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[From the New York World.]

Ancient Glaciers of the Tropics.

We were unable to make room for the following lecture the day after its delivery, and publish our report now.

Professor Agassiz said:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: Under the pressure of materials accruing for presentation at the close of my last lecture, I omitted two statements which I would now supply. In the first place, I would say for those who seek for relaxation and pleasure in travel that the Valley of the Amazon is easily accessible once a month from New York in comfortable steamers, and from Para twice a month for the whole length of the Amazon, with accommodations so comfortable that our best river steamers have nothing better to offer. The other statement I would make for the benefit of those who look forward to the progress of commercial relations, that Brazil, and especially the Valley of the Amazon, has all the spices of the East—the pepper, the alcove, the nutmeg, the camphor, and the like have been cultivated in the neighborhood of Para, and might be cultivated to such advantage that that country could, under skilful management, share the benefit of the commerce which is now exclusively in the hands of European nations. And now let me call your attention to the subject of this evening's lecture. At first I would say a few words upon the interest which attaches to the subject of glaciers. It is not long when the subject of glaciers was an accident in the study of physical geology. They were mentioned as curious accumulations of snow, formed on the summit of certain mountains, and adding to the beauty of the scenery; but the interest of glaciers did not then go beyond that which is derived from the picturesque beauty of these masses of snow and ice. It is no longer so. The study of their formation, the study of the changes which they undergo, the study of the greater extension of the range which they occupied in former periods, the signs which have been traced of their presence in countries where they are no longer, and, further, the tracing of their presence very far from the regions where they occur at present, have satisfied geologists that our globe has undergone changes of temperature which were not at all suspected before these investigations were made; and, if I am not mistaken, I shall be able to-day to prove to you that there was a time, preceding immediately the state of things which prevails now upon the surface of our globe, and following the last great geological convulsions which have made our globe what it is now, during which the whole surface of the earth was covered by masses of ice as thick, as extensive, as compact as those which now-a-days are located in the arctic regions; so that a period of intense cold would have followed this hyper-tropical period in geological history which have preceded the coming of man upon the earth. If this be so, you see that the study of glaciers may well deserve our attention. In order to be able to track the glaciers everywhere, where they have been and where they are no longer, it is necessary to be acquainted with the signs which they leave, where they have been, when they disappear, to become familiar with the indications of their former presence; and this can only be reached by a study of the glaciers as they are now. I will, therefore, call your attention, first, to the summits of the Alps, where I have had the best opportunities of studying the glaciers of our days, and then gradually invite you to travel over those regions, over which the glaciers themselves have moved, and perhaps we shall see that, even where the tropical sun of to-day shines, there was at one time a field of ice extending over the Valley of the Amazon, extending towards the Atlantic, and perhaps covering the sea to such an extent that the question may fairly be asked, as it is now asked of the Polar regions, whether there was open water under the equator. So far, do I believe, the evidence goes. So extensive, am I, satisfied, have the changes of temperature upon the surface of our globe been. If this be so, you see at once how this intense cold must have modified the surface of the globe to the extent of excluding life from its surface, of interrupting the normal course of vital phenomena, and preparing the surface of the earth for the new creation which exists upon it. I attach great importance, in a philosophical point of view, to the study of this ice period, because if it can be demonstrated that such was once the condition of our earth, it will follow that the doctrine of the transmutation of species—of the descent of the animals which live now, from those of past days, is cut at the root by this winter, which put an end to all living beings on the surface of the globe. Now what are glaciers? Accumulations of snow and ice gradually passing from a more snowy condition into a more icy condition, and, in the process of this change, descending from the height where the snow falls into the regions where the ice and snow melt. In their appearance they present unusual beauty. The snow, which accumulates at certain heights above the level of the sea, or on the plains within the Arctics, melts only where the average temperature of the air is above 32. Where the average temperature remains below 32, the snow may accumulate; but where large masses accumulate it may, if it moves from the place where it falls, be preserved even where the temperature is above 32. It is what takes place in the Alps. We have, unfortunately, no glacier region on the eastern side of this continent. There are glaciers only in the Rocky Mountains, and along the whole range of high summits which extend from the Rocky Mountains to the southern extremity of South America, ranging in height according to the average temperature at different levels. Within the Arctic region the level at which the snow remains permanently on the ground is at the level of the sea. And this condition of things prevails on this continent, especially in its eastern part, from there to the south, then in Europe and Northwestern Asia. And from that level, which is about the sixtieth degree of northern latitude to Greenland, which is about the seventieth degree of northern latitude in Europe, from that level the snow fields remain permanently on the ground at higher and higher levels as you approach nearer and nearer the tropics, to the extent that in the tropics the line of perpetual snow rises to fourteen thousand feet; while in the temperate latitude under the latitude of forty-five, the height at which the snow remains permanently on the ground is about six thousand feet above the level of the sea. That is the height at which the snow remains on the ground throughout the year in the Alps of Switzerland; and yet, if you examine the valleys of the Alps, you will find that there is no uniformity in the level at which permanent snow remains, for the obvious reason that when the glaciers come down into the valleys the inequalities of the surface so affect the local temperature that in many localities, which are as much as eight or nine thousand feet above the level of the sea, warm winds from the south may sweep in such a manner as to melt away the snow early in the summer; while, on the contrary, with cold, northern winds, the snow may remain permanently even below the level, which is naturally that of perpetual snow, and then, owing to the accumulation of immense masses of snow in certain broad drifts, these accumulations of snow, as they are transformed into ice, may move down into the low valleys, and, though meeting there a high climate, there is such a mass of snow that even in their downward descent into the warmer valleys they are very long in disappearing. In the valley of Chamount, at 1.500 feet above the level of the sea, these immense masses of ice coming down from Mount Blanc remain, while in other regions there are also lands as high as 5.000 feet, the line of perpetual snow throughout the chain being a little above 6,000 feet. Now, this accumulation of masses of ice in certain valleys is owing to the form of the ground upon which large masses of snow may accumulate during the winter, just as you see in your streets here where snow has remained, ice will be formed by the alternate thawing of the snow and its freezing afterward, and the ice formed out of the snow may remain in sheltered places much longer than the snow in other parts; in fact, the formation of glaciers is very similar to the formation of ice on our plains in consequence of the fall of snow and the changes which this snow undergoes during the alternate modifications of the temperature. In order that snow, which is the only form, with hail, in which frozen water falls from the sky, may be transformed into these compact masses of ice, it is necessary that everywhere thawing should take place, in consequence of which the snow becomes imbedded, and that part of the snow which has been melted freezing with that which has remained in a crystalized condition, forms a porous snowy mass, which gradually is transformed into a solid, compact mass of ice, widely different from any ice formed upon the surface of water. The ice upon the surface of water is formed in layers, that in icebergs in granulated masses, which explains the manner in which immense icebergs disappear so rapidly. Ice being transparent to heat the whole mass is heated at a time, and melting and separating, it all falls to pieces in particles as large as walnuts. The transparency of ice to heat may be illustrated in this way: place a glass between yourself and a stove, and though you will see the fire, you will hardly feel the heat, for the reason that glass