The Columbian

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

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

erms--Two Dollars a Year payable in advance.

CIRCULATION 2500.

JOB PRINTING

all descriptions executed with neatness and dispatch at reasonable rates.

Columbia County Official Directory.

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Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONROE.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT
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Sheriff—MORDECAI MILLARD.
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Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. P. TUSTIN, Cashier.
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io .—JOHN THOMAS, Pres't., J. B. ROBISON, Sec.
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——— President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

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

JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware Main street, above court house. v1-n43

CLOTHING, &c.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. v1-n43

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main st., over Miller's store. v3-n35

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

E. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st. below the Post Office. v1-n43

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries Brower's block Main st. v1-n43

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st. v3 n15

. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American ouse. v1-43

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southeast corner Main and Iron sts. v1-43

. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main. v1-n43

BOOTS AND SHOES.

. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel. v1-n43

DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker. Main st., below Hartman's store, west of Market. v1-43

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, ast Bloomsburg. v1-n43

PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House. v1-n43

DR. WM. M REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webb's book store v3-n28

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly opsite Episcopal Church, v1-n46

. R. IKELER. Attorney-at-Law, Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange otel." v3-n1

. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange otel." v4-n3

. B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side Main st., below Market. v1n43

. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market. v1-n43

. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician, Market street, above Main. v1-n43

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

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, v1-n4

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, v1-n43

MISS A. D. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main reet. v1-n43

MISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. v1-n44

MRS. E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street below Market. v1-n18

MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner in and West sts. v1-n45

THE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House, v1n44

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

ORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. v1-43

WIDMYER & JACOBY, Confectionery, Bakery and Oyster Saloon, wholesale and retail, Exnge Block, Main street. v1-n43

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, southwest corner Main and Iron sts. v1-n43

. B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and n streets. v3-n30

. A. BECKLEY, Boot and Shoe store, books & stationery, Main st., below Market. v1-n43

. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron v1-46

. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and rwick road, v1-n43

X & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block. v1-n43

. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House. v1-n43

. J. BROWER, Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., corner Main st. and Court House alley. v1-n43

OBBINS & EYER, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, etc., cor. Main and Centre sts. v1-n43

. K. GIRTON, Groceries & Provisions, Main Street below Market. v1-n44

. K. EYER, Groceries and General Merchandise. Main st., above West. v1-43

McKELVY, NEAL & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, N. E. cor. Main and Market sts. v1-n43

. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, tions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. v1-n43

MISCELLANEOUS.

. WITMAN, Marble Works, one door below Post Office, Main Street. v1-n43

BLOOMSBURG LUMBER CO., manufacturers and dealers in Lumber of all kinds; Planing l near the railroad. v1n46

. FOSTER, Glue Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Scottown. v1n47

. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness-maker, Shive's Block Main Street. v3n16

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

. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod. v2n19

. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st. v1-43

. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three story brick, Main Street, west of Market st. v1n43

. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. v1-43

. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chemberlin's alley, rear of American House. v1n43

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash ates fire Insurance companies, Brower's Build-. Main Street. v1-n43

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Miller & Son's re promptly filled. Best green Western brush d. v4-n18.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chairmaker; rooms Main street bel. Iron. v3-n24

. W. SAMPLE & Co., Machinists, East Bloomsburg, near Lack. R. R. Castings made at short tice. Machinery made and repaired. v2-n23

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

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Stone Works, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road. v1-n46

. PEACOCK, Notary Public, northeast corner Main and Market st. v1-n49

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, cedar willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-n15

The Columbian.

VOLUME IV --NO 45. BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1870. COL. DEM. --- VOL. XXXIV -- NO. 38.

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

One square, (ten lines or its equivalent in Nonpareil type) one or two insertions, $1,50; three insertions, $2,00.

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y.
One square	$2,50	$3,00	$4,00	$6,00	$10,00
Two squares	3,50	5,00	7,00	9,00	15,00
Three squares	5,00	7,00	9,00	12,00	18,00
Four squares	7 00	9,00	11,00	17,00	25,00
Quarter column	10,00	12,00	14,00	20,30	30,00
Half column	15,00	18,00	20 00	30,00	60,00
One column	30,00	36,00	40,00	60,00	100,00

Executor's or Administrator's Notice, $3.00, Auditor's or Assignee's Notice, $2.50.

