The Columbian.

VOL. II.—NO. 4. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 24, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

J. V. B. METZ, [illegible]

A. [illegible]

CLOTHING.

D. [illegible]

J. WELDEN, [illegible]

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. S. MOYER, [illegible]

E. P. LACEY, [illegible]

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

L. [illegible]

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in [illegible]

R. CATHCART, [illegible]

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, [illegible]

A. SOLLEDER, [illegible]

HENRY KLEIM, [illegible]

DAVID BETZ, [illegible]

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., [illegible]

D. R. R. F. Kinney, [illegible]

J. B. McKELVY, M. D., [illegible]

J. G. BUTTER, M. D., [illegible]

D. R. H. C. HOWELL, [illegible]

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Bainbridge, Main st.

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. v1-n49

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. v1-n49

MRS. JULIA A. & SADIE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress pattern, southwest corner of Main and west st. v1-n49

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. v1-n49

MRS. M. E. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Harman's store, west of Market st. v1-n49

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below Anderson house. v1-n49

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEAVOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Bullard Lemon, [illegible]

WIDMYER & JACOBY, [illegible]

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, [illegible]

EXCHANGE HOTEL, [illegible]

AMERICAN HOUSE, [illegible]

PARK HOTEL, [illegible]

B. STOINER, [illegible]

J. [illegible]

W. H. GILLMORE, [illegible]

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, [illegible]

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Exchange block, Main street. v1-n49

MCKELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, drugs, notions, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n49

H. C. HOWER, [illegible]

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n49

J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, [illegible]

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. v1-n49

H. H. HUNSBERGER, agent, groceries, [illegible]

A. BECKLEY, [illegible]

WILLIAM ERASMUS, [illegible]

E. MENDENHALL, [illegible]

J. J. ROBBINS, [illegible]

J. K. GIBSON, [illegible]

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron.

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Ready-to-wear Clothing, fresh groceries, [illegible]

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. v1-n49

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n49

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, [illegible]

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-n49

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n49

J. F. BROADT, photographer, [illegible]

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist and dealer in segars, east Main st., opposite court house.

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house.

C. [illegible]

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER YARD, [illegible]

W. J. RIDLEMAN, [illegible]

A. WITMAN, [illegible]

R. DENNETT, [illegible]

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Singer & Baker's sewing machines, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs.

D. W. BOBBINS, [illegible]

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, [illegible]

J. HINE, [illegible]

GEORGE HASSETT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chamberlin's alley, near Sharpless' foundry.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in neat tallow, etc., Chamberlin's alley, east of American house. v1-n49

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n49

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

D. R. G. A. MCHENRY, [illegible]

B. BUCK HOUSE, [illegible]

SWAN HOTEL, [illegible]

D. [illegible]

W. H. SMITH, [illegible]

SAMUEL GUTSHALL, [illegible]

A. [illegible]

M. S. DAVENPORT, [illegible]

JAMES [illegible]

M. [illegible]

H. H. C. JOHNSON, [illegible]

WILLIAM DEIBLER, [illegible]

E. [illegible]

MILES A. WILLIAMS, [illegible]

JOHN KELLER, [illegible]

A. [illegible]

S. SAMUEL M. PRENTICE, [illegible]

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

P. [illegible]

J. [illegible]

F. [illegible]

H. [illegible]

MRS. E. HANN, millinery and fancy goods, [illegible]

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Shoes, Boots, etc., Cash paid for Hides.

WM. M. ENT, [illegible]

PETER W. COMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes.

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

A. NORKWAY MADDOCK, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber, etc., Jerseytown, Pa.

JACOB A. SWEITZER, dealer in Horse, Leather and Shoe Findings, Jerseytown, Columbia county, Pa. v1-n49

CAPT. SAMUEL KLINE, Hardware Dealer, Druggist and Merchant, Jerseytown, Pa. v2-n1

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

LONG POND HOTEL, [illegible]

AMOS K. FRY, [illegible]

FRONT AND FIKE, [illegible]

SEVERAL MILES IN EXTENT.

DOG AND GUN, [illegible]

COLUMBIA HOUSE, [illegible]

BY BERNARD STOINER.

