The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 15. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

J. ACOB METZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n47

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Exchange block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n47

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBURG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n47

J. W. CHAMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Herrman's building, Main street. vl-n47

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n47

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n47

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n47

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., nearly opposite American house. vl-n47

R. CATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n47

BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWER, boot and shoemaker, Main street, opposite American house. vl-n47

A. SOLLENBERGER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n47

HENRY KLEIN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Centre st., East Bloomsburg, Main st. vl-n47

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Herrman's store, west of Market street. vl-n47

PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., surgeon and physician, south side Main st., below Market. vl-n47

D. G. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, to extract teeth without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n47

J. S. M'KELVY, M. D., surgeon and physician, south side Main st., below Market. vl-n47

J. C. BUTTER, M. D., surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n47

G. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. vl-n47

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Rupert building, Main st. vl-n47

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market st. vl-n47

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods, opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n47

MISS JULIA A. & SADIE BARKLEY, ladies models and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west sts. vl-n47

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n47

MISS M. E. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n47

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. vl-n47

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. EACOCK, proprietor and oyster saloon, American House, Main st., Rupert's Livery adjoining hotel. vl-n47

WIDMYER & LAUBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st.

FOX & WEBB, confectioners, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., door below Iron.

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by J. F. CASLOW, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n47

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEARN, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n47

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. vl-n47

B. STORNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., first above court house.

J. F. CASLOW, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel, Lawson Colman, superintendent vl-n47

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Stover's block south side Main st. vl-n47

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, confectionery, groceries Main st., above Court House. vl-n47

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Exchange block, Main street. vl-n47

M'KELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Mahoning market st. vl-n47

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above court house. vl-n47

C. C. MARR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n47

J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n47

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n47

H. HUNSINGER, agent, groceries, tobacco, and confectionery, Main st., below Arcade house. vl-n47

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone bookstore, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. vl-n47

WILLIAM FRAGMUS, confectionaries, Main st., just above court house. vl-n47

E. MENSCHHALL, general stock of merchandise, also and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vl-n47

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries, etc. Stover's block, Main st., below Iron. vl-n47

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron streets. vl-n47

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n47

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Hopkins' Keepingsgoods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n47

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. vl-n47

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

MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CODELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. vl-n47

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. vl-n47

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n47

F. BROADT, photographer, Harrison's building northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n47

N. W. BARTON, tobacconist, and dealer in stove coal, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n47

J. B. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court house. vl-n47

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Yellow Tanner, Scottown. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the railroad. vl-n47

W. J. SHOEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n47

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n47

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, etc. W. Cordell's furniture rooms vl-n47

T. B. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building up stairs. vl-n47

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n47

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n47

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. vl-n47

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Chemberlin's alley, near Sharpless foundry. vl-n47

S. KUHN, dealer in meat, tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. vl-n47

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. vl-n47

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Geist's Hotel. vl-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Daniel Everett, cor. of Mahanoy Pine st. vl-n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. vl-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. vl-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. vl-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main st., next door to the brick hotel. vl-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main st., below Pine. vl-n47

MICHAEL KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters etc., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. vl-n47

WILLIAM BELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine vl-n47

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. vl-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. vl-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy vl-n47

A. P. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. vl-n47

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main St. v2n5

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, opposite Frame church. v2n11

LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. vl-n47

TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n47

F. P. KELLEY, Blacksmith, opposite post office. vl-n47

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n47

MRS. E. KLINE millinery and fancy goods. vl-n47

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n47

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n47

PETER W. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n47

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street. v2n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2n12

L. KEELER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2n12

ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n11

B. E. BLOUGHARD & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v2n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, hardware, fish, salt, nails, etc., etc.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Door Manufactory. v2n11

JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. v2n12

JACOB A. SWISHER, dealer in Hides, Leather Brokers, Madison township Columbia county Pa. v1-n46

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2-n1

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and extensively frequented house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully informs his friends and the public in general that his house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. He has spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of its guests, so that it shall there be anything wanting on his part to minister to their personal comfort. His house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibuses run at all times between the Exchange Hotel and the various railroad depots, by which travellers will be pleasantly conveyed to and from the respective stations in due time to meet the cars. LOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 5, 1866.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,

BY

BERNARD STORNER.

