The Wheeling Daily Intelligencer.

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Medical.

LINDSEY'S
IMPROVED
BLOOD SEARCHER
AND
Medical Discovery,
For the cure of
Diseases Arising from an Impure State of the Blood.

THE QUESTION PARAMOUNT TO ALL others is, How can health be restored or lost? And how preserved in a perfect state? The possessor of untold wealth, without health, is a miserable man; but the poorest peasant, with toil for his daily portion, possessed with brawny arm and

PURE BUOYANT BLOOD,

gushing through every vein, is blessed, indeed.

No one can enjoy perfect health whilst the circulation is impeded and the blood thick with impurities.

To remove these is not only the aim of

LINDSEY'S
Improved Blood Searcher
AND
MEDICAL DISCOVERY,

but when renovated to KEEP IT SO. That it is a COMPLETE SUCCESS in the curing of BLOOD DISEASES, numerous certificates fully attest. We recommend it with confidence.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
SOLE PROPRIETORS,
Corner of Wood and Second Streets,
PITTSBURGH.

JOHNSON'S
RHEUMATIC
COMPOUND.

No Medicine for the cure of Rheumatism has ever attained to such a high degree of favor and universality as Johnson's Rheumatic Compound. Although but one year before the public, this medicine has justly gained an unbounded popularity. When the originator first introduced it he was convinced of its efficacy, but he little thought it was destined to prove such an inestimable blessing to the afflicted; but true merit can not be suppressed. The attestation of hundreds who have been cured by it must prove the truth of the assertion that it is

A RADICAL CURATIVE
FOR
Inflammatory and Acute Rheumatism
Gout, Neuralgia

and kindred diseases. We recommend it with confidence as the Great Internal Remedy for the speedy and positive cure of the above complaints.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Pittsburg, Pa., Proprietors.

FOR A FAMILY MEDICINE
SELLER'S
CELEBRATED
LIVER PILLS
ARE INVALUABLE.

Have you Depression of Spirits and Loss of Appetite?
Are you Nervous and Irritable?
Are you of Costive Habit?
Have you Pain in the Side and Headache?
Have you Sallow Complexion?

If so, rest assured there is some derangement of the Liver which calls for immediate attention. Performing as it does such important functions in the body, it is highly necessary that it should be preserved in a state of perfect health. To insure speedy action and immediate relief

MAKE USE OF
Sellers' Celebrated Liver Pills,

which have stood unrivaled for thirty years.
For the cure of
Liver Complaint and Costiveness

and all Bilious Diseases, we recommend them to the public. Proprietors,
R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sold, Plain and Sugar Coated, by all Druggists.
mr27

WORMS!
SELLERS'
VERMIFUGE,
This Worm Medicine
Has No Superior, If An Equal,
in this or any other country.

Every year thousands of children die from this horrible evil. This alarming mortality loudly calls for increased watchfulness, and for

Greater Care in the Selection of the Remedy.

LET PHYSICIANS SPEAK.
Sellers' Vermifuge
The Best in Use.

HERE IS THE PROOF:

LICKING STATION, Ky., Dec. 17, 1845.
MR. R. E. SELLERS.—Your Vermifuge possesses more virtue than any I ever used. I will state a case where I gave one vial. My brothers' child was *pining and wasting to a mere skeleton.* In thirty-six hours after I gave the Vermifuge, the enormous quantity of *spinnel ascarides* or *lumbricoides* were passed. The child that was given up for lost, is now as well as any in the neighborhood.
AMBROSE ARNETT, M. D.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
Sole Proprietors,
Pittsburgh, Pa.
mr27

BARRETT'S
THE
BEST VEGETABLE — BR — HAIR RESTORATIVE
IN THE WORLD!

AND IS SO PRONOUNCED BY THE most scientific Analytical Chemists.
It Restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color.
It Prevents Hair Falling Out;
It Changes the Roots to their Original Organic Action;
It Eradicates Dandruff and Humors;
It Keeps the Scalp Healthy;
It Contains no Injurious Ingredient

And is universally accorded to be a splendid Dressing and superior Toilet article. Its merits are inside the bottle.

Every bottle contains more liquid than any other dollar preparation.

