

The Mariettian.

An Independent Pennsylvania Journal for the Home Circle.

BY FRED'K L. BAKER.

MARIETTA, PA., SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

VOL. XIII.—NO. 47.

COLUMBIA INSURANCE CO.

JANUARY 1ST, 1867.

CAPITAL AND ASSETS, \$600,527.91.

THIS Company continues to insure Buildings, Merchandise, and other property, against loss and damage by fire, on the mutual plan, either for a cash premium or premium note.

SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT.

Whole amount insured, \$12,478,426.93
Less amt expired in 1866, 9,400.00
\$11,756,655.49

CAPITAL AND INCOME.

Am't of premium notes, Jan. 1, 1866, \$865,123.27
Less premium notes expired in 1866, 71,963.04
\$693,160.23

Balance of premiums, Jan. 1, '66, 6,509.15
Cash receipts, less commissions, in '66, 57,016.16
Losses, 9,400.00
Due from agents and others, 8,664.66
\$694,800.10

CONTRA.

Losses and expenses paid in 1866, 23,025.31
Losses adjusted, not due Jan 1, '67, 21,296.88
Balance capital and assets, 600,527.91

A. S. GREEN, PRESIDENT,
GEORGE YOUNG, JR., Secretary,
MICHAEL S. SHUMAN, Treasurer.

DIRECTORS:

Hiram Wilson, William Patton,
Robert T. Ryan, John W. Steacy,
John T. Ryan, George Young, Jr.,
H. G. Minich, Nicholas M. Donald,
Samuel F. Eostein, Wm. Patton,
Amos S. Green, J. B. Bachman,
Robert Crane.

Columbia, March 20, 1867—ly.

REMINGTONS'

Fire Arms.

Sold by the Trade Generally.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO DEALERS

200,000 furnished the U. S. Government

Army Revolver, 44-100 inch Calibre,
Navy Revolver, " " " " " "
Police Revolver, Navy-size Calibre,
New Pocket Revolver, 51-100 in. Calibre,
Pocket Revolver, [Rider's patent] 31-100 in. Calibre,
Repeating Pistol, [Elliot patent] No. 22 and 32 Cartridge, [Judge]
Vest Pocket Pistol, No. 22, 30, 32 and 41 Cartridge,
Meech Loading Rifle, (Beaule's) No. 32 and 38 Cartridge,
Revolving Rifle, 36 and 44-100 inch Calibre,
L. REMINGTON & SONS,
ILION, New-York.

PRINCIPAL AGENTS.

Moore & Nichols, New-York,
Wm. Read & Son, Boston,
J. C. Grubb & Co., Philadelphia,
Putney & Trimble, Baltimore,
Henry Folson & Co., New Orleans,
Johnson, Spences & Co., Chicago,
L. M. Rumsey & Co., St. Louis,
Albert E. Crane, San Francisco.

STEVENS HOUSE,
21, 23, 25 & 27 BROADWAY, N. Y.

Opposite Bowling Green.

On the European Plan.

This House is well and widely known to the traveling public. The location is especially suitable to merchants and business men; it is in close proximity to the business part of the City; it is on the highway of Southern and Western travel, and adjacent to all the principal railroads and Steamboat depots.

This STEVENS HOUSE has liberal accommodations for over 300 guests; it is well furnished and possesses every modern improvement for the comfort and entertainment of its inmates. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated—provided with gas and water—the attendance is prompt and respectful; the table is generously provided with every delicacy of the season—at moderate rates.

GEO. K. CHASE & CO., PROPRIETORS.

New York, May 11, 1867—6m.

TO JOHN SPANGLERS.

For useful things and things of sport,
The gay and serious here resort.

