# The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 28. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.



## BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

### STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB METZ, dealer in Stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. v1-n43

A. M. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, Stoves, Tinware of all kinds, Spouting etc. First store on West end of South Main Street. v2-n17

### CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. v1-n43

J. W. CHEMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc.; Hartman's building, Main street. v1-n43

### DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

L. N. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. v1-n43

E. P. LUTZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n43

### CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

LOUIS BERNHARD, watch and clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American House. v1-n43

RCATHCART, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. v1-n43

### BOOTS AND SHOES.

C. M. BROWN, boot and shoemaker, Main street opposite Court House. v1-n43

A. SOLLEDER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church v1-n43

HENRY KLEIM manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries etc., East Bloomsburg Main st. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market street. v1-n43

### PROFESSIONAL.

J. R. EVANS, M. D. surgeon and physician south side Main st., below Market. v1-n43

D. R. B. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n43

J. B. MCKELVY, M. D. surgeon and physician north side Main st., below Market. v1-n43

J. C. RUTTER, M. D. surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. v1-n43

DR. H. C. HOWER, surgeon dentist, Main st., above court house. v1-n43

J. B. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main Street. v2-n20

DR. S. P. CHALFANT, Dentist, Main St., below Market. Next door to Dr. Evans v2-27

### MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Ramsey building, Main st. v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, fancy goods, notions, books, stationery, north side Main street below Market. v1-n43

E. PETERMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. v1-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress patterns, southeast corner Main and west st. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. v1-n44

MIS. M. B. FURMAN, milliner, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. v1-n43

THE MISSES HARMAN millinery and fancy goods, Main street just below American house. v1-n44

### HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. LEACOCK, oyster and eating saloon, American House, Main st., Battzer Leacock superintendent. v1-n45

WIDMYER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Exchange block, Main st. v1-n43

FOX & WEBB, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, wholesale and retail, Main st., just below Iron. v1-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Koons & Clark, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by JOHN LEACOCK, Main st., west of Iron street. v1-n43

FORKS HOTEL, by G. W. MAUGER, east end of Main st. v1-n43

B. STOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., just above court house. v1-n43

KOONS & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. v1-n43

W. H. GILLMORE, refreshment saloon, Shive's block south side Main st. v1-n43

### MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc Main st., above Court House. v1-n46

S. H. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Main street. v1-n43

MCKELVY NEAL & Co., dealers in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

H. C. HOWER, hats and caps, boots and shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

C. C. MAHR, dry goods and notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

J. J. BROWER, dry goods, groceries, etc., northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

REV. A. HARTMAN, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Correll's Furniture Rooms. v1-n43

H. H. HUNSBERGER, (agent,) groceries, tobacco, and confectionary, Main st., opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n43

D. A. BECKLEY, Keystone shoe store, books and stationery, southwest corner Market and Main sts. v1-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionaries, Main st., near the railroad. v1-n43

E. MENDENHALL, general stock of merchandise and lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. v1-n43

J. J. ROBBINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc, Shive's block, Main st., below Iron v1-n43

J. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. v1-n43

C. W. SNYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. v1-n43

A. J. SLOAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Housekeeping goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. v1-n43

J. K. EYER, groceries and general merchandise Main st., above West. v1-n43

L. T. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots, shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. v1-n43

S. CRAMER & A. E. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Bryant's wagonmaker shop. v2-n18.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

G. W. CORELL, furniture rooms, three story brick on Main st., west of Market st. v1-n43

E. J. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-n43

H. ROSENSTOCK, photographer, Exchange block, Main st., opposite court house. v1-n43

J. P. BROADT, photographer, Hartman's building northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

E. J. BIDLEMAN, Agent Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n19

J. R. PURSELL, saddle, trunk and harness maker, Main st., below court, house. v1-n43

C. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. v1-n46

W. J. BIDLEMAN, saddle and harness maker, near southwest corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

A. WITMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. v1-n43

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms v1-n43

T. H. MASTERS, agent for Grover & Baker's sewing machine, Main st., Hartman's building, up stairs. v1-n43

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

W. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON, mutual and cash rates fire insurance company, northeast corner Main and West st. v1-n43