No large rewards offered to establish its efficiency, but we do guarantee to refund the money to any person who will use two bottles and then say that our Restorative has failed to do all we claim.

J. H. BARRETT & Co., Proprietors.
Manchester, New Hampshire.
T. H. LOGAN & CO.,
and LOGAN, LIST & CO.,
Wholesale Agents,
WHEELING, W. VA.
ja23-6m

BENJ. STANTON. C. W. B. ALLISON.
STANTON & ALLISON,
Attorneys at Law,
WHEELING, W. VA.,
WILL PRACTICE IN THE STATE AND Federal Courts.
Office in the McLure House; entrance on Market street. oct3-ly

NAILS.
500 KEGS NAILS, ASSORTED SIZES, at factory prices.
jy26 P. C. HILDRETH & BRO.

Boots and Shoes.

Gardiner's Column.

The Great Rush Continues
AT
GARDINER'S
PALACE
SHOE EMPORIUM
"159" Main Street!
CHEAPEST
BOOT & SHOE HOUSE
IN THE WORLD.

2,000 PAIRS
Boots & Shoes
SOLD IN ONE DAY.

SIX STORES
No. 60 Fifth Street, PITTSBURGH, Pa.
96 Columbia St., FORT WAYNE, Ind.
123 Federal Street, ALLEGHENY Pa.
105 Randolph Street, CHICAGO, Ill.
108 Jefferson Avenue, DETROIT, Mich.
AND
"159" Main St.,
WHEELING.

Look Here!

Ladies' Glove Kid Congress Boots.....$2 50
(Former price $4 50.)
Ladies' Superior Rubbers, with heels.....1 00
Women' Heavy Calf Shoes.....1 25
Childrens' Shoes..... 10
One thousand other styles in proportion.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

We have in store of our own make the Best French Calf, Hand Made Sewed Boots in this city, which we are selling at $8 50, reduced from $10 50. Call and see them:
First class Sewed Boots, $5 00.

Do Not Mistake the Place,
159 MAIN STREET.
There are several Shoe Stores on one block
Find the Place Before You Buy.
GARDINER'S, 159 Main Street.
nov18

BOOTS AND SHOES!
BEST CHANCE OF ALL TO
OBTAIN GREAT BARGAINS.
BLOND & BACHMAN,
107 MAIN STREET,
HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SPLENDID stock of
Ladies' Lasting Congress Gaiters
AND
GENTS' FINE CALF BOOTS,
With a hundred other different kinds of Ladies', Gents', Misses', Boys', Youths' and Childrens'
BOOTS AND SHOES,
All fresh from the Manufacturers and of the LATEST STYLES, which they will sell at the LOWEST PRICES.
BLOND & BACHMAN,
sep27 107 Main street.

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,
JUST RECEIVED AT
BOYD & WAYMAN'S,
Wholesale Dealers in
BOOTS AND SHOES,
No. 48, Main street, 3 doors above Quincy.
my3sep18-ly WHEELING, W. V.

Excitement Extraordinary!
Officials Removed.
BY TELEGRAPH—HEARTS CONTENT.

A VAST NUMBER OF THE LEADING manufacturers having been removed and their places filled by leading men of liberal views, which enables me to buy for cash from reliable manufacturies a large and varied stock of BOOTS AND SHOES, for fall and winter wear, all of which I will sell for 25 per cent less than any other house in this city.

To be convinced call and secure bargains at JOHN H. ROBINSONS, 138 Main street.
Wo's Mor. & Goat Ball'ls, plain, only.....$1 75
" " " " tipped, only..... 1 85
Misses Mor " " tipped, only..... 1 45
" " " " plain, only..... 1 35
Mens' Calf Congress Gaiters, only..... 2 50
" " Balmorals, only..... 2 50
Childs' Goat heeled, tip sewed shoe, only 1 00
Mens' Carpet Slippers, only..... 60
Merchants who buy goods in this city will please call and examine my stock.
JOHN H. ROBINSON,
sep22 138 Main st., Wheeling.

