every branch of his profession he
attention to the unsurpassed style and finish,
afternion to the unsurpassed style and finish,
off artificial teeth inserted by him. He treats
off in the control of the profession has
attention to the unsurpassed style and finish,
off artificial teeth inserted by him. He treats
of included the control of the treats
of the control of the control of the control
and the control of the control of the control
and the control of the control of the control
and the control of the control of the control
and the best of dontrifices and mouth washes constably on lived warranted.

tantly on hand. N. B.—All work warranted. np24-lyw J. S. SMITH, D. D. S.

HOTELS. WESTERN HOTEL,

NEW YORK THOS. D. WINCHESTER, PROPRIETOR. This Hotel is central and convenient for Pennsylvanians.

ABLE MISHLER, of Heading, Pa, is an assistant at this Hotel, and will be glad to see his friends at all times.

"CONTINENTAL."

THIS HOTEL IS PLEASANTLY LOCATED, between the Stations of the Reading and Columbia, and Pennsylvania Railroads, FRONT STREET, COLUMBIA, PA. Ample accommodations for Strangers and Travelers. The Bar is stocked with CHOICE LIQUORS,

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

MARTIN ERWIN,
Proprietor

DRENCH'S HOTEL,

On the European Plan, opposite City Hall Parls New York. R. FRENCH, Sept. 19, 1868. Proprietor MISHLER'S HOTEL,

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

MALTBY HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MARYLAND.
This hotel has been lately refitted with all the necessary improvements known to hotel enterprise and therefore offers first-class accommodations to strangers and others visiting Baltimore A. B. MILLER,
Proprietor

EDUCATIONAL.

EBANON VALLEY COLLEGE! FALL TERM COMMENCES AUGUST 3, 1868.
This institution aims to oducate youth at both exes in all the solid or ornamental brunches. Its officers hold that students should be trained with a view to the sphere of life they are to occupy, and to occomplish this object, the following courses of study have been adopted:

1. A Classical course.
2. A Biblical course.
3. A Ladies' course.
4. A Scientific course,
5. A Teacher's course,
6. An Ornamontal course,
7. A Grainmer School course.
8. A Grainmer School course.
9. A Grainmer School course.
1. A Grainmer School course.
1. A Course are THOROUGH COMPREHENSIVE and COMPLETE in themselves
We invite all who have children or wards to educate to visit this School before sending elsewhere. It presents many advantages, among which are
1st. Thorough and practical instruction. FALL TERM COMMENCES AUGUST 3, 1868.

where. It presents many advantages, among which are 1st. Thorough and practical instruction. 2nd. Accommodations not excelled elsewhere, 3rd. 20 per cent. less in cost than other schools of equal grade.

Folly and Jashion are not part of our programe. We aim at refinement, but a refinement springing from a good heart and a cultivated intellect. ect.
For Catalognes or further particulars, fildress
T. R. VICKROY, A. M.,
Annyille, Lebanon County, Pa.
July 25'68-tf.

MARBLE WORKS.

ANCASTER MARBLE WORKS, LEWIS HALDY, Proprietor. All persons in want of anything in the Marble line, will be formished at the very lowest prices. Only the best workmen are employed, conse-quently we are enable to turn out in a superior manner

MONUMENTS, STATUARY, TOMESTONES, ORNAMENTS, MARBLE MANTLES, BUILDING FRONTS, SILLS, And Marble Work of every description.

ID-Orders promptly attended to
LEWIS HALDY,
Lancaster City, Pa.

CHARLES M. HOWELL, MARBLE MASON,
NO. 66 NORTH QUEEN STREET,
EAST SIDE.

The Oldest Marble Works in Lancaster County.
Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore bestowed upon him, he respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. He has on hand the largest, most varied and complete stock of finished. finished.

MONUMENTS, MANTLES,
to be found in the city, and which will be sold at
the lowest prices. Building work and Jobbing
of every description punctually attended to.
Persons in want of Monuments, Mantles, or
Grave Stones, are invited to call and examine

STEAM - PRINTING.—Call at the

Steam Printing House of the COLUMBIA rear of Columbia National Bank, and ex-tespecimens of Letter Heads, Notes, Cards &c

BUCHER'S COLUMN. C. BUCHER,

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

Wines and Liquors!

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

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED

HERB BITTERS!

PURE AND UNADULTERATED. These Bitters are celebrated for the great cures

they have performed in every case, when tried. Dr. Mishler offers fire hundred dollars to the proprietor of any Medicine that can show a greater number of genuine certificates of cures effected

by it, near the place where it is made, than MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS Is for sale in Columbia by

J. C. BUCHER, At his Store, Locust Street, Columbia

WINES AND LIQUORS!

Embracing the following: Catawba

> Port, Lisbon, Cherry,

Maderia, Malaga,

> Claret. Rhine.

Blackborry, Elderberry,

COGNAC, OF DIFFERENT BRANDS.

MAISO OFDERYE WHISKEY and BRANDIES of all kinds:

Current and Muscat WINES

Kummel. Ginger, Cherry, Gin.