is transparent to light but opaque to heat. But put a similar piece of ice in the same position, and you will not only see the fire but feel the heat, because ice is transparent to heat. The lecturer went on to illustrate more fully by diagrams on the blackboard the operation of the atmosphere on icebergs and their formation. The whole glacier moves at a special rate. It moves in the first place because of the slope; it moves in consequence of the subsidence of the mass of snow, and in consequence of the freezing of the water, resulting from thawing, which, while freezing, expands. You all know that frozen water occupies more space than liquid water. If you allow water to freeze in a bottle which is corked, the bottle will burst, because the water expands. Now, the water which accumulates in this ice is not only in consequence of the melting, but because of the rain which falls upon it, and penetrates into the porous part of the ice. This freezes and expands, and the consequence of that expansion is motion, and that motion takes place in the direction of the least resistance. The consequence of all this is, that no glacier is a stationary mass; but an ever-moving mass, and the rate of its motion is in proportion to the bulk of the ice. The middle part of the ice, which is thicker, moves faster than the sides, which are thinner; and the middle part which is porous, moves faster than the upper part which is porous. I have had stakes placed upon a parallel line across the glacier at short intervals so that there were about twenty stakes in each line upon the glaciers, and I have had them measured at repeated intervals, and found that after a year these stakes would present a curve; that is, the center had moved faster away from the two sides, so that on the margin the annual motion was hardly more than ten feet, when in the center the motion had been two hundred and fifty feet. Now the masses which fell upon the glacier will move at the rate upon which the different parts of the glacier move in consequence of their peculiar structure, and we shall have certain boulders which fall on this, moving very slowly along the edge and coming down to the lower part of the glacier after a very long period, and the same will be the case with boulders on each side, or margin of the glacier, which gradually move down and become the center of the common glacier, just as two sides of a river which unite and flow into one basin become the center of the river. The two glaciers meet, the right side of the one and the left side of the other unite, and we have here the main boulders, which are in the center, and which move at the rate of the center so that all the loose *materiel* which accumulate on the center are moved down at the rate of a foot perhaps a day, at the average rate of 250 feet a year, so that in ten years they will have moved 2.500 feet; in a hundred years 25.000 feet; so that you see how rapidly these boulders will be transferred to the lower end of the glacier, and fall over its edge and terminate here as a concentric wall of loose material. These accumulations are called moraines. (The Professor here illustrated the peculiar formation of moraines by a diagram on the black board.) Now another thing takes place, the glacier moves in that manner onward, fragments of the ice slip between the ice and the rock, and we have a considerable accumulation of loose material between the ice and the bottom of the valley, and as the glacier moves and is so set with stones upon its whole surface, these extensive rocks grate upon the rocks, constantly growing, furrowing, polishing and scratching the whole surface which is in contact with the onward moving glacier, and the effects of this mechanical agency are so peculiar that they are easily distinguished from any other kind of abrasion. I have frequently gone under a glacier through the cracks in the mass, and I have seen the lower surface of the glacier studded with fragments of rock, set in ice in a manner which prevented their moving, and thus carried forward with the glacier you see what a tremendous mechanical effect it will produce. It will polish down the rock by the minute particles which are reduced to powder and which consist of softer rocks ground easily to powder, and stones set like diamonds in the ice will make scratches and these scratches will be deeper in proportion as the harder fragments of the rocks are greater. And sometimes I have found the powder resulting from the grinding just in advance of the mass that had produced the motion, still remaining after a heavy frost. You see that we have two signs by which the presence of a glacier may be traced, even after the ice may have disappeared; one, the peculiar kind of accumulation of loose materials of rocks that have come down from the mountain and accumulated on the edges of the ice and on the surface; and the peculiar kind of grinding which the surface of the rocks exhibit. Historically we have evidence of the glaciers having been located beyond the limits they now occupy. Travelers of the fourteenth and fifteenth centuries, and more particularly the investigators of the sixteenth century, who explored the Alps with a view of studying the phenomena of the glaciers, have left us records of the extension of glaciers within the Alps, and their statements say that where we now have some glaciers there were larger ones formerly; and according to their statements, one can trace the concentric terminal moraines beyond the present boundaries of tne glacier. In the valley from the Goetre down to Lake Luzerne, you have the same phenomena, and if you follow the other valleys of Switzerland either to the east or the south, you see the same phenomena. There is a very large moraine which spans the valley of Aar to such an extent that the lake owes its formation to the glacier which once filled that valley. Follow the valley of the Aar down as far as Berne, and then you have a colossal moraine. You have thirteen miles which are known to have formed within historical time. To make a long story short, you see that these phenomena of the glacier have been placed across the valley of Switzerland to the valley of the Jura, nay, to the summit of the Jura. We have evidence that once glaciers occupied the whole of the extent across the valley of Switzerland and abutting across the Jura. Now, the history of this study had gone as far as this when it occurred to me that Switzerland could not have been alone so much colder than the rest of the world; but the adjoining countries must have shared the temperature that existed there, to the extent of making these great glacial heaps. When the valley of the Jura was full of ice to the depth of three thousand feet, Germany, France, Italy, and the other adjoining countries could not have enjoyed the temperature that exists there now. It was then I thought that if there was any thruth in all these facts I should find glaciers in England. The Professor then said that as early as 1840 he started on a hunting excursion for the tracks of glaciers in the British Isles. He had no sooner reached the hills of Scotland and England than he found the same evidences that the lower hills of these countries, on which snow never remains in summer, was once occupied by glaciers of sufficient dimensions to reach to the sea shore. [Applause] In 1846 he came to this continent for the same purpose; and during the first walk he took in Nova Scotia, a few hours after landing from the steamer, he discovered the well-known tracks, or glacial marks, and he became satisfied that the climate of the earth had undergone stupendous changes. A few years ago our evidence had only gone to this point, that glaciers had covered the whole of temperate North America as well as Europe. He had come to the conclusion that the whole of North America had been covered with ice down to the latitude of Charleston, South Carolina, where traces of glacial action had been found. It had been proved by a Danish naturalist, from investigations in Greenland, that these glaciers moved over level plains as well as on inclined surfaces. So far had these conclusions reached when he went to Brazil two years ago. To his great surprise on taking a walk on one of the beautiful mountains which rise above the bay of Rio, he found unmistakable traces of the former action of glaciers. So we must admit that the earth was at one time cool enough to allow of the accumulation of glaciers in the tropics. He was satisfied that once the whole Valley of the Amazon was occupied by a stupendous glacier, and he was satisfied that all the loose materials which now form the bed of the Amazon, are materials which have been ground by the ice, and scattered evenly over the whole of that land in the same manner that the Valley of the Rhine is now occupied by mud and clay, which were ground in the Alps and have been brought down by the waters from the glaciers to that region. (The Professor here exhibited a flat stone which he had brought from Brazil, which, besides containing the marks of fossils, was deeply furrowed in one direction, and covered with slight scratches, which the Professor ascribed to the cutting agency of hard stone.)—One class of evidence was wanting there. Nowhere were the surfaces of the rocks polished, because the rocks being exposed to the action of the sun and warm rains they were disintegrated by them. But moraines had existed, and the nature of the valley had satisfied him of the former presence of glaciers. He had seen these glacial deposits on the Orinoco, on the Purus, on Maderia, the Tapajoz, the Cingua, and the Tocansines. Everywhere they were of the same character, showing that one and the same agent had been to work forming these deposits.