Local notices, twenty cents a line; by the year ten cents.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, $2,00 per year for the first two lines, and $1,00 for each additional line.

Orangeville Directory.

Philadelphia Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. v1-n47

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

BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, Main st. v1-n47

BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., v1-n47

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

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Dealer in grain, Mill Street. v1n47

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

I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. v1-n23

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

J. M. HARMAN, Saddle and Harness maker, Main st., oppsite Frame Church. v2n11

SCHUYLER & LOW, Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. v1-n

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

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemaker and manufacturer of Brick, Mill St., west of Pine v1n46

Catawissa.

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

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

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

J. B. KISTLER, "Cattawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets. v2n18

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St. v2n12

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

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

S. D. RINARD, dealer in Stoves and Tin-ware, Main Street. v2n12

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St. v2n12

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door above School House. v1n46

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, v1n46

J. J. LEISER, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, Office at Keiler's Hotel. v2n27

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Main Street. v1n45

R. S. ENT, dealer in Stoves and Tin ware in all its branches. v1n46

Espy.

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO. dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2n11

ESPY STEAM FLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor. v2n46

J. D. WERKHEISER, Boot and Shoe Store and manufactory. Shop on Main Street opposite the Steam Mill. v2n4

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill and Box Manufactory. v3n11

Buck Horn.

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

Hotels.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

The undersigned would inform the travelling public that he has taken the above named establishment and thoroughly refitted the same for the perfect convenience of his guests. His larder will be stocked with the best the market affords. The choicest liquors, wines and cigars always to be found in his bar.

WILLIAM PETTIT,
Espy, Pa.

Apr.23,69-tf

BRICK HOTEL,

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling public. The bar is stocked with the choicest liquors and cigars, and the table will be, at all times, supplied with the delicacies of the season. No pains will be spared to insure the comfort of guests.

Orangeville, dec. 10,'69-tf.

MONTOUR HOUSE

RUPERT, PA.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,

This House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of guests. No pains will be spared to ensure the perfect comfort of the travelers. The Proprietor solicits a share of public patronage. The bar will be stocked at all times with fine liquors and cigars.

mar11'70-tf.

BENTON HOTEL.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put in thorough repair is now open for the reception of visitors. No pains have been spared to ensure the perfect comfort of guests. The proprietor also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Bloomsburg and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday of each week. [may6'70-tf

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

ISAIAH HAGENBUCH,

Main Street one door above E. Mendenhall's Store.

A large assortment of Stoves, Heaters and Ranges constantly on hand, and for sale at the lowest rates.

Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.

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

Apr.9,69-tf

STOVES AND TINWARE.

A. M. RUPERT

announces to his friends and customers that he continues the above business at his old place on

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG.

Customers can be accomodated with

FANCY STOVES

of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment in the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice.

25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

on hand for sale.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

CLARK M. BROWN,

MAIN STREET, UNDER BROWN'S HOTEL.

A full and complete assortment of ready made boots and shoes for men, women and children just received and for sale at reasonable rates. Varieties to suit all classes of customers. The best of work done at short notice, as heretofore. Give him a call. [apr8'70-tf.

NOVEMBER.

WHAT HON. THAD STEVENS THOUGHT ABOUT MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS.

Mr. William Lambert, First Assistant Engineer, U. S. N., writes to Dr. S. B. Hartman & Co., of Lancaster, Pa., the following: "At the capture of New Orleans, I was wounded in the right leg by a shell. The wound healed up, but a bad sore broke out near my ankle. Several doctors tried to benefit me, but none succeeded. It was then that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens, Member of Congress, saw me, and, on learning the nature of my trouble, told me about MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS, saying, 'it is the most wonderful combination of medicinal herbs I ever saw. I use it myself, and I know that it will cure you in a very short period. Try it, my friend, try it. I will have it sent to you.' The result fully justified the high opinion of Mr. Stevens regarding your Bitters, for its use was followed by a perfect cure." Sold by druggists generally. Price one dollar per bottle. [nov4'70-1m.