GEORGE HASSERT, manufacturer and repairer of threshing machines, Sample & Co's Machine Shop, East Bloomsburg, v1n43

I. S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, back of American house. v1-n43

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1n47

N. W. SAMPLE & CO. Machinists, East Bloomsburg near railroad. Castings made at short notice—machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

## ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL, physician and surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Ed. Everett, cor. of Main and Pine st. v1n47

SWAN HOTEL, the upper house by John Snyder, Main st., above Pine. v1-n47

D. K. SLOAN, dealer in dry goods, groceries, lumber and general Merchandise Main st. v1-n47

GEORGE LAZARUS, saddle and harness maker Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

W. H. SMITH, manufacturer of tin ware and dealer in stoves etc, Main st., above the Swan Hotel. v1-n47

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant tailor and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the brick hotel. v1-n47

M. S. HAYHURST, Clocks, Watches and Guns repaired. Guns and Watches for sale, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker, and Undertaker, Main St., below Pine. v1-n47

MICHAEL C. KELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. v1-n47

H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmiths, on Mill Street, near Pine. v1-n47

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n49

ELIAS SNYDER, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1-n47

LEWIS H. SCHUYLER, Iron founder, Machinist, and Manufacturer of plows, Mill St. v1-n47

MILES A. WILLIAMS & Co., Tanners and Manufacturers of leather, Mill Street. v1-n47

JOHN KELLER, Boot and Shoemaker, Pine Street, opposite the Academy v1-n47

A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main Street, below Pine. v1-n47

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

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

## CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader proprietor, south-east corner Main and Second Street. v2-n12

J. H. CREASY, dry goods, groceries, and general Merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

S. D. RINARD, dealer in stoves and tin-ware, Main Street. v2-n12

WM. H. ABBETT, attorney at law, Main Street. v2-n12

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street. v2-n12

L. KEILER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St., Robbins' Building. v2-n18.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second St., below Main. v2-n18.

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawisa House," North West Corner Main and Second Streets. v2-n18.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise, Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-n18.

## LIGHT STREET DIRECTORY.

PETER ENT, dealer in dry goods, groceries, flour, feed, salt, fish, iron, nails, etc., Light Street. v1-n49

J. TERWILLIGER, Cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. v1-n46

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. v1-n46.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. v1-n46

MISS E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. v1-n46

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. v1-n46

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. v1-n46

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. v1-n46.

J. LEISER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician. Office at Keller's Hotel. v2-n27

## ESPY DIRECTORY.

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C. S. Fowler, Proprietor. v12n11

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise. v12n11

J. D. CALDWELL, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, hardware, iron, nails, etc., etc. v12n11

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v12n11

## JERSEYTOWN DIRECTORY.

ANDREW MADISON, dealer in dry goods, groceries, grain, lumber etc., Jerseytown. v1-n46

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

CAPT. SAMUEL RIMBY, Madison Hotel, Drovers and Strangers entertained. v2-n4

## BUCKHORN DIRECTORY.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry goods, groceries and general merchandise, First store in south end of town. v2-n18.

JACOB & WM. HARRIS, dealers in dry goods, groceries, drugs and medicines. First store in north end of town. v2-n18.

## HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and recently-located house, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general that their house is now in order for the reception and entertainment of travellers who may be disposed to favor it with their custom. They have spared no expense in preparing the Exchange for the entertainment of its guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. They know how to cook, and enjoy 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. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone radical changes in its internal arrangements, and its proprietor announces to his former custom and the travelling public that his accomodations for the comfort of his guests are second to none in the country. His table will always be found supplied, not only with substantial food, but with all the delicacies of the season. His wines and liquors (except that popular beverage known as "McHenry"), purchased direct from the importing houses, are entirely pure, and free from all poisonous drugs. He is thankful for a liberal patronage in the past, and will continue to deserve it in the future. GEORGE W. MAUGER.