[From "New America," by W. Hepworth Dixon.]

The Four Races of the World.

White men, black men, red men, yellow men—have been drawn into company on this Western soil, this middle continent, lying between China and the Archipelago on the one side, Africa and Europe on the other, where they crowd and contest the ground under a common flag.

The White man, caring for neither frost nor fire, so long as he can win good food for his mouth, fit clothing for his limbs, appears to be the master in every zone; able to endure all climates, to undertake all labors, to overcome all trials; casting nets into the Bay of Fundy, cradling gold in the Sacramento valleys, raising dates and lemons in Florida, trapping beavers in Oregon, raising herds of kine in Texas, spinning thread in Massachusetts, clearing woods in Kansas, smelting iron in Pennsylvania, talking buncombe in Columbia, writing leaders in New York. He is the man of plastic genius, of enduring character; equally at home among the palm-trees and the pines; in every latitude the guide, the employer, and the king of all.

The Black man, a true child of the tropics, to whom warmth is like the breath of life, flees from those bleak fields of the North, in which the white man repairs his fibre and renews his blood; preferring the swamps and savannahs of the South, where, among palms, cotton-plants, and sugar-canes, he finds the rich colors in which his eyes delight, the sunny heat in which his blood expands. Freedom would not tempt him to go northward into frost and fog. Even now, when Massachusetts and Connecticut tempt him by the offer of good wages, easy work, and sympathizing people, he will not go to them. He only just endures New York; the most hardy of his race will hardly stay in Saratoga and Niagara beyond the summer months. Since the South has been made free for Sam to live in, he has turned his back on the cold and friendly North, in search of a brighter home. Sitting in the rice-field, by the cane brake, under the mulberry trees of his darling Alabama, with his kerchief round his head, his banjo on his knee, he is joyous as a bird, singing his endless and foolish roundelay, and feeling the sunshine burn upon his face. The negro is but a local fact in the country; having his proper home in a corner—the most sunny corner—of the United States.

