The Columbian

PUBLISHED EVERY PRIDAY MORNING IN THE COLUMBIAN BUILDING NEAR THE COURT HOUSE, BY

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH. EDITOR AND PROPERTOR.

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all descriptions executed with neatness a dispatch at reasonable rates. Columbia County Official Directory.

VOLUME IV - -- NO 44.

Orangeville Directory

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BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise,

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H. & C. KELCHNER, Blacksmitt s, on Mill Street, near Pine. Vi-nd.

L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Mai st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v4-n.

JAMES B, HARMAN, Cabinet Make: and Un-dertaker, Main St., below Pine, vi-ner

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., opposite Frame Church. v2nii

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Haylured

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufac-turer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pige vings

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second S.

L. KEHLER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice v2n12

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandis. Dry Goods, Groceries &c. v2-ni

SUSQUERIANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kosten Shander Proprietor, south-east corner Main and Vani

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware,

WM. H. Alibott, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House, Vinite

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes. vin46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keller's Botel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Grocerie Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Mai

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in

Espy.

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SPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store an

T. W. ElstAR, Susquehauma Planing Mill and P. Box Manufactory, Venil

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This well known House, having been put it to truth repair, is now open to the traveling thits. The har is stocked with the choices quors and eigens, and the table will be, at all mes, supplied with the deliceless of the season opens will be spared to insure the comfort onests.

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is the lowest rate at the lowest rate at the lowest rate at the lowest rate at its branches carefully attached to, and safisfaction quaranteed.

Tin work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A (all is requested.)

Apr.9,69-tf

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THE ESPY HOTEL.

Apr.23,09-11

BRICK HOTEL,

Orangeville, dec. 10, 66-11,

MONTOUR HOUSE RUPERT, PA.

& E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next doo he Brick Hotel. Vist

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Bloomsburg Official Directory. irst National Hank-Chas. B. Panton, Pres't,
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Gomberg Radding and Suring Fund Associa,
—John Thomas, Pres't, J. B. Hon Sox, Sec Jogonsburg Muttal Saving Fund Association
—President, M. Whitmover, Sect.

Bloomsburg Directory.

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CLOTHING, &c. DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Mai WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Cer tre and Main st., over Miller's store. Vi-na

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OYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jeweiry, Main st., just below the America OUIS BERNHARD, Waten and Clock make R CATHCART, Watch and C.ock Maker, Mar

BOOTS AND SHOES. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Mai street, under Brown's Hotel. Vi-n.

PROFESSIONAL.

R. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Defilist, Main st. above the Court House. vi-pi R. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician Exchange Block over Webb's look store v3-n. R. B. F. KIANEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teets extracted without pain: Main st., nearly op-site Episcopal Church. vi-ni B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician north side Main st., below Market. virs MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods opposite Episcopal Courch, Main st. vi-uc ISS LIZZIE BARKLLY, Milliner, Rams' building Main street, vi-n

HE MISSES HARMAN Midlinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, vin it

HOTELS AND SALOONS. ORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street.

VIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail. Ex-bange Block, Main street. vi-ns MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main 8L, below fron vi-48

J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Graceries, etc., car-ner Main st, and Court House alley. vi-n43 K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. v1-u44 K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchan-due, Main et., above West. v1-43

H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, tions, etc., Exchange Block, Mainst. vi-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

PPICE

FANCY STOVES of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every va-nety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Esblishment in the cities, and on the most reaso

2) DOZEN MILK-PANS

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL. A tall and complete assortment of ready made backs and shoes for then, women and children user received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as hereldore. Give him a calf.

HENRY YOST,
East Bloomsburg F., for all kinds of the beshome and city made
F.U.R.N. I.T.U.R.E.,
Prices reasonable and the best work done,
jii570-tf

DHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE. V1-n43 AMUEL, JACOBY, Marble and Brown Ston? Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road, vi-nie W. PEACOCK Notary Public, northeast corner, Main and Market st. vi-n4i

The Columbian.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 4, 1870.