GEO. EDWARDS. R. B. STONE. MARC. F. STONE.
NEW WHOLESALE
BOOT & SHOE STORE
EDWARDS, STONE & Co.,
No. 29 Main St.,
WHEELING, W. VA.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED OUR first stock of
Boots and Shoes.
Having purchased for cash and our stock being all
NEW AND FRESH,
we feel satisfied that we can give entire satisfaction to any who may give us a call.
The attention of Country Merchants is respectfully solicited before purchasing elsewhere.
mar5 EDWARDS, STONE & CO.

Destroy Your Rats and Roaches!
BURT'S EXTERMINATOR.
IS NOW THE MOST RELIABLE ARticle for the purpose known. *It Never Fails.* Sold by all Druggists in large boxes for 25 cts. McCABE, KRAFT & Co., Wheeling, general agents for West Va. *Rats die out of their holes.* feb23-ly

REFINED SUGARS.
15 BARRELS HARD AND SOFT REfined, just received by
jy18 LIST, MORRISON & CO.

RATE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS.

DAILY, by mail, one year	$7 50
" " six months	4 00
" " three months	2 25
" " one month	75
" by City Carriers, per week	15
TRI-WEEKLY, one year	5 00
" " six months	2 50
" " three months	1 50
WEEKLY, one year	2 00
" six months	1 00

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One Square, one time, (10 lines or less to constitute a square)	$1 00
" " each additional time	50
" " one week	3 00
" " two weeks	5 00
" " month	8 00

Father, Take My Hand.

The way is dark, my Father! Cloud on cloud
Is gathering thickly o'er my head, and loud
The thunders roar above me. See, I stand
Like one bewildered! Father, take my hand,
And through the gloom
Lead safely home
Thy child.

The way is long, my Father! And my soul
Is drawing darkly down. My faithless sight
Sees ghostly visions. Fears, a spectral band
Encompass me. O, Father, take my hand,
And from the night
Lead up to light
Thy child.

The way is long, my Father! And my soul
Longs for the rest and quiet of the goal;
While yet I journey through the weary land
Keep me from wandering. Father, take my hand,
Quickly and straight
Lead to Heaven's gate
Thy child.

The path is rough, my Father! Many a thorn
Has pierced me; and my weary feet, all torn
And bleeding, mark the way. Yet Thy command
Bids me press forward. Father, take my hand,
Then, safe and blest,
Lead up to rest
Thy child.

The throng is great, my Father! Many a doubt
And fear, and danger compass me about,
And foes oppress me so. I cannot stand
Or go alone. O, Father! take my hand,
And through the throng
Lead safe along
Thy child.

The cross is heavy, Father! I have borne
It long, and still do bear it. Let my worn
And fainting spirit rise to that blest land
Where crowns are given. Father, take my hand,
And reaching down,
Lead to the crown
Thy child.

VIRGINIA METHODIST CONFERENCE.

Condition of the Church During and Since the War---Questions of Discipline---Lay Delegates.

FORTRESS MONROE, November 23.—The Virginia Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South opened its session in the Granby Street Methodist Church in Norfolk, Bishop G. T. Pearce presides. Seventy-three members only answer to their names, though the Conference consists of one hundred and eighty ministers representing the different districts under its control.

Rev. D. P. Willis, Presiding Elder from the Atlantic district, in the course of his remarks upon religious matters in his district, mentioned that several sub-missionaries were sent to the eastern shore of Virginia by the Philadelphia Conference, who were causing a great deal of trouble by keeping the people excited, and that it was a source of regret that such action had been taken by that body.

Bishop John Early and David R. Dogget were present as visiting members. One hundred and twenty churches were represented.

Six deaths had occurred during the past year, the names being Wm. S. Williams, Wm. C. Blunt, Wm. Dalby, L. W. Barnard, Robert Scott and John W. Wounycott.

Several questions of much importance in regard to certain changes in the policy of the church will come up for the consideration and action of the Conference. The General Conference, in which resides the legislative power of the church, at its session in New Orleans last April, introduced changes in the temporal economy of the church.

Some of these changes, it is expected, will come up before this Conference.—One of the changes in the polity of the church, made by the General Conference and recommended by them to the several Annual Conferences for their sanction, is the introduction of lay delegates into the councils of the church, both in the General and Annual Conferences. Should this proposed change in the law of the Methodist Church receive the necessary concurrence of the Annual Conferences, the future General Conferences will be composed of an equal number of laymen, and there will be in the Annual Conferences four lay delegates from each presiding elder's district.