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 CALMAN,
Superintendent.

Bloomsburg, May 8, 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. DIETTERICH.

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 in it permanent repair and furnished BAR AND LARDER with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests (apr29

## 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. Those 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 50 cents.

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| One column | 15,00 | 18,00 | 20,00 | 30,00 | 60,00 |

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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. 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 E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. sep20'67.

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 1'67.

LOUIS BERNHARD

Would inform the citizens of Bloomsburg and vicinity that he is now prepared to do all kinds of plating, silver or gold. Dec13,67.

AUCTIONEER.

MOSES COFFMAN,

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 in Bloomsburg, Pa. (mar9'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY.

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

PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,

☞ Office at the house opposite Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Calls promptly attended to both night and day. Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. R. PURSEL,

HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

and dealer in

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C.

which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in this country. Examine for yourselves.

Shop first door below the Post Office Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Nov. 15, 1867.

S. C. COLLINS,

FASHIONABLE SHAVING, HAIR CUTTING AND SHAMPOOING SALOON,

Over Widmayer & Jacoby's Ice Cream Saloon, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Hair Dyeing and Whiskers colored black or brown. Hair Tonic to destroy dandruff and beautifying the hair; will restore hair to its original color without soiling the finest fabric, constantly on hand. (apr12'67.

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 plating, 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, '68.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER.

W. M. MONROE & CO.,

Rupert, Pa.,

Manufacturers of

POWDER KEGS,

and dealers in all kinds of

LUMBER,

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapest terms.

HOWE'S STANDARD SCALES

Every description of scale warranted to give entire satisfaction. Send for Catalogue and Circular: second hand Scales of other makers, taken in part pay for ours, for sale Cheap

HOWE SCALE CO.

3 Park Place, New York 131 Federal St. Boston. April 24, '67-3m.


## Choice Poetry.

### THE CHESS BOARD.

BY OWEN MEREDITH.

My little love, do you remember,
Ere we were grown so sadly wise,
These evenings in the bleak December,
Curtain'd warm from the snowy weather,
When you and I played chess together,
Checkmated by each other's eyes?

Ah! still I see your soft white hand,
Hovering warm o'er queen and knight;
Brave pawns in valiant battle stand,
The double castles guard the wings,
The bishop, bent on distant things,
Moves sidling through the fight.

Our fingers touch, our glances meet
And falter; fall your golden hair
Against my cheek; your bosom sweet
Is heaving. Down the field your queen
Rides slow her soldiery between,
And checks me unaware.

Ah me! the little battle's done;
Dispersed is all its chivalry.
Full many a move since then, have we,
'Mid life's perplexing checkers made,
And many a game with Fortune played,
What is it we have won?

This, this at least—if this alone—
That never, never, nevermore,
As in those old still nights of yore
'Ere we were grown so sadly wise,'
Can you and I shut out the skies,
Shut out the world and wintry weather,
And, eyes exchanging warmth with eyes,
Play chess, as then we played, together!

## Miscellaneous.

### ADDRESS OF

*Hon. Wm. Elwell, on behalf of the Trustees, after the laying of the Corner Stone of the Normal School Building at Bloomsburg, June 25th, 1868.*

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—After listening to the eloquent and pertinent remarks of the Governor, and the able and interesting address just delivered in the Institute, it is scarcely justifiable to keep you longer exposed to the scorching rays of the sun. In carrying out the previous arrangement I must however, as the representative of the Board of Trustees, crave your indulgence for a few moments.

