The Columbian.

VOL. 2.....NO. 41. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, OCT. 9, 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

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

R. CATHCART, 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

DR. R. F. Kinney surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. v1-n36

J. R. M'KELVY, 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. R. 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

MRS. 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., Baltzer Leacock superintendent. v1-n43

WIDMAYER & 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-n36

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. MARR, 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, Agent, dry goods, notions, and groceries, Main st., opposite Correl'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, confectioneries, 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-n44

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. v-1n43

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, Confectioneries and Notions, Scottown, south side, two doors above Brobst'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-n47

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

J. F. 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. v1-n47

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

WILLIAM DELONG, Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n19

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-n17

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. v12n11

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder 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. 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-n15

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

MRS. 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-n64.

J. 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, fish, salt, 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-n1

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 centrally-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 their guests neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. Their house is spacious, and enjoys an excellent business location.

Omnibusses 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 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. 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 [apr1'68.

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. 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.

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	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	20,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	25,00	30,00
One column	15,00	18,00	25,00	50,00	100,00

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. 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. Jan1'67.

AUCTIONEER.
MOSES COFFMAN,
Having followed the profession of Public Vendue Crier 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. [mar8'67.

DR. W. H. BRADLEY,
(Late Assistant Medical Director U. S. Army,)
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
☞ Office at the house opposite Smith's Block, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Calls promptly attended to both night and day.
Bloomsburg, Jan. 18, 1867.

J. B. 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 the 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-ly

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.

UNION HOTEL,
ROHRSBURG, PA.
The undersigned would respectfully inform the traveling public that he has purchased and refitted in the best manner the old stand formerly occupied by W. A. Kline, and that he is now prepared to accommodate his friends with all the comforts and conveniences of a first-class house. A fine new barn has been built and the surroundings placed in perfect order. The bar will always be stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table furnished with the best the market affords. JAMES V. GILLASPIE.
July 3, '68-1y

Choice Poetry.

NEW MUSIC—THE BONDHOLDER.

To the authoress, a sister of the late Stephen C. Foster, we are indebted for an advance copy of the song entitled "The Bondholder." The music is excellent, and will no doubt become popular with the sons and daughters of plowholders. The words, which we copy below, give a good idea of how the poor are robbed in order that the rich may be paid in gold. It is a song for the times, and we commend it to Democratic Glee Clubs. Messrs S. Crainard & Sons of Cleveland are the publishers.

THE BONDHOLDER.

Oh, the Bondholder rests in a cushioned chair,
As he sits at his table to dine;
While before him is spread out the daintiest fare
And the choicest of foreign wine,
Then he thinks of the wealth that he made by the war.
For his heart has grown selfish and cold,
And he laughs, and he quaffs, and smokes his cigar,
As he counts up his interest in gold,
Oh, a rollicking fellow is he, is he,
And this life passes smoothly away,
And what careth he for you or me,
While he has no taxes to pay.

CHORUS—
Then a rollicking time will have we, have we,
And our days will pass smoothly away,
When our country we see in prosperity,
And we have no taxes to pay.

And the Bondholder's wife in her coach and four,
Knows nothing of labor and care,
As she drives by the suffering tax-payers' door,
Not heeding the misery there,
The brave, crippled soldiers she sees not now,
Nor his children so hungry and cold;
While the laboring man by the sweat of his brow
But pays up his interest in gold,
Oh, a light merry life has she, has she,
This Bondholder's wife so gay,
And what careth she for you or me,
While they have no taxes to pay.
Then a rollicking time, &c.

Then working men all put your hand to the wheel,
And let us no longer delay,
For I tell you we're only beginning to feel
The taxes we'll soon have to pay.
Oh! come crippled soldier, come rally again,
Till a Union restored we behold,
For our sons have been slain, and your blood shed in vain,
Till we wipe out this interest in gold.
Then a rollicking time, &c.
Then comrades arouse, for the people no more
Intend to be purchased or sold,
And one kind of money, for rich and for poor,
We'll have, be that paper or gold,
Hurrah boys, hurrah for the burdens so light,
In the sweet, merry days of old,
When, on Saturday night, by his fireside bright,
The poor counts his wages in gold.
Then a rollicking time, &c.

Miscellaneous.

What Governor Curtin Thought of Governor Seymour in 1863.

