The Columbia Spy.

J. W. YOCUM .....Editor.

J. W. YOCUM, J. A. WOLFERSBERGER, } Publishers and Proprietors.

Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, February 26, 1870.

COMMUNICATIONS, letters, contributions, generally of merit and interest to the reader, will be acceptable from friends from all quarters.

SUBSCRIBE FOR THE

COLUMBIA SPY!

THE COLUMBIA SPY

AND THE

NEW YORK INDEPENDENT!

WITH ENGRAVINGS OF

Grant & Colfax!

The SPY, worth $2.00 per annum; the NEW YORK INDEPENDENT worth $2.50 per annum; a Steel Engraving of Grant, worth $2.00, and a Steel Engraving of Colfax, worth $2.00

ALL FOR FOUR DOLLARS!

To any new subscriber for the SPY, who sends us $4.00, we will send not only the SPY, but THE INDEPENDENT—the largest newspaper in the world, ably edited and full of general interest, together with the superb steel engravings of Grant and Colfax.

This offer is one of the most liberal we have ever made. The pictures are gems of art, by Ritchie, one of the most celebrated artists.

We make the same offer to any person, whether an old or new subscriber, who will secure one new subscriber and $4.00 in cash.

OTHER PREMIUMS!

For 15 new subscribers, and $30.00 in cash, we will give one of Webster's New UNABRIDGED DICTIONARIES, containing 3000 engravings, and the most complete work in the English language.

To every new subscriber, or to every old subscriber who secures a new subscription for us, and $5.00 in cash, we will send to any address one copy of the SPY and a copy of THE LADY'S FRIEND, a monthly magazine of literature and fashion, for one year.

THE LAST AND BEST!

WHEELER & WILSON'S

Unrivalled Sewing Machine!

For 60 new subscribers and $120.00 in cash, we will give one of Wheeler and Wilson's Unrivalled Family Sewing Machines, the best in the world, and selling at the rate of one hundred thousand a year; the cash price of which is $85.00. This machine may be seen at the General Agency, 34 North Queen Street, Lancaster, Pa.

Here is an opportunity to get a machine for nothing. It is warranted for one year, and instructions how to operate given free. The machine will be complete in every department, with all the necessary attachments perfect. Let us see who will get the first.

GEORGE PEABODY'S FUNERAL.—Don Piatt irreverently but truthfully writes to the Cincinnati *Commercial:*

"A wonderful calm fell upon the Capital last night. The wind blew and the snow fell, but the heart of man was at rest, for the rumor reached us that the late Mr. Peabody was at last buried. Mr. P. was an excellent gentleman; he was, I may say, an inestimable citizen, and somewhat celebrated for his benevolence. But he was buried too much. The fear came upon us that he never would be entirely buried. We were threatened with an everlasting funeral. One took up the papers at breakfast to read in the startling headlines more about the lamented P. and his funeral. The evening papers continued the mournful intelligence. We got confused. We could not clearly make out when or where or how the the departed P. was being buried. I don't know how. I would not like to be examined on that point. I have a nasty notion that it was near Boston. I belive Boston had a hand in it; and if this rumor is contradicted and more burying is being done some of us will go mad. We will contradict it and take the consequences.

AN order has recently been issued from the war Department, requiring officers who have been on duty in the several Bureaus of the Department in Washington over three years to exchange with officers in the Southern and Western Departments of the army. It is to be hoped that this order will not be strictly complied with. In the case of General James Ekin Deputy Quartermaster General at least this order should not be enforced. Who that has had occasion to visit the several divisions of the Quartermasters Department does not remember the polite manner in which they were received, and the promptness with which their business was attended to by General Ekin. He has also rendered great service to the Republican party as a member of the State Central Committee and we cannot afford to send him to the plains. Our personal intercourse with him was most pleasant, and we trust the General will be retained among his friends.