COL. DEM. - - · VOL. XXXIV - · NO. 37.

Poetical Selections.

An Old Ballad.

The famous ballad of "Darby and Joan" hav-ing been called for by a learned pundit and threes, we present a copy furnished by a lady, as printed in "Notes and Quefies," and also in Da-vid Young's Almanae of 1819: DARBY AND JOAN. When Darby saw the setting sun, He swung his scythe and home he run, Sat down, drank off his quart, and said, "My work is done, I'll go to bed." "My work is done!" retorted Joan,
"My work is done! your constant to But helpless woman ne'er can say Her work is done, till Judgment Day. You men can shep at night, but we Must toil." "Whose fault is that?" quoth he. "I know our mesning," Joan replied, "But, sir, my tongue shail not be tied; I will go on, and let you know What work we women have to do: First, in the morning, though we feel As sick as drunkards, when they reel-Yes, feel such pains in back or head As would confine you men to bed-We ply the brush, we wield the broom, We air the beds and right the room; The cows must next be milked—and then We get the breakfast for the men, These must be dressed and desed with rue, And bristly hair the children rise; These must be dressed and desed with rue, And fed—and all because of you. We next"—here Darby scratched his head, And stole off grumbling to his bed; And only said, as on he run,
"Zounds! woman's clack is never done.
At early dawn, ere Phocous rose,
Old Joan resumed her take of woes;
When Darby thus—"I'll end the strife, Be you the man and I the wife; Take you the scythe and mow, white I Will all your boasted cares supply,"
"Content," quoth Joan, "give me my stint;"
This Darby did, and out she went. Old Darby rose and seized the broom. And whirled the dirt about the room Which having done, he scarce knew how He hied to milk the brindled cow. The brindled cow whisked round her tail In Darby's eyes, and kicked the pail:

The clown, perplexed with grier and pain, Swore be'd ne'er try to milk again; When turning round, in sad amaze, He saw his cottage in a blaze-For as he chanced to brush the room In carcless haste, he fired the broom, The fire at last subdued, he swore The broom and he should meet no more, Pressed by misfortune and perplexed, Darby prepared for breakfast next, But what to get be scarcely knew— The bread was spent, the butter, too. His hands bedanbed with paste and flour, Old Darby labored full an hour; But, luckless wight! thou coulds't not make The bread take form of loaf or cake. As every door wide open stood, In pushed the sow in quest of food; And stumbling onwards with her shout O'erset the churn—the milk ran out, As Darby turned, the sow to beat, The slipp ry cream betrayed his feet; He caught the bread trough in his fall, And down came Darby, trough, and all. The children, wakened by the clatter, Start up and cry, "Oh! what's the matter "
Old Jowier barked and tabby mewed,
And hapless Darby bawled aloud,

WAINWRIGHT & CO., WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets. PHILADELPHÍA, TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C. *POrders will rec. Ive prompt attention.

Business Cards.

Philadelphia Directory.

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JORDAN & BROTHER,

Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in

No 249 North Third St.

Philadelphia,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.

No. 421 Market Street

PHILADELPHIA.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,

rders filled promptly at lowest prices.

H. W. RANK'S
WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND

CIGAR WAREHOUSE,

Philadelphia,

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QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,

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Between Race and Vine Sts.

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HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,

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THOMAS CARSON & CO.

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MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

LINENS & NOTIONS NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET

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. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third S

Between Cherry and Race, west side

S. FRANK, C. R. STRETCH, I. H. WALLER, Special Partner,

January 3, 1868.

o. 10 North Third Street,

FRANK & STRETCH.

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ESTABLISHED 1793.

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ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House, comsburg Penn'a. E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court-House Alley, below the Colum-man Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ## OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the Co-umbian building. [Jan4, 67.