As the Radicals have been laboring so industriously to prove that Governor Seymour is not a loyal man, and that during the war he arrayed himself in opposition to the cause of the Union, we present the following incident for their special consideration at this time.

When Lee was thundering at the door of the capital of Pennsylvania, and fear and trepidation possessed the souls of the men who are now reviling and slandering Governor Seymour, Andrew G. Curtin, then Governor of Pennsylvania, visited Camp Curtin, Harrisburg. This visit was occasioned by the disinclination of the Pennsylvania volunteers to enlist, except for the expulsion of Lee from Pennsylvania. Governor Curtin, in company with another gentleman, rode into camp in an open barouche, to see the officers, and was stopped on his way by the soldiers and called on for a speech. Rising in his carriage, he spoke substantially as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF THE VOLUNTEERS OF PENNSYLVANIA: I came here to-day to see your officers, who ought to be here to make their complaints in form. I have a right to expect the confidence of the volunteers of Pennsylvania, for I have never broken faith with them. I assure you, you will be retained just long enough to repel the present invasion—so long—no longer, be it sixty days, or thirty, or ten. But we cannot draw your pay unless you conform to the regulations of the army, and enter your names in regular form.

Then turning in his carriage and pointing to the white tents of the New York troops on the hill across the river, he exclaimed:

Look at the crowning of yonder hill! There are the troops of our sister New York, defending our frontier, where you ought now to be, instead of wrangling here about *how* you will enlist. Great God! What are you doing? *Thirteen regiments from New York already on the ground, and in front, while not a regiment in Pennsylvania is yet ready!*

Soon after Governor Curtin appeared on the hill on the opposite side of the river, rode inside the fort, into the midst of the New York troops, who poured out from their tents, and loudly called on the Governor for a speech. Again rising in his carriage, with his hat in his hand, he spoke as follows:

SOLDIERS OF NEW YORK: Pennsylvania had a right to expect that her sister New York would come to her aid, but she did not have the right to expect that New York troops would be here on our soil, occupying the front of her defense, before her own troops were on the ground. From the bottom of my heart, I thank you for this generous alacrity. *Bear my personal thanks, as well as the thanks of Pennsylvania, to your patriotic Governor for the promptness with which, through your presence, he has replied to our need.* On some future occasion, I will in some more appropriate and formal manner, make known to him my grateful appreciation of his prompt action in hurrying forward to our aid this noble band of soldierly men! Again I thank you!

And with a graceful bow and wave of his hat, the Governor resumed his seat in the carriage.

FRIGHTFUL EXPENDITURES!—The expenditures of the Government during the month of July were

$46,549,000,

and the total expenditure for the month of August, as just reported by the Secretary of the Treasury, was

$37,730,000!

This indicates an average expenditure per month of $42,139,500, or

$505,704,000

per year! Taxpayers are you ready for peace?

WATCH THE MOVEMENTS OF THE ENEMY.—Our friends will do well to keep an eye on the secret oath bound Loyal Leagues, established thoughout the Country; these associations are intended to decoy the unwary into the support of negro equality, and negro rule. Watch them, Democrats, never was there greater occasion for watchfulness and zeal.

Make Them Tell You.

WHEN a Radical asks you to vote for Grant and Colfax, make him tell you how much benefit you or the country will derive from such a course. MAKE HIM TELL YOU why it is that in time of peace, the party he asks you to support keeps a standing army that costs the tax-payers of the county *one hundred and fifty millions of dollars a year.*

MAKE HIM TELL YOU what has become of the millions upon millions of dollars that have been paid into the public Treasury since the introduction of his party into power—that there is no account of now.

MAKE HIM TELL YOU why it is that with all the taxes and tariffs that are wrung from the people annually, the public debt is still increasing at the rate *of ten million of dollars per month.*

MAKE HIM TELL YOU why his party makes negro voters in all the States, of the South, and then denies being in favor of negro suffrage here in the North.

MAKE HIM TELL YOU what justice there is in the Radical doctrine of taxation—which exempts the rich from all taxes and places them upon the shoulders of the poor.

MAKE HIM TELL YOU how it is that three years after the war has ceased the Union for which we were told it was waged, is further from being restored than it was at the beginning.

MAKE HIM TELL YOU why the bloated bondholder, who robbed the government and invested the money he stole in tax-exempted bonds, should receive gold for his interest, while you are compelled to take greenbacks for your work.