RESTAURANT, [illegible]

A LITTLE WORLD MORE.

YORK'S HOTEL, [illegible]

THE SWAN HOTEL, [illegible]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

EXCHANGE SALOON, [illegible]

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

THE ESPY HOTEL, [illegible]

BY NEAL KEEP A GOOD TABLE.

BRICK HOTEL, [illegible]

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ISRAEL MUMMA, PROPRIETOR.

RESTAURANT, [illegible]

MERCHANTS HOTEL, [illegible]

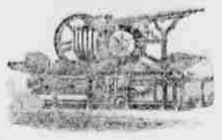
45 NORTH FOURTH STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. & W. G. MCKIBBIN, Proprietors.

May 18, 1867-tf.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING, AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in the second story of the Jeffersonian building, on Main street, a few doors north of Market street, where job printing of every description, such as Pamphlets, Cards, Circulars, Bill Heads, Blanks, Checks, Notes, Drafts, Labels, Posters, Programmes, Tickets, Bills of Fare, Bills of Lading, Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment Notes, Receipts, Orders, Letter Heads, Envelopes, Handbills, Blank Books, Ruling, Binding, &c., &c., will be executed with neatness and dispatch, and at prices to suit the times.

Terms of Subscription.—Two dollars a year if paid in advance. If not paid in advance two dollars and fifty cents will be invariably charged.

Terms of Advertising.—The regular charges of this office are [illegible] per square of ten lines for three insertions or less, and [illegible] for each subsequent insertion.

Space	1m	2m	3m	6m	1y
One square	$3 00	$5 00	$6 00	$10 00	$15 00
Two squares	5 00	8 00	10 00	15 00	25 00
Three squares	7 00	9 00	12 00	20 00	30 00
Four squares	9 00	12 00	15 00	25 00	40 00
One column	15 00	20 00	25 00	40 00	60 00
One column	25 00	35 00	45 00	70 00	100 00

Executors' and Administrators' Notices, $3 00.

Auditors' Notices, $2 50.

Other advertisements inserted at proportionate rates.

Business cards, not exceeding one inch in space, $5 00 per annum, including paper.

Professional cards, not exceeding four lines in space, $5 00 per annum.

Yearly advertisements payable half-yearly, except by special contract.

Transient advertisements payable in advance, except by special contract.

All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions or advertising, must be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FRIEZE,

"Columbian Office,"

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printing Establishment, Bloomsburg, near the Court House.

C. M. VANDERSLICE, Printer.

F. G. BROCKWAY, Publisher.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. C. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

[illegible]

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

[illegible]

WILLIAM H. ALBERT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

CENTRALIA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

[illegible]

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

[illegible]

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

[illegible]

E. B. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

[illegible]

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

[illegible]

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

[illegible]

D. R. W. H. BRADLEY,

[illegible]

S. C. SHIVE,

CABINET MAKER,

AND MANUFACTURER BY STEAM OF

SASH, BLINDS, DOORS,

SHUTTERS, MOULDINGS,

WINDOW FRAMES, &C.

MAIN STREET,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

June 28, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE

SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING

AND

HAIRDRESSING SALOON,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

[illegible]

HARTMAN, BELLINGER & CO.,

[illegible]

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. H. P. ENGELMAN

EVERY Gentleman may be sure of a Good Fit or no sale at CHAMBERLIN'S Clothing House. —3m.

Choice Poetry.

THE SUNNY DAYS OF SUMMER.

In the sunny days of summer
When the sun's bright beams were shed,
How I loved to join the mimic
In the silent cooling shade,
Near the rivulet that wandered
Through the flood deep and wide,
And the little birds that carolled
With such gigantic pride.

In the sunny days of summer
When the lightnings flashed o'er head,
And the distant roar of thunder
Shocked the earth on which we tread,
How I longed to see the brackish
Roll its dashing waters by,
And the cloud that caused its raging
Leave a calm unclouded sky.

In the sunny days of summer
When the blossoming fog was spread,
And the mountain cliff surrender
Clouds that overhung its head,
How I watched that wandering streamlet
And it wound rippling past,
Sitting on its bench at twilight
Looking at my water wheel.