The General Conference also recommends that the present name of the Church—Methodist Episcopal Church South—be changed to Episcopal Methodist Church. The word South was affixed to the name of this church in 1845, to distinguish it from the Methodist Episcopal Church in the North, from which the Southern Church withdrew in 1844, because of the existing dissimilarity of views upon the political questions of the day with their Northern brethren. Hence it is now proposed to call the church the Episcopal Methodist Church, a name signifying its possession of an episcopacy, and also distinguishing it from the Methodist Episcopal Church of the North.

The Decline in Prices in New York.

The New York *Independent*, in noticing the decline in stocks which occurred last week, and the causes which were said to have produced it, says: There are not, in reality, any probabilities of a change in the financial condition of the country, and we have no doubt that Congress will act promptly in giving the country to understand that nothing is to be feared from its action. It has, in fact, declared already, with sufficient plainness, what it means to do in limiting the power of the Government to four millions of dollars a month in destroying legal-tender. As for specie payments, they are still too remote to be thought of. There are in circulation $390,000,000 legal-tender, and $300,000,000 of national bank notes, and the Treasury will have at its disposal on the 4th of March next, about $100,000,000 in gold, provided that none of its accumulations should be sold in the meantime. This amount of currency may be decreased ten millions, so that at the utmost there will be one-sixth of the paper currency in gold, with which to commence specie payments, which is half the amount deemed necessary by the Bank of England as a specie paying basis. But when it is seen what the disastrous results must be to the country of so sudden a return to specie payment, we may be sure that Congress will not pass any law calculated to encourage the small class of financial speculators, who have their own purposes to serve in clamoring for specie payment. We think it is much more likely that Congress will repeal the act of last session authorizing the reduction of legal tenders, than that it will do anything toward a more rapid reduction. To reduce the legal currency will be equivalent to a total destruction of all paper money, for the national banks would then have nothing with which to redeem their notes but gold. But let Congress do what it may in relation to the currency, we know that the majority will do nothing to destroy or embarrass the great manufacturing interests of the country, and it will be time enough for alarm when we discern a disposition on the part of the controlling power to "go back" on their declared principles. If there is anything sure in regard to the present Congress, that it is in favor of protection and a paper currency; and on these certainties speculators of all kinds may base their operations. For the next twelve months there will be no change for the worse in the easy condition of the money market, and any decline in prices will be merely incidental to an overstocked market.

Are We Going to Have a Financial Revulsion?

From the Philadelphia Ledger Money Article.