Superior Skates—Ladies Men's and Boys',
Pocket Books—every variety,
All styles of Coal Oil Lamps,
New styles, Ladies Morocco Satchels,
Good-wife's Companions—new,
Latest novelty in Port Folios,
Extra fine Pearl and Ivory handled Pocket Repeaters, Sharp's Improved, (Knives,
Sleigh Bells—fine plated and white metal,
Hair Brushes—durable and cheap,
Axes, Hatchets and Hammers,
Razor Straps—Emerson's,
Linton's Hand and Tennant Saws,
Wringers, late improved,
All varieties of fine Ivory and common Table Rolling Pins, Washers &c., (Cutlery
Ely's Ammunition, Wads and Caps.

H. S. TROUT, M. D.,
Offers his professional services to the citizens of Marietta and vicinity.

Office:—In the Rooms formerly occupied by Dr. F. Hinkle, Market-st., Marietta.

G. W. Worrall,
Surgeon Dentist,
MARKET STREET, ADJOINING
Spangler & Rich's Store, second floor,
MARIETTA, PA.

DANIEL G. BAKER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
LANCASTER, PA.

OFFICE—No. 24 NORTH DUKES STREET
opposite the Court House, where he will attend to the practice of his profession in all its various branches.

D. R. H. LANDIS is the sole agent for the Sale of MISHLETT'S BITTERS in the Borough of Marietta. For sale at the GOLDEN MORTAR.

THE Glory of man is strength. Therefore the nervous and debilitated should immediately use Helmbold's Extract Buchu.

BRITTON & MUSSER'S FAMILY DRUG STORE,

Market Street, Marietta, Pa.

BRITTON & MUSSER, successors to Dr. F. Hinkle, will continue the business at the old stand, where they are daily receiving additions to their stock, which are received from the most reliable importers and manufacturers. They would respectfully ask a liberal share of public patronage.

They are now prepared to supply the demands of the public with everything in their line of trade. Their stock of

DRUGS AND MEDICINES

IS FRESH AND PURE, HAVING JUST ARRIVED.

Pure Wines and Liquors
FOR MEDICINAL USES ONLY,
ALL THE POPULAR PATENT MEDICINES,
Dye Stuffs of all kinds, Fancy and Toilet Articles of every kind, Alcoholic and Fluid Extracts, Alcoloid and Resinoids, all the best Trusses, Abdominal Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Breast Pumps, Nipple Shells and Shields, Nursing Bottles, &c.
A large supply of

HAT, HAIR, TOOTH, NAIL AND CLOTHES BRUSHES.

Tooth Powder and Pastes, Oils, Perfumery, Soap, Combs, Hair Dyes, Lavigators, &c.; Coal Oil, Lamps, Shades, Chimneys, Wick, &c. Physicians supplied at reasonable rates. Medicines and Prescriptions carefully and accurately compounded all hours of the day and night, by Charles H. Britton, Pharmacist, who will pay special attention to this branch of the business. Having had over ten years practical experience in the drug business enables him to guarantee entire satisfaction to all who may patronize the new firm.

Hasson's Compound Syrup of Tar, on hand and for sale.

A large supply of School Books, Stationery, &c. always on hand.

SUNDAY HOURS:
From 8 to 10, a. m.—12 to 2, and 5 to 6 p. m.
Charles H. Britton. A. Musser.
Marietta, October 20, 1866. Hif.

SUPPLEE & BRO., IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS and General Machinists, Second Below Union, Columbia, Pa.

They are prepared to make all kinds of Iron Castings for Rolling Mills and Blast Furnaces, Pipes for Steam, Water and Gas; Columns, Fronts, Cellar Doors, Weights, &c., for Buildings, and castings of every description.

STEAM ENGINES, AND BOILERS,

THE MOST MODERN AND IMPROVED
Machinery: Pumps, Brick Presses, Shafting and Pulleys, Mill Gearing, Taps, Dies, Machinery for Mining and Tanning; Brass Bearings, Steam and Blast Gauges, Lubricators, Oil Cocks, Valves for Steam, Gas, and Water; Brass Fittings in all their variety; Boilers, Tanks, Pipes, Heaters, Stacks, Bolts, Nuts, Vaul Doors, Washers, &c.