In the sunny days of summer
When my young mind knew no care,
How I sat and mused in wonder
If the future could improve
All this seeming difficulty
When to mind I had to go,
How could matters to be ready
Of pleasing that I could not know.

But the sunny days of summer
Passed over and the care came,
Taking with them all the number
Of the gloom I loved so long;
Thus this world has brought for sorrow
Disappointed to blasted cure,
But beyond it is a morrow
And I only never cares to be.

T. C. O'NEILL.

Miscellaneous.

STATISTICS OF THE CHURCH.

HENRY H. SMITH is the author of the following statements:—

METHODISTS.

Foremost in numbers and zeal is the Methodist Episcopal Church. Last year it celebrated the centenary of its introduction into this country. Proposing to raise a thank-offering of two millions, its receipts have actually come near to four millions a large part of which is to be devoted to the interests of education. The Northern Church reports 61 annual conferences; 13,472 preachers; 1,032,184 church members (an increase during the year of 102,925); 82,925 baptisms of adults and children; 10,462 church buildings, of the value of thirty millions of dollars; 25 colleges and theological schools; a Book Concern, with a capital of $826,000; and 26 official periodicals, with a circulation of one million a month. The Methodist Church, South, separated in 1844, with 1,519 ministers, 135,282 members, and now includes about 700,000 communicants. Other branches are: Methodist Protestants, 105,000; African Methodists, about 112,000; the Evangelical Association (Albright's), 56,734; Wesleyan Methodists, 25,670; Free Methodists (since 1860), 4,800; Primitive Methodists, 1,895. The total Methodist Church membership is over two millions. In Canada there are 85,000. All this is the growth of a century; in 1826 there were 230,809 members. No church in the country is moving onward with a more definite aim or larger plans. Among the German population it has 501 preachers and 50,000 church members. In Germany, it has 84 preachers and 5,370 members; in France, 119 preachers and 1,258 members. Its appropriations for foreign and domestic missions, for 1867, amount to $1,030,978. Some of the subdivisions may soon be reunited with the main branch of this church; but the Southern churches still stand aloof.

BAPTISTS.

Next in number are the Baptists. Their total church membership is given at 1,68[illegible],854, with 17,220 churches, namely: Regular Baptists, 1,010,383; Campbellites (Disciples), 300,000; Free-Will Baptists, 56,258; Seventh-Day Baptists, 7,044; Six-Principle Baptists (Heb. 6:1-3), 3,000; Winebrennarians (Church of God), 23,800; Anti-Mission Baptists, 40,000; Christians (Unitarians), 198,000; Dunkers (Tunkers), 26,000. The Northern and Southern Baptists act independently; the Southern number 675,551. The denomination has 23 colleges, 11 theological schools, and 21 periodicals. The Northern Baptist Home Mission Society, 1867, reports its receipts at $176,[illegible]; $70,000 larger than last year; the Missionary Union, $391,711; the Publication Society, $109,727; The Bible Society, $41,157. The Southern Baptists report, 1867, $84,000 for domestic missions; $22,000 for foreign missions, with 16 missionaries. The Baptists have a number of churches of Germans, and 200 missionaries in Germany and Scandinavia. Large subscriptions, amounting to more than a million of dollars, have been recently made for their colleges and theological seminaries. The Mennonites, numbering (1858) 110 churches and 36,280 members; the Reformed Mennonites, 5,000 members, and the Hooker (Amish) Mennonites, are also Baptists. An attempt to unite the Campbellites with the regular Southern Baptists has failed. In Canada and the West Indies, the Baptists number 795 churches and 79,507 members.

PRESBYTERIANS.