PARIS is in a state of negative revolution. One of the editors of *La Marseilles*, a republican journal, sent a challenge to Pierre Bonapartte. Victor Noir was the deliverer. Bonaparte drew a revolver and killed him. All Paris is excited. The demonstrations at the funeral of the unhappy victim were intensely anti-Bonaparte. Revolution is threatened. Napoleon is alarmed. The young Prince is to be tried; in the event of his conviction or acquittal he is to be sent to America to reside here. Royal murderers act with impunity, and justice is not served.

GEN. PORTER, backed up by some prominent military offices as well as some eminent civil dignitaries, is moving for a new trial. Gen. Porter is now laboring under disqualifications from ever holding office under the government. This is right, and we trust that he as well as others who have proved false to the country may suffer the same disqualification. In the words of a distinguished M. C., Gen. Porter ought to thank his God that he lives.

Bro. Greist seems to be assiduously devoted to Scull-Findlay literature. Let us have it in pamplet form, neatly bound for the purpose of disseminating political knowledge. He might add as an appendix, the "annual *growl*." The latter would furnish food for reflection.

THE bill to punish by fine and imprisonment, employees on railroads and elsewhere who wantonly injure baggage, has been signed by the Governor, and is now a law. "Baggage smashers" will please take notice.

THE Beaver *Radical* has rehashed a felonious story about the Lancaster *Express*. This does not hurt the *Express*, though it may afford a little pleasure for Quay—questionable pleasure however.

IT has at last been definitely ascertained that the defence of Mackey by the *Examiner* & *Herald* is altogether disinterested! Shame to him who would think otherwise.

WE have been raised from a dead level to a living perpendicular" was the eloquent expression of one of our colored citizens on Wednesday evening.

The Legislature vs. The People.

Below we give the text of a bill recently introduced into the Legislature by Senator Billingfelt.

An Act authorizing and empowering the judges of the court of quarter sessions to appoint the prison inspectors of Lancaster county.

SECTION 1. *Be it enacted* That the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions of Lancaster county be and they are hereby authorized and required, at their next regular term commencing on the third Monday of April next, to appoint in lieu and in place of the present inspectors of the Lancaster County Prison six discreet, taxable citizens of said county, to be inspectors of said prison, two of whom may serve until the first Monday in January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-one; two of whom may serve until the first Monday of January, one thousand eight hundred and seventy-three, as shall be ordered by said court, and the said judges shall be required at their regular term of November, one thousand eight hundred and seventy, and at their regular term in November every year therenfter, to appoint two other taxable citizens as successors to those whose terms shall expire in January of each year and all laws inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

The bill was prepared and sent to Mr. Billingfelt in the same form in which he introduced it. We understand that it does not meet his approval, and that important modifications must be made before it can become a law with his consent.

Its main provisions are radically wrong. Its objects—to break down a "ring," and insure an honest administration of prison affairs—are right in themselves. That there are just causes for a change in the present management, and that private individuals are enriched at the expense of the public, are so patent, that we need only refer to them. But how shall we remedy the evils?

The first part of the above bill provides that the judges of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at their regular term, on the *third Monday of April shall appoint in lieu and in place* of the present inspectors six discreet, taxable citizens to be inspectors of said prison. This we believe is transcending legislation power. Messrs. Gast and Musser have recently been elected to serve for a term of three years. They can not be removed from office except for disability to serve. They are esteemed honest men. They have received the endorsement of the people, and they have nearly three years yet to serve. By what right, or pretext of right can any legislative enactment rob them of the honors and the legal emoluments of office? The Legislature might as well create a law, authorizing the court to appoint whomever it might please, *in lieu and in place of* Capt. Stauffer, for Prothonotary, or *in lieu and in place of* Keen, the one-armed soldier, for clerk of Orphans' Court, or *in lieu and in place of* Captain William Barton, the crippled soldier, for clerk of Quarter Sessions, to take effect on the third Monday of April. Intrinsically and legally one would be as just as the other. All such actions would be unjust. The principle is wrong wherever applied.