Having lately purchased and fitted up the well-known Robison Hotel Property, located in

FEW DRUGS ABOVE THE COURT HOUSE,

on the same side of the street, in the town of Bloomsburg; and having obtained a license for the same, ask

RESTAURANT,

the Proprietor has determined to give to the people visiting the town on business or pleasure,

A LITTLE MORE ROOM.

His stabling also is extensive, and is fitted up to put buggies and carriages in the dry. He promises that everything about his establishment shall be conducted in an orderly and lawful manner; and he respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage. [may 17 67-6m.

THE SWAN HOTEL,

(THE PIPER HOUSE,)

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

This subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. JOHN SNYDER.

Orangeville, Pa., March 15, 1867-tfm.

EXCHANGE SALOON,

The Proprietor of the Exchange Saloon has now on hand a large stock of

SUMMER REFRESHMENTS,

consisting of

SPICED OYSTERS, SARDINES, TRIPE, BOLOGNAS SHEEP TONGUE, BOILED EGGS, SWEITZER CHEESE,

LAGER BEER, ALE, &C.

COME ONE, COME ALL AND SEE.

LAWSON COLMAN, Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 3, 1867.

THE ESPY HOTEL,

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has taken the above well known House of Entertainment, and will be pleased to receive the custom of all who will favor him with a call.

HE WILL KEEP A GOOD TABLE,

a Bar well stocked with the best of Liquors, and every effort will be made to render entire satisfaction. C. H. PETTEBONE.

Espy, Pa., April 12, 1867.

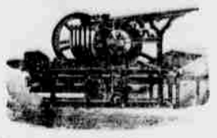
BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

EDWARD EVERETT, PROPRIETOR.

Having taken possession of this well-known house, so long kept by Samuel Everett, the Proprietor has put it in permanent repair and furnished it FAR AND LARGE with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests [apr27'68.

THE COLUMBIAN,



A Democratic Newspaper

IS PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING AT

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

THE principles of this paper are of the Jeffersonian School of politics. These principles will never be compromised, yet courtesy and kindness shall not be forgotten in discussing them, whether with individuals, or with contemporaries of the Press. The unity, happiness, and prosperity of the country is our aim and object; and as the means to secure that, we shall labor honestly and earnestly for the harmony, success and growth of our organization.

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:—One square ten lines or less) one or three insertions $1.50; each subsequent insertion 30 cents.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2.00	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two squares	3.00	5.00	6.00	9.00	14.00
Three squares	4.00	7.00	8.00	12.00	18.00
Four squares	5.00	8.00	10.00	14.00	20.00
Half column	10.00	12.00	15.00	20.00	30.00
One column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	40.00

Executor's and Administrator's Notice $3.00; Auditor's Notice $2.50. Other advertisements inserted according to special contract.

Business notices, without advertisement, twenty cents per line.

Transient advertisements payable in advance—all others due after the first insertion.

☞ It is, in all cases, more likely to be satisfactory, both to subscribers and to the Publishers, that remittances and all communications respecting the business of the paper, be sent direct to the office of publication. All letters, whether relating to the editorial or business concerns of the paper, and all payments for subscriptions, advertising, or jobbing, are to be made to and addressed

BROCKWAY & FREEZE,

Columbian Office,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Printed at Robison's Buildings, near the Court House, by

C. M. VANDERSLICE.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOB PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Ashland, Schuylkill County, Penn'a.

M. E. JACKSON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

M. M. TRAUGH,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Berwick, Columbia County, Penn'a.

WILLIAM H. ABBOTT,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

CATAWISSA, PA.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office with H. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Business, Back Pay and Pensions collected. apr6'67.