Superior Ola Rye, Pure Old Rye, XXX Old Rye,

XX Old Rye X Old Rye, Pure Old Rye, Menongahela, Rectified Whisky, London Brown Stout.

Scotch Ale, &c., &c., &c.

AGENCY FOR MALT AND CIDER VINEGAR.

He Is also Agent for the Celebrated MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

FOR SALE POCKET FLASKS, DEMIJOHNS.

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

MISHLER'S BITTERS!

PURE & UNADULTERATED

J. C. BUCHER.

BEST STOUT PORTER! From E. & G. HIBBERT. LONDON.

J. C. BUCHER,

Agent for the PURE MALT VINEGAR.

Locust Street, above Front.

The Best Brands of Imported

SCOTCH AND LONDON ALE.

Cannot be purchased at any other establish-

ment in town, and is warranted to keep fruits

and vegetables perfect,

For Sale at J. C. BUCHER 3.

TO SMOKERS AND CHEWERS. BUCHER will still keep on hand the

MOKING AND CHEWING TOBACCO, SNUFF, HAVANA, YARA, and COMMON SEGARS. Also, SNUFF & TOBACCO BOXES, PIPES—8 thousand and one varieties. Call at

ocust Street, adjoining Haldeman's Store. It is the greatest establishment of the kind this side of Philadelphia. Only Agency for Lee's London Porter, and

J. C. BUCHER'S.

Selected Boetry.

The Burial Sir J— And— Moses Johnson.

[The following parody on the well-known verses of Wolfe will be read with interest—less, however, for their literary merit than for their twanging hits.]

UPON THE REPORTED DEATH OF ANDREW JOHN SON, EX-ALDERMAN, ETC. Not a drum was heard, not a martial note. As his corspe to the graveyard we harried; No colored troops fired a farewell shot O'er the grave where their Moses was buried.

We buried him deeply, far out of sight, The soll with our wet boots spurning; For we feared when the Ku-Klux came that

night, They would follow our trail returning. No Yankee coffin enclosed his breast, Nor in sheet nor in shroud we bound him; But the dear Constitution we placed on his chest Wrapped the star-spangled banner round him

Short and sweet were the prayers we said. Mrs. Cobb was bowed down with sorrow, As she thought of the circle swung by the dead And wondered where he'd swing the morrow We thought as we gazed on the Alderman's bed, And smoothed down the poor tailor's pillow,

That old Parson Brownlow would dance o'er his head,
And no one would plant there a willow. Lightly they'd speak of the spirit that's flown,

And for hundred's of pardons upbraid him; But little he'll care if they let him alone In the grave where his rebel friends laid his But half our hefty work was done When the Whisky Ring spoke of retiring; And we heard of a captured nine-inch gun

That poor Nasby was mournfully firing Slowly and sadly we lowered him down, 'Neath his "thirty-six stars," "flag," ar

"glory," And we each paid two bits to creet there a ston That would tell to the country his story.

Hymn for Decoration Day. BY E. H. SCOTT. Let us go to the graves where our dead heroe

rest, And strew them with garlands of flowers; Let our mem'ries with love the remembran As scatter these bright floral showers.

When the flag that they honored was trailing i dust, And rent was their nation in twain; When with bold, daring threats they heard trail

tors who cursed The land for which patriots were slain. Then, with valor and courage ne'er witnesse

before, They gathered from North, East and West, Determined to conquer the foe who would lower Our proud, noble bird from his crest.

Patriotic and ardent they marched gainst the foe,
And fought in humanity's cause,
Convinced of their duty, that come we all or com They must stand by their country and laws.

Through the four weary years that the contest was waged, Their ardor scarce faltered or failed, Through the hottest of battles that ever had

Their courage no'er slackened nor quailed. But many, ah! how many were called on to die In defense of the flag which they bore; And throughout the whole land how piteous the

Through the might of their valor the victory was gained, The dark clouds of war rolled away,

Waves proudly above us to-day. Let us honor the names of the gallant and brave, Vho died for their dear country's l Let us scatter sweet May-flowers over the grave

And our flag with its ensigns unsoiled and un-

Of the heroes who fell in the strife. Miscellancous Reading.

Brick" Pomeroy—He Finds New York a Hard Field—How He Bragged and How He Fizzled— His Luck and His Losses—The Bottom of "Two Hundred Thouand"-Truth Stranger than Fic-