This measure is no doubt the result of a misconception of the recommendations and suggestions of the Auditors' Report. At first glance, the measure seems plausible, and competent to meet the case. But upon a more thorough examination we feel satisfied that its adoption would only expose us to greater evils. THE PEOPLE are the ruling power. To them we appeal for redress. As the law now stands we can make the appeal every year. Last fall the people decided in favor of a reform. Messrs. Gast and Musser were elected. From the Lancaster *Express* we learn that both these men voted in accordance with the teachings of the result. In another year we hope to secure two more members in favor of reform. And so on, from year to year, we can agitate the subject of economy and reform, until we secure the desired result.

But adopt this bill and what will be the result?

For a few years, as the bench is now constituted, good, honest men may be appointed to prison management. Meanwhile the people, conscious that their interests are being guarded by a faithful Judge, will grow lukewarm and cease to manifest that deep interest in reform, which for years we have been laboring to excite. Meanwhile the "ring," embittered by disappointed hopes, will organize their forces, with a reasonable hope of carrying the next judicial election. This is not an impossibility. Our political history affords more than one example to prove our hypothesis. A factional judge once elected, we will be compelled not only to endure official, but also judicial corruption for seven years, together with all their train of attendant evils.

This is the more probable from the fact that our nominations are now made by the popular system; and a *majority* merely being necessary to constitute a choice, any "ring" or faction will secretly concentrate on one man by previous arrangement, and secure his election, while the friends of reform divided as to their choice, among perhaps, four or five candidates will be defeated.

The interests now at stake are too important to be endangered by unwise legislation. The action of the Governor in vetoing the Metropolitan Police Bill was based upon the same ground as that upon which we now protest against this interference with the just rights of the people.

"IF we have a black Democrat in our ranks, we will put him in that part of the procession where the mob will be likely to make an attack." This is the sensible conclusion come to by a New York committee of arrangements to prepare for the coming celebration by the colored people of the adoption of the fifteenth amendment. It looks, too, like the handwriting on the wall for the Nothern Democracy. The colored people of New York and Pennsylvania generally know how to read and write, and as they have been reading the history of the Democratic party for the last ten years pretty attentively, they will not be so easily manipulated as certain other classes of the community. Unlike the misled Irishmen, and too often the Germans, it is not likely that they will wrest the ballot to their own destruction.

PENN'A AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.—Through the kindness of Prof. A. H. Breneman, we have been furnished with a catalogue of this Institution, of which Hon. Thos. H. Burrowes is President.

The Institution is intended to meet the want of practical education, and to benefit other industrial classes no less than the agricultural. The fees are unusually low from the fact that each student in a measure pays his own expenses by devoting a small portion of his time to practical application of the principles he studies.

Among the students we notice J. D. Mifflin, W. S. Bruner, Harry L. Cottrell, Samuel W. Douglass of Columbia, E. B. Conningham of Paradise, Wm. A. Keneagy of Strasburg, Henry C. Lerman of Lancaster, and Newton L. Hopkins, of Buck, this county. There are included in the curriculum both scientific and literary courses. The importance of chemical laboratories has not been overlooked and minerals and mineralogical excursions receive due attention. The entire arrangement and management are so complete, that the future of the college must be bright and hopeful, and Pennsylvanians should take pride in sustaining an institution so intimately associated with the interests of the state.

The Legal Tender Decision.

The recent legal tender dicision of Chief Justice Chase has awakened the people to the damaging effects of a judicial decision, rendered without regard to a full appreciation of public necessity. All contracts entered into prior to the passage of the Legal tender act, Feb. 25th 1862, must be paid in Coin; and the question of re-adjusting accounts, since settled, is still open to dispute. The N. Y. *Independent* has a most able article in the decision, a part of which we extract.

It is a fact—still fresh in the memory of this generation, that, in an emergency which threatened the ruin of the Government, with treason and rebellion stalking through the land, with a bankrupt treasury, with a total incapacity to meet the necessary public expenditures in coin, and an equal incapacity to borrow money in sufficient amounts on the credit of the United States—Congress, as the custodian of the general weal, did authorize the issue of treasury notes, and did also make them a legal tender in the payment of all debts, public and private, with the exception of the interest on the public debt and the duties on imports. The legal result was that the country had two kinds of money—coin-money and paper-money. The financial result, ranging through various degrees at different times, was a depreciation of the latter as compared with the former, involving the usual evils attendant upon such a state of things.