On the side of New-England, where Congregationalism has the ground, the Presbyterian Churches extend, in various subdivisions, throughout the country. The main branch of the Church was divided in 1838 on divers questions of doctrine and polity. The two main divisions are popularly, not ecclesiastically, known as Old-School and New-School. The Old-School, 1867, reports 45 Synods, 176 Presbyteries, 2,622 churches, 2,502 ministers, 246,330 communicants, and contributions to the amount of $1,741,184. In its foreign missions it has 40 churches, 53 ministers and teachers, and 1,200 members. The New-School, 1867, reports 23 Synods, 109 Presbyteries, 1,879 ministers, 161,533 communicants, 165,242 Sunday-school teachers, and contributions of $3,106,870 for all its objects. Its increase last year was 10,938 members, and nearly a million of dollars in contributions.—The United Presbyterian Church was formed in 1858 by a union of the Associate Presbyterian and Associate Reformed Churches. It reports 1867, 7 Synods, 51 Presbyteries, 543 ministers, 717 congregations, 63,180 members, $1,277,201 contributions. In the eight years of its history it has increased in its ministry from 408 to 543; and in its contributions from an average of $1 48, per member to an average of $20. It has missionary presbyteries in India, China, Syria, and Oregon. It is anti-slavery and close communion in its character. The Presbyterian church in the United States (the style of the Southern Church) was formed by a union of the Old and New School Churches during the war. They report, 1867, 10 Synods, 36 Presbyteries, 93,538 communicants, 829 ministers, 1,290 churches. The contributions are set down at $460,382. There are 340 churches, and 1 presbytery, from which there is no report. The numbers given are probably much below the facts.—There is no present prospect of re-union with the Northern Churches. The Cumberland Presbyterian Churches, North and South, are re-united. They had before the war 588 ministers and 48,000 members. An effort to unite with the Southern Church is in progress. The Associate Reformed Presbyterians of the South also maintain an independent organization. The reformed Presbyterians in the North have two synods, one of about 100, the other of about 60 ministers.

CONGREGATIONALISTS.

Churches, 2,780; ministers, 2,607; members, 267,358. Including Canada, there are 2,900 churches, 3,000 ministers, 272,-971 members. The gain last year was 60 churches, 5,918 members, 25 ministers. Of the churches 1,585 are in New England. The amount of contributions reported is $1,043,726; but there was no report from thirteen States and territories. The American Home Missionary, and the American Board of Foreign Missions, the American Education Society, the American Tract Society of New England, and the American Missionary Association, are all fully supported by Congregationalists.

The Unitarian Congregationalists have 289 societies, of which 171 are in Massachusetts, and 355 ministers. The contributions for various objects amounted to $295,000.

LUTHERANS.

The Lutheran church numbers in all, 121 Synods, 1,041 ministers, 2,915 congregations, 323,325 communicants. Of these, there are connected with the General Synod, 21 Synods, 695 ministers, 1,255 congregations, and 110,459 communicants. The rest are gathered in other Synods. There is a General Synod in the South. A new Synod is projected, on the basis of a more strict adherence to the symbols; a convention for this object was held at Reading, Pa., in December, 1866, attended by Representatives from 15 Synods; but no further action has yet been taken. The two Western Scandinavian Synods number 40,000 members. The emigration from Scandinavia alone last year was 20,000, chiefly Lutheran. There are 20 Lutheran periodicals in the United States (11 of which are in the German language), 15 theological schools, and 17 colleges.

EPISCOPALIANS.

The Protestant Episcopal Church numbers 31 dioceses, 11 bishops, 2,416 priests and deacons, 2,305 parishes, 261,-231 communicants, 151,819 Sunday-school scholars. Its contributions in 1866 were over three millions of dollars. The Southern dioceses, separated during the war, are now restored. The Board of Foreign Missions expended $71,806. Domestic Missions, $54,165. The receipts of the Evangelical Knowledge Society were $40,958. Twenty-eight of the bishops of this Church have published a protest against ritualistic innovations.

RECORDITES.

Churches, 141; ministers, 89; communicants, 57,847; Sunday-school scholars, 50,411; contributions for congregational objects, $795,800; for benevolent objects, $272,200. In last Synod, by a vote of 100 to 10, has submitted the question of dropping the word "Dutch" from its title, and adopting the name of the "Reformed Church in America."

HEBREW RESIDENTS.