"Brick" Pomeroy, better named Mark M. Pomeroy, declares that he has met with great "success" in his attempt to establish a newspaper in New York city. We are glad he feels so buoyant about what ninety-nine men out of a hundred deem a wretched failure. He is now at La Crosse. If he stays there and stops his New York paper, he will be a wise man. If he then makes his La Crosse paper decent -fit for a man to take to his home-he will not have

lived entirely in vain. But we have started to relate the story of "Brick" in New York-how he did-and then how he didn't. His promises began to be made most profusely about a year ago. It was in the latter part of June that he fully determined upon a daily paper in New York. Joe Howard-he of the proclamation forgery-was recommended to "Brick" as his style of a man, and just the one to carry out his plans. Joe was open to an engagement, having just left the yery clever little paper that he edited in Williamsburg. So the two came together, and were mutually pleased. "Go ahead." said Pomeroy: "make ready for a first-class paper, and draw on me for the funds." And Joe went "ahend" with a vengeance. He leased spacious rooms (in the Sun buildings. Painters, carpenter and type founders were summoned with great rapidity, and in a short month Joe Howard had started Brick's machine. Up to this point-the point of getting out the first number of an evening paper-not far from ten thousand dollars had been spent. Resplendent signs shone forth from the saffron tinted building. The arrangements inside the offices were very creditable to the ingenuity of Howard, as well as ruinous to the purse of Pomeroy. The Sun presses did the press-work. On the first day of publication over thirty thousand copies of the Democrat were published, and all the news boys from Dan to Bersheba (Barclay per. Joe had his coat off vainly struggling to supply the wants of the clamorous boys. "Brick" stood in the doorway with his bands in his pockets-pockets so soon to be frightened with golden ducats. Full twenty thousand copies of the paper were sold that day.

street to Brooklyn) rushed for the new pa-All because it was a paper edited by the great "Brick," of whom so many had heard and so few knew. The sale began to fall off on the second day, simply because the paper was not an electrical success. It was a dead failure. Save when Howard's really graceful pen shone forth in pleasant personals and in amusement criticisms, dark dullness prevailed. Fewer and fewer papers were sold. The weekly losses were very large. In vain did Pomeroy feed out the funds while Howard and his force-then including Otterson—struggled manfully with their quills. Every now and then Pomerov himself would indite a paragraph asserting that his paper paid splendidly, was a great suc-cess, and surpassed his "fondest hopes." Meanwhile the national election came on and Pomeroy resolved to enter on a grander

field and place himself at the "head of the

Democracy." He at once made the Demo-

crat a morning paper, and as a further evi-

dence of genuine prosperity, took on the

form of the quarto sheet. The newsboys

people of New York, Democrats and Repubicans, could not bear such vituperations, shameless inuendoes and foul-mouthed langunge as found its way so freely into the columns of the Democrat. "Brick" had for once mistaken his field. New York was too refined to smile on his style of journalism. Gentlemen did not care to have such sheets upon their tables-either at their homes or at their places of business. Nor would the reading rooms of the clubs tolerate it among heir files. It is but simple truth to say that the sheet was held in utter contempt

by almost everybody. Pomeroy labored very hard for the Demperatic party, previous to the election, and finally lost his health thereby. For several months he was unable to attend to his paper, and it become little more than a dead sheet. Jpon returning to New York be ousted Howard and others of the editors, took on once more the folio form, and promised great things. He again related his wonderful "successes," and his paper was making noney, and was increasing largely in circu-Alas! how few there were to believe it! His prestige was gone in New York. There were none to pay him homage. And still he poured out his empty promises, and bragged of what people laughed at as foolish. His language was not the language of New York. His oaths, posted all over the city to attract attention, were the disgust of gated delight that those contributions will every swearing man. He had no audience.

The Democratic politicians even would not give him credence. After Howard was ousted from the editorial room of the Democrat, Pomeroy took the helm himself, and has worked more or less constantly ever since. But his work was not the kind to take in New York. He had a Frenchman clever at "gathering" telegraphic news. He availed himself of all the facilities that are offered by the New York News Association, whereby the active local news of the city and suburbs is furnished at large expense. He bought a Bullock press at a cost of near fifteen thousand dollars. He had men at work writing special local sketches at considerable cost. He received many special telegraphic dispatches-but all in vain. The paper did not go. It supplied an immense amount of reading matter for two cents, and was gotten up every day at great expense. Its roy's "propping up" with notices of "success" and "prosperity" did not revive it.

once had such great success, had at last run We do not know how much money Brick has lost in New York, but we believe it to be over one hundred thousand dollars, and considerably over. He still hangs to his paper-we know not why, since it is very unpopular. The universal voice is "the venture is a failure." Oaths and insults will not pass current in New York. And for one we hope the sales may continue to diminish till the proprietor learns not to shame an entire community with blasphe

my and nastiness. How a Request for a "Pass" was Answered.