The impression is very general among business men that there is to be a financial crisis, but there is seemingly much uncertainty as to how it is to come about. There is also some difference of opinion as to whether the distrust of the future arises from apprehension of political differences threatening the stability of the Government, or from some undefined financial trouble. Of the former we do not speak here. Touching a money crisis the record of the past is uniform on one point, and that is, that an expanded currency and an immense load of debt, have been invariably followed by a financial crisis, more or less severe; and it is known that the currency of the country is more expanded now than ever before, and the funded debt of the Nation, States, Cities, Companies, &c., incomparably greater. Taking the past as a criterion for the present and the future, it seems to many quite impossible for the country to step from the stilts on which it is tottering to terra firma without a stumble—perhaps prostration. But there is this difference now from what has characterized any previous expansion. The debt of the country is mainly due from the nation—that is, everybody, according to what he is worth, is liable for it. The taxpayers, except the little owed abroad, owe it mostly to themselves, and it is paid and received in sums so small as to be scarcely felt. A financial revulsion can scarcely come from the national debt—certainly not with the prostrating consequences to all business that were experienced in the years 1837 and 1857. Then debts were largely between individuals—merchants and merchants' clerks gave up their legitimite pursuits almost entirely to the negotiation of bills receivable, which were not based on goods sold and delivered, or other property, the product of labor and enterprise, but on notes made by supposed solvent parties at a fixed percentage for endorsement, which were hawked through the streets at a discount of from 1 to 3 per cent a month. Mercantile and manufacturing interests were for the time abandoned for that of banking. The business men of almost all the large cities were engaged in discounting paper. Credit and kiting, in their worst term, ruled rampant. Each big house and firm was resting on his neighbor, and little of value could be found among them all. Of course the banks were involved in this same business. They caught the infection of the hour, and were loaded over head and ears with the insecure, because baseless evidence of exchangeable values. There was little of value in them; and when the fact was tested by forcing one house or one bank to payment, the whole fabric toppled over, with ruin and disaster to all in any way involved in them. Business of every character was prostrated, and labor being unemployed, great distress pervaded every walk of life. But these peculiarities of the previous revulsions named do not characterize the present time. The banks, it is known, have discounted most largely to the Government—comparatively little to individuals. When the Government pays the banks, the banks can pay what they owe, the more especially, as they are exempted from the necessity of meeting their paper liabilities, except with paper. The apprehension, however, daily strengthening, that there is trouble in the future, is tending somewhat to produce the thing feared. Consumers, in the hope of buying at lower prices when the apprehended crisis comes, halt in their purchases. This leaves the shelves of the stores of the retailers and jobbers loaded with goods, to carry which, rather than reduce prices, they are resorting to loans at banks and elsewhere, thus increasing individual indebtedness, one of the causes of greatest suffering in past periods of distrust. If men in trade would act rationally, and yield to a first loss by such a decline in price as would enable them to avoid debt, and maintain their former status of cash dealers, they would much more certainly stave off financial trouble. It is this attempt to hold up prices by manufacturers and those holding heavy stocks, that has in it most of all the trouble that endangers the future. Business men, in carrying large stocks, too often overlook the interest on their capital that, like a moth, is silently eating out their substance.

From the Pittsburg Republican.

WONDERFUL—IF TRUE.

Adventures of a Young Lady who Spent Twenty-Three Days in a Hay Stack Last Winter without Food.

There arrived in this city, on Saturday, from Mount Jackson, Lawrence county, a young lady about 18 years of age, who gave her name as Louisa Blackman. Both of her legs had been amputated a few inches below the knee. The story of her wonderful adventures runs in this way:

In the summer of 1861, being then a resident of Jefferson City, Missouri, she accompanied her father, James Blackman, her mother and two sisters to Salt Lake City. Some time after their arrival the father embraced Mormonism, and had "sealed" unto him another wife, his own wife rejecting the faith according to Brigham. Mrs. Blackman, disgusted at this, and alarmed for the future of herself and daughters, made her escape, after great trouble, from the "City of Saints," and set out with her children, on their long and weary journey across the plains to the States. This was in 1863. Louisa was the only one of the four that succeeded in reaching civilization; her mother and two younger sisters having died on the way from exposure and starvation. The story of her sufferings on the road seems so incredible that we dare not print it. She was for days at times without other food than fruits and berries and occasionally a bird secured by her skill with the bow and arrow. She finally fell in with some friendly Indians, who conveyed her to a frontier settlement. When she reached her old home at Jefferson City she was told of an uncle living at Mount Jackson, Lawrence County, in this State. She made her way there, to find that her uncle had removed to the West. Louisa then endeavored to obtain employment in the neighborhood—this was in the winter of 1865-66—but one intensely cold evening, in going from one farm house to another, she was overtaken by a storm, lost her way and crawled for refuge to a haystack. Here she laid, in an insensible condition, she says, without food or water, covered with hay and snow, for twenty-three days, until accidently discovered by a boy, who brought persons to her relief, when she was conveyed to the neighboring house. This is, of course, improbable, and will be recognized by those who "keep the run of the papers," as identical with a story published in the Cincinnati *Commercial* last winter. Louisa is the heroine of the *Commercial's* story. She was frozen so bad while lying by the haystack, that amputation of both her limbs was necessary, and she also lost an eye. Of this part of her statement there is no doubt, but we rather distrust the twenty-three day part of it. The people of Mt. Jackson took kind care of the unfortunate girl, and aided by a constitution of remarkable powers of endurance and recuperation, she rapidly recovered from the results of the amputation. Last week she was furnished with money to visit this city by her friends at Mt. Jackson, in the hope that she would be able to obtain employment here suited to her condition. She arrived on Saturday as stated above.