BLACKSMITHING IN GENERAL.

From long experience in building machinery we flatter ourselves that we can give general satisfaction to those who may favor us with their orders. Repairing promptly attended to. Orders by mail addressed as above, will meet with prompt attention. Prices to suit the times.

Z. SUPPLEE,
T. R. SUPPLEE,
Columbia, October 20, 1866. 14 tr

AGREEABLE AND PROFITABLE Employment for Leisure time, MESSRS. BLACKWELL & CO., Newspaper and Periodical Subscription Office, No. 82 Cedar-st., N. Y.

DESIRE to engage one good correspondent in each town, to extend their business in the principal Magazines and Newspapers, for which they take subscriptions at the publishers' lowest prices.

The business is respectable, pays well, and no capital is required; it is also suitable for ladies. Full particulars in our "Correspondent's Circular," mailed free.

Also, now ready, a new Edition of our third annual newspaper and periodical Catalogue (for 1867) containing over 200 different publications—a most useful thing to all lovers of literature. Free to any address.

BLACKWELL & Co.,
Office, 82 Cedar-st., N. Y. (P. O. Box 4298.

First National Bank of Marietta.

THIS BANKING ASSOCIATION
HAVING COMPLETED ITS ORGANIZATION
IS NOW PREPARED TO TRANSACT ALL KINDS OF
BANKING BUSINESS.

The Board of Directors meet weekly, on Wednesday, for discount and other business. Bank Hours: From 9 a. m. to 3 p. m.

JOHN HOLLINGER, PRESIDENT,
AMOS BOWMAN, Cashier.

F. HINKLE, M. D., Physician and Surgeon.

HAVING removed to Columbia, would embrace this opportunity of informing his former patients and families in Marietta and vicinity, that he can still be consulted daily, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon, at the residence of Mr. Thomas Stone, at Marietta, April 1, 1867—tf.

DR. J. Z. HOFFER, DENTIST.

OF THE BALTIMORE COLLEGE
OF DENTAL SURGERY,
LATE OF HARRISBURG.

OFFICE:—Front street, next door to R. O. Hinkle's Drug Store, between Locust and Walnut streets, Columbia.

CORSET SKIRT SUPPORTERS

an excellent article for ladies just received and for sale at MRS. ROTH'S Variety Store.

HAIR ROLLS, the latest fashion—call in at Mrs. ROTH'S Variety Store and see them—all the rage now, in the cities.

KEEP OUT THE FLIES! Cheap and ornamental dish covers, wire, at JOHN SPANGLER'S.

JOHN SPANGLER'S

Job Printing of every description executed with neatness and dispatch at the Office of The Mariettian.

SPICEBOXES

Sugar boxes, fruit jars, window blinds, looking glasses, at
JOHN SPANGLER'S.

DOOR MATS.

Excellent quality, cheap,
at JOHN SPANGLER'S HARDWARE.

ALL kinds of Blanks printed and for sale at THIS OFFICE.

TERMS.

The Mariettian is published weekly, at \$1.50 a year, payable in advance. Office in "Lindsay's Building," near the Post office corner, Marietta, Lancaster county, Pa.

Advertisements will be inserted at the following rates: One square, ten lines or less, 75 cents for the first insertion, or three times for \$1.50. Professional or Business Cards, of six lines or less, \$5 a year. Notices in the reading columns, ten cents a-line; general advertisements seven cents a-line for the first insertion, and for every additional insertion, four cents. A liberal deduction made to yearly advertisers.

Having put up a new Jobber press and added a large addition of job type, cuts, border, etc., will enable the establishment to execute every description of Plain and Fancy Printing, from the smallest card to the largest poster, at short notice and reasonable rates.

NO ROOM IN THE INN.

[The poem referred to in the following article.]