WILLIAM BULLIE, PA.
WILLIAM BULLIE, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough reputs
now open for the reception of guests. No
ains will be spored to ensure the perfect comet of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a
have of public patronage. The bar will be
cocked stall times with fine liquors and cigars,
martifold. E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bioomsburg and vicinity, that he has just received a full and complete assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, FIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, and all other goods in his line of business. A the newest and most approved patterns of t day are always to be found in his establishmer mar.5, 69-11 Main St. below Market

CHESTER S. FURMAN, HARNESS, SADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER,

CARPET-BAGS, VALISES, FLY-NETS, BUFFALO BORES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C., which he feels confident he can sell at lower rate than any other person in the county. Ex-amine for yourselves. Shop third door below the Court House, Main street, Bloomsburg, Pa. Aug. 6, 1870.

POWDER KEGS AND LUMBER Rupert, Pa.,

POWDER KEGS, and dealers in all kinds of LUMBER

give notice that they are prepared to accomodate

DENTISTRY.

H. C. HOWER, DENTIST, Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vi-cinity. He is prepared to attend to all the vari-ous operations in the line of his profession, and a provided with the latest improved Poncer. All There which will be inserted on sold plating silver and rubber base to look as well as the nat-ural feeth. 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. Jun. 31 west

SHARPLESS & HARMAN, STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL

THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE INON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS. Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city Stove All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to orde upon short notice.

B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Proprietors
Mar. 19 '69-tf.

BROWN'S FAST FREIGHT

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO BLOOMSBURG and intermediate points, Goods forwarded with are and despatch and at low rates, Goods, at Philadelphia, must be delivered at Bitner & Co's, SII Market Street, For full par-Bitner & Co's. SIl Market Street. For full par-iculars, apply to JACOB SCHUYLER, Proprietor, Aug. 20. 60-tf. B. Depot, Bloomkburg, Ps

LL KINDS OF JOB PRINTING
L mently executed at THE COLUMBIAN Steam

formation of intelligent opinion.

Return, my Joan, as heretofore I'll play the housewife's part no more ; Since now, by sad experience taught, ompared to thine, my work is naught, Ienceforth, as business calls, I'll take Content, the plough, the scytle, the rake, And never more trangress the line Our fates have marked, while thou art mine. Then Joan, return ; as heretofore, 'll vex your honest soul no more Let each our proper task attend— Forgive the past, and strive to mend. How it was Done. A gay young spark who longed and sighed To take an helress for a bride, Chough not in vain he had essayed To win the favor of the mald,

or more than one-half.

tade up his mind without delay To take the girl and run away He might be punished for "abduction!" Accordingly he thought it wise To see the 'squire and take advice A cunning knaye, who loved a trick As well as fees, and skilled to pick, As lawyers can, some fatal flaw To help a client cheat the law. Before him straight the case was laid Who, when the propper fee was paid, Conceived at once a happy plan, And thus the counsellor began: Young man, no doubt the wisest cour-Is this: To-night you get a horse, And let your lady love get on. As soon as ever this is done You get en too-but, hark ye! mind. She rides before; you ride behind; And thus, you see, you make it true The lady runs away with you!" That very night he got the horse And put the lawyer's plan in force;

The truant lady was his daughter! The Breton Mariner's Prayer.

BY MATTIE WEAVER "Keep me, my God! my boat is so small and by ocean is so wide!"

so wide, my Father, and the waves so rough, Wilt thou not guide my tiny bark? The light-house oft mine eyes cannot discern, O! keep me when the skies are dark. to wide, oh, Father! shall I ever reach That farther, distant, golden side?

Ab, mine eyes oft fill and my heart oft faints Because Thy ocean is so wide! so wide, my Father, that my yearning gaze Fails to descry the larther shore; All idly flapping are my wide-spread sails, My boat slow-glides the waters o'er.

But Thou wilt guide me safe, my Father, for Thou knowest my boat is small; And while I sail the darksome w I rest on Thee, my life—my all! Oh, Father, when the restless ocean-life Tosses my bark, will Thou not guide?