This is the young lady's story divested of a host of improbable details relative to her journey across the plains and subsequent adventures. She is a sprightly, intelligent girl of eighteen, the picture of health, and evinces no indication of mental aberration.

FREEMASONRY.

Its Introduction into the United States and its History.

The address delivered by John H. B. Latrobe, of Baltimore, at the laying of the corner-stone of the new Masonic temple in that city, on the 20th instant, gave a condensed history of Freemasonry. We quote a few passages:

* * * "At the commencement of the eighteenth century, Freemasonry had ceased to be a healthful and vigorous society, whose occupation consisted in building edifices. The ages were no longer dark. Learning, emerging, as the morning sun above the hill-tops, from the gloom in which it had been hidden, was gradually illuminating Europe. The printing press was revolutionizing the world. America had been discovered. Enterprise was on foot everywhere, and marching with a giants strength. Labor, rattling impatiently the chains with which guilds and corporations bound it, was struggling into freedom. Research, careless about the mysteries of rites, was busying itself about the mysteries of art, and year by year, unveiling them. Other men became competent as architects and builders, and the Masons, ceasing to be a necessity as craftsmen, found themselves in exclusive possession of their peculiar ceremonies only. Year after year the society became feebler. William III. had been its last royal patron; Sir Christopher Wren its last Grand Master in England; and, at length, somewhere about the year A. D. 1717, four lodges were all that remained of the once powerful organization that had built York and Westminster, and Ely and Canterbury, and Lincoln and Durham, and to which the monarch had been indebted for his palace, and the Baron for his hold. This was the lowest ebb in the fortunes of Freemasonry. The tide then turned. The practical feature of the order was abandoned altogether. It became speculative in its character; and in a little while we find the Grand Lodge of London permanently established, and Freemasonry once more attracting to its lodges rank and wealth and influence. But the Grand Lodge of London was not without its troubles. The Masons of York, rich in muniments, with a charter dating back nine hundred years, disputed the authority of the new creation; and it was not until the beginning of the present century that harmony was obtained, and the authority of the Grand Lodge of England recognised by all parties.

"Freemasonry was introduced into the United States in 1730, and seems to have become popular at once. Washington was the master of a lodge, and the greater part of the officers of the Army of the Revolution were members of the fraternity. The corner-stone of the hall we are about to leave was laid by a governor of the state, then Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Maryland, and the building was inaugurated by the late General Winder, who succeeded him in the office. There is now a Grand Lodge in every state of the Union; and the noble edifices which are everywhere being built for the accommodation of the Order, while they do credit to the taste, manifest, at the same time, the wealth and prosperity of those to whom now belongs the duty of transmitting, in all their purity, to a distant future, the principles of Freemasonry.

"You have, probably, seen, in the papers of the day, that the corner-stone of the old Masonic Hall, which we are about abandoning, has recently been unearthed. It was laid in 1814, more than half a century ago; and you must have been struck by the fact, that notwithstanding the care taken to transmit to posterity the history of the building and some brief chronicle of the times, two coins of gold, a half eagle of 1796 and an eagle of 1811, with the inscription on the marble, were alone found to be unimpaired. The silver was blackened and defaced; the figures on the copper had disappeared; and some remnants of decayed binding were all that testified to the printed volumes that had been placed within the stone. Damp and mould and time, that *edax rerum*, in the short space of fifty-two years, had defeated the purpose of the builders to hand down to future ages some memorials of their transactions. But the eagle and half-eagle were as bright as when the coins first issued from the mint. It would have been the same, had the gold come from the foundations of an Indian shrine or a temple in the Forum. It will be the same, when as many years shall have rolled over the new resting-place, to which, to-day, it is consigned, as have accumulated since the remote past."

Last Thursday in Wall Street---Lame Ducks and Great Excitement.

From the Herald's Money Article.