The Red man, once a hunter of the Alleghanies, not less than of the prairies and the Rocky Mountains, has been driven by the pale-face, he and his squaw, his elk, his buffalo, and his antelope, into the far Western country; into the waste and desolate lands lying westward of the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. The exceptions hardly break the rule. A band of picturesque peddlers may be found at Niagara; Red Jackets, Cherokee chiefs, and Mohawks; selling bows and canes, and generally spunging on those youths and damsels who roam about the Falls in search of opportunities to flirt. A colony, hardly of a better sort, may be found at Oneida Creek, in Madison county; the few sowing maize, growing fruit, and singing psalms; the many starving on the soil, cutting down the oak and maple, alienating the best acres, pulling after their brethren who have thrown the white man's gift in his face, and gone away with their weapons and their war-paint. Red Jacket at the Falls, Bill Beechtree at Oneida Creek—the first selling beaded work to girls, the second twisting hickory canes for boys—are the last representatives of mighty nations, hunters and warriors, who at one time owned the broad lands from the Susquehanna to Lake Erie. Red Jacket will not settle; Beechtree is incapable of work. The redskin will not dig, and to beg he is not ashamed. Hence, he has been pushed away from his place, driven out by the spade, and kept at bay by the smoke of chimney fires. A wild man of the plain and forest, he makes his home with the wolf, the rattle-snake, the buffalo, and the elk. When the wild beast flies, the wild man follows. The Alleghany slopes, on which, only seventy years ago, he chased the elk and scalped the white woman, will hear his war-whoop, see his war-dance, feel his scalping-knife, no more. In the western country he is still a figure in the landscape. From the Missouri to the Colorado he is master of all the open plains; the forts which the white men have built to protect their roads to San Francisco, like the Turkish block-houses built along the Syrian tracks, being mainly of use as a hint of their great reserve of power. The red men find it hard to lay down a tommahawk, to take up a hoe; some thousands only of them have yet done so; some hundreds only have learned from the whites to drink gin and bitters, to lodge in frame houses, to tear up the soil, to forget the chase, the war-dance and the Great Spirit.

The Yellow man, generally a Chinese, often a Malay, sometimes a dyke, have been drawn into the Pacific States from Asia, and from the Eastern Archipelago, by the hot demand for labor, any kind of which comes to him as a boon. From digging in the mine to cooking an omelette and ironing a shirt, he is equal to everything by which dollars can be gained. Of these yellow people there are now sixty thousand in California, Utah, and Montana; they come and go; but many more of them come than go. As yet these harmless crows are weak and useful. Hop Chang keeps a laundry; Chi Hi goes out as a cook; Cum Thing is maid-of-all-works. They are in no man's way, and they labor for a crust of bread; carrying a hod when Mike has run away to the diggings, and scrubbing the floor when Biddy has made some wretch the happiest of his sex. Supple and patient these yellow men, though far from strong, are eager for any kind of work; but they prefer the employments of women to those of men; delighting in an engagement to wash clothes, to nurse babies, and to wait on guests. They make very good butlers and chambermaids. Loo Sing, a jolly old girl in pig-tail, washes your shirts, starching and ironing them very neatly, except that you cannot persuade him to refrain from spitting on your cuffs and fronts. To him spitting on linen is the same as damping it with drops of water; and the habits of his life prevent him, even though you should catch him by the pig-tail, and rub his tiny bit of nose on the burning iron, from seeing that it is not the same to you. To-day, those yellow men are sixty thousand weak; in a few years they may be six hundred thousand strong. They will ask for votes. They will hold the balance of parties. In some districts they will make a majority; selecting the judges, forming the juries, interpreting the laws. Those yellow men are Budhists, professing polygamy, practicing infanticide.

Forty Year Old Beef.

A letter from Stockholm, Sweden, says: "At the last meeting of the Idun Society there was served at supper a curious sort of beef that had been preserved for forty years. In 1827, Captain Parry had placed at School Point, at Spitzbergen, a depot of meat.—The flesh was in tin boxes, buried beneath a quantity of stones. The white bears had displaced some of the stones and destroyed several of the boxes, but a few still remained intact, and were brought to Sweden by the Swedish Scientific Exploration. It was one of these boxes that Professor Thorell, of Lund, had given to the Idun Society, who found the meat perfectly eatable and of good flavor."

Heavy Failure in New England.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser, March 13.]

Orray, Taft & Co., of Providence, R. I., proprietors of the extensive mills in course of erection at Wequonnoc, above Norwich, Conn., and also of mills in Rhode Island, have been forced to suspend and place their property under mortgage. The property in Norwich has been mortgaged to Resolved Waterman, of Providence, for $550,000, and placed in charge of Judge Hovey. All work at Wequonnoc has been suspended. A large number of workmen are thrown out of employment by this occurrence, and the completion of the monster enterprise on the Shetucket indefinitely suspended. Distrust, amounting to well-nigh a panic, prevails at Providence.

[From the Norwich Advertiser, March 12.]

The people of Norwich and vicinity have been startled by the announcement that the house of Orray, Taft & Co., of Providence, one of the most wealthy and enterprising cotton manufacturing establishments, has been forced to suspend under the pressure of a falling market. It is a matter of deep regret that this house should have met with misfortune, not only because of the respect in which its members are held, but because it will in all probability necessitate the abandonment of the gigantic undertaking of the concern at Wequonnoc, on the Shetucket, which promised to be of great benefit to Norwich, and the surrounding country. One of the three mouster buildings had been run up two stories, and it was the intention of the concern to complete this and put up two more of equal magnitude, at a total cost of not less than $1,500,000. It was estimated that this establishment would furnish subsistence for a population of near 10,000; and its loss, or even embarrassment, is a positive calamity to this community, because a large number of people are thrown out of employment.