If the occasion, which calls us together had been of a sectarian character, it would still have been one of deep interest to the people of these middle counties. The erection of a public edifice, such as is here proposed, could not fail to attract the attention and enlist the sympathies of all the people, as well those without the organization having it immediately in charge, as those within. But when, as here, the object to be attained and the means by which it is to be accomplished, have neither a sectarian nor a political complexion, and every citizen may feel that he stands upon an equality in reference to it, with every other citizen, the interest becomes more extended and the sympathies in its behalf, of a more ardent character.

That such feeling exists here to-day, is manifested by the interested countenances of the vast assemblage before me, and the anxiety to participate in these proceedings and listen to what is said in behalf of the enterprise in hand.

That it is an occasion of no ordinary character, is shown by the presence of the Chief Magistrate of the Commonwealth, and the performance of the principal business of the day by his hand—by the presence of the officer under whose control are the Common Schools of the State at large, and also by the presence of distinguished gentlemen in the cause of education, from surrounding counties.

In all ages of the earth the progress of the people in the arts and sciences, in civilization and general knowledge, has been marked by the character of their public and private buildings.

By architectural structures everywhere we are enabled with much certainty to take the intellectual measure of the inhabitants of the country. By the presence or absence of certain structures the traveller can accurately judge whether the people of a community fear God and regard the material interests of man. If he sees no spire pointing heavenward—no buildings devoted to public worship, he has irretragible evidence that he is in the midst of an irreligious people.

If his eye is greeted with no building indicating it as a place where the young idea is taught to shoot, or if he finds the school house less adorned, more cramped and inconvenient and more illy ventilated than other buildings of the neighborhood, he may safely set down on his note book, that the standard of education is not much elevated in that locality.

If he finds no manufactories where the facilities for them are ample, and their establishment would be profitable he justly concludes that there is there, a lack of industry, enterprise and laudable ambition to compete with, if not to excel other localities possessing no greater natural advantages. But if in his travels through a country, though it be with railroad speed, he discovers churches, seminaries of learing, business buildings and tasteful residences, he may write down that people as moral, educated, enterprising and refined, assured that the testimony upon which he makes up the record is reliable and true.

It is the purpose to which an edifice or structure of any kind is devoted that gives character to it and the people.

If the descendants of Noah under Nimrod, the mighty builder and hunter had been content to build a city upon the plain in the land of Shinar, they would not *therefore* have brought upon their enterprize the displeasure of the Great Architect of the Universe. But their desire for fame, and the daring spirit manifested by them in attempting to build a tower whose top should reach to heaven, being in defiance of Divine authority, brought down upon them confusion of language and dispersion over all the face of the earth. Inability to understand one another's speech was a severe punishment to them, and has been a source of inconvenience to their posterity in all time since.

But by the aid of institutions such as is here initiated, we are enabled, by dint of labor, (the mildest punishment which could be inflicted upon man) to overcome this difficulty, and to understand each other, though we speak with tongues and in divers languages.

The magnificent Temple erected by Solomon, at a later period dedicated to the name of the Lord was hallowed in His sight. And because its purposes were right, it was declared that "His eyes and His heart would be perpetually there."

The beautiful and unequalled piles of Architecture at Athens were splendid specimens of human art and skill, but they were temples dedicated to Idols, except, perhaps, in the single instance where the inscription "To the unknown God," was unwittingly placed upon the altar. As works of art they challenge our admiration, but as their purposes were idolatrous, we regret the forbidden in their use, while we learn material wisdom from their workmanship.

In the erection of buildings of a public character there are considerations which cannot probably be ignored. Location and adaption to the uses for which they are designed will dictate to the cultivated mind the order and style most suited to the surroundings and in keeping with the object of the structure.

In the baronial Castles of feudal times, strength of position, and impregnability of walls were chiefly consulted, in order to guard against invasions from enemies without.