The' all' from without is enticing and gay,
And a victim thou'rt lured by lavish display,
'Mid rum, wine and brandy and whiskey
and gin,
No room for my Savior—no room in the Inn.

Thy wife's cheerful smile, made thy
freside bright,
And once it would quicken thy pace
home at night;
Here smiles are exchanged for the idiot's
grin;
No room for my Savior—no room in the Inn.

Thy wife and thy children are waiting at
home,
And night after night, they are weary
and lone;
Where heart's best affections are bar-
tered for gin,
No room for my Savior—no room in the Inn.

What tones of rich music thy welcome
would greet!
Wilt thou not exchange, for such melody
sweet,
The drunkard's coarse jest and rude
senseless din?
No room for my Savior—no room in the Inn.

Around thee most fondly, thy children
would crowd;
Thy wife with her sewing, thou reading
aloud,
'Mid idling and gambling, to lose and
to win—
No room for my Savior—no room in the Inn.

As priest of thy household, O, guide
them aright,
By precept, example, to let shine their
light
'Mid fighting and swearing, all folly and
sin
No room for my Savior, no room in the
Inn.

Say not: "'Tis too late—I cannot re-
form";
Let him who our sins and our sorrows
has borne,
But reign in thy heart, and thou'lt say
if this sin
No room for my Savior, or me in the
Inn.

W. A. F.

AN AWFUL DISEASE.

A Western exchange notices the prevalence of a new disease called the pipsynipy, and thinks it peculiar to that section. We do not know the exact disease has made its appearance here, but the remedy is in general use. The disease is described as follows: A sudden depression of the collapse dinix, a caving in of the spinal of the backbones, and a feeling of sickness in the immediate vicinity of the diaphragm may be regarded as symptoms that the complaint is coming on. The following remedy will afford instant relief: Spirits vini Otard, z. i. sugarum whitum, q. s., icibus coodus, q. r., shakite violenter, addus sprigus mintus duus, and sukcite cum stravum. We have heard it said that it is worth while having the disease for the sake of the remedy.

WHAT TO TAKE.

An exchange says: A lady of our acquaintance, young, and lovely and intelligent, called on a celebrated physician to do "something" for a rush of blood to the head.

"I have been doctoring myself," said the languid fair one, with a smile, to the bluff though kind M. D., while he was feeling her pulse.

"Why, I have taken Brandreth's Pills, Farr's Pills, Stranburg's Pills, Sand's Sarsaparilla, Jayne's Expectoant, need Dr. Sherman's Lozenges and Plaster, and"

"Good Heavens! madam," interrupted the astonished doctor, "all these do your complaint no good?"

"No—then what shall I take?" pettishly inquired the patient.

"Take!" exclaimed the doctor, eyeing her from head to foot—"take!" he exclaimed after a moment's reflection. "Why take off your corsets!"

A woman in Boston, a day or two ago, whose pilfering proclivities were well known, was observed to be laying a good supply of eggs, the bosom of her dress being used as the receptacle for the hen fruit. An officer in the market who was watching her operations waited until a goodly supply of eggs had caused a full development of her "bust," when he laid somewhat rude hands upon her and after crushing the eggs into an indiscriminate mass, to the infinite amusement of a crowd of lookers-on, she was allowed to depart with her embryo omelet.

Professor S. F. B. Morse, the venerable inventor of telegraph, is now residing with his family at Paris. His health is good, and he is busily engaged upon a history of the telegraph, and receives visitors but one afternoon in the week.

For The Mariettian.

"No Room in the Inn."

LUKE 2: 7.

When the Scottish "Auld wife" was asked to enter an inn, and take a glass of "the famous Scotch snaw" still whiskey," she replied: "Na, na: there was nae room for my Savior in the Inn, in the days of his flesh, and I'll nae gang, for I'm thinkin' there's nae muckle room for him there yet."

This incident introduces a beautiful and touching poem, with the above title, in a recent issue of an excellent "religious and literary monthly." It is very suggestive. It is not at all probable that the Inns of our Savior's time were such dens of vice and pollution as many of them now are. But the lesson enforced by the old Scotch woman is none the less forcible and instructive on this account.