There has been a grand crash in Wall street to-day, although it has not resulted in many failures. The rush to sell was continuous during the morning hours, and heavy sacrifices were made by both brokers and operators. The former found the banks unwilling to lend them on the usual margins and were in consequence compelled to throw overboard their own or their customers' stock, while the latter either chose or were forced to sell out to protect themselves or their brokers. The banks in one or two instances summarily sold considerable amounts of stock, the margins upon which were not kept good, and a remorseless spirit was shown by some of their number—in exacting the pound of flesh, after the manner of Shylock. The bears were meanwhile hammering the market with a sort of revengeful fury, which knew no bounds. The whole structure of the railway share market seemed to crumble into ruins under their almost magical touch, and the devouring element eat its way equally into modest and pretentious margin, and spread consternation among the bulls of all classes. The bears were meanwhile jubilant, and they acted upon the proverb of "make hay while the sun shines," by covering their "shorts." Some of the brokers, who were unable to sell their customers' stocks safely without due notice, went "short" of them as a precautionary measure, and others sold them out relentlessly after notification. There was a general shaking at the knees and trembling at the joints among the bull operators and brokers. Failures were rumored which facts contradicted, and the further decline of gold was used to assist the depression. Yet money was throughout easy at seven per cent, on wide margins, although the banks exercised a close discrimination against weak houses. The market surged upward and downward rather wildly during the afternoon, and all arguments against the unreasonableness of the panic were lost upon the excited multitude. Their disposition was alternately to sell and to buy, and in the intervals stocks had fluctuated widely. The banks received currency from the interior generally, and the West particularly, this morning, yet they exhibited great reluctance to lend during the day to all but favored borrowers, a disposition on their part, or rather that of their managers, which was interpreted as favorable to the "bear" interest on the Stock Exchange. Even the bears, late in the day, by covering their "shorts" largely, manifested an anxiety to save the goose that lays the golden egg, and not a few of the prominent brokers on the "bear" side expressed the opinion, before the close of business, that bottom had been touched. At the same time it was reported that the Secretary of the Treasury had sent a dispatch to Mr. Van Dyck, the Sub-Treasurer here, saying that twenty-five millions of the authorized reserve of fifty millions of plain legal tenders were at his disposal for the redemption of Clearing House certificates whenever presented, but this was not officially confirmed. There is no doubt that the Government is desirous of keeping the money market easy, and that it is now making exceptional efforts to do so, but it appears that Mr. McCulloch was for some days latterly, secretly engaged in selling gold to nearly the extent of the daily receipts for customs and duties in this city. This he has suspended; but he had previously rendered considerable assistance by so doing to the bears in both stocks and gold. The belief which was general that the bulls could control the stock market whenever they saw fit to assert their power, has been dissipated by the evident signs of their inability to cope with the rush to sell which they have manifested to-day and previously. The fall of prices has, however, been so great that the decline has nearly, if not altogether, exhausted itself, and it would be senseless to turn to the bear side at this juncture. The leading bulls never made a greater mistake than they did on yielding to the suggestion of certain parties to "bear" the market with the view of increasing the "short" interest and then twisting the "shorts." By so doing they sowed the storm from which they have reaped the whirlwind. From the day they suffered the market to fall under the manipulation of the bears their prestige declined, until now the late bull movement is little more than a splendid ruin—a floating wreck. Its fragments will undoubtedly be reunited, and it will soon be reconstructed, but its course will be through troubled waters before it regains the position it has lost in the haven of public confidence.

Billiards---Medically Considered--Use of the Game in Families.

The November number of the *North American Journal of Homœopathy* contains the following interesting article:

"Nothing contributes more to the physical, moral and intellectual development and healthfulness of a community than suitable recreation. Man is made up of a great variety of organs and faculties, all destined to perform certain functions, and a proper exercise and development of them is essential to the highest degree of health and usefulness. This vital fact is not duly appreciated by the American people. In all parts of our country the chief end of life appears to consist in the acquisition of riches; and all of the faculties of the mind, yea, even health itself, are rendered subservient to this object. In our large cities, especially, violations of laws of health are almost universal. The amount of recreation and amusement indulged in by our professional, literary and business men is entirely inadequate to secure that degree of physical and mental vigor which properly belongs to them. Scarcely a man of them can examine carefully the mortal tabernacle in which his soul dwells, without finding some derangement, some source of pain, depression of spirits, or other annoyance.