We publish below a brilliant article which has just been published in the New Lexingon (0) Herald. It is no evasive reply to N.," over the Pennsylvania Central Railroad. It shows the writer to have ability, in addition to his efficiency as an officer. and worthy assistant of Edward H. Williams, one of the best railroad men in

America: "ALTOONA, PA., August 14, 1868. 'The Immortal J. N.,

"DEAR SIR :- Your communication o yesterday, applying for a pass from Pittsurg to Philadelphia and return on account of "Truth and Reconciliation," is before me and has received careful consideration. "After a thorough review of the condition various commonwealths of the Sunny South

of our beloved country, of the status of the which united a few short years ago in the "little unpleasantness" against our glorious flag, and of the present auspicious aspect of our political affairs-questions all more or less intimately connected with your application for a pass—I am led to the conclusion that the great work is substantially accomplished, that the halcyon days of peace and prosperity are at hand and that the labors of yourself, Horace Greeley, Daniel Pratt, the great American traveler, and other self-denying and philanthropic patriots, are no longer required in the cause of preffication and reform. In corroboration of this, I point you to the fact that but recently one of the Philosophers above named, apparently convinced that his mission on earth was accomplished, and that nothing further remained for him to do. attempted to take leave of this mortal sphere by jumping from an East River ferry-boat. Calmly spreading his umbrella above his much-traveled head, and taking a last lingering look at the spires of that great commercial centre and stronghold of the unterrified democracy, he sought to end his eventful existence neath the 'Salt Sea wave." His motive was undoubtedly sub-

His purpose, however, unhappily frusrated. Unsympathizing deck-hands and lugubrious long-shore men rescued him from the whelming tide, and he still lives-lives to contemplate with remorse the country whose late Democratic convention proferred Seymour to him as it's nominee for Presidenr. He has left to console him only the philosophical reflection that 'republics were ever ungrateful,' and the immortal words

of the poet. "Twas ever thus from childhood's hour Lye seen my fondest hopes decay." Think not because I cite to you the ex mple of the illustrious but deluded Daniel Pract, that I would recommend his mad at tempt at martyrdom for your emulation. No! I would say to you, 'J. N.,' live to behold the triumph of your labors, live to see the 'veil' finally and forever 'lifted,' the pressure removed, and 'truth and reconciliation' an accomplished fact. Though this great cause may no longer require your burning eloquence, new fields of conquest await you. The social material an moral development of this great nation afford ample scope for your persuasive powers. Already the rails for an iron pathway across the continent have passed the peaks of the Rocky Mountains and are stretching away toward the Pacific coast. 'On either side lie virgin fields as yet untilled by human hand and ready to yield their plentiful harvests as the reward of toil. Let me recommend your investment in a few broad acres and the direction of your efforts towards the reclamation of nature-men and politicians having been fully reclaimed by your previous exertions. As an agriculturist, I doubt not you would be a great success as you have been as a reformist and publicist. The life would be happy and peaceful while an agreeable variety would be afforded by the occasional howl of the prairie wolf or the melodious whoops of the scalp-lifting Camanche. If, however, the cause of moral improvement should still dropped the paper at once, as they do not | force itself upon your mind, an ample field and will not sell morning papers. Then for labor presents itself within the classic the actual sales became very much less— precints of Salt Lake. If you are mutrimo-reduced to even five thousand daily. The nially inclined, you might marry a littlesay a score or two of Brigham's fairest daughters-and devote yourself to the elevation of the Mormon dynasty and the population of Utah with a glorious posteri-

ty of future 'J. N's.' "But I need not suggest to you opportunities for future effort. They will undoubtedly occur to you on every hand in that untried region. Go, then, and may the blessings of the myriads in these Eastern climes. from whose benighted vision your labors have lifted the veil, go with you to your new sphere of duty. From the sunny fields mations of Hampton, Forrest, Beauregard, and others, from whom the pressure has been removed, while from far across the broad Atlantic (possibly per cable, at \$2 per word and charges to collect) shall come the parting benison of that 'solitary man of

destiny' Jeff. Davis. "As your course westward, whither it has been occasionally remarked, 'The Star of Empire takes its way,' will not lie over the thoroughfare of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, it will not be in my power to extend to you the courtesy of a pass. We can only console ourselves by reflecting with feelings of untold satisfaction on the contributions which that great Company has made to the cause in the past. With those feelings will be mingled others of unmiti-

be no longer necessary.
"With my best wishes for your speedy and prosperous journey, I remain, "Very respectfully and truly yours, "John H. Converse."

fernsalem_A City Beneath a City Pompeli and Herculaneum Repeated - Results of Recent Explorations.

The subterranean explorations which have been carried on at Jerusalem by Lieutenant Warren, on behalf of the British association known as the Palestine Explortion Society, leave no doubt that the city which was hallowed by the feet of the Savior of mankind, and which was the scene of the most solemn event in the history of the world, still exists buried beneath the modern Jerusalem, as Pompeii and Herculaneum lie buried beneath the lava and ashes of Vesuvius. Lieutenant Warren commenced his explorations in February, 1868, and reports of the results of his investigations up to February of this year have een published. He has sunken twenty-It was evident that Pomeroy, he who had four shafts in different parts of the city, besides making excavations at the Pool of Bethesda and at Siloam, and has driven galleries from these shafts to the distance of many hundred feet. Until these investigations had been commenced, the belief was general that not only had the ancient Jerusalem been razed to the ground, but that it had been cleared away from its site so that not even a vestige of it could be found. Innumerable explorations of the modern city above the ground had been made; and it was supposed that all the notable proporions of the new city had been correctly identified with the corresponding portious of the ancient one. But now it seems to be shown that the greater part of these sup-