JOHN G. FREEZE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

Office in Register and Recorder's office, in the basement of the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Office corner of Main and Market streets, over First National Bank, Bloomsburg, Pa.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

Office on Main street, in brick building below the Court House, Bloomsburg, Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞ OFFICE—Court House Alley, below the Columbian Office. Jan 4 '67.

J. B. ROBISON,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.

Office in Unangst's Building, Main Street, West of the American House. [may 17 '67.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. [apr 13 '67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COPEMAN,

Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Cryer for many years, would inform his friends that he is still in the field, ready and willing to attend to all the duties of his calling. Persons desiring his services should call or write to him at Bloomsburg, Pa. [may 18'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,

(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Stover's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

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

SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Wednerd & Sandy's Dry Goods Saloon,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair flowing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and bean, trying the hair will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. [apr 13'67.

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST,

Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the line of his profession, and is provided with the latest improved PORCELAIN TEETH which will be inserted on gold plates, silver and rubber base to look as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by all the new and most approved methods, and all operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.

Residence and office a few doors above the Court House, same side.

Bloomsburg, Jan. 31, 1867.

WARTMAN & ENGELMAN,

TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR

MANUFACTORY,

NO. 528 NORTH THIRD STREET,

Second Door below Wood,

PHILADELPHIA.

J. W. WARTMAN. M. F. ENGELMAN

Choice Poetry.

FOR THE COLUMBIAN.

LITERARIUM INSTITUTUM.

Within some secluded, lovely dream
Flows on and only as a dream
Of beauty, sunlighted lovely seem
Of Earth; whose form and features
Hath much of Heaven's tranquillity.

Upon the gently sloping side
Of a green hill, beneath which doth glide
The river sparkling silvery tide,
Overlooking all the Valley's pride
Of beauty and fertility.

A stately edifice there stands,
Built by the skill of cunning hands
'Tis not a Castle wielding the bands
Of blinding fallacies, despoil the lands
And houses of honest industry.

A nobler power is there enthroned
Than hurled and guarded castles owned;
And yet no captive ever groaned
In anguish over his chains, or sounded
Hollows of blasted liberty.

A gentler monarch rules therein,
Who strives to crush the reign of sin,
And lead his subjects, where begin
The joys of Truth and Love, and in
The paths of Christian charity.

'Tis Education's kingdom there,
Nor do his happy subjects wear
The livery of shame or care,
But hearts are their's as pure as air,
Hearts never bound in slavery.

Despotic Rulers may the reign
Continue ever, and the chain
Of Ignorance be more rempant
To only our fair land, or chain
Children to such base tyranny.

Let nonsing only less diverse
Than that respect to God, be mine,
And life reflected glories shine
Over all our lives, and be the sign
Of our true hearted loyalty.

And long the Temples, through the land
Increase in number, till they stand
On every hill top and command
Such beautiful views as Science planned
To inspire Education's scenery.

Oppressed workmen, they who raise
These palaces wherein thy praise
Is celebrated, may the lays
Of love be given them, on the days
Devoted to thy exact society.

No nobler architects are known
Than those who build this Monarch's throne,
Where perfect love and peace, alone
Can give true happiness, or tune
The voice to sweetest melody.

No lovelier spot can ever be found
For sacred Learning's hallowed ground,
Than where the gently swelling mound
Holds our fair temple, and around
It flow the streams liquid, merrily.

Miscellaneous.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

In the Senate of the United States, March 21st, 1868, the Army appropriation bill being under Consideration:—

MR. BUCKALEW offered the following amendment as an additional section:

"*And be it further enacted*, that from and after the first day of May next, the Army shall be reduced to a number not exceeding thirty thousand men, rank and file; and that the President of the United States proceed to make all necessary orders and regulations for mustering out men and officers and to effect such reduction."