The general result to the life of the nation was salvation from impending ruin. These legal-tender notes did serve the purpose for which they were intended. They did bring relief to an empty treasury and to a bleeding and suffering country. They did enable the Goyernment to carry on the war, and crush the rebellion. They gave to the people a currency, in the possession of which they were prepared to become large lenders to the Government. These are facts undisputed and indisputable. That some other means would have equally served these ends cannot now be known, since no others were tried. This particular measure was tried, and proved itself to be conductive to the ends sought, and in this sense "necessary and proper" thereto.

It is a noticeable fact, which has not escaped the public eye, that the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court now condemns as unconstitutional a measure of which he was fully cognizant, to the procurement of which he contributed his influence, and which he favored and accepted on the ground of its stern necessity when acting as Secretary of the Treasury. The discrepancy in his record is alike palpable and unmistakable. It is charitable to regard it as the discrepancy which sometimes occurs in the history of an honest man. Mr. Chase has been mistaken at least once; and, if so, then it is not impertinent to inquire as to which of his positions really constitutes the mistake.

The public deservedly feel a very strong interest in this question. If it be true that Congress cannot use the means, not expressly prohibited by the Constitution itself, which are "necessary and proper" for the fulfillment of its trusts, without being blockaded by the Supreme Court, then it is high time that the fundamental law of the land was changed, and Congress invested with all the power it needs in any contigency to save the life of this nation. This is what it actually did, in the late war; and the Legal-Tender Act was one of the prominent measures of its success. And if there be any doubt whether Congress can do the same thing a second time then the *vox populi* ought to cry out from one end of the land to the other for an amendment to the Constitution. It what seems to be the present theory of the Supreme Court is to stand as the settled doctrine of this country, then this Government has not power enough to live in those extreme emergencies which may overtake any government.

In view of all these facts, we pronounce the late decision of the Supreme Court to be one which, if sustained, will directly encourage future rebellion; will completely tie the hands of the Government if we are threatened with war, will destroy the confidence of capitalists in the ability of the nation to raise money, will furnish just the aid and comfort every Jeff. Davis may ask for to insure our destruction. Is this our present condition? What say ye at Washington?

The Bible.

The higher courts of Ohio have decided that Christianity is part of the common law, and that exclusion of the Bible from the public schools is violative of such law. The opinion is seconded by the sentiment that it is the duty of the State to care for the intelligence and morals of the people, and that it is unlawful to strike down any of the means which the world recognizes or facts prove essential to good government. It is difficult to meet this question in the right spirit, on account of the intensity of the feeling stirred up by religious discussion. But the reason should prevail. We look upon the decision of the Ohio courts as proper. It does not even hint at sectarian teaching. This is left to enthusiasts, to those whose reasons are not so free as their passions and prejudices. By many it is supposed that the question just decided is the precursor of a host which Catholicism threatens to drive down upon Protestantism. It is not our purpose to inquire whether this be true. If it is, Protestantism should not lay claim to this decision. If it is not, Catholicism should not repine at it. The State must exist. Religion is free to exist. Let this, however, be said, the Bible should never be driven from our schools of instruction at the command of any sect or any party. In itself the Bible is not sectarian. It is the focus of all sects. All cluster around it as they would gather around God in the end. When interpreted by the light of sect, when perverted by prejudice, when corrupted by ignorance, then complaints against its introduction in the common schools might with some plausibility be heard. But, looking upon it as Divine law given to assist our understanding of the inner law which we are slow to discover, early habits of perusal should become one of the first elements of education. Or, again, looking upon it is as a repository of quaint history as a cabinet of the purest and best English, as a work unexcelled for its poetry and pathos, it can never be over-valued as a text-book. Why, then, should it be expelled? Reason cries out against it. We suspect the obstinacy that insists upon its removal.—*Press.*

A NATIONAL Convention to secure the adoption of a constitutional amendment "recognizing God and the holy Scriptures" is to be held at Pittsburg on the 3d of March. All citizens are invited to be present and participate in the deliberations. The call is signed by Gov. Pollock, Gen Howard, Gov. McClung, Judge McClandles, Judge Allison, Taylor Lewis, Dr. Hodge, Prof. Wickersham, Geo. H. Stuart, Dr. Bomberger, Dr. Fisher and a large number of clergymen, judges and other prominent men.