Into the harbor Thou must bear me safe Ah, me! the ocean is so wide! Renovo, Sept. 28, 1870, A Generation Back

To sigh, and then toward ages pas The reverent finger point! Of model husbands, model wives, Say we, there was no lack-

The girls were modest, neat and fair The boys were brave and true? They labored on from sun to sun, With joys and pleasures few! The children went to bed at dark. And seemed to have the knuck

And thus it is from age to age And thus 'twill ever be; The scenes enacted long ago, With partial eyes we see, Our offspring in the years to come Will trend the beaten track,

nisuse of negatives is furnished in a bull of Cobbett's. In one of his "Rural Rides," he says: "I saw no corn standing in ricks; a thing I never saw had I not seen it."

ONE of the neatest instances of the

THE first velvet factory in the United colony at Franklin, Kansas.

Miscellaneous.

LOSS OF LIFE IN WAR, The shocking slaughter which has characterized recent European battles ket and artillery, the ratio of killed and has naturally directed attention to the wounded was as great as in the Francocomparative blood-shed of these and Prussian war to-day, with all the imformer struggles, and suggested esti- proved appliances of Chassepots and mates of the practical bearing on the question of the new weapons of warfare. Whether rifled cannon, the nundnadelgewehr and mitrailleuse are or are of the Crimea, for obvious reasons. But not, as the guillotine was alleged to be, where the combatants are able quickly beneficent inventions, appears to de- to concentrate their strength and get at pend on these calculations. For if it each other, issues are much more speedshould appear that, while war costs no lly decided. All the later European more men than formerly, it is much contests exemplify this, and seem to sooner over, and that this is in an appreciable measure consequent on the past history are unlikely to be repeated. use of better or more effective weapons, the affirmative of this proposi- nacy of the combatants, it is plain that tion must be accepted. War concerns no such fighting as we have lately seen non-combatants as well as others, and could be long maintained. Exhaustion the shorter it is the better, of course, must soon come for both combatants for all industrial interests. If 100,000 The inherent property of the gigantic men must be killed it is better for their conflicts are, that they must be short country that they should be killed in a ones. Destruction is swifter and more month than in a year. A recognition of fearful, but that it is sooper over is, at this principle would seem in part to least, some consolation for those who have inspired the existing Prussian witness without being able to prevent military system. The accounts that the devastation and suffering wrought reach us of the current strife are cer- by the combats of modern nations .- N. tainly terrible and distressing. The de- Y. Times. tails of mangled bodies, of colored rags, glued together with blood and brains, and pinned in fantastic shapes with bits of bone, are sickening beyond the capitulation of a whole French Hotel de Ville is shattered. The Coungoing through a great danger for a by hundreds, men by thousands, and to the Rue du Dome, have become prey

tory and not the Persian. At the taking of Jerusalem by TITUS, more than 1,000,000 Jews are believed to have perished. At Naissus, when CLAUDIUS defeated the Goths, it is said 200,000 of the latter were killed. The seige of Acre cost an equal number of Christian solwere killed-n vast proportion of the numbers engaged. The famous struggle at Bannockburn was one of the most disastrous for England that ever ocheim the English under Marlborough slew 27,000 of their adversaries, and Germans were as much despised by the took 13,000 prisoners. At Fontenoy, French soldiers previous to Woerth and where Marshat Saxe, at the head of Wissemberg as the "poor, patient Engwhere Marshal SANE, at the head of the French, defeated the English under the Duke of CUMBERLAND, both sides knights who threw dice for them before confessed to a loss of about 12,000. At the battle of Agincourt. Yet the Prussian in the battle of Agincourt. Yet the Prussian in the battle of Agincourt. Yet the Prussian in the battle of Agincourt. confessed to a loss of about 12,000. At the battle of Agincourt. Yet the Prus-Maiplaquet the Allies lost one-sixth of sian, Bavarian, or Badanese has undetheir whole force of 95,000 men, and the niably proved himself the better sol-French one-fifth of theirs, of 90,000. The loss of the Allies at Austerlitz was while that of the French was 40,000- der of Sedan, the German commissiondino, the awful number of 44,000 Rusone-third of their whole army, and 30,-