We understand that several other heavy houses have gone down with Taft & Co., and we are told that still others are in a precarious condition. What will be the extent of the crash it is impossible to predict, for this occurrence has shaken the fabric of credit in New England to its center.

Why Women Can Not Enter Masonic Lodges.

Frequent complaints are made by ladies in relation to Masonry, and their principal arguments are that their husbands have no business to do any thing that they cannot tell their wives—that that which is secret must be wrong—that it is only a mean excuse, and so on. One branch of the subject seems, however, to be capable of legendary explanation, and the *Norfolk Journal* publishes thereon the following paragraph:

When King Solomon was still a young man he had married his seventh wife. She was a beautiful young Ammonitess, with locks as black as the raven's wing, and eyes as bright as the eagle's. It was believed that she was the favored fair one among all the sultanas of the Greek King, for his affections were not divided then as they afterwards became. She knew his power, and used it unsparingly. In addition to her other qualities, she was as inquisitive as ever was a woman on this earth.

One evening King Solomon attended a lodge on some grand occasion, and stayed out somewhat late. When he returned home, he found the fair Ammonitess in the dumps, and pouting just like the dear wives of Masons do sometimes now when their lords stay out too late at the lodge. She upbraided him with neglecting her, insinuated that he hadn't been to the lodge as he pretended, and insisted that in future he should give proof that he went there by having herself initiated, so that she might go there and watch him.

"Daughter of Ammon," replied the King, "thou hast behaved thyself as one of the foolish women, in presnming to question thy lord and master. Thou art not so angry with me as thou pretendest to be; for the true reason of this behavior is thy insatiable curiosity, in which thou excellest Eve herself. Know, then, that I here ordain that neither thou nor any of thy inquisitive sex after thee, ever enter the portals of a Masonic Lodge, but I shall enjoin the Tyler to pierce through with his sword any woman that shall attempt to enter a lodge; aye, even thee, Queen of Israel though thou be!" And that ordinance of the wisest of monarchs has continued in force till this day.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

R "The wonderful progress of Medical Science during the *past six years* only makes it possible for the conscientious Physician to declare, now, that CONSUMPTION is as CERTAINLY CURED as *Intermittent Fever*, and as CERTAINLY PREVENTED as *Small Pox*."—*Rev. Charles E. King, M. D. LL. D., etc.*

KING'S
PREPARED PRESCRIPTION,
MADE FROM THE PRESCRIPTION OF
Rev. CHARLES E. KING, M. D., LL. D., &c.,
FOR THE PREVENTION AND CURE OF
CONSUMPTION,
IN ITS MOST ADVANCED STAGES).

For the *Radical Cure* of ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, CATARRH, and all affections of the LUNGS, THROAT, and AIR PASSAGES; for *General* and *Special Derangements* of the NERVOUS SYSTEM; for *Disorders* of the BLOOD; and for all *Functional Disorders* of the *Stomach* and *Bowels*.

It *immediately* increases the *strength* and *deepens* the *color* of the *pale blood*. It subdues the *Chills* and *Fever*, and diminishes the *Expectoration*. It *checks* the *night sweats*, always, in from *seven* to *fourteen days*. The *appetite* is at once *invigorated*, and the patient *rapidly gains flesh*; the *cough*, and the *difficult breathing* are speedily relieved; the sleep becomes calm and refreshing; the *evacuations regular* and *uniform*. ALL THE GENERAL SYMPTOMS OF CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c., DISAPPEAR WITH A REALLY ASTONISHING RAPIDITY.

The PRESCRIPTION should be used in every case where the Physician prescribes "COUGH MIXTURES," "TONICS," IRON, ACIDS, BARK, QUININE, COD LIVER OIL, WHISKY, &c., and in every disease, by WHATEVER NAME KNOWN, in which there is exhibited any one or more of the following

SYMPTOMS:

Difficult or Irregular Breathing, Loss of Breath Cough, Wasting of flesh, Night Sweats, Bleeding from the Lungs, Loss of Strength, Loss of Appetite, General Debility, Debility of Pregnancy and Nursing, Flying Pains through the Shoulders, Chest, Face or Limbs, Neuralgia, Nervous Headache, Nervous Prostration, Nervous Irritation, Giddiness or Dizziness, Excessive Paleness, Sore Throat, Drowsiness, Sleeplessness, Dyspepsia, Sour Stomach, "Heart Burn," Oppression or Sinking of the Stomach before or after eating, Constipation, Remittent Fever, &c., &c., and ESPECIALLY in all *Female Disorders or Uterine Irregularities*, such as *Difficult, Painful, Suppressed, Scanty, Excessive Delayed, Premature*, or too *Frequent Menstruation*

Statements from Patients, &c.

"Your Prescription saved my daughter's life, and has saved me hundreds of dollars."—Rev. E. HUMPHREYS, Remsen, N. Y.

"We bless God for the benefit we have received rom your Prepared Prescription."—Rev. P. PEREGRINE, Blossburg, Penn.

"Every one to whom I have recommended it has benefitted much by its use."—Rev. C. D. JONES, Racine, Wis.

