The Columbian.

VOL. 2....NO 48. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOV. 27, 1868. PRICE FIVE CENTS.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

JACOB BITZ, dealer in stoves & tinware, Main st., above court house. vl-n43

J. H. RUPERT, stoves and tinware, Rupert Block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOTHING, &C.

D. LOWENBERG, merchant tailor, Main st., 2d door above American house. vl-n48

W. CHAMBERLIN, wholesale and retail dealer in clothing, etc., Hartman's building, Main st. vl-n48

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &C.

S. MOYER, druggist and apothecary, Exchange block Main st. vl-n48

F. FRITZ, druggist and apothecary, Rupert Block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

J. GRENEWALD, watch and clock maker, Jewelry store corner Main and Iron sts. vl-n48

J. SAVAGE, dealer in clocks, watches and jewelry, Main st., just below American house. vl-n47

J. ROTHCARY, watch and clock maker, Market st., below Main. vl-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

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

C. GEISER, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, Main st., opposite Episcopal church. vl-n48

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

DAVID BITZ, boot and shoemaker, Main st., over Hartman's store, west of Market street. vl-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

C. EVANS, M. D., surgeon and physician, south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

W. C. KINNEY, surgeon dentist, teeth extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church. vl-n48

C. ENSMINGER, M. D., surgeon and physician, south side Main st., below Market. vl-n43

C. BUTTER, M. D., surgeon and Physician, Market st., above Main. vl-n43

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

C. ROBBINS, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street. vl-n43

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, milliner, Rupert building, Main st. vl-n43

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

MISS FREEMAN, millinery and fancy goods opposite Episcopal church, Main st. vl-n43

MRS. JULIA A. & SADIE BARKLEY, ladies cloaks and dress pattern, southeast corner Main and west sts. vl-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, millinery and fancy goods Main st., opposite Court House. vl-n43

MRS. M. E. FURMAN, millinery, Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market st. vl-n43

MISSES HARMAN, millinery and fancy goods, Main street, just below American house. vl-n43

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

J. CLARK, oyster and eating saloon, American house, Main st., Balizer Laucks old stand. vl-n43

WIDDEMER & JACOBY, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, Wholesale and Retail, Exchange block, Main st. vl-n43

FOX & WEIRICK, confectionery, bakery, and oyster saloon, Wholesale and retail, Main st., just above Iron. vl-n43

EXCHANGE HOTEL, by Reuben Clark, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

AMERICAN HOUSE, by John Leacock, Main st., west of Iron street. vl-n43

EAGLE HOTEL, by G. W. Mayoral, east end of Market st. vl-n43

P. SPOHNER, refreshment saloon, Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

FRANK & CLARK, refreshment saloon, Exchange hotel. vl-n43

W. H. GILMORE, refreshment saloon, Street's block south side Main st. vl-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

J. JACOBS, confectionery, groceries etc. Main st., above Court House. vl-n43

S. D. MILLER, dealer in dry goods, groceries, queensware, Rope, salt, shoes, notions, etc. Exchange block, Market street. vl-n43

MOLEY NEAL & CO., dealers in dry goods, groceries, Rope, Iron, Steel, salt, fish, fish, nails, etc., Northeast corner Market and Market st. vl-n43

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

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

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

A. BUCKLEY, Keystone shoestore, boots and shoes, southwest corner Market and Iron streets. vl-n43

WILLIAM ERASMUS, confectionerie, Main st., near the railroad. vl-n43

L. MENSENDAL, general stock of merchandise, and lumber, corner of Main street and Creek road. vl-n43

C. COLLINS, dealer in dry goods groceries etc., Exchange block, Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

E. SHOTTON, Groceries & Provisions, southeast corner Main and Iron Streets. vl-n43

C. ENYDER, hardware, cutlery, guns, etc., Main st., below Iron. vl-n43

J. LEGAN, dealer in choice dry goods, Hoopes & Keeping's goods, fresh groceries, etc., etc. Main st., opposite court house. vl-n43

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

J. L. SHARPLESS, dry goods, groceries, boots and shoes, etc., Rupert block, Main st., west of Market. vl-n43

S. CRAMER & A. J. HAYHURST, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries and Notions, Southwest corner Main and Iron streets, two doors above Purdy's Supermarket shop. vl-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