Mr. B. then addressed the Senate as follows in support of the amendment:

Mr. President, I am unwilling that this important appropriation bill should pass without some expression of opinion from the members of the Senate who agree with a large part of the people of the country out of doors that the Army of the United States ought to be reduced, and reduced promptly. I did not call for a division upon the amendment of the Senator from Kentucky [Mr. Davis] because I was not sure that his amendment did not go too far, as a first movement. I now, however, offer his amendment with the number changed and made so large that there can be no reasonable question that there will be an adequate number of officers and soldiers left (if it be adopted, to constitute the Army of the United States.

We have listened to a debate this morning upon the appropriations and outlays for the Army during the past year and during the current year. I do not think that the important question now is, how much money shall be appropriated for the support of the Army for the coming year. Whatever amount of expenditure is incurred which is not provided for by this appropriation bill will be made up hereafter. It must by met by us; it must be covered by a deficiency bill when we assemble in December next, or at some other time. Therefore, whether we appropriate $15,000,000 or $20,000,000 or $30,000,000, in the present bill to the support of the Army proper, is perhaps not material. If we appropriate more money than will be needed the result will be that a certain amount will remain in the Treasury unexpended which has been appropriated by law. If the outlay is to be greater than the sum appropriated, you will be required hereafter to make up the necessary amount by voting an additional appropriation from the Treasury. The mode by which the expenditure for military purposes can be reduced is by reducing the number of officers and soldiers who are to be supported, or by providing different rates of compensation for them, or by cutting off some of the collateral outlays connected with the organization and management of the Army.

Now, Mr. President, can anything be more clear than that a force exceeding fifty thousand is unnecessary at this time, and that a force so large as that, will not probably be necessary during the next year?

Here is a proposition which will test gentlemen upon the question of reform, although I do not offer it for the purpose of making a test. I do not offer it for the purpose of putting gentlemen upon the record and holding them responsible for their votes. I offer it for the *bona fide* purpose of reform, considered by itself and for itself. At the same time, however, our action on this question will define our positions, not only to ourselves, but to the people of the country who observe our proceedings.

We are seeking to relieve the industries of the country by the removal or reduction of taxes which press upon them. We are confronted by facts in relation to our finances which must arrest our attention. Our revenue laws are not all enforced. Our officers who are charged with the execution of those laws do not perform their duty. The failure to enforce our revenue laws compels us to retain taxes which we would gladly repeal. Our appropriate committees in both Houses are engaged in attempts to amend our revenue laws; to frame them so that we shall obtain a just and proper result from them. That is one object upon which we are engaged, and it is necessary and laudable. Another object, the one to which I have just alluded, is also legitimate, and, in fact, indispensably necessary to promote the public interest and maintain the public credit, and that is, the relief of the people from the pressure of particular taxes which bear severe lyupon industry and production.

Again, here is a third object as important as either of the others and entitled to prompt attention; and that is, the reduction of expenditures. Everybody is talking about it. Every one professes to be in favor of it. We are constantly making professions of economy; of our ardent desire to attain and to secure material reform in our outlays of the public money. But let me warn gentlemen present, and warn the people who are not present, that economy is not to be secured merely by reducing the appropriation of the public money in these bills. Outlays which are dependent upon the amount of money appropriated may be reduced in this manner. Where the expenditure is entirely dependent upon the appropriation you may limit and curb your outlay by cutting down appropriations, but you will not curtail and curb your outlay by simply failing to appropriate money in cases like the present, where, under the law, the outlay will be incurred at all events. If you have fifty or sixty thousand men, rank and file, in your military service, and in your appropriation bill vote a smaller sum than that which is necessary to supply and pay them, you have done nothing for economy; you have not reduced the outlay; but you have practiced a deception either upon yourselves or upon the people. While upon the face of your bill you show but a limited appropriation of money to the particular object, you know, or you may know, that the amount actually expended will greatly exceed that; that it is merely a question of time; that what is not voted in March will be voted in December or at some other date hereafter.