In the present generation the great have been Solferino, Koniggratzor Sadowa, Metz, and Sedan. At Solferino, the French and Italians had 152,000, and lost 17,000 men, or one-ninth, and and has dragged with them enough the Austrians had 160,000, and lost 20,- guns and munition to invest not only 600, or one eighth of their whole force. Paris, but four other impregnable for-Of 220,000 Prussians at Sadowa, but 9,- tresses-of which one, if not two, have 000, or one-twenty-third, and of the allready fallen? It is the Head that has 310,000 Austrians, 31,000, or one seventh done this. For we must remember riously reckoned from 20,000 to 40,000 tle, obeys orders, hears a great noise, prisoners numbered some 85,000-the a rule, the battle is won before it is capitulated to the Samnites at the Caudine Forks. In our American civil war, the most sanguinary battles exhibited Moltke. mortality of nearly the same relative proportions as the most bloody of the European struggles. About 100,000 men ates-are recorded to have been engaged down at 11,426, and the Confederates at about 10,000; the aggregate loss thus being more than a quarter of the whole number of both combatants. Nearly tive casualties were seen at the second Bull Run. At Gettysburg the national loss is recorded at 23,190, and that of the Confederates at about 36,000. The numbers on each side having been about equal, or, say 75,000 each, more than one third of the whole were missing or destroyed at the end of the battle. It

wars of NAPOLEON I.

able bodied men, which is also the num-

and that the work of death is usually done in a shorter time than it once was Indeed there is no other way than this of explaining how it was that in such frightful battles as those of Borodino, Eylau, and Bautzen, with the old musrifled guns. Our own war, extending over a vast area and in a new country was highly exceptional, as was also that show that the protracted encounters of Indeed, whatever the will or the obsti-

The Count Von Moltke. After the great battle of Sedan, and measure. It is, however, a debatable army-the capture of upwards of one cil Hall is devastated. Several private question, granting that war must still | hundred thousand men, of five hundred be, whether the soldier is worse off for cannon, of generals by tens and officers | Rue du Temple Neuf, from the Library short time, rather than a considerable an emperor to crown the whole-the danger for a long time. An explana- King who had shared the buttle with tion of some details of the loss of life his soldiers sat down to dinner, and proin past and recent battles will assist the posed the health of the soldiers who had fought with him. The speech is For the losses as well as the numbers | singularly plain and non-egotistic, Said engaged in the battles of antiquity, we the King: "We must to day, out of have but uncertain data. Such history gratitude, drink the health of my brave up with wreck, and the roofs, chimneys as we possess asserts that at Marathon army. You, War Minister Von Roon, and facades of the houses are damaged 10,000 Greeks overthrew 500,000 Per- have sharpened our sword; you, Gen sians, and that 200,000 of the latter were eral Moltke, have guided it; and you, slain. This, of course is the Greek his- Count Bismarck, have for years, by political management, brought Prussia to its present elevation. Let us, then, drink to the army, to the three I have named, and every one else present who, according to his ability, has contributed to the present success." Of those three, General Moltke has the credit of having Judge W. S. Barton, of this city: diers. At the battle of Hastings 80,000 planned all the campaign; a campaign so wonderful in the conception-indeed its second conception, after the first was rendered nugatory by the inactivity of the French-and so admirably successcurred before its date or since, the total ful in its execution, that we shall vainly loss being 50,000, or one-half of King search history for a parallel to it. Nev-EDWARD's whole army. At Cressy the | Fr before-for the vast numbers of an-English under the Black Prince killed | cient armies are chiefly fabricationsnearly as many as their own number of were such enormous masses of men op the French, i. e., somewhat over 30,000; posed to each other; never were the and at Agincourt HENRY V. did even appliances of science and art of so adbetter, for, with only 9,000 men, he is vanced a kind brought into the field; declared to have beaten 60,000, of whom never was the collapse of braggadocia 10,000 were killed and 14,000 taken pris. and rude daring so complete; never the triumph of patient learning, endurance, knowledge, and geist so thorough. The