> The disappearance of that old city is, in fact, one of the most mary lous things in history. Here was a city, famous for its size, magnificence and beauty, "the joy of the whole earth," the history of which, from its foundation up to the period of its capture by the Romans, was known and recorded with unparalleled minuteness, sudwise reined out from the face of the parth with nothing left to mark its site but gigantic heaps of ruins, on which, after the lapse of centuries, a small and ugly looking town was built. 'From the destruction of Jerusalem by Titus down to the fourth century, the history of the city is blank; but, from the latter period until now, descriptions of it have been numerous and detailed. Curiously enough, however, no one before Lieutenant Warren seems to have noticed that, while the correctness of the description given by Josephus of the ancient is unquestionable, the fact that the appearance and comparative height of the hill, and especially the height of the temple wall, are so different-the discrepancy pointed out the fact that surface of the modern city is one hundred feet or more above what was the surface of the ancient city. Thus, Josephus speaks of the dizzy height from the southern cloister of the temple to the bottom of the Kedron Valley. At present the height is anything but a dizzy one; but Lieutenant Warren has ascertained that the wall of the emple, from its foundation to the floor of this cloister, was 133 feet; the cloister was itself 90 feet high; and the bottom of the valley of Kedron, which is now only 133 feet below the wall, was in fact 226 feet deep; so that "the dizzy height" was really 448 feet, or just about the distance of the three hundred cubits mentioned by Josephus.

Lieutenant Warren commenced bis excavations at the southeast corner of the harem inclosure, a spot where the wall is remarkable for the size of the stone and its height, which is seventy feet above the present surface. The result of this examination was the discovery of the true surface of the rock on which this portion of the temple wall stands, at a distance of sixty feet below the present surface, and 133 feet below the inner level of the platform of the barem. The next excavation was at the opposite end of the south wall; and here, after exposing the wall to the depth of forty-five feet, a pavement was found, consisting of stones one foot square, polished by the trend of feet nearly 2,00 years ago. The workmanship of the wall was beautiful, the lower course being "rusticated," but the upper ones finshed on the face, with joints exquisitely fitted, so as to be hardly visible. The "rebating" is from four to six inches wide, and set in black about three inches in the upper or dressed stones, and eighteen inches it those not dressed. This shaft was continued still deeper, and at the depth of eighty-five feet a gallery was found running north and south, which was explored to a distance of 380 feet. By another excavation a series of vaults was found under those which have been known as the "stables of Solomon." The masonry of the passage leading to these vaults "is of the first order of megalihic masonry, with stones upwards of tifteen feet in length, beautifully worked, and with the characteristic rebating." The roof is of large stones, rebated and laid flat. The iscoveries made by other excavations are equally important and decisive, and they how, beyond all cavil, that the old Jerusalem'still exists beneath the modern town.

A Weeping Monument.

'Tis said that there is a monument near Copenhagen, called the weeping eye. A nobleman's grief for the death of his wife was so excessive that he caused a monument to be erected over a spring, and made the water spout from the eye, as a continual flood of tears-a symbol of this exclusive grief.

A "FEMALE BONDIN" walking a tight

rope at Bolton, England, fell sixty teet, bu the full was broken partly by another rope, penalties. and partly by the crowd which caught her, A verdict of \$3250 has been given in the and found, with deep disgust, that she re Hudson county (N. J.) Court against the mained alive.

ADVERTISE in the SPY,

Make Home Happy.

The time will come when children will not desire to be continually under the parent's roof. Let them out-in the day-time. Children should never be in the streets in the dark. Older persons than children can not bear that very well. But in the daytime swell the bounds as far as practical Err in that direction rather than in the other. Over-restraint upon an impetuous nature is demoralizing. But, having let them out, draw them back again, by making the house pleasanter than any other place. Social enjoyment; innocent games; amuse ments in which, if possible, parents and children shall both participate; the resources of art, and of science, and of music and dancing-and anybody that will not let a child dance in the household ought himself to be set dancing to another tune!eyer will make the child say, "nowhere else am I so happy as at home," whatever

and dignifies the house.

Therefore it is that pleasures sought away from home should be taken, as sweetments are, not as food, but as occasional mouthfuls. And in all pleasures taken away from home, selection should be made, and those should be preferred which take the family, and not those which separate the family. If it is right for your child to go to the theater, it is right for father and mother to go with him. If it is right for the daughter to go with her beau to the opera, it is right for the family to go. It is better to go in a party, as a family, than for one to go alone. t is solitary drinking that curses men. It s solitary vice that blights men. It is s solitary enjoyment out of the family that corrupts the household. And if you are not it home provided with all that is needful, and you go forth for entertainment and instruction, seek those things to which the whole or a major part of the family can go. Separate not the children from the parents, nor the children one from another .- Henry

The Eight Hour Law-Proclama tion by the President. Whereas the act of Congress approve

June 25, 1868 constituted on and after that date, eight hours a day's work for all labor ers, workmen and mechanics employed by or on behalf of the government of the United States and repealed all acts and parts of acts inconsistent therewith.