Both classes from the late Confederate States, Virginia and North Carolina, were represented in the Triennial Synod of 1866. It has 2 Synods, 29 Classes, 170 ministers, 15[illegible] churches, 100,258 communicants, three Sabbath-school conventions for benevolent objects, $10,822; 3 colleges and a theological school; 2 periodicals. The Tercentenary of the Heidelberg Catechism was duly celebrated, and an excellent edition of the same was issued. In connection with this, more than $100,000 were raised for the Colleges of the Church. It is proposed to drop the word "German" from the title of the Church. A new liturgy is under discussion, opposed chiefly on account of its high sacramental tendencies.

ROMAN CATHOLICS.

The Roman Catholic Church in the United States consists of 45 dioceses, 3 vicariates apostolic, 45 bishops—the diocese of Baltimore being the Metropolitan See. There are 3,785 churches, 2,-349 priests, 19 ecclesiastical institutions, 29 colleges, 134 schools for girls, 60 asylums, 26 hospitals. The whole number of Roman Catholics in North and South America is supposed to be forty-five millions; in the United States there probably about four millions—much less than the immigration of Catholics with its natural increase. The second national council of this Church was held in Baltimore, October, 1866; it professed anew the unconditional adhesion of the Church to the Papacy and its temporal power. The amount subscribed to the Papal loan in the United States, to March 1, was $2,293,000.—The power of Catholicism is here chiefly felt in the large towns, where foreigners congregate; its political influence is strong in a few localities.

OTHER DENOMINATIONS.

The United Brethren in Christ organized 1774 is "Arminian in doctrine and Methodistic in polity." It has 4, 295 preaching places, 3,297 members, 570 members; contributions, $311,275.

The Moravians of 28 mission stations, 307 preaching places, 213 missionaries, male and female, and 882 assistants—expended $120,189. Under the religious instruction of the Unitas Fratrum there are 377,669 persons in Europe and America. The adult communicants number 11,500.

The Universalists number about 600,—000; they raised for their denominational objects last year $1,865,000; they propose erecting $100,000 for a missionary fund. There have been some attempts at a union between them and the Unitarians.

The Friends or Quakers of the Orthodox side number 54,000; the Hicksites, 30,000. They contributed largely to the funds for the relief of soldiers during the war, and aided the freedmen liberally. In Philadelphia they have recently contributed $125,000 for a school for colored youth. The Shakers number 1,700, the Second Adventists, 20,-000; The Swedenborgians, 5,000; the Mormons, 70,000 recruited chiefly from Europe, and now divided among themselves; the Spiritualists, an indefinite number, easily exaggerated.

A Skater's Experience.

By special request of a spiritual tailor, we insert the following, clipped from the Jacksonville News.

"Right beneath one of our windows, we see youngsters and oldsters twisting their legs into all conceivable shapes. We can not pick up a paper but an article on 'skating' meets the eye. Everybody says it's fun, and that's all 'everybody' knows about it, for we have tried it. Last night, about gas light, after reading a glowing description of life on the ice, we prepared for our first attempt, and sallied forth to join the merry throng. We had a pair of stogy boots, one leg tucked inside, a Robert-mallet coat and white hat. We went down on the ice, and gave a boy two shillings for the good will of the realm, for the use of his implements. We, with the assistance of a friend, fixed on the skates, and stood erect like a barber's pole.

"Encouraged at the sight of some ladies on the bridge looking at the skaters, we struck out. A slant to the right with the right foot, a slant to the left with the left foot, and just then we saw something on the ice, and stooped over to pick it up. On our feet again—two slants to the right and one to the left, accompanied with a loss of confidence. A little circle with the right foot, and we cut sixes with fearful rapidity with very little, if any, elegance! What a set down it was—for we made a dent in the ice not unlike a Connecticut butter bowl! Just then one of the ladies recorded, 'Oh! look, Mary, that feller with the white hat ain't got his skates on the right place!' Ditto, thought we. Just then a ragged little imp sang out, 'Ice pinched us, *Hello, old timber-legs!*' and we arose suddenly, and put after him. Three slides to the right, and two to the left, and away went our legs—one to the east, and the other to the west, making an immense fissure in our pants, and another picture of a butter-tray in the cold—oh, *how cold*—ice! Then the ladies—we know she was one by the remark she made—again spoke, and said, 'Oh! look, Mary, that chap has set down on his handkerchief, to keep from taking cold!' We rose about as graceful as one horse, when Mary said, 'Guess he's got a handkerchief Jane,' and Mary was right. It wasn't a handkerchief—it was a bird's! Just then a friend came along and proffered us his coat-tail as a shoulder. We accepted the continuation of his garment, and up the river we went about ten rods, when a shy to the right capsized us, the wheel-horse, to about half on a bargain, heels up! But he held to it until this season!