one seventh more than theirs. Of the ers were kept waiting for some time-149,000 Austrians at the battle of Wag- an hour or so-in the morning, before ram, 22.000 were wounded or slain, and the French officers had arisen, to arrange for the disposition of the captured men. "Well," said a German, "you that was said to him, and responded by words or signs, without any great depression. He evidently neither expect of the 180,000 French, 20,000. At Boro- range for the disposition of the captursians were put hors de combat, being Frenchmen are always asleep, while we officers are obliged to be always awake. 000 French, or one-fourth of theirs. The I think you might have got up a little Allied loss at Leipsic was 48,000—one-sixth of their army, and that of the French, 45,000—one-quarter. At Water-loo, of the 110 000 Allies, the loss was to the heavy German soldier? Who could be be be been the head-piece? Who could be been the head-piece? Allied loss at Leipsic was 48,000-one- earlier, under the circumstances." Who 2c,000, and of the 72,000 French, 35,000, has been the head-piece? Who could have designed this success, which was European battles may be considered to can have thrown upon French soil, on this the 26th day of October, 1870, 650, 000 men, and has hitherto fed and supported them, armed them efficiently, were lost. The present estimate is that that amongst the astounding follies there were 200,000 French in the three which gain prevalence with the undays' battles before Metz, and that 50, thinking, none is greater than that 000 of them were destroyed, and that of which talks about a "soldier's battle," the 250,000 Germans, 40,000, or one sixth and repeats the rhodomontade that the represent the losses. It is difficult as men win the battle while the general killed and wounded at Sedan. It is va. soldier knows is, that he enters the batmen. The French who were made and is ordered to retreat or pursue As

dier; more intelligent, docile, stiffer in

battle, and with a great deal more dash

and activity in him. After the surren-

head that planned this was-we have you told folks to vote yes you over stepnother scent. Yours etc."

before, and would not have believed it ber said to have been expended in the exclaimed, "What! don't you raise adopt it too. larger apples than these in America?" structive as the worst of our own day, a foreigner, them's gooseberries!"

The Ruins in Strasburg

EFFECTS OF THE PRUSSIAN BOMBARD.

MENT.

Let us see. A letter from the vicinity of Strasburg says: The Public Library, the Temple Neuf the Museum of Paintings, the most splendid houses in the finest quarter, ere now only heaps of blackened ruins.

The first named institution was celebrated throughout Europe. It contained ooks and manuscripts unique in the world, the result of centuries of labor, patience and perseverance. Nothing ow remains but a sheet of parchment or paper-uot a document. The site is now encumbered with ruins, and all that is to be seen is the carbonized cov ers of one or two books in a corner. Of the church of the Temple Neuf, the largest protestant place of worship in Strasburg, with its splendid organ and renowned mural paintings, the four walls alone remain. The Art Museum at Aubette is totally destroyed, with the building in which it was contained. The Cathedral has hitherto only escaped miracle, the great disaster with which it was menaced every night. Inls morning again some fragments of culpture and stone from the walls were found scattered about the ground, and showed that a cannon ball had struck our magnificent monument; one of the glories of the world. The Notre Dame Asylum, one of the oldest and most noted monuments of the middle ages. has been injured by projectiles. The to the flames. The shells fell by dozen and by hundreds in a single street, and as soon as the fire was lighted up projectives were poured like hall upon the pot, no doubt for the purpose of preventing the workers from getting the

on all sides. Letter from General Lee's Phy-

flames under. The whole city is heaped

sician. From the Fredericksburg Herald. We have been permitted to copy the ollowing extract from a private letter from Dr. H. T. Barton, General Lee's