MAKE HIM TELL YOU why the laboring men of the North should toil and sweat, day after day, to feed a lot of negroes and fatten a pack of lousy Bureau officers, who yearly take from the public treasury over FORTY *millions of dollars.*

MAKE HIM TELL YOU what good will arise from voting for Grant, how much it will lessen your taxes—lower the prices of the necessaries of life, and how soon it will restore the Union, and make our Government a government of white men, established by white men, for the benefit of white men.—*Northumberland County Democrat.*

Grant's "White Washing Report."

WHAT is known as Grant's "white-washing report" has been pretty freely exhibited to the public—by the Jacobins at the time it was made, and more recently by the Democratic press. Nevertheless, in connection with this article, we must not omit a portion of it—for it is well to keep the record of the "available" constantly before the public, lest some Democrat should forget his Democratic record and vote for Seymour. In that report Grant says:

"Both in traveling and while stopping I saw and conversed freely with the citizens of those States. * * * * I am satisfied that the mass of thinking men of the South accept the present situation of affairs *in good faith.* My observation led me to the conclusion that the citizens of the Southern States *anxious to return to self-government within the Union* as soon as possible; that while reconstructing, they want and require protection from the government; that they are in earnest in wishing to do what they think is required by the government, not humiliating to them as citizens; and that, if such a course were pointed out, *they would pursue them in good faith.*" It is to be regretted that there cannot be a greater comingling at this time between the citizens of the two sections, and particularly those *instructed with the law-making power.*

Give The People Facts.

THE time for argument has gone by, so far as the press is concerned. Whatever of argument is yet to be used, let the stumpers do it. The time is short, and the press can only give facts.

The Radicals tell us that the public debt has been decreased.

Let us see. On the 1st of September, 1867, it was $2,492,783,365
On the 1st Sept., 1868, 2,535,614,313
$42,830,948

Now if there is any truth in figures that shows an increase of the debt, in one year, of forty-two millions eight hundred and thirty thousand nine hundred and forty-eight dollars, or more than three millions and a half per month.

The increase in the last year is more than a dollar per head for every man, woman and child in the country.

So much for Radical veracity.

GRANT AND McCLELLAN—THE COMPARATIVE LOSSES IN THEIR CAMPAIGNS.—Speaking of the comparative losses in the campaigns of McClellan and Grant, the Army and Navy Journal of August 29 says:

"We hold it to be quite evident that our total losses in killed and wounded from the Rapidan to the Appomattox were, at least, double those suffered by General Lee. We hold it to be no less evident that the total of our losses from May, 1864, up to Lee's surrender in April, 1865, was about double that of the enemy. On the other hand, it is tolerably certain that McClellan's losses in his famous Chickahominy campaign were less than those he inflicted. Taking Antietam and his other battles into the account, our belief is that McClellan's entire loss, in killed, wounded, and prisoners, was less than that suffered by his opponents at his hands."

The Army and Navy Journal is not a partisan paper, and its statements are taken as authority in all army and navy matters.

JUST seven minutes before Congress took its last "recess" a carpet-bag Congressman from one of the Southern States was sworn in. For his valuable services he received from the people's money his year's salary, $5,000, mileage and from his home to Washington. What a magnificent commentary upon Radical reconstruction.

A Talk With The Workingman.

YOU are paid for your day of hard and unremitting toil—for the wear and tear of your bones and sinews—in legal tenders. That money is thought good enough for you, and why should it not be good enough for the bondholders, who toils not, who is arrayed in fine linen, and lives upon the fat of the land? If it is good enough for him, ought you to vote for the party which tells that he must have better money than you receive—that he must have the solid gold? You are oppressed with exorbitant taxation in every variety of form. The rent of the dwellings in which you live is far too high. You are taxed two or three prices for everything you buy in the shape of clothing and provisions. Why is this? A portion of your money does not go to your landlords, or your grocer or your butcher, or your tailors, they only receive it and then pass it to the tax-gatherer. $141,000,000, Senator Sherman admits, was paid on the bonded debt last year. It is proposed to pay this interest, or two-thirds of this interest, for forty years, which would be $4,000,000,000; and then we must pay the principal of the debt, $2,500,000,000 more—pay it too in hard coin! Have you thought how much of your sweat and blood would have to go toward paying this enormous debt—of how many comforts yourself and your family will have to be deprived, in that long interval of time, on its account—unless we pay the debt or a portion of it, off in legal tenders, and thus save this exorbitant interest? Will you vote for Grant, and thus vote to establish this dreadfull incubus upon yourself and your posterity? Remember that this $4,000,000 in four years, is in addition to all the other taxes for the support of the government, and that they will be at least $6,000,000,000 more in that interval. Do you think that we can stand that burden of taxation? Do you think the $2,500,000 which is now in bonds that are not taxed—which capital in its present shape affords no man employment—ought to be permanently locked up? Or do you want it paid and the now idle capital used in building houses and steamboats, carrying on internal improvements, and giving employment to millions of laborers? If you want this change you cannot get it by voting for a ticket which believes that the bonds should go unpaid for generations to come.—*Cincinnatti Inqr.*