JOHN GUGEL, Sign, Ornamental and Fresco painter Scottown, one mile N R Rail. vl-n43

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

E. L. THORNTON, wall paper, window shades, and fixtures, Rupert Block, Main st. vl-n43

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

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

E. J. BIDLEMAN, Agent Manson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2-n15

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

C. FUNTER, Glue Maker, and White and Sponge Dauber, Scottown. vl-n47

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber, of all kinds, planing mill near the rail-road. vl-n43

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

A. WEIMAN, marble works, near southwest corner Main and Market sts. vl-n43

P. D. INGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, for C. W. Cornell's brilliant recitals. vl-n43

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

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

W. PEARCE, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. vl-n43

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

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

N. W. SAMPLE & CO., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, Turn out to Railroad. Castings made at short notice. Repairing done promptly attended. v2-n27

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

S. KUHN, dealer in meat tallow, etc., Cherry alley, back of American house. vl-n43

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

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

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment saloon, by Wm. Mastteller cor. of Main and Pine st. vl-n47

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

HALEMAN BROTHERS, Tanners and manufacturers of leather, on Main st., below Good's store. v2-n4

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill Street. vl-n47

DOWER & HERRING, 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. BAYHURST, 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 CKELLER, Confectionery, Oysters &c., &c., on Pine St., between Main and Mill. vl-n47

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

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

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

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

SAMUEL SHAPLESS, Maker of the Hayhurst Grain Cradle, Main st v2n5

J. M. HARMAN, saddle and harness maker Orangeville, near the Episcopal church. vl2n41

CATAWISSA DIRECTORY.

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbauder proprietor, southeast 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. KEELER, billiard saloon, oysters, and ice cream in season Main Street. v2-n12

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

DR. J. R. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician, Second st., below Main. v2-n18.

J. H. KISTLER, "Catawissa 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. vl-n43

J. FERWILLIGIG, cabinetmaker, Undertaker and Chairmaker. vl-n48

JOSEPH WALTER Blacksmith, opposite post office. vl-n48.

H. FOWMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above school house. vl-n48

MISS E. KLINE, millinery and fancy goods. vl-n48

J. W. SANKEY, dealer in Leather, Hides, Bark, etc. Cash paid for Hides. vl-n48

WM. M. ENT, dealer in stoves and tin ware in all its branches. vl-n48

JOHN A. OMAN, manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes. vl-n48

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

ESPY DIRECTORY.

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main street, opposite Steam Mill. v2-n16

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

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

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. vl-n46

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

CAPT. SAMUEL BIMBY, 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 upper end of town. v2-n18.

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

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,

BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA CO., PA.

The undersigned having purchased this well-known and centrally located hotel, the Exchange Hotel, situate on MAIN STREET, in Bloomsburg immediately opposite the Columbia county Court House, respectfully invites 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 guests, neither shall there be anything wanting on their part to minister to their personal comfort. Their tables 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. KOONS & CLARK.

Bloomsburg, April 3, 1868.

FORK'S HOTEL,

GEORGE W. MAUGER, Proprietor.

The above well-known hotel has recently undergone not old changes, has internal arrangements and its proprietor announces to his former customs 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 pernicious 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.

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	5,00	7,00	8,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	6,00	8,00	10,00	14,00	21,00
Half column	10,00	12,00	15,00	25,00	50,00
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.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office with E. H. Little, in brick building adjoining Post Office. ☞ Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. sept2'67.

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 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. (mar8'67.

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 bases 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 tf

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,

BLOOMSBURG, 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-tf

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

WM. MASTELLER, 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 BAR AND TABLE with the choicest liquors and newest delicacies. His stable is not excelled in the county; and no pains will be spared to accommodate guests (apr2'68

Choice Poetry.

WATCH, MOTHER!

Mother, watch the little feet
Climbing o'er the garden wall,
Bounding through the busy street,
Ranging cellar, shed, and hall.
Never count the moments lost,
Never count the time it costs—
Guide them, mother, while you may.

Mother, watch the little hand
Picking berries by the way,
Making houses in the sand,
Tossing up the fragrant hay,
Never dare the question ask,
"Why to me the thankless task?"
These same little hands may prove
Messengers of Light and Love.