BIBLE HOUSE, ASTOR PLACE, N. Y.—In the early part of February, 1865, I was suffering from a violent cough, for which I had been treated during six months previously without benefit. I had *Night Sweats* which completely prostrated me. In the evening, hoarseness would come on, which would prevent me from speaking above a whisper. I had then had two attacks of bleeding from the lungs.—My Family Physician assured me that he could do no more for me. I was growing rapidly worse, and had been compelled to leave business for nearly two months. All my symptoms indicated, unmistakably, the presence of CONSUMPTION. In the beginning of February, Mr. HENRY FISHER, *Treasurer of the American Bible Society*, presented me with a bottle of the PREPARED PRESCRIPTION. In a few days, my appetite (which I had entirely *lost*), returned; within a week, my cough had almost left me; and in less than two weeks the *Night Sweat* were broken up. Thenceforward I regained strength rapidly, and am now regularly attending to my duties as clerk to the AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY in whose employment I have been nine years. I am now enjoying good health. Your PRESCRIPTION effected a CURE, when my friends despaired of my recovery. THOS. J. CONGER.

"I have had NERVOUS OR SPASMODIC ASTHMA for eleven years. During the last six years I have never had an uninterrupted night's rest. It often seemed to me that I would die before I could get air into my lungs. I suffered so greatly from 'shortness of breath,' that I was compelled to take frequent rests in walking from my residence to my place of business.

"The night before I obtained the 'PREPARED PRESCRIPTION,' was the worst I ever passed.—On obtaining the remedy, I took a teaspoonful at noon and again at night, and slept all night without waking. I have NOT HAD A BROKEN NIGHT'S REST SINCE. * * * * I have now completely recovered my strength and spirits, and am not at all afflicted with 'shortness of breath.' I shall be glad to have any one afflicted with Asthma call and see me.—EZRA C. LANGDON, No. 334 Fourth St., N. Y."

The "PREPARED PRESCRIPTION" is put up in a $1 bottle, and is sold by Retail by all Druggists in Columbus, and by Druggists generally, or orders may be addressed to the Sole Proprietors, OSCAR G. MOSES & CO., 27 Cortlandt st., N. Y. Consultation free. A Circul r, containing PARTICULARS OF MANY CASES succes fully treated, will be sent free, by mail, to all who will write for it.

Sold Wholesale and Retail by S. E. SAMUEL & CO. sep26-d&weowly

Removed from his Old Office.

DR. A. B. WILLIAMS, West Broadway, near High street, Columbus, Ohio, has devoted himself for a series of years to the treatment of certain private diseases. He may be consulted at his office—Broadway, near the Exchange Bank
ch28'65m

SPRING GOODS

Great Bargains.

Great Bargains,

Great Bargains,

AT

A. C. HEADLEY & CO.'S,

250 & 252

South High Street.
jan31

CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
IMPERIAL SHIRTS
—AT—
GREAT BARGAINS,
—AT—
BAIN & SON,
Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street.
feb27

CLOSING OUT SALE
—OF—
SPRING DRESS GOODS!!

Dress Silks, Chintzes, Bareges, Lawns and Organdies, Winter Dress Goods, &c., less than cost, and greatly under value.
BAIN & SON,
feb27 Nos. 23 to 29 South High Street.

CLOSING OUT SALE

BLEACHED AND BROWN MUSLINS; Irish Bosom and Table Linens; Flannels, Blankets, Cassimeres, Embroideries, Laces, White Goods, Alexandres Kid Gloves, &c.

The entire stock to be disposed of in thirty days at

EXTREMELY LOW PRICES.
BAIN & SON,
feb27 Nos. 23 to 29 South High street.

CARRIAGE MAKING SHOP.

HAVING PURCHASED THE INTEREST of P. M. Gutches in the Carriage Making Shop,

Corner of Fair & Linn Alleys,

Between Broad and Gay and High and Front streets, I am now prepared to make

BUGGIES, CARRIAGES,

Spring Wagons and Road Wagons

On the best possible terms—as cheap as can be done in the city.

REPAIRING

of all kinds done on short notice.
july25-dtf THOMAS ANDERSON.

LITTLE'S PATENT
AIR-TIGHT COOK STOVE.
PATENTED FEBRUARY, 1865.

The Best Stove in the Government.

THE PECULIAR FEATURE OF this Stove is the novel construction of the Oven, which makes it the most thorough baker in use.—You have access to the Oven in front, converting the sides into flues, giving it two more heating surfaces than any other Stove made.

As the Stove is constructed it is intended for either WOOD or COAL, operating with either equally well.

ORVIL CASE, Agent,
No. 139 North High street,
nov3-dtf COLUMBUS, O.

LOUIS BERGE & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND AND SQUARE
PIANOS.
Warerooms--97 Bleecker Street,
(Second Block west of Broadway)
NEW YORK.

THE PIANOS MANUFACTURED BY this firm are indorsed by all the leading artists of the country for their powerful, clear, brilliant and sympathetic tone; also for their durability and excellent workmanship. Seven Octaves Rosewood Pianos, with our grand French repeating action, carved legs, scroll desk and lyre, and a written *guarantee for five years*, for $300—$350. Circulars containing full descriptive lists, with recommendations from all parts of the country, sent free on application. sep11-eodly-nov20

Royal Havana Lottery of Cuba
Conducted by the Spanish Government.
$360,000 IN GOLD DRAWN EVERY 17 DAYS

Prizes cashed and information furnished, the highest rates paid for Doubloons and all kinds of Gold and Silver; also, for all Government Securities. TAYLOR & CO.,
april1-d&wly Bankers, 16 Wall st. N.York.