JOB

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

EAGLE HOTEL.

227 NORTH THIRD STREET,
R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR.

ESTABLISHED 1793.

JORDAN & BROTHER.
Wholesale Grocers, and Dealers in
SALTPETRE AND BRIMSTONE
No 249 North Third St.
Philadelphia.

C. H. HORNE. W. S. KING. J. B. SEYBERT.

HORNE, KING & SEYBERT,

WHOLESALE DRY GOODS.
No. 421 Market Street
PHILADELPHIA.

Orders filled promptly at lowest prices.

January 3, 1868.

H. W. RANK'S

WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE,
No. 146 North Third Street,
Between Cherry and Race, west side.
Philadelphia.

FRANK & STRETCH,

(Successors to I. H. Walter,)
Importers and Dealers in
QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS,
No. 234 N. Third Street,
Between Race and Vine Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.

S. FRANK, } Gen'l Partners.
C. B. STRETCH, }
I. H. WALTER. Special Partner.

je24'70-tf.

J. M. KEPHEART,

WITH
BARNES, BRO. & HERRON,
HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS,
No. 503 Market Street,
(Above Fifth,)
PHILADELPHIA.

JOHN STROUP & CO.,

Successors to Stroup & Brother,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH.
No. 24 North Wharves and 25 North Third St
Philadelphia.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.
PHILADELPHIA.

oct. 22,'69-1y

WILLIAM FISHER

WITH
THOMAS CARSON & CO
WHOLESALE
DEALERS IN HOSIERY,
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
LINENS & NOTIONS
NO. 18 NORTH FOURTH STREET
Philadelphia.

june 4,'69-6m

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in
TEAS, SYRUPS, COFFEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES
RICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C.

☞Orders will receive prompt attention.

may 10,67-tf.

Business Cards.

M. M. L'VELLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

C. W. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Bounties, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep.20'67

ROBERT F. CLARK,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Main Street below the Court House. Bloomsburg Penn'a.

E. H. LITTLE,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office, Bloomsburg Pa.

C. B. BROCKWAY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

☞OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67.

E. J. THORNTON

would announce to the citizens of Bloomsburg 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. All the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment. mar.5,'69-tf Main St. below Market.

CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, SADELE, 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 county. Examine for yourselves.

Shop third door below the Court House, Main Street, Bloomsburg, Pa.

Aug. 5, 1870.

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.

E. M. KNORR.

Having purchased the stock of the old Keystone Shoe Store, and added thereto a large and well selected new stock is prepared to exhibit the best variety of

BOOTS AND SHOES

ever brought to this place. He is also prepared to make Boots and Shoes to order in the latest and best styles. For cash only. In the old Post Office building, corner Main and Market Streets, Bloomsburg, Pa. [sep9'70-1y.

BUSINESS CARDS,

VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS,
&C., &C.

Neatly and Cheaply Printed
From the Latest Styles of Type at the
COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

250,000 PRIME BRICK

FOR SALE AT ESPY.

For particulars, address

R. J. MILLARD, Espy,
OR T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.

oct28'70-tf.

WIDMYER & JACOBY

EXCHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

are agents for the sale of "Brockway's" justly celebrated Cream and old stock Ales, which they will sell as cheap as country brewed ales; whole and half barrels constantly on hand. This ale is brewed by William E. Brockway, 315 to 325 East Eleventh Street, New York City.

Bloomsburg, June 10, 1870-tf.

Poetical Selections.

Indian Summer.

Just after the death of the flowers,
And before they are buried in snow,
There comes a festival season,
When nature is all aglow—
Aglow with a mystical splendor
That rivals the brightness of Spring—
Aglow with a beauty more tender
Than aught which fair summer could bring.

Some spirit akin to the rainbow
Then borrows its magical dyes,
And mantles the far spreading landscape
In hues that bewilder the eyes.
The Sun from his cloud-pillowed chamber
Smiles soft on a vision so gay,
And dreams that his favorite children,
The flowers, have not yet passed away.