In countries subject to earthquakes, prudence dictates that they should not build their houses too high. While in our favored contries we may safely occupy upwards or downwards all that is comprehended within the legal meaning of the term land, without rendering ourselves liable to the charge of temerity or rashness. We may even by our own buildings make to ourselves a name and fame in the earth and so long as we keep within the bounds of the practical and the useful, without danger of confusion or other mark of divine displeasure.

But I must not pursue further the general subject just glanced at, but proceed to consider the particular case before us.

Invited by the act of assembly of 1857 to erect and establish a school for the training of young men and women as teachers for the common schools of the State for the sixth Normal School district erected by that act, the trustees and stockholders of The Bloomsburg Literary Institute, resolved to accept the invitation and comply with the law. To this end they have prepared for the erection of additional buildings of which we have here now by the hand of the Governor laid the foundation with appropriate ceremonies, invoking the Almighty Lord for his blessing—Hoping and trusting that nothing may interpose to impede or delay what has been so auspiciously begun.

Its objects and purposes are of the highest and holiest character. They are to elevate the standard of education, to build up the capacity for knowledge, to form, develope and discipline the mind, to unfold, deepen and strengthen the faculties, to fit our youth for the parts which they are to act in the drama of life, and to bring them up to the high position originally occupied by man, declared to be but little lower than the angels. Such an institution, we may safely believe will meet with divine favor, and with the cordial sympathy and active co-operation of all citizens within the shadow of its benefits who delight in the moral and material advancement of this portion of our great State. Its location needs no commendation; elevated above the surrounding country, the atmosphere is as pure and as healthful as the heavens afford. The scenery in all directions is unsurpassed for its beauty and variety. Standing here as in the centre of a grand panorama, there is spread out before you one of the most lovely landscapes upon which the eye can rest. Near by and at the foot of the gentle ascent you see a thriving village exhibiting in every quarter signs of activity, improvement, rapid growth and increasing prosperity. Having within its bounds nine churches, three newspaper establishments, a Court House, Iron Furnaces, many business buildings and fine residences, and several school houses, indicating regard for religion, education and industrial pursuits. Beyond the plateau occupied by the town, spreads out a fertile valley bounded by the Susquehannah and skirted by undulating hills. Looking away to the south you see the hills beyond the valley of the Catawissa, rising still higher, and still farther in the distance hills peep over hills and Alps on Alps arise. But I mar the effect of the scenery by attempting its description. The picture is before you; no words are necessary to prove its grandeur and beauty. Look for yourselves and admire.

The superstructure about to be erected upon the foundation now literally laid upon a rock for its support will be in its architectural design pleasing to the eye, and suggest in its whole outward appearance adaptation to the uses to which it is to be applied, as well as a due regard for order, strength and durability.

Its frontage to the west in connection with the building heretofore erected will be upward of two hundred feet and to the south, one hundred and twelve feet. Its hall will be capable of seating over one thousand persons. Its school rooms of large proportions, will be well ventilated and conveniently arranged. Its rooms for recitation, its dormitories for hundreds of students, its dining hall and culinary department all combine to make it a perfect and complete institution of its kind.

The subject of schoons solely for the education of teachers has been agitated occasionally for upwards of a hundred years. As early as 1748, such a school was established by Frederick the Great at Berlin. In America it is said the first one was opened at Lexington Mass. about thirty years ago. Now they are established by law in many of the States and in others are carried on as a more private enterprize. It is upwards of eleven years since this Commonwealth was divided into twelve Normal School Districts for as many schools, yet up to this time but four of the districts have availed themselves of the privileges conferred.

Whatever may have been thought heretofore, it is now no longer a question that schools of this sort are a necessity. The mind of the teacher should not only be stored with general and useful knowledge, such as he is required to impart to his pupils, but it should have been trained by severe intellectual discipline, giving it keenness and clearness of vision which are the key to all true knowledge. The perceptive and reflective power in the m should be drawn out into vigorous and healthful activity. It is this training and instructing of the intellect, which gives both insight to discern and comprehension to grasp the principles of things, which enables the mind to strip off the husk and rive the heart of a matter and lay bare its living laws; it is this which brings success, and the want of it which brings defeat on all our other means of education.