The Pennsylvania Railroad will give excursion to delegates in attendance on this Convention. Those desiring to avail themselves of this favor, must send their names to P. Stevenson, No. 1329 Vine street, Philadelphia, when an order for tickets at excursion rates will be forwarded to them.

THE Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company, have their line in successful operation from Richmod to the White Sulphur Spring, west Virginia—a distance of 227 miles—and the cash value of this completed and working portion of the road is estimated at at $15,000,000. With a view to the prompt extension of the line through to the Ohio River, at or near the mouth of the Big Sandy River, a further stretch of about 200 miles (of which extension a considerable portion has already been constructed), the Company have decide to offer, through their financial agents, Messrs, Fisk & Hatch, $15,000,000 of a Thirty year First Mortgage Loan protected by the pledge of their entire road, property, franchises &c., through from Richmond to the Ohio River. The mortgage will cover all the obligations of the Company, whose outstanding indebtedness consists of only $1,688,757 in miscellaneous bonds upon portions of the old Virginia Central Railroad (which now forms a part of the Chesapeake and Ohio), and a small obligation to the State of Virginia, for the payment of which provision has already been made in Virginia State Bonds. The outstanding Bonds of the Virginia Central Road will be provided for by a reservation of $2,000,000 of the First Mortagage Loan of the Chesapeak and Ohio Company; and of the remaining $13,000,000 of his First Mortgage Loan, the Company will sell only an amount sufficient to complete the road to the Ohio River perfect and improve the portion now in operation, and thoroughly equip the whole for the large, active, and very lucrative traffic which may be confidently looked for as the inevitable consequence of the opening of this important Trunk Line of communication between the seabord and the Ohio River. The Bonds of the Loan are of the denomination of $1,000, $500 and $100 respectively, and are issued in three different forms: 1. Coupon Bonds, payable to bearer; 2. Registered Bonds, with Conpons attached; and 3. Registered Bonds, with Coupons detached, which forms are explained in the prospectus of the Loan which appears on another page of this paper. Both principal and interest of the Loan are made payable expressly in gold coin in the City of New York. The Bonds yield interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum, in gold. They are offered for the present at 90 per cent. and accured interest in currency, from Nov. 1, 1869. Secured as the Loan is by an absolute lien on the entire line of railroad from Richmond to the Ohio River, with its equipment and all other property, and by the additional gaurantees afforded by the eminently responsible Board of Management and Financial Agency of the Company—including the names of some of our most successful business men, bankers, and railroad builders—the First Mortgage Bonds of the Chesapeake and Ohio Rail road Company, can be commended as constituting a first-class reliable, and profitaple form of investment.

A NEW COLLEGE under the patronage of the Philadelphia Classis of the German Reformed Church, is about to go into operation at Collegeville, in Montgomery county. A most liberal charter has been obtained from the Legislature, considerable funds are being raised towards endowments and for other purposes, and suitable buildings provided at a meeting of the Board of Directors in this city last week a full Faculty was appointed with the view of opening the college to students in September next.

The following gentlemen are to fill the several chairs;

President and Professor of Moral Science—Rev. J. H. Bomberger, D. D.

Professor of Mathematics, &c.—Rev. H. W. Super, A. M.

Adj. Professor of Latin and Greek—J. S. Weinberger, A. M.

Professor of Modern Languages—Rev. John Van Hagnan, A. M.

Professor of Natural Sciences—J. W. Sunderland, LL. D.

Professor of Anatomy and Physiology—J. W. Royer, M. D.

Our Neighbors.

A Number of the working girls of Cincinnati have become ashamed of work, and carry books in their hands when passing along the street, in order to create the impression that they are attending school.

"Shoo Fly" has been superceded by a new song, "O Pshaw, Gal."