Mother, watch the little tongue,
Prattling eloquent and wild;
What is said and what is sung
By the joyous, happy child.
Catch the word while yet unspoken,
Stop the vow before 'tis spoken;
This same tongue may yet proclaim
Blessings in a Saviour's name.

Mother, watch the little heart,
Beating soft and warm for you;
Wholesome lessons now impart—
Keep, O keep that young heart true.
Extirpating every weed,
Sowing good and precious seed,
Harvest rich you then may see
Ripen for eternity.

Miscellaneous.

SEYMOUR'S SPEECH AT WILKESBARRE.

Our readers are aware that Governor Seymour passed through this State, the week before the election. We give extracts from his Speech, delivered at Wilkesbarre. It will repay perusal, if it is after the contest is over, and the question decided.

I was glad to learn that I could reach my home in Central New York from the city of Philadelphia, by passing through this portion of Pennsylvania. It gave me pleasure to have an opportunity to see a section of our Union of which I had heard so much and which derived such interest, not only from the history of this valley and of your beautiful town, but from the great commercial importance of that district through which we have passed to-day by the road which traverses the margin of the Lehigh River. In going through the State of Pennsylvania, not only in the portion over which I have passed to day—where the hold skill of your citizens has contributed to make a path way for commerce along the rudest scenes of nature—but also in traveling over the western part of your State where those long lines of communication are made that unite our great commercial city with the States of the West I was struck with the benificence of that enterprise and those expenditures of money which gave employment to labor, and gave wealth and prosperity to communities. I saw that it was this that made you a great and wealthy State. I saw why it was that people were ready to battle for a social condition that placed them so high in the scale of civilization. I looked into the cost of these things and I was told that the great Central Railroad, with its branches had a capital of about thirty millions of dollars. I do not know the cost of the railroad that runs from here, and which enables you to carry your coal to market in the City of Philadelphia; perhaps half as much, and I could not but applaud the liberality of the people who, in some form, had advanced these large sums of money to promote the prosperity of your section of the Union, and not only of your section but of New York and other States which feel the benefit of your great works. Nay, the whole nation obtains from them an impetus in its commerce, in its civilization, and in its material power. A little wisdom and a little business capacity work out wondrous results. While these things were passing through my mind it occurred to me that during the year ending June 1, '68, we had spent in the United States nearly one hundred and fifty millions of dollars for the purpose of maintaining armies and navies, and in expenses relating to military force of our Government. I found here a cost that would build up a magnificent system of internal improvements. I compared the results. Who can see a trace of the one hundred and fifty millions, drawn from the people for purposes of building up a system of force? How sad is the contrast compared with the benificent result of those enterprises which give employment to labor, lift up civilization, quicken commerce, and made us a great and prosperous people. (Great applause.) It is stated by the President of the United States, in a communication which he has just put forth, which is in accord with what has been otherwise learned from official sources, that since the war ceased this government will have spent sixteen hundred millions of dollars by the 1st of June, 1869. The President, in making this statement, assumes that we shall spend no more than the Congressional Committee estimates. Our experience is that these estimates fall short of the fact. Our Republican friends did probably what we should have done under similar circumstances and made the best show they could of their financial affairs for the coming year, for upon that statement they were to go down to the people of the United States and ask for an approval of their policy of government. From the beginning of your government down to 1861, a period of more than seventy years, we find that this government spent about seventeen hundred millions of dollars. During that period we carried on two foreign wars, one of three years duration against the whole power of Great Britain, and another when we subjugated Mexico and took the capital of the Mexican republic, but we did more than that when we began our Government. Our territories were not one-third as great as they are now. We made the Louisiana purchase; we bought Florida; we extended our limits from the thread of the Mississippi river clear out to the Pacific coast. This sum in the hands of wise statesmanship and economical administration, brought us to that great national power which we held before the late rebellion. What has been the result of nearly the same amount which has been expended since the war ended? This question concerns every man before me. These sixteen hundred millions dollars have been drawn from the people; we know well enough were the money comes from, but we do not always know where it goes to. (Laughter.) Our Republican friends have had the administration of the Government nearly eight years—nearly four years of war and four years of peace.