A Serious Charge—Will Grant Answer?

THE Evening *Herald* Says:

Mrs. A. C. Brewer, formerly Miss Cox, Holly Springs, Miss., charges Gen and Mrs. Grant with carrying off the silver plate from the house of her father, which they occupied at Holley Springs. Among valuable heir-looms that were carried off in the Grant baggage, was a handsome card waiter of salver, with the name of General Moultrie engraved in the centre, also a very massive silver waiter handsomely carved, made in England before the Revolution, with the name of lady Mary Annesly, 1779, engraved in the centre. "This waiter," she says had been in her father's family for a long period, and will be readily recognized in the Grant mansion at Washington. That and several other articles of stolen valuables that come from the South may be recognized here." A nephew of Gen Grant also at the same time carried off an antique quilt made by the grandmother of Mrs. Cox. This is a bold and open charge, made by one who claims to speak by authority, and it behooves the friends of the *greatest General of ancient or modern times* to prove its falsity. Will "Fawnkee" explain?

The above charge is a grave one to Make against any one, and particularly so when the person accused is a candidate for President of the United States. It does not beat round the bush, but gives names of places, persons and articles. Is General Grant guilty? Let him speak out, or the people will suspect there is some truth in the charge. It would never do to take the Brewer plate into the White House.

The October Election.

THERE is no such thing as over estimating the importance of carrying the October election. There should not be, in our vocabulary, such a word as fail. We must elect our candidate for Auditor General, CHARLES E. BOYLE; we must elect our candidate for Surveyor General, WELLINGTON H. ENT; we must elect a majority of the members of Congress, and a majority of the Legislature. These things we can do, if we act vigorously, and get out the Democratic vote; and, as we *can* do them, we *must* do them. There is now but a short working period between this and the election. Work bravely—work constantly—work all the time, and we shall do all we propose, achieve a glorious State victory over the Radicals, and ensure the election of Seymour and Blair in November.

Such a glorious result as this, fellow Democrats it is worth working for, and shame on him who flinches from duty, now the pinch has come.—*Patriot.*

RADICAL leaders of Philadelphia, are promising pardons from Gov. Geary, to all who may be arrested for fraudulent voting, or ballot box stuffing, in aid of the Radical party.

Our friends must therefore keep an eye on the ballot box, for we have an unscrupulous, and lawless party to contend against. How long will respectable citizens give support and countenance, to a party that does not regard law or moral principles?

THADDEUS STEVENS, the father of the oppressive reconstruction measures of the Radical party, was the only member of it who had the frankness and honesty to avow that they were unconstitutional, and that Congress, in adopting them, was acting "outside the Constitution." Now that the Great Commoner is silent in the grave, the Radical leaders are trying to pursuade the people that all their legislation was entirely constitutional and legal.

How We Are Swindled.

A national banker buys one hundred thousand dollars of Bonds and receives ninety thousand in greenbacks. His real outlay is therefore only ten thousand dollars. On this he gets from the government, on the bonds, six thousand in gold, equal to eight thousand in greenbacks, and besides makes ten per cent. At least on the greenbacks issued to him for the bonds, making the comfortable sum of $17,000, and yet the people, under this absurd system, expect some day to pay about three thousand millions of the public debt. The bankers may be able to discharge this debt by this system of augmenting it, but the people, never. The only real outlay to which a national banker is subjected is the difference between the amount of United States bonds he deposits and the amount of greenbacks issued to him. Suppose he continued this process, and when he has $90,000 of greenbacks, he again buys bonds and again draws greenbacks, $80,000 from the treasury. Again he repeats the process and draws $70,000 and then $60,000, and then $50,000. Sums greater, but approximating these in greenbacks, would be furnished until he would receive interest on quite half a million of dollars from the government, and his only real outlay would be the original ten thousand dollars. If the Union Were richer than Crœsus and Rothschilds and all the kings and emperors of the world, this process would speedily bankrupt it. The people under this wonderful banking system, disguise it as we may, pay one hundred per cent. for the use of private bankers' capital.