"We tried it again. A glide one way, a spill and a half the other, when 'bang!' came our bump of philoprogenitiveness on the ice, and we saw a million of stars dancing round our eyes. How the clock went through our system, and round and round our spinal column! Lightning could'nt have corkscrewed it down a greased sapling with greater speed and more exhilarating effect. Rearing horse butter, nor a warmint dog could not have struck stronger than will—gents dozen ladies looking on and encouraged pants.

"'Hello, old rock,' sang out that ragged impression, and we were there helpless as a log, and made another several with butter sauces. Perhaps a thousand fragments of our peculiar style, fifty-seven dumbering chap came up behind, and we sat down with our head in and pillowed in his lap, and he swore at us, when it was all his own fault. How cold the ice was there, too! Every spot where we made our debut on the ice—oh, how cold it was! Our [illegible] drawers were no protection at all. We tried again, for the papers all say it's fun, and down came our Roman-Grecian nose on the cold julep mask, and the little drops of crimson ran down our shirt bosom on the ice. Once more we tried skating, and once more we sat down, and counted damages.

"Two shillings in cash thrown away. Several lateral and one 'frontal' bumps on the ice. One immense fissure in as handsome a pair of ten-dollar cassimeres as a man ever kept his legs in. One rupture in the knee, extending to the hem. Four buttons from our vest, a firmament watch crystal, and the back seine, big enough to divide among the children of Israel. If you catch us on the smooth, glassy, chilly, freezing, treacherous, deceitful, slippery, and slippery ice again, you'll know it! Is any one ever hears of our skating again, they will please draw on us at sight for the bivalves and accompanying condiments. We have got through skating. It's a humbug. It's a vexation of spirit, of business, of flesh, and source of trousers! It's a head-bumper, back-aching, leg-wearing, dangerous institution, and we warn people against skating. We tried it, and shan't be able to walk for a month. Skating rinks are a humbug, and the ladies will do well to let skates alone, unless they are younger and more elastic than we are. Oh, how cold the ice is—*we can feel it yet!*"

The effective force of the French army, Oct. 1, was 121,052.

Prisoners of State.

A MEETING was held lately in the Lodge-room, Gibson's Buildings, to make arrangements for the Convention proposed to be held shortly of those persons who were imprisoned or lost their property by illegal and arbitrary acts under the Lincoln administration. On account of the storm of the preceding night, and various other causes, the gathering was a smaller one than it would have been under different circumstances; but a considerable number of gentlemen were present, and the spirit exhibited was most harmonious.

Mr. P. C. Wright, of New York city, was appointed Chairman of the meeting, and Mr. Samuel Pike, of Southport, Connecticut, as Secretary.

The Chairman read a letter from Hon. James W. Wall, of Burlington, N. J., regretting that he could not be present on account of illness in his family. He expressed his approval of the objects of the proposed convention, and recommended, in order to make it as large and successful as possible, that it should be postponed until spring, when the facilities for travel would be much increased. Similar letters were read from a number of gentlemen in various parts of the country, all of whom were unwillingly detained from the meeting.

A conversational discussion then took place between those present. It was agreed to by all that the intended convention was very necessary, and that the time for holding it had arrived. It was felt that an effort should be made to publish to the world the true facts in connection with the imprisonment and confiscation of property of many citizens of the Union, and to remove from their shoulders the unjust obloquy which now rested upon them. The general sentiment was in favor of postponing the convention till about the month of May.