Would that all professedly Christian people were as thoughtful and conscientious: that they would resolve never to be seen frequenting those places where Jesus is a stranger and an exile. I know that it is next to impossible in many places in our country to find comfortable lodgings while traveling, in any

other kind of tavern, than a "licensed grog-shop." Christian men, good temperance men, are often compelled to "carry for the night" in some wretched hovel, infested with vermin of all kinds, and various kinds of animals in human shape, that make the live-long night hideous with their drunken revels and yells. In one such wretched caricature of a "hotel," not very far from this place, we were doomed about two years ago to pass a miserable night. We must often do this or "lodge in the street all night."

Now what is the remedy for this evil? Let good men every where frown upon these moral nuisances, and use every legitimate effort to suppress them.

A friend remarked to me the other day, that "we have wholesome laws upon this subject, but they are not enforced, and that it was of but little use to enact more stringent laws, until we see to it that those we have are carried out."

Now there is truth in this. We are certainly, however, in favor both of more stringent laws, and the more rigid enforcement of all of them. But there is still evil conneged with this subject, and that is that good men, and even Christian ministers, do not always give the preference in their patronage to strictly Temperance Hotels.

In a popular summer watering place, I have known good men and ministers of the gospel to give the preference to a boarding place where liquor was sold, over one kept on strictly temperance principles, and that under the professed (but mistaken) plea that they were "better kept." I say mistaken plea, for from personal knowledge I have known that in every respect, the Temperance House was vastly superior; in order, quiet, prompt attention, good fare and companionable and profitable society. Verily, we may often exclaim: "O consistency, thou art a jewel!"

W. A. F.

Origin of the Names of States.

Maine was so called as early as 1623, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, Nov. 7th, 1623, with reference to the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their Declaration of Independence, January 16th, 1777, from the French *vert mont*, the green mountains.

Massachusetts was so called from Massachusetts Bay, and that from the Massachusetts tribe of Indians, in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribes thought to have derived its name from the Blue Hills of Milton. "I had heard," says Roger Williams, "that the Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called in 1664, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

Connecticut was so called from the Indian name of its principal river—Connecticut is a Mocheakannew word, signifying long river.

New York was so called in 1664, in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted by the King of England.

New Jersey was so called in 1664, from the Island of Jersey, on the coast of France, the residence of the family of Sir George Carteret, to whom the territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1681, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1703, from Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord De la War, who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30th, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1684, after Elizabeth, the Virginia Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1664, in honor of King Charles IX, of France.

Georgia was so called in 1732, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1814, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1800, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, i. e., the river formed by the Union of many.

Louisiana was so called in honor of Louis XIV, of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1796, from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a carved spoon.

Kentucky was so called in 1792, from its principal river.

Illinois was so called in 1809, from its principal river. The word is said to signify the river of men.

Indiana was so called in 1809, from the American Indians.

Ohio was so called in 1802, from its southern boundary.

Missouri was so called in 1821, from its principal river.

Michigan was so called in 1805, from the lake on its border.

Arkansas was so called in 1812, from its principal river.

Florida was so called by Juan Ponce de Leon in 1572, because it was discovered on Easter Sunday, in Spanish *Pascua Florida*.

Columbia was so called in reference to Columbus.

Wisconsin was so called from its principal river.

Iowa was so called from its principal river.

Oregon was so called from its principal river.

Those who keep their wagons and carriages in good running order, should place a wrench on every nut at least once a month. This will save nuts, save bolts and prevent rattling and wear and tear. There is a great deal depending upon looking after the running gears of vehicles as well as the harness. For want of a little attention accidents have happened and damage been sustained.

The productive power of the droppings of the henery are very great compared with ordinary barnyard manure, yet many farmers, with a score or two of fowls, take little or no pains to preserve and apply it to the purposes of vegetable production. It is an excellent dressing for gardens, and will repay a hundred fold, the care and expense of preserving and applying it.