Tax-Payers Look at This!

IT is time now to assail the ears of the people with plain facts; to din into them truths in figures; to show them in the fewest words what is the financial condition of the country, and how certainly bankruptcy and ruin await us without a change of rulers.

Look for a moment at these figures, compiled from official reports:

PUBLIC DEBT.

May 1, 1868,	$2,500,528,327 56
June 1, 1868,	2,510,245,886 74

An increase in one month of nine million, seven hundred and seventeen thousand, fifty-nine dollars and eighteen cents.

PUBLIC DEBT.

August 1, 1868,	$2,523,534,480 37
September 1, 1868,	2,535,614,313 63

An increase in one month of twelve million, seventy-nine thousand, eight hundred and thirty-two dollars and sixty-six cents.

And yet we are told by the Radical press that the public debt has been decreased. As figures are supposed not to lie, and as no supposition of the kind is entertained in regard to the Radical press, we may safely leave, without comment, the question of veracity between the figures and the press, to be decided by the public.

Opinions of Statesmen.

"I SAY again, fellow citizens, remember the fate of Rome and vote for *no candidate* who will not tell you, with the frankness of an independent freeman, the principle upon which, if elected, he will administer your Government.

"*That man deserves to be a slave who would vote for a mum candidate when his liberties are at stake.—Andrew Jackson.*

"If my suffrage is asked for the highest civil officer of my country, the candidate, however illustrious and successful he may be, must present some other title than laurels however gloriously gathered on the blood-stained battle-field."—*Henry Clay.*

The last words of Harrison were these: "I wish you to understand the true principles of the government. I wish them carried out. I ask nothing more."

Is It Right?

Is it right to exempt $2,500,000 of the property of the country from taxation, when we are compelled to pay more than $120,000,000 in gold per annum, in intesest? It is this debt and the exemption of the property of the rich from taxation, that is reducing the toiling millions of America to the slavery and vassalage of the poverty stricken masses of Europe.

It is a fraudulent contrivance of the bond-holders, of the privileged classes, to rob labor that monied monopolists may be enriched at the expense of the poor.

We put the question to every honest man—to every Christian—is it right?

PREVIOUS to the nomination of General Grant, the New York *Tribune* thus spoke of him as a man and a general:

General Grant we esteem by no means a great man, nor even a very great general. We want a statesman; we want Mr. Chief Justice Chase. The Republican party contains no purer, no worthier, no more gifted man. In what respect does General Grant surpass Mr. Chase? "Is he a better Republican?" we ask General Grant. No reply. If we want, then, to talk about horses and tobacco, we may find him the most valuable of men. *No one word upon the question that backs the heart of the country!* "Take me, if you will, as Ulysses S. Grant, General, and when I am President I shall do as I please." Perhaps we must take him, but we do not feel like cheering over it; certainly not so long as great statesmen remain in our ranks. "Give us Grant because we can elect him." Again that cowardly argument. Is there nothing in this great party but office hunger? Is the chief end of man the postoffice and revenue series? Are we willing to follow a doubtful leader into an uncertain battle for unknown principles?

How strange it is, that, gentlemen members of Religions denominations, and claiming not to be party men at that; are found among the enemies of Horatio Seymour, a most examplary christian man, and supporters of Grant, notorious for his bad habits, and disregard of religion. Can such people be sincere?

JOHN H. SURRATT has been discharged under the statute of limitations So this wretched business ends, after costing hundreds of thousands of dollars.

Webster Matched by a Woman.