Now, therefore, I, Ulysses S. Grant, President of the United States, do hereby direct that from and after this date no reduction shall be made in the wages paid by the government by the day to such laborers, workmen and mechanics on account of such reinction of the hours of labor. In testimony whereof I have hereto set

my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the city of Washington this 19th day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine and of the independence of the United

States the ninety-third. U. S. GRANT. By the President: HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

Brand vwine Manor Church, Chester

The Reverend and venerable John N. C. Grier delivered his farewell sermon to his congregation on the last Sabbath. He has been Pastor at the Manor Church fifty four

His father preceded him in the same pulpit, and ministered there twenty-seven years. He died young, comparatively, and had been a Chaplain in the American Army during the Revolution. Prior to Mr. Grier, Sr., was the Rev. Mr.

Carmichael, who ministered at the Manor for thirty years. His pastorate embraced two stormy periods:—the French war which cost France her Canadian possessons, and the Revolutionary war, which seperated the thirteen American Colonies from Great Britain.

The commencing and ending of the Pastorates of the three excellent gentlemen named above, are believed to be as fol-Rev. Mr. Carmichael, 1758 to 1788; Rev.

Mr. Grier, Sr., 1788 to 1815; Rev. John N

. Grier, 1815 to 1869.

A Lucky Donglass. Fred Douglass, Junior, son of Fred louglass, Senior, applied to Mr. Wolfe, Register of Deeds, in Washington, last week, for clerkship. Mr Douglass confessed

he belonged to a "despised class," yet, notwithstanding, had fought acceptably for the Union as a Massachusetts soldier, adding that he was a son of Fred Douglass-a man who was held in bondage on account of the difference of caste-and a printer; but his trade was rendered useless in his hands in Printers Union on the question of color. Mr. Wolf replied favorably, and Fred, Junior, is provided for. The "Black Douglass" will likely become a rallying cry, as in Europe in the olden time.

THE New York World thinks that Mormonism will be banished from the United States in the following manner: The Paeific Railroad will give to the multitudinous wives of the Mormon patriarchs an idea of the manners and customs of the ladies of the East, and in particular of their style of dress and living. When the Mormon wives begin to dress like the ladies of Philadelphia, Boston, or New York, no Mormon husband, be he as rich as the best of them, can afford to keep more than one help-mee -ergo, the question is settled.

A party of masked armed men stopped rain going from Louisville to Memphis, last Saturday night, and attempted to murder a revenue officer named Hohn, The latter had in custody on the train a man accused of illicit distilling. An assistant of Hohn, who jumped from the train, was fired at, and was seen to fall. Hohn fired into the gang and killed one of them, whereupon they fired into the train, but injured

Just So. One of the liquor dealers, discussing tem-

perance before the Excise Board, said that ne went to Europe some time ago and never heard a glass of water asked for during his absence. He does not say what company he kept; but it is true that if you call for water in England it is always brought hot. They suppose you want to shave or make toddy. They do not even water their stock

pictured in the following: "At Dunstable, Mass., in 1651, dancing at weddings was forbidden, and in 1660, 'Wm. Walker was imprisoned a month for courting a maid without the leave of her parents.' In 1676 the wearing of long hair and superfluous ribbons to tie it up, were prohibited by severe

Erie Railroad, for damages to Mrs. Carhart, for the killing of her husband on the road. return for the week previous.

The Scarcity of Money.

There is and must be a general scarcity of currency throughout the country, because that article is so superabundant. This statement is doubtless a paradox to the unreflecting; nevertheless nothing is more eertain. The history of this country for the last fifty years shows that money has always been most scarce, and the rates of interest most advanced, when there was the largest absolute amount in circulation. The eason for this is obvious. As a currency is expanded, speculation is excited, prices are greatly raised, and it takes a much larger amount of money to transfer an equal amount of merchandise, while the operations of those who are engaged in influencing and controlling the immense amount of transferable property of all kinds held for speculative purposes absorb all the surthese things ought to be encouraged. What- plus, and leave the money market in a stringent condition.

Money, we must recollect, is scarce not in will build it up amply, furnishing it with proportion to its actual quantity, but to the the material of a joyous lite-that honors relative demand for it. When, therefore, in addition to the natural wants of trade, the speculative interest comes into market, the extraordinary demand is certain to create a pressure; so that, practically, it has always been true, as it is now true, that an expanded currency will be most scarce when it is most abundant; that collections will be most unsatisfactory, when the circulation is largest; and that the rates of interest will be highest when the loans of the banks are most extended.