Now, sir, we are to meet our obligations, and to meet them in the spirit in which you, sir, ordinarily meet your public responsibilities as a member of the Senate—meet them frankly; cover up nothing; disguise nothing. I propose to you a mode of reducing the expenditures of the Army by saying to the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and to all men concerned with it, "On the 1st of May the whole number of persons in the military service shall not exceed thirty thousand." We have been told here that the number now employed in the southern states is not very large; eight or ten thousand, perhaps; it may be less than that.

We have no information that upon the western border a large body of troops will be required. We have negotiated with Indian tribes who were hostile; and continually the rates of the expense, even if we have Indian wars there, are reduced by our railroad improvements, which give facilities for transportation, and reduce largely that item of outlays to which reference has been made in this debate. We do not need troops on the Pacific coast; at least we need no considerable number there.

Now, instead of merely talking about reform, instead of professing to be devoted to reform, let us, by the adoption of an amendment like this, secure reform, and secure it against all accidents. It is my impression that so large a force as thirty thousand is not necessary; that in all probability an army of twenty or twenty-five thousand men will meet any requirement of the public service of which we have any knowledge or expectation. But, sir, I am content to take the limit which I have named. I would charge upon the President, the Secretary of War, and the General of the Army a duty which they can easily and conveniently perform.

But gentlemen may say, "We do not know what will happen; there may be renewed insurrection somewhere; a new Indian war or several Indian wars may break out; and to make an absolute limit of this sort may be found inconvenient after awhile." Mr. President, this Congress will be in session long after this reform takes effect if the amendment be adopted. We will doubtless be here until the middle of the summer, until the approach of fall. In fact, we may have some members among us desirous, as they were last year, to sit in permanent session. If any unexpected emergency should arise Congress will have no difficulty in authorizing an increase of force. The interval between the present long session and the next one will be, at all events, very short, a few weeks merely. There can, therefore, be no argument based upon the possibility of some great and now unexpected emergency during the present year.

Sir, if you can by an amendment of this sort strike off twenty-five or thirty million dollars from the public outlay, you will rejoice the hearts of the people; you will do something which they will understand; you will call out to yourselves their respect and their confidence also. They will believe you are in earnest.

But it may be said—and with a word or two upon that point I will conclude—that all this should be left to the President, the Secretary of War, and the General of the Army; that they are better able to judge how many men should be employed in the public service. I understand, so far as the opinion of those officials are concerned, they think a large reduction of the Army can be made. That is their opinion. "That being so," gentlemen say, "why should Congress act? Why should not this question be left to their judgment?" There is a very ready answer to this. It is an ungracious thing to dismiss men who are employed by the Government, to turn them out of their places; it is an ungracious and unpleasant duty to dismiss officers who hold your commission and draw salaries from our Treasury, and men employed in the military service who have enlisted under your laws and are performing their contracts, and restore them to their employments at home; and neither the General of the Army nor the President can very well do this alone. You must give them an act of Congress, some expression of the law-making power, to authorize, to warrant, their action. If you give them an express permission, a command to do this, doubtless they will proceed with alacrity and with promptness to execute your decision. Without it, whatever may be their private opinions, nothing important will be done; men unnecessarily employed in the public service will not be discharged. To accomplish that, it is necessary that Congress shall act; Congress, which authorized the organization of this force, must itself retrace its steps to some extent, must at least confer the authority, in distinct and explicit terms, by which this reform can be introduced and executed.

However, Mr. President, I desire, at all events, if nothing else be accomplished by my motion, to make up a record for myself, and by my vote upon this amendment to show that I am sincere in the cause of reform. The people demand a reduction of the public expenditures, and I desire to be heartily with them in opinion and action.

WHEN parties get married and the groom is paying the parson his fee, if he should forget to hand him a dollar to pay for setting up the notice of the event in the paper, the bride ought to interfere immediately and do the first great duty of her married life by insisting that they commence their career honorably and justly by paying the first bill of expense.