"We claim that a large portion of these evils is due to excessive devotion to business, and to a neglect of those mental and physical diversions which conduce so materially to health and happiness. On returning home from business, our citizens indulge in rich dinners, with vinous and other potations. After the meal is ended, a majority of them mope over their evening journals, ponder upon the prices of merchandise, stocks and the profits and losses of the day, and then retire to an unrefreshing sleep, with a stomach full of rich viands and exciting stimulants, and a mind oppressed with perplexing cares and thoughts of business: Another portion pass a large part of the night at crowded parties, balls, theatres, clubs and late suppers, and call this recreation. But is the inhalation, for hours in succession, of a poisonous atmosphere, or an indulgence in gaunc suppers, punches, wines, ices, and other abominations, at two or three o'clock in the morning, and then going from heated apartments with open pores into a cold atmosphere, in sober reality amusing, or conducive to health or morals? Let the next morning's headache, nausea and mental and bodily lassitude, which even Seltzer water fails to remove, answer. Later, let the sallow skin, the dyspoptic stomach, the torpid liver, the shaky nerves and the blue-devils respond to the query. Later still, let apoplexy, paralysis, softening of the brain, or Bright's disease, give the final answer.

"What then can be suggested as suitable modes of recreation? How can we present that exercise and diversion to both mind and body which will result in recruiting them from the perplexing toils and cares of business? We answer, by directing the thoughts and muscles into new and agreeable channels—by taking the mind from care, anxiety and severe application, and diverting it by pleasurable exercise and excitement—by setting aside disagreeable and depressing emotions, and substituting in their place those which are cheerful and exhilerating; by giving to the dormant muscles of the limbs, and of the whole body that gentle and healthful exercise which they so much require, but of which they are deprived in the ordinary avocations of city life.

"One of the modes by which these desirable objects may be accomplished is to introduce into private houses a billiard table, and to present it to the entire family, men, women and children, as a means of daily exercise and recreation. The most indolent and stupid will, by practice, soon acquire a fondness for the game; and the improvement in the sanitary condition of those who habitually indulge in it, will commend it in the strongest manner to the heads of families.

"We also advocate the game of billiards in families from a moral as well as sanitary point of view. Young America is naturally 'frisky,' naturally enthusiastic, exuberant, and fond of excitement and fun. Confine him in the house without diversion and excitement, and he mopes, sulks, pines, and, sooner or later, breaks from wholesome parental restraints and instinctively seeks for amusements, excitements and pleasures elsewhere—at the club, the play-house, the restaurant, and too often, the gambling-hell and brothel. These natural instincts for diversion may be directed in such a manner by parents as to be productive of positive physical, moral and intellectual benefit, by investing home with a few of the attractions which beckon them elsewhere. Give them comfortable billiard-rooms and billiard-tables, so that both body and mind can be amused and invigorated, and the attractions of home will be superior to those beyond its boundaries.

"Billiards is a mathematical game, and affords scope and exercise for those faculties which discipline and strengthen the mind. A steady hand, a clear head, quick perceptions, and a pleasant exercise of the calculating powers, are the requisites for an accomplished billiard-player. The practical development of these qualities must naturally be productive of good results.

"The game of billiards was invented in France. The name is derived from *bille*, a ball.

"Charles IX. of France married Elizabeth of Austria in 1570, and the wedding was signalized by the serving up at the table of the first turkeys ever seen in France. A year after this event and a year before the death of this young Queen, the game of billiards was invented by Henrique De Vigne, a French artist, in 1571. The new game became immediately popular at the French Court, and was soon known to the Germans, the Dutch, Italians, and the various nations of Europe. Burton, the author of Anatomy of Melancholy, mentions billiards among the fifteen 'winter recreations' in vogue in England at the end of that century.—Of some other amusements he thus speaks: 'Cards, dice, hawks and hounds, are rocks upon which men lose themselves when they are improperly handled and beyond their fortunes'.—Hunting and hawking he regards as 'honest recreations, and fit for some great men, but not for every base or inferior person;' for 'while they maintain their faulkoner, and dogs, and hunting nags, their wealth runs away with their hounds, and their fortunes fly away with their hawkes.'

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