LENINGTON, Oct. 13, 1870. MY DEAR BROTHER:-I have been so engaged for two weeks with our dear General that I have been compelled to leave many other matters unattended

to. As the papers have contained very inaccurate accounts of his case, and you will desire to hear specially from me our opinion, I will state it in a few He had but partly recovered from his rheumatism, affecting the muscles of his arms, back and chest, chiefly, and in 1853, and about a year ago, attacking the pericardium, the sac containing the heart, but never the heart itself, whose regular rythmical heat has been mainned whenever examined by us. A ter a very fatiguing day at college, he attended an important meeting of the

vestry, and was detained for several hours, but gave no evidence of being unwell. As he walked into his dininghis pulse rather weak, with cold ex-tremities, &c. Commenced the use of remedies at once, and sent for Dr. Mad-ison, who continued to attend him with me to the end. He was in a short time able to speak a little, sometime in sentences, but generally only in re-ply to questions. He remained thus sposed to doze for most of the attack; uid be easily aroused and almost to e very last seemed to understand all ed nor desired to recover. After im roving almost steadily till last Sunday e began to retrograde, and on Monday evening the 10th instant alarmin uses, and excessive fatigue and mental application, the immediate cause of congestion of the veins of the brain; and though not producing apoplexy, of which there was no evidence (he mov-ing every muscle almost at the last ur), this congestion caused most se ous less of nervous power, and result-in lesion of the substance of the rain itself. Our people are more par-yzed than he was. I never witnessed

Girls Don't Talk Slang.

Girls don't talk slang! If it is ne cessary that one in the family should do that, let your big brother, though I would advise him not to talk 'Pigeon English,' when there is an elegant systematized language that he can just as well use. But don't you do it. You yet to pronounce upon the number of gets all the glory. All that a private have no idea how it sounds to ears unused or averse to it, to hear a young lady, when she is asked to attend some much;" or if requested to do something first instance of the surrender of so fought; and the German campaign was she does not wish to-"Can't see it!" large a body of troops since the Romans gained before it was undertaken. The Not long ago I heard a Miss, who is edthe King's word for it—that of General ing of a young man, that she intended to "go for him!" and when her sister YANKEE PROFUNDITY.—The editor asked her assistance at some work, she of the Willimantic Journal has received answered -"Not for Joe!" Now young ed the following epistle for advocating ladles of unexceptional character and town assistance to the Air Line Rail- really good education, fall into this habroad: "Windham, Conn., Sept. 17, 1870. it, thinging that it shows smartness to -Editor: I want my paper stopped i unswer back in a slang phrase, and they can't stand to have you telling me how soon slip flippantly from their tongues to spend my money nor i won't. When with a saucy pertness that is not ladylike or becoming. Young men who ed your orthorty. As a publick journ- talk in that way, do not care to hear it the same numbers with the same rela-tive casualties were seen at the second alist i hold your no rite to advercate from the fips they love or admire. It whose fidelity was assured. No higher what you do, Napolin you say is a grate sounds much coarser then. And really, compliment could be paid to his memman and i say he ain't, and your pinion slang does not save time in use of lan- ory than these parting words of Lee ain't no better an mine. Railroads is a guage, as an abbreviation. No! is humbug. Taxes is burden and yure a shorter and more decided than "Not fule. Stop mi paper I'll never pay a much," and "I am sure," is quite as easily said as "I'll bet!" More than impossible for any sovereign of France one promising wedding has been indefi-A FOREIGNER who heard of the Yan- nifely postponed by such means, for, is commonly reckoned that the Ameri- kee propensity for bragging, thought however remiss young men may be Of all the sovereigns of France since can civil war cost by death in action, he would beat the natives at their own wounds and disease, about 1,000,000 game. Seeing some very large water- in the girls of their choice, and it does gest reign as President and Emperor. melons on a market-woman's stand he not help them to mend a bad habit to They thus compare: Louis XVI., eigh

And young men who are really gen-It seems probable, on the whole, that The quick-witted woman immediately tiemen will not addict themselves to six years; Louis Phillippe, eighteen States, has been started by a French former battles have often been as de- replied, "Anybody might know you're stang phrases, much less use them in years, and Louis Napoleon, twentypresence of ladies.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Non-arell type) one or two insertions, \$1.50; three

| macricons, 82,00 | macricons, 82,00 | macricons, 82,00 | macricons, 82,50 | macricons, 83,50 | macricons,

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, \$5.00. Auditor's or Assigner's Notice, \$2.50. Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year

ten cents, Cards in the "Business Directory" column. \$8.00 per year for the first two lines, and \$1.00 for each

Who Pays the Taxes ! The Radicals tell us poor people pay no taxes.