In regard to the proper method of instruction this is not the time nor have I the inclination to speak. But this much I may say, that all experience has shown that in order to succeed well in any branch of business it must be made a specialty, otherwise it is more than probable that knowledge in regard to it will be superficial, and the party a miserable failure.

How can one successfully teach unless he has been taught, and how can he be taught as a teacher except in a school devoted to that purpose? It may be said let the teacher be taught in existing schools. The experiment has been tried to engraft Normal Schools upon other schools, and in every instance has failed. The attempt was pronounced by Horace Mann one of the most unfortunate movements ever made in this country in regard to education.

A model school for practice is required by our law, to be attached to the Normal School in order that students may acquire a practical knowledge of the art of teaching. But the schools are nevertheless separate and distinct although under the control of the same general head. The connection between them is therefore not only not subject to the objection stated but is necessary to fulfil the requirements of the law.

The Bloomsburg Literary Institute was organized but little over two years ago, since then its present building has been erected, a work of architectural skill which does honor to those who inaugurated it, and which will stand as a monument to the memory of the architect and builder for many generations. Its history might properly be commenced as is that inspired history of the earth. "In the beginning," (all material things must have their beginning.)

In the beginning then of the new era which has dawned upon this community there was no building devoted to the cause of education, except such as the law under the common school system compelled the erection of. The time had arrived for a new dispensation and a different order of things. Upon the advent of Prof. Carver, the liberal yet dormant spirit within our people was aroused, and nobly did they come up to the work of contributing material aid. Within the short space of one year that splendid building was erected, these grounds enclosed and ornamented, and the machinery of a school unsurpassed for its excellence set in motion. Under the supervision of Prof. Carver the architect and builder, the whole expense did not exceed twenty-five thousand dollars. In the same hands it is confidently beleved that the new building will be erected and completed in all its appointments for less that twice that sum. Citizens, upon you depends the sequel of this enterprize. The same liberal spirit which has heretofore been manifested by many of you, participated in by *all interested* will ensure its complete success. And hence shall go forth highly educated disciplinarians, with minds thoroughly imbued with the philanthropic doctrines of Christianity which form part of the common law of the land, whose business it will be to mould, and form the minds and shape the destinies of your youth the generation which will soon occupy the places which their teachers now occupy. And thus from the centre shall extend outward and outward an influence for good constantly enlarging its circle until it is felt, not only within the district but throughout the borders of our great State, and limited by no imaginary lines shall extend over our broad land from ocean to ocean, and passing the bounds of time be recognized in boundless eternity.

But my friends this great work cannot be accomplished nor this great good realized unless the people come up and help us, not help *us* merely but *themselves* as well. For be it understood that the men who are laboring in this enterprize and those who contributed their money have in reality but an interest in common with the whole community. Motives of a high character, those which relate to the moral and social improvement of our youth, have been presented to us with great force and power. These alone ought to move us to prompt, decisive and successful action.

Besides these, there are considerations which although of a selfish and pecuniary character I may be allowed to mention. What has infused new life and vigor into your town and surrounding country? Two years ago it was comparitively lifeless and inactive. Now it exhibits a freshness and activity which must give pleasure to every citizen. We have got out of the old rut, and move on with the rest of the world. We look around for the cause of this increased prosperity. What is it that has added to the value of your real estate fifty per cent, and doubled your rents? What has induced the erection of this large number of dwellings? The Bloomsburg Literary Institute and the prospect of the State Normal School have done this.

Ask the wealthy farmer who has purchased property and removed to your town, why he did so. Ask all from city or country who are coming hither, why they select this locality, and with one accord they will answer, that the desire to educate their children without sending them abroad, controlled their action.