* * * * * *

The question is, whether their policy has been so wise and benificent that you can afford to give it your approval? It is strictly a business question and should be so regarded. There is no man here, whether laborer or employer, or capitalist, who is not affected by this question in his home, in his happiness, in his ability to bestow the necessities or comforts of life upon those who are dependent upon him. I ask you then to lay aside political prejudices and listen to me while I try to show wherein I think those who are opposed to us have made mistakes. You are to listen to me with caution for I may have individual interest or party prejudice, and I ask for my opinions no greater weight than belongs to truths uttered by any man which cannot be gainsaid. (Applause.) My Republican friends, what have you done with the sixteen hundred million dollars which you have spent since the war ended? What results have you to show to compare with the results of the expenditure of a little over the same amount for seventy years previous to the war? When the war ended, the duties which you took upon yourselves were to restore our Union and bring back business to its accustomed channel; to give us back our carrying trade, which had been swept from the oceans of the world; not to relieve business men of their perplexities; to give to the laboring man in return for his toil, a currency that was not a lying dollar—not one that said it was a dollar when it was only seventy-five cents. (Cheers.) Have you done these things? Do our ships ride the ocean? is our flag found as it was before the war, in every port? No! We, who classed ourselves five years ago, among the first maritime powers, now find our products carried over the world under another flag. This is not merely a matter of mortification, or a matter of loss of profits of the carrying trade, but you lose the active agencies that did so much to promote the agricultural and the mechanical arts of our country, when the owners of ships in Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, were looking into every corner of the world, to see if there was not a market there for something that you made which they might find profit in carrying. Has quiet and certainty in business pursuits been restored? I appeal to men of all policies and all pursuits. I appeal to those men who work out your great enterprises, build your railroads, construct your canals, put up your furnaces that send up their black clouds of smoke by day and illuminate the heavens as by volcanic fires at night. Did they ever know a time when there was more financial or business uncertainty; when, with the varying value of our currency, every other article was so liable to uncertain rise or fall in prices? Where is the commerce we had when the South was the great cotton producing country of the world? What was then the track of commerce? The men of the West raised corn, beef and pork, and sold it to planters; planters turned it into cotton, and in that form it went all over the world, and we defied the world because they depended on us for that great staple to give activity to their industry. It started then again on its way westward, building up cities, making railroads, calling for the products of your mines, and setting in motion all over the land, a circle of mechanical industry and vigor such as the world has never seen—a circle of industry like the great Gulf Stream, that whirls through its orbits, directing commerce, equalizing temperature, and giving fertility to the nations of the world. (Cheers.) Have we got these things back? I will not do the Republican party injury by denying the difficulties of the problem with which they had to deal. The war had impoverished the Southern States; it had established new social relations among the people, and great allowances must be made for the difficulties of the situation. But what is the first consideration when men enter upon great and sacred duties? It is that they should enter on them in the right temper. It was a business matter concerning the happiness of your homes, the prosperity of the people, the glory of the nation. It was no time for party passions. Read the columns of your papers and the debates of your legislators for the last four years. Have they been like the voices of our fathers, when upon Pennsylvanian soil they laid the foundations of your Union? Do they sound as the debates did when the grand old men of the revolution hewed out the timbers of the Constitution, shaped the structure, and put them fitly together? How patiently and forbearingly they did their work, and that work has been blessed of the Almighty because it was the spirit in which He governs the world. Has that been the temper of the Congressional debates? Listen to the language of men who have led the party in power in the halls of legislation, and to the speakers upon the rostrum, read their party journals. How like a period of war all sounds. They are appealing to your passions; they are exciting bitter animosities; they are fighting over again the battles of the past. (Cheers.) They who fought in our armies have returned to their duties. They toil in our midst, some in full health, some