A LITTLE dumb boy, when asked what forgiveness was, wrote upon his slate this beautiful reply: "The odor which violets out when trampled upon."

To the Honorably Discharged Soldiers and Sailors of the Late War for the Union.

HEADQ'S. CONSERVATIVE ARMY AND NAVY UNION, (No. 397 Pennsylvania Avenue,) WASHINGTON, D. C., January 6, 1868.

COMRADES: Inasmuch as numerous calls are now being issued and circulated throughout the States and from this city for soldiers' and sailors' conventions and, in order that our comrades may fully understand from whence issue these calls their objects, and in whose interests they are to operate, this address is issued.

The following extract is a specimen from one of the calls referred to, now being circulated, against which it becomes our duty to warn you:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec., 18 1867.

At a conference of Union soldiers and sailors held in this city, on Monday, December 16, 1867, to consider the propriety of calling a national convention, resolutions were unanimously adopted recommending that an invitation be extended to all loyal persons who have served in the military or naval service of the United States, to unite in issuing a call for a national convention, to be held in May, 1868, for the consideration of national questions, and the nomination of candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States.

The disordered state of public affairs, the restoration of rebels to power, the designing efforts to destroy our national credit, the failure throughout the country to recognize the just claims of the veterans of the war; these, coupled with a desire to perpetuate the fundamental principles of our government, are deemed sufficient reasons that the men who crushed rebellion should counsel such measures as shall tend to preserve and protect the civil and political rights of all the people.

Brigadier General T. T. Crittenden, Chairman.

William A. Short, Secretary.

The purport of these calls would lead many to believe that these proposed conventions were to be held solely in the interests of the soldiers and sailors. But do not allow yourselves to be deceived by expediency men and designing politicians. Under the pretext of serving soldiers and sailors they are laboring to delude you into their ranks, after which the same fraud, falsehood and ingratitude will be practiced upon you that has been so signally evinced in the past.

"*The disordered state of public affairs*" has been brought about by this same party, which has been in power for years, and by a system of usurpation and uncalled for legislation, stripped the executive branch of the government of all authority to stay the tide of evil inflicted by them, from time to time, upon the country.

"*The restoration of rebels to power*," a paltry plea (only practiced by the party in power, as lately exhibited,) should call the blush of shame to the cheek of the manly soldier as he beholds a prostrate and now starving foe, ready and willing to yield to any terms consistent with the honor and dignity of a great Christian people and nation.

"*The designing efforts to destroy our national credit*" will indeed be a small inducement to soldiers when they are aware of the fact that these conventions are to be called in the interests of a party which has for its objects the support of a moneyed aristocracy, which exempts from taxation, and gives to the rich bondholder the gold of the public treasury at a premium, while it heavily taxes every laboring man and soldier, and exacts that he should be paid for his services in a depreciated currency—increasing the rich man's dollar, and making the poor man's less.

"*The failure throughout the country to recognize the just claims of the veterans of the war*" has nowhere been so openly and wantonly exhibited as by this same party in the United States Senate, in the rejection and refusal to appoint thousands of our brave disabled comrades during the past few years.

"*A desire to perpetuate the fundamental principles of our government*," will no doubt, appear to many of our comrades as intended for a joke by these conventionists, when it is well known that they have been laboring with, and are now in full communion with, the party of usurpers who, by arbitrary legislation, have established military dictators, inaugurated a system of tyranny, raised the negro to be the political superior of the white man, created negro legislators, negro judges and negro juries, suspended the writ of habeas corpus, and are continuing arbitrary arrests and trials in time of peace; for all of which they can find no warrant within the fundamental law of the land.

We, therefore, desire to ask you, frankly:

Are you in favor of the supremacy of the negro race over two-thirds of our territory?

Are you in favor of negro legislators, negro judges, and negro juries?

Are you in favor of being taxed $80,000,000 annually for the support of negro governments in the Southern States?