This important lesson the people must learn: and if they would have money plenty and cheap, they must insist that the amount shall be reduced to its natural limit-to that point where it is at par with solitary pleasures that demoralize men. It specie. They cannot have an easy and re liable money market until that which is called money is truly so; and we incur no risk in predicting that a setisfac tory state of trade will not arrive until the

> to the currency of commerce. In looking forward for the remainder of the current year, we do not anticipate a general panic or breaking down of the national industry, because the currency is now : fixed quantity, and cannot be (as in the case of a mixed currency it must be) suddealy withdrawn from circulation whenever there is a pressure on the banks for the edemption of their notes; but we do not expect that trade, manufacturing, and bustess generally will be depressed, that profits will be small, expenses large, rents and rates of interest high, and losses from delinquent debtors heavy; while in the large centres of trade, especially in the largest, "the spasms" of the money market will be frequent and violent.-From the Prospects of Trade, in Lippincott's Maga-

Woman. Is it not strange, after all the Bible says

zine for June.

of woman and women, ladies should be preferred by many of her sex? "She shall be called woman," is the very first intimation that we have of her name. We read of the gentle, loving Ruth, the queenly Esther, and Elizabeth, the mother of John all as women, and she who was the most exalted of all, Mary, the mother of Jesus. If lady had been a superior title, or something equivalent to it, it surely would have been conferred upon her. True, she was poor, the wife of a carpenter, her babe was born in a manger, yet the angel rejoiced, and the morning stars sang together, as she (a woman) held the child in her arms. Who bathed the Savior's feet with her tears, and followed him to the cross and tomb, and received the first blessing of the risen Lord? Woman. Ever kind and compassionate, the very name seems

to breathe of love and adoration. In all ages noble, heroic women were the mothers of true, brave men. Our grandmothers and great-grandmothers were all women: they loved their husbands, taught their children and made home happy; their sons grew up and called them blessed. The words, woman, mother and home, form the golden links that keep society together; there seems a comfort in each word, but the word lady brings to our mind's eye sickly children, little graves, a disorderly house and a bankrupt husband. It is this love of show that is ruining the American people we want women, good and true, to preside over the homes of their husbands and children, to fill the places that God intended them to fill, directing the minds of sons and danghters to future usefulness for themselves and fellow creatures. The perpetuity and greatness of nations depend on the high

moral culture of the women.

A Live Manin a Dead Man's Coffin. The latest attempt of a convict to escape from prison occurred at the Joliet Pen itentiary one day during last week. On the evening previous a colored convict had died and his dead body was placed in a rough coffin for burial. On Tusday morning, when consequence of the exclusive action of the the remains were about to be conveyed to this can be beat in the State. We believe the burying-ground, which is a short distance from the premises, one of the officers perceived a slight movement of the coffin lid, which had not yet been screwed down. The lid being raised to and behold, instead of a doad black man a live white convict was found lying in the coffin. He was hustled out summarily and required to give an explanation. It appears that early in the morning, while the other convicts were at breakfast, he smuggled himself into the room where the coffin was, removed the corpse of the colored man, deposited it in in empty barrel, and got into the coffin himself, expecting that he would be carried outside the walls, and before reaching the burying ground jump out and escape. Being almost smothered, he raised the lid slightly to get a breath of air, and was thus discovered in time to spoil his "little game." If he had remained quiet a minute or two

> smothered to death. How He got a Baby-A Second Moses in the Bulrushes. A gentleman with a kind heart and smil

longer, the lid would have been screwed

down, and he would probably have been

ing face sat on the railroad platform in front of the Marion Houre, Tolono, on Wednesday last, the 21st instant. He had a good old spouse at home, but she never gave him children; so as he sat on the platform watching some little boys and girls at play he gave utterance to the regrets of his heart. and said "I wish I had a little child." "What age do you prefer?" inquired a bystander. "Anything over four hours old will do," was the reply. The dinner-bell rang, and the hero of our story went into the dining-room, and his interrogator went When, half an hour later, they his way. met again, the latter had in his hand an oblong basket, and walking to our friend re-THE "good old days" are admirably marked, "I am prepared to supply your wishes;" whereupon he handed him the basket, which contained a beautifully dressed boy-baby. The gift was quickly accepted, the engine-bell rang, and away the new-made father and child sped homeward to surprise his wife and neighbors. A card was pinned on the baby's cloths labled, "Lewis Allen, born March 13, 1869.".

> There were 233 deaths in Philadelphia last week, a decrease of 26 as compared with the

Larm and Household Column.

[WHOLE NUMBER, 2.071.