with weakened constitutions, and some with maimed limbs. They feel the terrors of the war far more than we who staid at home, but they showed none of this temper. Go to the graves of those who died in the distant South, where slumber side by side those who opposed each other in the deadly conflict; go to the battle field where, five years ago, you would have seen things showing the marks of the strife—the mangled tree, the torn field, the bloody raiment, the bent and broken musket, the useless sash, that shall never again gird him who once was a living and vigorous man, the new made grave, with all its terrible suggestions, and now you will find that nature has covered them all over with green grass and with the beautiful flowers of the season. We have everything to teach us that the passions of war should have died away long since. It is only by men who claim to lead us, and who should gave us calm counsels, and sometimes in the temple of God's holy religion that we hear the past harrowed up. Do you think any man would dare go before our soldiers and ask them to dig up the remains of those who died before their valor, to drag the skeletons of their foes to the light of day? They would smite him down with indignation. How much better are the men who now, when four years have rolled by, come before you and want to open the grave of buried passions, and day after day, from the rostrum and in the press try, to fill your mind with the sentiments of hate? Are these moral resurrectionists any better than those who would drag the insensible remains of the dead to light? They turn the minds of the people away from the consideration of the true problem of good government. They hinder wise legislation. They peril our future. The policy of hate never governed a nation well. (Cheers.) We have spent sixteen hundred millions of dollars to uphold great armies to keep the people of the South in abject submission, though the war left them poor, with their houses desolate, their family ties broken up. Then was the time when wise statesmanship, Christian charity, and common humanity would have dictated healing measures should be adopted. I see before me men who periled their lives in the war, who have suffered from hunger and thirst and cold and wounds. You struck down every man before you who assailed the flag of your country, but when the battle was over and the dead laid strown before you, some helpless and some writhing in the agonies of death, did you then go on with the strife as our Republican friends go on? No, you knelt down and nursed your brother man, whether his coat was blue or gray. (Cheers.) What does the physician do when an erring man dies before him? He does not reproach, he does not stop to reply to his ravings, but he applies healing arts to restore him to health. What do God's ministers do when acting in the spirit of Him whom they serve? Do they reproach men for past misdeeds, or do they seek out those who are still erring and rebellious and seek to urge them and aid them to live a better life? Was it not the dictates of common humanity that when ten States lay disorganized, poor and helpless at our feet that we should have tried to lift them up? It has been the glory of nations and of men that they have been able to bring peace and prosperity where all before was disorder and hate. Is there a man here who does not believe if, instead of spending sixteen hundred millions for the purpose for which it has been used, we had spent one half of that in the South to build railroads, to renew their commerce, to make them once more able to buy your iron, to give the poor negro opportunity for supporting himself, to give the employer facilities of transportation, to give some measure of capital and currency where it was wanted, to revive business instead of leaving it all where it was not wanted, to enable the South to pay taxes, and pay their share of the burdens of the debt, our Union would now be restored? And prosperous intercourse between North and South is worth all the armies mustered by the utmost expenditure to restore peace and order. Our Republican friends have failed because their policy was hate, and God don't permit a policy of hate to succeed. That policy which makes the South poor makes you poor also. Where is the wisdom of keeping down people who have erred criminally and wickedly erred if you pause—when they asked to be reinstated into old relationship and be established again fraternal regard? To-morrow you will go to church, Methodists, Presbyterians, Baptists, Catholic, Lutheran, holding so many shades of faith, but all agreeing in giving thanks that while you were yet rebels God was willing to save you; and when you rise from your knees don't say that you will deal hardly with your fellow-men because they did wrong four years ago. What has been the result of this policy on our finances? Why is it that our national honor is tainted? if you had been over the prairies of the West and seen the gathering in of the crops and men's hearts made glad with the abundance of the harvest; if you had seen the mechanical interests of the country and the wealth of its mines you would not say that it was because we lacked resources.