If it be suggested that there are other causes combining to favor our locality and build it up, I ask what are they? Have you more manufactories than heretofore? Do your iron furnaces give employment to more men? Is there any branch of business which has given this impetus to the growth of this village? If any of these things exist they have failed to come under my observation.

Your town has taken rank among the important towns of the state, but chiefly on account of the interest it is taking in Educational affairs.

Take away your Institute, deprive you of the prospect of the Normal School, and your real estate would depreciate in value much more rapidly than it has risen. Let every citizen then contribute in proportion to the value of his property (to that extent he is clearly interested) and the highest anticipations of the most enthusiastic actor in this undertaking will be more than realized.

### Communicated.

SUGARLOAF June 30, 1868.

MR. ACHENBACH:—*Dear Sir*; I have been much engaged since the appearance of your rejoinder in the "*Republican*" of the eleventh of June. In regard to the publication of our correspondence I yielded to the wishes of friends, who thought it would interest others beside ourselves, both your friends and mine. In your original letter you asked me to answer them, I did so, plainly, fully and candidly, I was in hope, if you replied, your would affirm or deny, and give you reasons, in reference to each one, and thus make a little controversy that would be both interesting, and profitable, but instead, you have given a great many things that are irrelevant to the questions at issue. To follow you through all this, would make an article that would weary the fingers of the Printers to set up, and patience of the reader to read it.

A few remarks on the points that you have touched are all that we can give at this time. There is one general observation to be made in regard to your reply. If the North was all Republican, the South alone Democratic, and I lived in the South, then some of your remarks might apply, for you keep up the idea all through, that whatever was done by the rebels, was done by the Democratic party. Now this is ungenerous, for you know as well as I, that as soon as the war commenced, communications were interrupted between the two sections, and the Democrats of the North had no connection with those of the South. You asked, "what were the principles of the Democratic party since 1860?" I answer, the same as they advocate since 1800. You impliedly deny this by asking "did the Fathers advocate the right of secession?" "did Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe or Andrew Jackson advocate that doctrine?" no, certainly, and I will tell you what else they did not do. They did not endeavor to engraft the principle of Monarchy into the American Constitution, they did not attend the Hartford Convention to consider the propriety of seceding from the Union, they did not burn blue-lights on the hills of New England, to guide the enemy into port, they did not petition Congress for a separation of the States they did not endorse and recommend the "Helper-book" that was a fire-brand of discord, they did not carry around persons, and some of them Wenches, who taught the people, to vote for an Anti-Slavery President and let the Union slide, they did not place Sharp's rifles in the hands of a Kansas murderer, and money in his pocket, that he might invade the rights of Virginia, and when he was hung, as he deserved to be, they did not deify him and place him on the Throne with the Saviour of the world, and make his "marching soul" the slogan of a Fratricidal war, all this, and more than others did, they did not, no, they did not teach secession before the war, and it did not matter so much, who taught it after the war commenced, as who taught it before, and by their teaching helped to bring it on. Nor did the Democratic party teach it or advocate it after the war began, nor since it closed. I defy you to show from any platform, either National, State or County, or from the resolutions of any meeting of any authorities, or from the speeches of any acknowledged leaders, that they "advocated the right of secession." Did Gen. M'Clellan whom your party repudiated because he modestly proposed to carry on the war in a Constitutional manner? Did James Buchanan whom history will yet vindicate, and whose dying words are worthy to be engraved in gold, and hung at the bedside of every President and every Congressman, that when they lie down to sleep, they may pray in the language of the Sage of Wheatland "God bless my Country."

We do say the "Alien and Sedition country laws" were counting to the spirit of American freedom, and the people so decided by their triumphant election of Mr. Jefferson. You say "these laws were made to punish the guilty and not the innocent." Guilty of what? of using the freedom of speech guaranteed by the Constitution, and canvasing the teaching and acts of public men? Of opposing the introduction of principles foreign to the nature of our institutions and of defending the fruits of the Revolution from the attacks of its enemies, when they had just began