Are you in favor of having expended from your hard earnings $12,000,000 annually, in support of the Freedmen's Bureau, for the encouragement of idleness, theft and vice among the negroes of the South, while not a dollar is appropriated toward the maintenance of the widows and orphans of your fallen comrades?

Are you in favor of continuing a financial policy which exempts from taxation the wealthy bondholder, who prospered upon the misfortunes of the country, and taxing the laboring class of people, giving to the former the coin of the Treasury, and to the latter a depreciated paper currency, thus exempting the rich from assisting in the payment of the war debt, and imposing it upon the poorer class?

Are you in favor of having your comrades thrust aside by the United States Senate, when brought before it for confirmation for such offices as are within the gift of the Executive?

Are you in favor of long continuing the distracted condition of our country, that ambitious politicians and grasping speculators might thrive?

Are you in favor of throwing aside principle, patriotism, and devotion to your country to enter, with political charlatans, the band of usurpers, tyrants and fanatics that now reign and rule in dire confusion?

If you are not in favor of such a course, we appeal to you to abstain from entering any of the conventions which are to be managed and manipulated expressly in the interests of the party in power, which has brought starvation and untold suffering upon the people as exhibited in the pitiful appeals welling up from every section of the country.

We warn you, therefore, against invitations which, from time to to time will be extended to you, some coming from persons and organizations having no local habitations, urging you to participate in a national convention of soldiers and sailors, for the purpose of nominating candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency. Politicians, often unfriendly, to soldiers and sailors, who desire to make themselves prominent, are apt to have such calls circulated, the real object of which is not set forth therein. Let us, therefore, be careful not to lend our influence to any set of President makers, who are unworthy of our confidence and support, or who would reflect discredit upon the high character of the Union army and navy. A few of the employed agents of the party in power may, at any time, issue a call, setting forth reasons why we should join them in an effort to retain said party in power, the very evils narrated being brought about through their instrumentality.

In view, then, of the miscule under which our country is now suffering, we admonish you to stand firm by the principles for which we fought, and for which so many of our brave comrades suffered and died, and to accept no invitation of any party or clique of President-makers without due deliberation, and upon full conviction that they are pledged to the vindication of the *Constitution*, the Union of the States, and the recognized supremacy of the flag throughout the length and breadth of the land. As we contended for the supremacy of law and order, the rights and liberties of the people, in the field, so let us remain true to the great charter of our freedom now, permitting none to use us for their elevation, but ever acting with the people and for the people; and in so doing, peace, prosperity, and happiness will follow in the train, the heels of the tyrants now pressing upon the necks of the populace crushed, and our country assume its wonted position as the proudest and freest among the nations of the earth.

By order of the Executive Committee,

COL. P. H. ALLABACH,
CAPT. A. W. CHILTON, President.
Recording Secretary.

Fortune-Telling.

THE following are some of the rules by which fortune-tellers profess to be guided in their practice of astrology:

JANUARY.—He that is born in January will be laborious and a lover of good wine, be very subject to infidelity, and, withal, a fine singer. The woman born in this month will be a good housewife, rather melancholy, but yet good-natured.

FEBRUARY.—The man born in this month will love money much, but ladies more. He will be stingy at home, but prodigal abroad. The lady will be humane, and affectionate to her mother.

MARCH.—The man born in March will be rather handsome. He will be honest and prudent, but will die poor. The lady will be passionate, jealous, and a chatter-box.

APRIL.—The man who has the misfortune to be born in April will be subject to maladies. He will travel to his disadvantage, for he will marry a rich heiress, who will prove a virago. The lady, who suffers the same misfortune, will share the same fate.

MAY.—The man born in this month will be handsome and amiable. He will make his wife happy. The lady will be equally blest in every respect.

JUNE.—The man born in this month will be small of stature and passionately fond of children. The lady will be a personage fond of coffee, and will marry young.

JULY.—The man born in July will be fat, and suffer death for the woman he loves. The female will be very handsome, with a sharp nose and a fine bust. She will be of r