The great manufacturers may think they pay the taxes manufactured goods; but do they? Whatever tax they pay they charge

to the wholesale purchaser, and receive it back with interest. The wholesale dealer adds the tax.

with still more interest, to the retail store-keeper. The storekeeper puts his own tax and

all the accumulated taxes the others have charged to him upon each and every piece of the article when he selle It over the counter to the workingman. This is what makes things so dear.

The laborer buying goods in the store has to pay not only the original value of the thing but all the tax that has been paid at each stage by the manufacturer, wholesale dealer and store

Each of these in turn recover from the next man the amount of tax they have paid; but the last man, the laborer, the consumer, the ultimate owner of the article who does not sell it to anybody else, but keeps it, uses it, and wears it out, who pays him the accumulated taxation which all these richer men have, one after the other piled upon the goods, to enable them to meet the demands of the tax-vatherer?

The tax is shifted from manufacturer to the wholesale dealer, and from him to the workingman. But on whom shall the workingman

shift the taxes? He must pay it all, and gets none of

t back from anybody else. As long as the goods are being sold and transferred from hand to hand, so long the tax is kept shifting from one man's back to another; but when the article ceases to be turned over in trade and becomes applied to the same use it was designed then the tax can be no further shifted.

the tax of the storekeeper who sold it, of the wholesale dealer who supplied it to the storekeeper, and of every man who has handled it, back to the cotton millionaire in whose mills it was woven.

The man who wears the shirt pays

As Jefferson says-"Taxation is like a ball rolling down stairs; it bumps on each step, but finally rests on the

lowest." It is the working masses who pay the taxes; It is they who have the deepest interest in the honest and economical administration of the Federal Govern-

It is their money that pays the extravagance of Radicalism at Washing-

The men in this country who work with their hands for daily bread are the ones who pay the four hundred million dollars a year which the Radi-

The United States.

The United States is composed of hirty-two States and nine Territories. They contain a population of \$4,000,

000, of whom 29,000,000 are whites. The extent of sea coast is 12,550 miles. The length of ten principal rivers is

The surface of five great lakes is 80, 000 square miles. The number of miles of railroad is

operation is 20,000, which cost over \$78,000,000. The length of canals is 5,000 miles. It contains the longest railroad on the globe-the Illinois Central, which

is 784 miles in length. The annual value of its agricultural production is \$200,000,000.

Its most valuable production is Indion corn, which is annually 40,000,000 bushels.

The amount of registered and enrolled tonnage is 4,007,010. The amount of capital invested in

manufactures is \$6,000,000. The value of farms and live stock is Its mines of gold and copper, lend

and iron, are among the richest in the The value of gold produced is \$100, 000,000.

The surface of its coal fields is 138,131 quare acres. Within her borders are 90,000 schools ,000 academies, 235 colleges, and 5,800

IF the wandering death-bed utterances of the two great Confederate chieftains, "Stonewall" Jackson and Robert E. Lee, may be considered as final upor the late Confederate General A. P. Hill who lost his life at the closing battle of the war, then he must be accepted by history as the most trusted coadjutor of these eminent commanders. In his dying moments, Jackson exclaimed, "Send A. P. Hill to the front!" Upon his death-bed at Lexington, Genera Lee, as the telegraph states, his mind reverting to the bloody events of the war, "once ordered his tent to be struck and at another time desired Hill to b sent for." Thus does it appear that, iu the surpreme mements of the closing hours of those men upon whose shoul ders rested the heaviest burdens of the war upon the side of the Confederacy came the utterances, "born of delirium but more solemn for that reason, that stamps General A. P. Hill as a man whose presence was to be desired and and Jackson.-N. Y. World.

THE RULERS OF FRANCE .- It seems his power to his immediate descendants. teen years; Napoleon I., fifteen years; Louis XVIII., nine years; Charles X.