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Then you have to support an army down South which has cost over a hundred millions of dollars a year, and some years a hundred and fifty millions. But it is necessary to maintain an army, and you should not charge it all to reconstruction. But I think you can properly charge one hundred millions to reconstruction, or to the government of the people of the South. But why do they not govern themselves? Ah! there is the trouble. What is the underlying difficulty of the matter? When our friends on the other side, instead of restoring fraternal regard, they kept alive passion, they made it necessary to hold these people down and to disfranchise them, because without that usage they would not do exactly as our Republican friends wanted them. (Laughter and applause.) They say that they must give these negroes certain great privileges. I feel very kindly toward the poor African, and more kindly, I think, than many on the other side. I want to see everything done that can be done to lift him up and make him useful to the community; but is it wise or kind to bring him forth, all untutored as he is, and place him on the judge's bench, and in the legislative halls? Is it wise or kind to hold him up before the community in an attitude that makes him absurd and odious? Of all the cruelty that has ever been practiced toward the negro, that is the worst that has thrust him offensively into the face of the public, and put him in where he is not fit to be. (Cheers.)

Train him up to his new duties and give him at least, a decent chance. (Applause.) There is no intelligent, thoughtful man who can say that the policy of the Republican party towards the negro has been wise. I will not say it has been cruel in purpose, for the Republican party comprises almost one-half of the community, not quite, and we cannot afford to think of them as bad men, but when we are allowed to see the account books of this Government for the eight years, there are certain men who shape their policy and fire their passions for their own selfish purposes who will not stay in this country to look an outraged community in the face. (Cheers.) If four years ago I had said that the Republican party would do what they have done they would have met me with scorn. Can we afford to endorse their policy by your votes, my Republican friends? From time to time your own leaders have implored you to stop in your course. The New York *Tribune*, the New York *Evening Post*, the Springfield *Republican*, Chief-Justice Chase, who was once the pride and boast of the Republican party, have attempted to stop it in its mad career, but each one of them has been crushed beneath their heel as the maddened herd of buffalo crush their leaders when, seeing danger ahead, he tries to check them or save them from destruction. What makes a nation great and strong? It is the error of that party that they assume that it is armies. It is not so. A nation is great and strong that looks to fireside rights and conditions of the people. (Cheers.) I tell you that that government policy, or that governmental power that is not based on the hearthstone, that does not find its rudiments under the rood-tree, that does not find its first principle in the family circle, is not stable; and that the government which does not have in view the sanctity of the homes of its people, so that all men, whether poor or rich, shall feel that there is a sacred spot where the old mother may sit in safety by the fireside, and the father, worn out with a life's work, may have a covering for his age; and so that the sacred relationship of husband and wife and father and child shall not only be respected but made happy,—a government which does not have this in view, first and above all other things, is not a well administered government. (Great and continued cheering.) The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not understood the truth. During the war we spent three thousand millions of dollars, more than was ever spent in any war before known. It was not wonderful when money was poured out with such profuseness, that there was corruption. It is no wonder that there were men who got suddenly rich, who now boast of their loyalty and call the wounded soldiers who will not vote with them, "rebels" and "copperheads"—(cheers)—as was charged by eminent Republican Representatives, and you, Mr. Chairman, have heard it that there had never been such acts of corruption, waste, and profligacy known as was exhibited on the part of those men who were every day witnessing the exhibition of loyalty, devotion, and self-sacrifice on the part of those who went forth to the battle-field. When I was Governor of New York I visited the seat of war, I went to the tents of the soldier and saw the men of New York and Pennsylvania, with those from other States lying outside in the rigor of the winter. They were away from home, and from the comforts of life, and there was but one thing that gladdened them. Their eyes were clear and bright when they saw the flag of their country, and they were joyous that they suffered to maintain our country's greatness and union. I went from there into the halls of our national Capitol, a mighty structure of marble costing millions of dollars. I saw it all pictured with all that art could do to tell of our nation's greatness and glory, with the likenesses of the sages, the heroes, and the warriors of the revolution, emblems that should quicken men's patriotism, everything that should soften the passions, everything that fills men's mind with a conception of their great duties, everything that should stimulate their better natures. I listened to their debates, and there were words uttered of hate and bitterness, and I thought of the noble contrast which the men in the tent and in the hospital presented to these men who studied how to stir up strife and how to grow rich out of the spoils drawn from the devotion of a suffering people. It is because some men have done things which they dare not let see the light that they employ such desperate men to hold their power; therefore it is that you see such enormous amounts of money used in these elections. What is the meaning of this policy that fills the Senate with Northern men who profess to represent the south, but who represent no constituencies; for the white man could not vote for them, and most of the black men did not know there was such a thing as the Senate of the United States? (Laughter.) You have three millions of people in Pennsylvania, we have four millions in New York. The majority of the people of the United States live in nine States, but these nine States do not control the Senate. You said to your little neighbor of Delaware that she should have two Senators—an equal number with you—to secure her against your overwhelming numbers. But you never meant that the principle should be used to do a wrong. A Senator from the Eastern States boasted some time ago that his section had twenty-seven Senators. Men can go to to the Senate from Florida who never lived there and never meant to live there. I do not call attention to the wrong done to Florida but the wrong done to you. Pennsylvania, with its three millions of people, is neutralized in the Senate by the men without constituencies. (Applause.) But beyond this the leaders of that party have conspired to concentrate power into the hands of the Senate. It has bound the President of the United States hand and feet, and given over his appointing power to the Senate. The executive and judicial departments of the government have been deprived