THE MERCHANTS' [illegible]N EXPRESS COMPANY.

CAPITAL, - - $20,000,000.

Owned and Operated by
Our Merchants and Manufacturers,
Carries by Express,
Money, Valuables, Freight & Parcels,
Over more than
13,000 miles of Express Line,
And to more than
FOURTEEN HUNDRED OFFICES,
And through them to
More than 4,000 Cities and Towns,
At Just and Liberal Rates,
Based on DISTANCE and COST.

Our Lines are constantly Extending,

AND will soon exceed those run by both the American and U. S. Express Co's.

Over $100,000 per month

Are now saved to Express Shippers by this Company, and this saving can be made permanent by continuing the same liberal patronage hitherto given it. Experience assures our success, and convinces us that we may rely upon the public confidence and support, which we hope to merit always.

OFFICE, No. 27 East State Street.
H. JOHNSON, - - Agent.
feb19-d3m

FALL & WINTER.
HUNTER'S
Clothing Emporium,
No. 220 South High St.,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.

I HAVE JUST RECEIVED THE largest and finest stock of Fall and Winter Goods ever brought to this city, consisting of

French,
English and
Domestic Cloths,
Cassimeres, &c.,

For Gentlemen's wear, which I will sell at the lowest Cash prices.

Also keep constantly on hand a well selected stock of

READY MADE CLOTHING.
JOHN HUNTER,
apr23 220 South High street

A. F. WARD,
MARIETTA, OHIO,
THIRD STORY FRANKS' FOUNDRY,
Is prepared to manufacture
NOTIONS, LIGHT WARES, &C,
On contracts, as low as any establishment East or West.
STENCILS,
Seven cents per letter and cost of material.
NAME PLATES,
Twenty-five cents per piece.
To Clubs of five or more, Twenty cents per piece.
PATENT OFFICE DRAWINGS, PAPERS, AND MODELS.
Applications for Patents filed. All strictly confidential.
TWENTY YEARS EXPERIENCE
Enables me to guarantee satisfaction.
Call on or address,
A. F. WARD,
Mechanician, Marietta, Ohio.
june19-d1y-feb8

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST.
Warranted for Six Years.
PIANO FORTES!!

We respectfully call the attention of the musical profession to the excellent seven Octave Rosewood PIANO FORTES which we now manufacture.

According to the verdict of the best Pianists, our Instruments are unrivaled by any hitherto offered, in grandness, brilliancy and purity of tone.

They are provided with all the modern improvement — FRENCH GRAND ACTION, OVERSTRUNG BASS, FULL IRON FRAME, HARP PEDAL, &c., and the most skillful mechanics and best selected materials are employed in their construction.

We can sell cheaper than any other manufacturer, as we keep no costly wareroom, the expenses of which, in other cases, have to be borne by the purchaser. Hence, we invite Professors of Music and Dealers to examine and test our Pianos.

BEHNING & KLIX.
Factories: 196 W. Houston st. and 21 Manetta Lane.
Warerooms: 296 Bleecker st., New York.
mch1-d&w1m

FOR THE LADIES.

Corsets a la Mode.
ENTIRELY NEW STYLES

E. REED DESIRES again to inform the ladies of Columbus and vicinity, that the famous WORLEY AMAZON and MADAME DEMOREST CORSETS can *only* be had at his Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 21 East State Street, opposite the Capitol Square, of which he has the

EXCLUSIVE SALE.

These Corsets have a celebrity unequalled by any others in use, and ladies should not fail to give them a trial, as they are not only beautifiers of the person, but greatly advantageous to health.
E. REED
Hoop Skirt Manufactory, No. 21 East State st.
june13-dtf

FOR SALE.
The National Hotel Property!

CORNER OF HIGH STREET AND North Public lane, opposite Union Depot.—This property, the most eligible in Columbus for Hotel or other business purposes, will be sold on terms worthy the attention of capitalists.
july24-d1y-jan4 H. REYNOLDS.

HOTELS.

I. GARDNER J. M. DENMAN
AMERICAN HOUSE.
GARDNER & DENMAN, Proprietors.
NEWARK, OHIO.
mch21-dtf

PHILLIPS HOUSE,
SOUTHWEST COR. MAIN AND THIRD STREETS,
DAYTON, OHIO.
L. REIBOLD, Proprietor.
C. G. McMILLEN, Chief Clerk.
oct22 dtf-r

ST. NICHOLAS,
FORMERLY BUCKINGHAM HOUSE,
East Side of the Public Square,
NEWARK, OHIO.
JOHN KOOS, - - - Proprietor.
oct15-dtf

WALNUT STREET HOUSE,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

HAVING LEASED AND PUT THIS Hotel in first class order, the proprietors solicit the patronage of the public, feeling confident that the accommodations cannot be surpassed by any Hotel in the city.
S. E. CRITTENDEN & CO.,
Proprietors.
Cincinnati, April 28, 1866. [apr30-dtf-r

GALLEHER, T. A. MATTHEWS,
Late of Mason Co., Ky Of Maysville, Ky.
C. NELSON,
Late of Mt. Sterling, Ky.

Merchants' Hotel,
(FORMERLY DENNISON HOUSE.)
ALLEHER, NELSON & CO., Proprietors
Fifth Street, near Main,
Cincinnati, Ohio.

☞ This House having been thoroughly repaired novated and newly furnished, is now open.
may28'64-tf

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

Ten lines of Nonpareil, or ¾ inch space, constitute a square.