The Hartford *Courant* tantalizes its readers with this atrocity: "Have you heard of the man who got shot? Got shot? No, how did he get shot? He bought 'em."

Change.—Mr. J. L. Suydan, formerly Superintendent of the Wilmington and Reading Railroad, has been appointed to the position of General Freight Agent. His successor is J. C. Sharpless, formerly Engineer on the Pennsylvania R. R., who has assumed the duties of Superintendent and Chief Engineer.

One of the reasons given why Henry Ward Beecher refused an increase of salary was that the bare rumor of the change brought an influx of beggars upon him such as no man could encounter for any length of time and live.

The bodies of a woman named Bridget Clark and infant child were found in Mill Creek, near the L. & S. R. R. bridge on Monday morning, of last week. The woman was intoxicated on the previous night; and it is supposed that in attempting to cross the railroad bridge she missed her ooting and fell into the creek below.

On Thursday week, the trial of John P. Eesil, for the murder of Richard M. Harlan was commenced at Reading, Pa. It lasted until the following Sunday afternoon, when the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree." The evidence was wholly *circumstantial.*

The iron business dose not seem to be very brisk in Lehigh county. The Allentown *Democrat* states that the Allentown Rolling Mill Company has finished rails on hand to the amount of over $300,000, with no demand. The Roberts Iron Company have about $60,000 worth of iron laid up waiting purchasers.

On Wednesday week, Mathias Kahler, employed at the Colebrookdale Iron Works, in Berks county, was instantly killed by the bursting of an immense grindstone weighing two tons. His head was crushed by a large piece of the stone which had struck him. He had worked all night in order to visit his parents. He was about forty years of age, and leaves a wife and three children. He was a steady, reliable man, and had worked in the same place for fifteen years.

A lady in Susquehanna county finished a quilt recently, containing 3,423 pieces.

The next annual meeting of the G. A. R. of Pennsylvania will be held in Wilkesbarre.

Samuel R. Nankewis, the young man who murdered his infant near Pottsville, has been sentenced to be hung.

Williamsport has been troubled with another ghost. This appears to be a chronic affliction in the "Saw-mill City."

A Hazleton man was arrested at Harrisburg the other day, and put in jail, charged with passing counterfeit money in Reading. He turned out to be the wrong man, and was released.

GAME LAW.—The following may be of interest to our sportsmen at this time of the year. The Game Law passed by Legislature provides:

"No person shall kill, or have unlawfully in his or her possession, or expose to sale any ruffed grouse or pheasants between the 20th of December and the 20th day of August; or any quail or Virginia partridge between the 20th day of December and the 1st day of October; or any wild turkey between the 1st day of January and 1st day of October; or any squirrel or rabbit between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of August under a penalty of five dollars for each and every bird or squirrel so killed or unlawfully held in possession or exposed for sale. Deer cannot be killed between the 31st of September, and the possession of a fresh skin or carcass of one in that interval shall be sufficient to warrant a conviction."

Spy-ings.

—Headaches are prevalent.

—Your heart is six inches long.

—Drama pays better than opera in New York.

—Rochschild's 500 employees carry revolvers.

—Senator Nye used to snap jokes with Lincoln.

—President Grant smokes Gumbert's "Three Brothers."

—South Carolina supplies the white clay for our confections.

—Two men were fined $20 for cutting down Yo Semite valley trees.

—The Richings troupe are having splendid success in Cincinati.

—A lunatic is running at large in the woods about West Point.

—Joe Howard calls Theodore Tilton the "long-legged pretender."

—Colored folks are no longer excluded from the squares in Philadelphia.

—The South Carolina Legislature adjourned to the window to see a show pass.

—Currency being scarce, chickens are taken at the box office of a Salt Lake theatre.

—Newark workmen are lectured free. So are married men some times, entirely too free.

—When you leave the church after a wedding ceremony, you may be said to be going out with the tide.

—The negro possesses an advantage over the white man—he can more effectually conceal a black eye.—*Punch.*

—A Lewistown man says that if he builds a house he will have folding doors—"they are so handy in case of a funeral."