There's luminous mist on the mountains,
A light, azure haze in the air,
As if angels while heavenward soaring,
Had left their bright robes floating there;
The breeze is so soft, so caressing,
It seems a mute token of love,
And floats to the heart like a blessing,
From some happy spirit above.

These days so serene and so charming,
Awaken a dreamy delight—
A tremulous, tearful enjoyment,
Like soft strains of music at night;
We know they are fading and fleeting,
That quickly, too quickly, they'll end,
And we watch them with yearning affection,
As at parting we watch a dear friend.

Oh! beautiful Indian Summer!
Thou favorite child of the year,
Thou darling, whom Nature enriches
With gifts and adornments so dear!
How fain would we woo thee to linger
On mountain and meadow awhile,
For our hearts, like the sweet haunts of Nature,
Rejoice and grow young in thy smile.

Not alone to the sad fields of Autumn
Dost thou a lost brightness restore,
But thou bringst a world-weary spirit
Sweet dreams to its childhood once more;
Thy loviliness fills us with memories
Of all that was brightest and best—
Thy peace and serenity offer
A foretaste of heavenly rest.

How to Woo and Win.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

"Would you play the manly lover?"
Said a graybeard to his son,
"List, my lad, while I discover
How a maiden should be won.

"Woo her not with boastful phrases,
Lest you teach her lip to sneer;
Still a suitor's warmest praises
In his conduct should appear.

"Woo her not with senseless sighing;
Maidens love a laughing eye;
Tell her not that you are dying,'
Lest she, mocking, bid you die!

"Woo her not with weakly whining
O'er your poverty of pelf.
Lest she answer by declining
Both your sorrows—and yourself!

"Woo her with a manly wooing;
Giving hostages to Fate,
All the hearts devotion showing
By its strength to work and wait.

"Woo her not with idle prattle
Whom you fain would make your wife;
But with proofs that in life's battle
You are equal to the strife.

"Like the knight whose simple suing
Won the lady (says the tale,)
When despite their wordly wooing,
All the rest were doomed to fail;—

"'Lady,' quoth the bold Knight Errant,
'Brief the story I shall tell;
'I would wed thee; here's the warrant
'I shall love and serve thee well!'

"And behold! his dexter fingers
Crushed a horse-shoe like a reed!
And within her lap there lingers
All the gold the twain can need!"

My Creed.

I hold that Christian grace abounds
Where charity is seen; that, when
We climb to heaven, 'tis on the rounds
Of love to men.

I hold all else, named piety,
A selfish scheme, a vain pretence;
Where centre is not, can there be
Circumference?

This I moreover hold, and dare
Affirm where'er my rhyme may go;
Whatever things be sweet or fair,
Love makes them so—

Whether it be the lullabies
That charm to rest the nestling bird;
Or that sweet confidence of sighs,
And blushes without word;

Whether the dazzling and the flush
Of softly sumptuous garden bowers,
Or by some cabin door or bush
Of ragged flowers.

'Tis not the white phylactery,
Nor stubborn fast, nor stated prayers,
That makes us saints; we judge the tree
By what it bears.

And when a man can live apart
From work on theologic trust,
I know the blood about his heart
Is dry as dust.

—ALICE CAREY.

The Bridal.

BY A DECIDEDLY CONFIRMED BATCHELOR.

Not a laugh was heard, not a joyous note,
As our friend to the bridal we hurried;
Not a wit discharged his farewell shot
As the bachelor went to be married.

We married him quickly to save his fright,
Our heads from the sad sight turning;
And we sighed as we stood by the lamp's dim light,
To think that he was no more discerning.

To think that a bachelor free and bright,
And shy of the sex as we found him,
Should there at the alter, at dead of night,
Be caught in the snare that bound him.

Few and short were the words we said,
Though of wine and cake partaking,
We escorted him home from the scene of dread,
While his knees were awfully shaking.

Slowly and sadly we marched him down
From the first to the lowermost story;
And we never have heard or seen the poor man,
Whom we left alone in his glory.

This Life is What We Make It.