It was finally agreed that a committee of gentlemen from various States should be appointed, and that this committee should determine the time and place for the convention, and make all other necessary arrangements for it. The following is the committee:

Hon. James W. Wall, Burlington, N. J.; P. C. Wright, Esq., New-York City; M. M. Jones, Esq., Albany, N. Y.; Colonel Samuel North, Unadilla, N. Y.; James M. P. Nolan, St. Louis, Mo.; E. Worrell, M. D., Delaware City, Del.; A. M'Greggor, Esq., Canton, Ohio; Md.; Johnson, Esq., Galena, Ill.; Samuel Pike, Esq., Southport, Conn.; Hon. G. W. Brown, Baltimore, Md.; L. B. Milliken, Fort Wayne, Ind.; Hon. H. C. Kean, Mount Pleasant, Iowa; James M'Henry, Cambria, Penna.; Rev. Stuart Robinson, Kentucky; V. R. Jackson, District of Columbia.

The Chairman was instructed to say through the press and otherwise, "That the victims of arbitrary power, whether sufferers in property or person, willing to advance the cause and their interests will please address the members of the above committee nearest to their several homes." The meeting then adjourned.—*N. Y. World.*

Besieged by Famished Cats.

IT is said that an enterprising Yankee, having bought an island in the Ohio river, has stocked the same with black cats, intending to go into the fur trade. This reminds us of a similar experiment, which was made many years ago, by a gentleman who resided in Maryland. The idea struck him that the fur trade was so lucrative that it would be much better to raise animals nearer home than the regions of the North, and accordingly purchased an island in the Chesapeake Bay, stocking it with the blackest of black cats. He paid extravagant prices for the felines, an I all the boys in the adjacent country went extensively into the business of entrapping unsuspecting Tommies and tabbies which were immediately disposed of and sent to the aforesaid island.

The gentleman found the cats very prolific, and was soon compelled to employ two men to live on the island and fish with a seine, in order to supply them with food. At first, the fishermen had quite an easy time, and readily supplied fish in abundance for their charges; but the number daily increased, until whole legions of black cats trooped over the island home, devouring everything in the shape of food, and the men found it impossible to furnish the requisite amount of nourishment. At last it was determined that one of the men should take a boat, and, returning to the mainland, report the alarming state of affairs. During the absence of the messenger, the cats became exceedingly bold, and the remaining party, fearing for his life, locked himself up in his cabin and prepared for a siege.

The enemy, emboldened by this display of fear, and urged on by hunger, surrounded the house climbed up the sides, staring in at the affrighted man through the windows and apertures, keeping up the while the most hideous caterwauling. He carefully stopped up every crevice save the chimney, but hearing and seeing ominous falling of soot, which disclosed a determination on the part of the besieging force to effect a surprise, he closed that opening also, and Micawber-like waited for "something to turn up." For two days and nights he was kept in this singular prison with the dreadful howls of famishing cats ever resounding in his ears, and with savage eyes glaring at him continually.

At length a party arrived with guns and succeeded in succoring the man in his truly awful position, but so numerous were the cats so fierce their aspect and threatning their demeanor, that both the rescuers and the rescued were only too glad to leave this pandemonium of jet black cats, gaunt and ferocious as they were from starvation. The animals, we believe, all perished, and thus ended one of the most extensive cat-rearing ventures ever recorded. The individual who has started a cat plantation on the island in the Ohio river, may have the benefit of the experience related above, free of cost.—*Cincinnati Times.*

A WASTE of raw material—two young ladies kissing each other.

Wit and Humor.

THE man who wrote "Rally round the Flag," has gone into the flag-stone business. Instead of rallying around the flag he flags around the alley.

"AHEM!—So here I am between two tailors," said a dandy at a public table where a couple of young tailors were seated who had just begun business.

"Very true," said one of them; "we are but new beginners, and can only afford to keep one goose between us.

AN Irishman fell in love with a lady, but she, instead of reciprocating his affection, fell in love with another man and married him, which caused Pat to exclaim in the fullness of his heart, "Och, would that you had been born twins so that I could have had half of you."