—An Indiana editor abused a man to the extent of half a column, and stated in the next issue that it was a slip of the pen.

—Mrs. Stowe, as the creator of "Topsey," was once famous for her colored female; now she is notorious for her black-mail.

—Toads are very fond of beetles. In the stomach of one, A. S. Ritchie, an enthusiastic naturalist found thirteen distinct species.

—The net earnings of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company on its main line and the laterals this side of Pittsburg amount to $5,047,544.

—The Boston papers congratulate a couple upon having just got themselve successfully married "after a twenty-four years courtship."

—A Connecticut manufacturer of coffin trimmings complains of dullness in business. He ought to be protected. Down with quarantines.

—The handsomest woman in Norwich, Conn., was burned to a cinder the other day. She resided in a millinery shop and was made of wax.

—A Chicago reporter, in describing the dress of a well known lecturess, says that "the blaek velvet waist was plain, and well lined with Olive Logan."

—A dear creature in Bridgeport has a way of sending her lovers in charge of a policeman to the station house when they insist on sitting up too late.

—The chimes of a fashionable church in Philadelphia played "Shoo Fly," "Not for Joe," and "I'm the Girl that's Gay and Happy," at a recent weddi..g.

—The editor of the Berkshire Masschusetts, Eagle writes his Items from an inkstand made of a human skull. He is not sure about its being his father's skull.

—A Missouri gentlemen carries about with him a memento of a lost brother in the shape of a cane cut from the tree on which that relative was hanged for horse-stealing.

—A Canadian post master had a keg of damaged powder, threw a lump into the stove to see whether it was gopd for anything. His widow is now preparing the house.

—A Missouri river captain has gone into the ice business. He built himself a cabin on a raft of ice, about half an acre in extent and steored it safely down the Mississippi to St. Louis.

—Commodore Vanderbilt refuses to make a will. He desires that his youthful wife shall have her full legal share of his property. She will be heir therefore, when he dies to some $23,000,000.

—A young woman in St. Paul, Minnesota playfully bit off her lover's thumb, in a tiff they had the other day. The girls have been threatening to eat their lovers for the last six thousand years.

—It was a famous saying of Lord Eldon that "some barristers succeeded by great talents, some by high connections, some by miracle, but the great majority by commencing without a shilling."

—The Augusta, Maine, Journal relates that an advertisement of "a small sewing machine," for one dollar, was answered by a young man, who received in return for his dollar, a shoemaker's awl.

—A Californian, who had been "interviewing" a bear reports his conduct as touching in the extreme, so much so that he was constrained to leave with him several locks of hair and his overcoat.

—A young divorce-seeking colored woman of Cincinnati plead her own case as follows:

"Judge, I can't love dat dar nigger; he kicked me in the ribs once till he loosened all my insides."

—St. John's Masonic Lodge, No. 3, of Glasgow, Scotland, lately celebrated the eight hundred and twelth anniversary of its existence. It was founded by King Malcolm in the year 1059, nine years previous to the Norman conquest of England.

—Somebody says that Ike's last frick was to throw Mrs. Partington's in the alley, and then call the old lady down from the third floor to see an alley-gaiter. He might have called just before he threw the gaiter from the window, and asked her to see "Shoo Fly."

—A gentleman who took occasion to doctor some cider on the Sabbath, was taken to task by his good wife for laboring on that day. His reply was that no good Christian ought to find fault with his work—he had been doing his level best to prevent his cider from working.

—A colored man ate 37 hard-boiled eggs in Springfield on Tuesday morning on a $5 wager. He is now in the shape of a globe, and is in as good condition as any two-legged hog could expect to be. Perhaps we ought not to do injustice to the po kers by making such a comparison.

—An Indianapolis woman recently gave birth to a child during her husband's absence, and "the neighbors" borrowed two other babies and placed them in bed with the little stranger. When the father asked to see his child, the coverlid was turned down. He cooly turned to his wife and asked, "did any get away?"