AGRICULTURE is the most useful and most noble

COMMUNICATIONS, Selections, Recipes and ar-icles of interest and value, are solicited for this lepartiment of the paper. We desire to supply the public with the best practical information in reference to the farm, garden, and bousehold. How to Keep Milk for Butter. L. Breckinridge asks the best way to

keep milk so as to get the most and best butter from it. Dr. Trimble said that in the famous butter regions of Chester county. Penusylvania, milk is kept in springhouses and in vaults. As good butter is made from milk kept in the yaults as from that kept in the spring-houses. The vaults are so constructed as to keep the milk at a temperature of tifty-five degrees and secure ventilation. The spring-houses, some of which are very fine indeed, are constructed on the surface of the ground, and have advantage over the vaults of convenience in the handling of the milk. But where springs are not at hand, vaults may be constructed and butter made profitably. One man whom we visited with twenty-five acres of land, a family of six, and four cows, sold, besides the milk, cream and butter used in the family, five hundred dollars worth butter and calves from these four cows. He kept his milk in a vault. But the secret of his success was largely due to his manner of feeding. His cows were turned into a fine clover field in the morning, where they filled themselves; thence they were turned nto a pasture with an entirely different kind of grass, where they fed with renewed appetites, and thence into another pasture with a different feed—the aim being to induce the animals to eat all they would. since the dairyman had found that the more the cow will eat the more milk she furnishes. In the fall, as the feed in the pastures begins to diminish, a little-at first-Indian meal is fed daily, gradually increasing the quantity to suit circumstances.

PASTE THAT WILL KEEP A YEAR.-The following receipt is published in an exhange:

"Dissolve a teaspoonful of alum in quart of warm water. When cool stir in flour to give it the consistency of thick cream, being particular to beat up all the lumps; stir in as much powdered rosin as will lay on a dime, and throw in half a dozen cloves to give a pleasant odor. Have on the fire a teacup of boiling water, pour the flour mixture into it, stirring well all the time. In a few minutes it will be the consistency of mush. Pour it into an earthern or china vessel; let it cool; lay a cover on, and put in a cool place. When needed for use, take a portion out and soften

COMPOST FOR POTTED ROSES.—The best ompost for potted roses is one-third each of rich stiff clay, sand or fine ashes, and decayed black dung. Let me add that pelargoniums, fuchsias, roses, strawberries, hollyhocks and dahlias all like cow dung. For the last two it is, perhaps, the best of manures. It contains more potash than any other animal manure; hence, as potash is the grand constituent of a strawberry, it is also excellent for that delicious fruit. In n word, I believe it to be one of the-best of manures. The same may be said of soot, which contains nitrogen and carbon. For pot roses use a skewer to make holes in the soil to let in the water.

S. N. WATSON gives the following, in the Maine Farmer, as his method of preventing smut in wheat: Make a strong pickle o salt and water in a tub; put in half a bushel of wheat and stir it smartly, when about all foul stuff will rise to the top. Skim this off, and place a basket over another tub, and dip out the wheat to drain. Then put in a box and turn in dry ashes; stir so that the ashes will touch every kernel; then put in plaster to make it sufficiently dry to sow. The same pickle will do for the whole lot.

OIL cloth ought never to be wet, if it can be possibly avoided, but merely to be rubbed with a lannel, and polished with a brush of moderate hardness, exactly like mahogany table, and by this simple means the fading of the colors, and the rotting of the canvass, which are inevitably attendant upon the oil cloth being kept in a state of noisture or dampness, are entirely avoided. Ir is established, beyond controversy, that

trawberries protected in winter by a covering, make an earlier start and ripen the fruit sooner the following season. Straw is the most economical covering that can be used. The boughs trimmed from evergreens-the forest pine, or hemlock-are excellent, and in many cases easily obtained. LARGE YIELD OF WOOL .- A sheep, a little over fifteen months old, and belong-

ing to Jos. H. Black, of this place, was

sheared a few days ago, and yielded twen-

ty-one pounds of wool. We doubt whether

the average quantity of wool to the sheep seight pounds. TAPIOCA PUDDING .- One teacup of tapica soaked in tepid water for one hour, take one quart of stewed fruit, put a layer of tapioca in the bottom of the pan, then a layer of fruit, and so on until the pan is full, then pour the juice over the top, and bake in : noderate oven for half an hour. Whipped

THE experiment has been tried in the west of heating hill-sides by the use of tile thres laid in the soil, as for draining, and heated with fire heat. It is said to be successful, and artificially-heated hill-sides will dispense with manure beat and glass in the growing of early fruit and vegetables.

eream and sugar for dip or sauce.

CORN STARCH CAKE.—The whites of twelve eggs, three cups of sugar, one cup of butter, three cups of flour, one cap of corn starch, one cup of milk, two teaspoons of crean tartar, one tenspoon of soda, add es sence to suit taste.

Swames, containing much vegetable matter, and lying generally level, with a good outlet for drainage, and water above them for flowage, are usually selected for cranerry culture. Toabs are sold in Paris at the rate of fifty

ents a dozen. This animal is used for the protection of vineyards and gardens from the ravages of insects that escape the pursuit of birds. CHACKER PUDDING .- Take crackers, lay misins between them, tie closely in a cloth

boil half an hour in milk and water, have ı rich sauce. CORN.-This is promising weather for corn. That planted early is already above

It is said that half a million bushels of potatoes are manufactured into starch anually in New Hampshire. JELLY CAKE .- Take one pint of sugar, one

cup of butter, six eggs, seven spoonfuls of flour; bake in six pans. Bio rocks or heaps of stumps look well when draped with grape vines.

THIRTY buildings in Kitchen-town.

currency of the nation is equivalent in value