DAILY—For each insertion, per square, 75 cents. Notices of Deaths, 50 cents; Notices of Marriages, 50 cents; Religious Notices, 50 cents. Advertisements inserted every other day, every third day, and once a week, will be charged $1.00 per square, each insertion. Business Notices in Local column, 20 cents per line for each insertion. No Notice less than $1.00.

WEEKLY—$1.50 per square each insertion. Business Notices, 50 cents per line each insertion. No Notice less than $2.00. Legal advertisements will be charged regular rates.

All *transient* advertisements must be paid for at the time they are ordered.

BUSINESS CARDS.

SALOON AND RESTAURANT.
AUGUST HENNEBO,
No. 13 West Broad Street,
(South side),
Importer of Fine Liquors & Cigars,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
june26-dtf-r

W. D. BURKAM & CO.,
General Commission Merchant,
44 CHAMBER COMMERCE BUILDING,
CHICAGO.
ISAAC MEYER, Salesman.
REFERENCES—Messrs. Burkam & Co., Bankers, Lawrenceburg National Bank, Lawrenceburg, Ind.
jan1-d6m

THE VERANDAH.
SALOON, TEN PIN ALLEY,
—AND—
SHOOTING GALLERY.
CHARLES I. GREEN, Proprietor
No. 30 East State st. Columbus O. [sep24-tf

Auction and Commission Room

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE OPENED an Auction and Commission Room at
No. 144 East Town Street,
where they are prepared to do a general Auction and Commission business.

Sales of all kinds of property promptly attended to, either in city or country.

Household Furniture sold every market morning at the room, commencing at 7 o'clock.

Also, Furniture repaired and varnished on the shortest notice and most reasonable terms.
TURNEY & SIMON,
mch1-t No. 144 East Town Street

WHISKY, BRANDY, WINE,
—AND—
Liquors of all Kinds.

TEN YEAR OLD BOURBON WHISKY. Thirty barrels pure 10 years old Bourbon Whisky. Also, twenty-five barrels pure 8 to 13 years o

Monongahela Whisky,

of the best brands. Will be sold by the demijohn keg or barrel; also, all kinds of Wines and other Liquors, by
LACELLE, ROSS & CO.,
dec23] 224 South High street.

P. HAYDEN. JOS. HUTCHESON. WM. B. HAYDEN
HAYDEN, HUTCHESON & CO
BANKERS,
WILL OPEN THEIR OFFICE
AT NO. 13 SOUTH HIGH ST.,
(Lately occupied as the office of the Board of Control of the State Bank of Ohio,)
ON MONDAY, JANUARY 7th, 1687

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES, Gold, Silver and Gold Coupons bought at liberal rates. Government and State Securities bought and sold. 7 3-10 Notes converted into 5 20 Bonds. 7 3-10 Coupons taken at par when due, and all other business transacted that is usually done by well regulated incorporated Banks, except the issuing of Bank notes.
jan5-dtf HAYDEN, HUTCHESON & CO.

OHIO FURNITURE CO.
MANUFACTURERS
FURNITURE,
—ALSO—
CANE & WOOD SEAT CHAIRS.
Manufactory, West of Canal, South of Mound St.
WAREROOMS:
Nos. 6 & 8 Gwynne Block, E. Town St., and No. 12 North High st.
COLUMBUS, OHIO
J. W. BRITTINGHAM, Sup't.
B. H. HOWE, Treas'r. dec19-d3m

WEST. O'HARRA. G. W. CAMPBELL. H. BARBEE
O'HARRA, CAMPBELL & BARBEE,
(Successors to J. & L. Zettler,)
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN
Foreign and Domestic Groceries,
PRODUCE, WATER LIME,
FINE LIQUORS.
PLASTER, &c., &c.
COR. FOURTH & FRIEND STS.
COLUMBUS, OHIO
july21-dtf

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. GEO. M. DORSEY,
HOMEOPATHIC
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON.
OFFICE—Parson's Block, corner State and High treets, up stairs. jan8-dtf

M. H. MANN,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
No. 117 South High St.,
nov29-d1yl UP STAIRS.

A. W. GRAHAM,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
OFFICE—With HENRY C. NOBLE, Esq.
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
Prompt attention given to business.
aug14-dtf

S. W. ANDREWS,
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE—In the Buckeye Block,
CORNER OF HIGH AND BROAD STREETS.
Entrance on High street. may21-d1y

LEGAL NOTICE.
JAMES G. BULL,
Attorney at Law.
OFFICE—No. 151 South High Street.
☞ Especial attention paid to CONVEYANCING and COLLECTING. may2'66-dtf

THOS. C. THURMAN,
Attorney at Law & Notary Public.
JUDGE THURMAN'S OFFICE:
No. 282 South High Street,
COLUMBUS, OHIO.
may7-d1y

SAUL S. HENKLE,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
COLUMBUS, O.

WILL PRACTICE IN THE SUPREME and Inferior Courts, and will collect claims against the State and Federal Government.

OFFICE—No. 37 East State street, opposite the State House. [nov17-d1y

GEO. W. ANDREWS,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
WAPAKONETA,
Auglaize Co., O.
Practices in the Cour of Western Ohio.
mch8-tf

DR. C. C. SHARP,
Eclectic Physician & Surgeon,
OFFICE:
On Fourth street, between State and Broad, in J. Miller's Office.
RESIDENCE—No. 45 South Fourth street.
sep1