—In one of the churches in New York a stranger who visited the midday prayer meetings was assaulted and put out of the church by the sexton because he persisted in praying aloud more than five minutes stipulated in the rules. "Be not weary in well doing" is the Scriptural injunction the stranger was trying to fulfil, but he did not calculate on wrestling with the Lord and the sexton too.

—On last Sunday two weeks, upon the occasion of the celebration of the Lord's Supper, at the First Presbyterian Church, in Trenton, there sat in one pew five persons, whose ages combined was three hundred and seventy-five years or an average of seventy-years each, all in good health. They were all educated at the same school in the township of Ewing, and the homestead farms on which they were severally born and raised adjoined each other. We doubt very much if such another circumstance as the above could be found in any other city of the Union.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

IRRITABLE INVALIDS.

Indigestion not only effects the physical health, but the dispositions and tempers of its victims. The dyspeptic becomes, too, in a measure demoralized by his sufferings. He is subject to fits of irritation, sullenness, or despair, as the case may be. A preternatural sensitiveness which he cannot control, leads him to misconstrue the words and acts of those around him, and his intercourse even with those nearest and dearest to him is not unfrequently marked by exhibitions of testiness foreign to his real nature. These are the mental phenomena of the disease, for which the invalid cannot be justly held responsible, but they occasion much household discomfort. It is to the interest of the home circle; it is essential to family harmony as well as to the rescue of the principal sufferer from a state not far removed from incipient insanity, that these symptoms of mental disturbance be promptly removed. This can only be done by removing their physical cause, a derangement of the functions of the stomach and its allied viscera, the liver and the bowels.

Upon these three important organs Hostetter's Stomach Bitters act simultaneously, producing a thorough and salutary change in their condition. The vegetable ingredients of which the preparation is composed are of a renovating regulating and *alterative* character and the stimulant, which lends activity to their remedial virtues is the purest and best that can be extracted from the most wholesome of all cereals, viz: sound rye. No dyspeptic can take this genial restorative for a single week without a notable improvement in his general health. Not only will his bodily sufferings abate from day to day, but his mind will recover rapidly from its restlessness and irritability, and this happy change will manifest itself in his demeanor to all around him.

PAIN KILLER

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON,

GENTLEMEN:—* * * I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than with any other medicine. I also used it here for Cholera in 1855, with the same good results. A. BUNTING, M. D.

* * * "I regret to say that the cholera has prevailed here of late to great extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent, recently from the Mission House, has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effectual in checking the disease.

REV. CHAS. BARDING, Sholapore India."

sept1-69-tfw

THE FACTS AS THEY ARE:

Improved. We began in 1861 to make improvements in the style and make of Ready-Made Clothing, and continued to do so, introducing new styles and ideas every year, so that the entire character of the business is now vastly better and totally different from the systems of older houses.

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

Size 31 x 130 feet. 146 Windows. The building we occupy is the MOST CONVENIENT SIZE, LARGEST AND BEST ADAPTED for our business of any in Philadelphia.

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

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

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

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

Fresh Goods. We have 600 hands employed in the manufacture of Clothing, who are constantly making upstock to take the place of that daily sold; this gives our customers *new and fresh* goods to make selections from.

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

DEDUCTIONS.

Deductions. From all of the above we deduce this one fact, that Oak Hall has ALL the advantages of any other Clothing Establishments in the city, and in addition these.

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

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

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

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

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

A visit to OAK HALL will prove every fact above stated. WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL

POPULAR CLOTHING HOUSE.

↑ Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

(sept4-69-tfw

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

What the Doctors Say:

AMOS WOOLLEY, M. D., of Kosciusko County, Indiana, says: "For three years past I have used ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

ISAAC A. DORAN, M. D., of Logan County, Ohio, says: "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

NATHANIEL HARRIS, M. D., of Middleburg, Vermont, says: "I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and the Lungs.

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merit, what they say about ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM, Can be taken as a fact.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver, and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe, a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use except with great care), that will unlock a gall-bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this prescription is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice, to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they deranged the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and these will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the lungs and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs are in some way diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patient wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

sept-1-tfw-69 DR. J. H. SCHENCK & SON, 15