A GOOD JOKE ON GRANT.—This is as good a place as any to tell what I conceive to be a good joke at Grant's expense, perpetrated by so grave a person as Attorney-General Stansbery. My authority is unquestionable, as, in fact, it always is. Soon after Grant's accession to the Cabinet he brought up a proposition, in Cabinet meeting, in regard to the abolition of whipping, as a punishment for crime, in the South. The whipping-post, he said, was a relic of barbarism, and it ought to be abolished. All the Cabinet officers agreed on that point, but they differed as to the propriety of interfering against the penal laws of a State. Such punishment was being gradually abolished anyhow, and would soon disappear entirely. But Grant believed that something ought to be done by the army to prevent its continuance. It was so barbarous that it ought not to be tolerated a day longer. Stansbery glanced at the General, and said in a quiet way: "I believe you still buck and gag men and tie them up by the thumbs in the army, within a mile of this house, don't you?"

"Yes," the General said, "that had to be done sometimes."

"Well, it seems to me," replied Stansbery, "that its a little worse to buck and gag a man for getting tipsy than to whip him for larceny. If you had to choose, would you rather be whipped or gagged?"

The General had to acknowledge that as between the two, he'd take the whipping-and he postponed further remarks on the barbarism of the whipping-post to some future meeting.

WESTERN ELOQUENCE.—Gentlemen of the Jury: Can you for an instant suppose that my client here, a man that has always sustained a high depredation in society, a man you all on you suspect and esteem for his good qualities; yes, gentlemen, a man that never drinks more than one quart of liquor a day; can you, I say, for an instant suppose that this ere man would be guilty of hooking a box of percushin caps? Rattlesnakes and coonskins forbid! Pictur to yourselves, gentlemen, a feller fast asleep in his log cabin, with his innocent wife and orphan children by his side—all nature hushed in deep repose, and naught to be heard but the muttering of the silent thunder and the hollering of the bull frogs; then imagine to yourselves a fellow sneaking up to the door like a despicable hyena, softly entering the dwelling of the peaceful and happy family, and in the most mendacious and dastardly manner, hooking a whole box of percushin caps. Gentlemen, I will not, I cannot dwell on the monstrosity of such a scene! My feelings turn from such a scene of moral turpentine like a big woodchuck would turn from my dog Watch! I cannot for an instant harbor the idea that any man in these diggins, much less this ere man, could be guilty of any such rantankerous and un xampled discretion. And now, gentlemen, after this ere brief view of the case, let me retreat of you to make up your minds carefully, candidly, and honorably, and give us such a verdict as we might reasonably suspect from such an enlightened and intolerant body of our fellow-citizens—remembering that, in the language of Nimrod, who fell at the battle of Bunker Hill, it is better that ten innocent men should escape rather than one guilty should suffer. Judge, give us a chaw of tobacco.

A REMARKABLE GAME OF MARBLES.—The writer of the "Pen and Ink Sketches," of which we have already made mention, in the West Florida Commercial, mentions an interesting little incident connected with the retreat southward of Mr. Davis and his Cabinet, after the capitulation of Gen. Johnston.

The party had stopped for rest at the residence of a gentleman near the Catawba River. The writer proceeds:

His dwelling, beautifully situated and surrounded by ornate and cultivated grounds, was reached about four o'clock P.M., and the charming lady of the mansion, with that earnest sympathy and generous kindness which Mr. Davis in misfortune never failed to receive from Southern women, soon made every man of the party forget his cares and feel, for a time at least, "o'er all the ills of life victorious."

After such slight renovations and changes of their travel-soiled toilets as circumstances permitted, and an hour of refreshing rest, it was a novel sight to see Mr. Davis and Mr. Regan, with a little son of their kind host as their ally, playing an animated and well contested game of marbles against his second son, a boy of some ten years, supported by Gen. Breckinridge and another Cabinet officer. The game lasted nearly an hour; and notwithstanding the skill of his opponents, Breckinridge, who plays the best game of marbles of any leading public man since Judge Marshall, and who had his usual good luck, came off victorious.

The youngsters, two bright, intelligent Southern boys, will never forget that ardently disputed game of marbles with Mr. Davis, who, to their infinite delight, seemed as much at home with all the words of caution and command, from "knuckle down at taw" to "roundings," as themselves.