Staff for Smiles.

A California story tells of a man who resolved to quit drinking and went to a notary to get him to draw up an affidavit to that effect. The document was drawn, read and approved; the party held up his hand, and murmured the usual "help me." It was properly sealed and delivered. "What's to pay?" asked the plodger. "To pay—to pay," exclaimed the party; "nothing, of course—this is a labor of love." "Nothing to pay?" returned the grateful but very forgetful affiant. "You're a brick brick. Let's take a drink!" The smile died from off the pleasant face of the notary, and he pointed with a look of awful meaning to the lately affixed signature of his inviter. That forgetful individual appeared conscience stricken, humbly apologized and left the office.

A gentleman was describing to Douglas Jerrold the story of his courtship and marriage—how his wife had been brought up in a convent, and was on the point of taking the veil, when his pines burst upon her enraptured sight, and she accepted him as her husband. Jerrold listened to the end of the story, and then quietly remarked, "Ah! she evidently thought you better than nun."

Dryden, on the night that one of his plays was damned; was taking his walk from the theatre, when he was met by a coxcomb's acquaintance, who said: "What, Dryden, my boy! upon my soul, I feel for you. Can there be anything more shocking to a poet's feelings than a damned play?" "Yes, sir, a damned fool," replied the poet.

Mr. Jones met Mr. Smith, as he was going on board a steamer on the Mississippi, and asked: "Which way Smith, up or down?" "That depends on circumstances," said the latter. "If I get a berth over the boiler, I shall probably go up—if in the cabin, down." "We have not heard from him since."

A German and his dear frau were arrested recently in the Exposition, the former charged with fraudulent bankruptcy. They were searched. "No effects," was the reply of the searcher, when the size of the lady's chignon caught his attention, and he pulled it off. It was a nest of bank notes.

One of our Western exchanges says: "We notice in an Indiana paper the marriage of Mr. Thos. N. Lyon to Miss Mollie Lamb. Another scriptural prophecy in process of fulfillment: 'The lion and the lamb shall lie down together, and'—after a while—a little child will lead them!'"

A stray contraband from down south was lately inspecting a horse power in operation, when he broke out thus: "Mister, I hab seen heaps o' things in my life, but I never saw anything whar a horse could do his own work and ride himself, too."

An old gentleman retiring from the stationery business, sold his paper mill and gave as a reason that there was "no money in the trade."

"Why," said Mr. M., "I thought any man could make a fortune on paper."

Please, Miss Jones, what is the meaning of suburbs? Governance, (who is extensively crinolined)—The outskirts of a place. Pupil, (seizing Miss Jones by the dress)—Then, Miss Jones, are these your suburbs?

A lady about to marry was warned that her intended, although a good man, was very eccentric. "Well," said she, "if he is very unlike other men, he is more likely to be a good husband."

It was an apt answer of a young lady who being asked where was her native place, replied, "I have none; I am the daughter of a Methodist minister."

"What is the occasion of all this bell ringing, Tom?"

"Why it was occasioned by somebody at the end of the rope."

A father said to his wife, when his dissipated boy had come home: "Wife, kill the prodigal, the calf's returned."

Why ought a greedy man to wear a plaid waistcoat? So as to keep a check upon his stomach.

Who was the biggest liar in sacred history? Go-liah.

What day is an injunction to go forward? March 4th.

When is an infant like a cannibal? When it eats its "pap."

Other kind of tavern, than a "licensed grog-shop." Christian men, good temperance men, are often compelled to "carry for the night" in some wretched hovel, infested with vermin of all kinds, and various kinds of animals in human shape, that make the live-long night hideous with their drunken revels and yells. In one such wretched caricature of a "hotel," not very far from this place, we were doomed about two years ago to pass a miserable night. We must often do this or "lodge in the street all night."

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