IN the somewhat famous case of Mr. Bogdon's will, which was tried in the Supreme Court some years ago, Mr. Webster appeared as counsel for the appellant. Mrs. Greenough, wife of Rev. Wm. Greenough, late of Weston a tall, straight, queenly-looking woman, with a keen black eye—a woman of great self-possession and decision of character—was called to stand as a witness on the opposite side. Mr. Webster at a glance had the sagacity to forsee that her testimony, if it contained anything of importance, would have great weight with the court and jury. He therefore resolved if possible to break her up. And when she answered to the first question put to her, "I believe," Mr. Webster roared out:

"We don't want to hear what you believe; We want to hear what you know,"

Mrs. Greenough replied: "That's just what I was about to say, sir," and proceeded with her testimony. And, notwithstanding his repeated efforts to disconcert her, she pursued the even tenor of her way till Webster, quite fearful of the result, arose, apparently in great agitation, and drawing out his large snuff-box, thrust his finger to the very bottom, and carrying the deep pinch to both nostrils, drew it up with a gusto; and then extracting from his pocket a very large handkerchief, which flowed nearly to his feet as he brought it to the front, he blew his nose with a report that rang distinct and loud through the hall.

Webster—"Mrs. Greenough, was Mrs. Bogden a neat woman?"

Mrs. G.—"I cannot give you very full information as to that, sir; she had one very dirty trick."

Webster—"What was that, ma'am?

Mrs. G.—"She took snuff."

The roar in the court house was such that the defender of the Constitution subsided, and neither rose nor spoke again till Mrs. Greenough had vacated her chair for another witness, having time to reflect on the inglorious history of the man who had a stone thrown on his head.

Anecdote of Judge Black.

MR. BLACK, writes the New York correspondent of the Gazette, is not more celebrated for his astuteness, ability and constitutional learning than for a certain simplicity of character and absent-mindedness regarding every-day affairs. He can scarcely be trusted to perform the most ordinary duties of common-life, and his excellent wife in some particulars, takes charge of him as if he were a child. On one occasion he had to go to Pittsburg to take part in an important law case. His wife prepared him for the journey, packed his portmanteau, placing therin six clean shirts, and charging him to be sure to put one on every morning. Upon his return the portmanteau was unpacked, but no shirts were to be found. Mrs. Black hurried to her liege lord for an explanation, but her liege lord could give none. He was certain he had put on a clean shirt every day, but could recollect nothing about the soiled ones. But that night, when undressing, the mystery was explained. The astute lawyer had indeed complied with his wife's directions, but on puting on a clean shirt every morning had forgotten to remove the soiled one. The entire six missing shirts were on his back

A SNAKE IN A WATERMELON.—A boy named Cofter, who sells papers occasionally for the sake of making a few dimes, yesterday invested fifteen cents of his earnings in a watermelon, on Deaderick street. He took it over to a stand in the market-house, and, in company with a "chum," proceeded to have a luxuriant feast. A large jack knife, which Cofter had purchased about two weeks ago with his savings, was brought into active operation. The melon was cut in two; but horror! inside in one-half of the melon was a young snake, yellow as a leak and about nine inches long. The half in which he had his habitation was nearly all hollow. The younge snake darted his forked tounge fiercely and aimlessly about five or six times, the first dart he made hitting the forefinger of young Cofter, who immediately ran off to the drug store on the corner of Cherry and Cedar streets, but finding no doctor he hurried up Cedar street still further.

We learned afterwards that the physician cut off the first joint of the bitten finger, and sent the boy back home in a hack, telling him it would be all right. The little snake was caught and put into a fruit jar by Whitesides a butcher's assistant, who lives out in Germantown. It is a most extraordinary lusus naturæ, and it seems impossible to account for how the snake could have got into the heart of a large and apparently sound melon. The part in which it was found was thrown violently against a post by Cofter, and was bruised and broken in such a way, it was impossible to ascertain whether there were any holes or damaged spots on the rind.—The case is decided unusual.—*Nashville Times.*

DURING the war, a soldier, who was residing for a few days in Philadelphia to spend an extensive bounty, became slightly intoxicated with his task, and while perambulating the streets of the Quaker City, fell in with a crowd of colored people on their way to church, and as they arrived at the meeting house he went in with the rest, supposing it to be a theater, or some place of amusement. After waiting some time for the curtain to rise, the minister appeared and proceeded as follows:

"My bruddering, in dat last great day when de trump ob de Lord shall blow, and de sheep shall go to de right and de goats to de left, who wants to be de goat?"

After a short pause he said again, raising his voice, "I say, who'll be de goat?"

The soldier supposing the performance delayed for a person to represent a goat in some play exclaimed:

"Look here, old fellow, rather than to have this thing play out, I'll be goat!"