Let's often talk of noble deeds,
And rarer of the bad ones,
And sing about our happy days,
And not about the sad ones.
We were not made to fret and sigh,
And when grief sleeps to wake;
Bright happiness is standing by—
This life is what we make it.

Let's find the sunny side of men,
Or we believers in it;
A light there is in every soul
That takes the pain to win it.
Oh! there's a slumbering good in all,
And we, perchance, may wake it;
Our hands contain the magic wand—
This life is what we make it.

Then here's to those whose loving hearts
Shed light and joy around them;
Thanks be to them for countless gems
We ne'er had known without them.
Oh! this should be a happy world
To all who may partake it;
The fault's our own if it is not—
This life is what we make it.

THE prayer which Socrates taught Alcibiades deserves a place in the devotions of every Christian: That he should beseech the Supreme God to give him what was good for him, though he should not ask it, and to withhold from him whatever would be hurtful, though he should be so foolish as to pray for it.

Miscellaneous.

RED CLOUD.

The King of the Plains Ashamed of his Great Father, the President—He Accuses Him of Lying.

The commission appointed by the President to visit the Sioux and Cheyenne Indians reached Fort Laramie, Washington Territory, on the 21st of September, where they were obliged to remain—awaiting the pleasure of his Royal Highness, Red Cloud—until the evening of the 4th inst., when, the head chiefs of those nations having arrived, measures were taken to have the Council meet.

RED CLOUD'S PRAYER AND SPEECH.

Red Cloud, after offering a prayer in which all the Indians joined, spoke as follows:

"You are my friends, and I want you to listen to my words. They are the same I told the Great Father, and I wish you to carry them back to him. Look at me. These men are all Ogallalas, my nation. They are for friendship. That is why we are here to-day. When I went to Washington I saw a great many chiefs. I told them what I meant. I still mean it. I do not change. I hold my Great Father's words. When I came back I promised to stop all war parties. When I got back I talked to my young men, and I am glad to say they listened to and obeyed my orders. My Great Father tells me that it would be many years—ten, twenty or thirty—before white men would pass through my country, and I told it to my young men. Before six months had passed they went through my land, thus shaming me before my people. It was the Cheyenne party. Governor Campbell knew of it, yet nobody stopped them."

Mr. Brunset—The Great Father don't desire white men to pass by the way of Bridger, but wanted to use this road, only traveling some thirty miles along the north bank of the Platte, and then recrossing to this side.

Red Cloud—I do not so understand it. The Great Father told me that Fort Fetterman was there to watch my interests as well as his. He has lied to me. This road they have been using for some fifty five years, and it has ruined us, but we have received no pay for it. At all our councils they never said anything about the road, but gave us all north of the Platte—the Great Spirit heard it. If I had three or four pieces of land I would give some to the Great Father, but as I only have this piece I think he should let me live in peace on it. The Great Father has houses filled with gold stolen from my lands. I want him to do us justice.

My friends, look at us; we are near to the sunset; we used to be at the sunrise. I have heart, brain and sense, and want my rights. The white men make their money by cheating. Some who are smart take advantage of those who have not much brains, and drive hard bargains with them. They can't do so with me; I have brains. At the beginning of the war we were shot, and then we shot you down like dogs. Now we want no more spilling of blood; so we want no more travel. The Great Father sends men to spill blood. While the Great Father was fighting among his people he did not mind us; this is what started the war. It was the Great Father's fault; he killed my young men, and I killed his. I want all this stopped. When I came back from Washington I was glad. You were present at the council in Washington when I spoke these words. I still hold to them. Look all around this post, and you see bones—the bones of my people. I told the Great Father that I wanted two traders, as in olden times. I want my traders ten miles above here—not in my own country. I want to know about the presents you have brought here for me.

Mr. Brunot—If you want pay for it we will pay. When Red Cloud was at Washington he told the Great Father that goods were sent to him, but he did not receive them; but now, if you are peaceable, you will get them. I hope you will like those I now have to give—they are good and I trust they will be satisfactory. If not, I will tell the Great Father, and others will be furnished. I will now tell you what I have brought you—blankets, muslin, calico, blue and red cloth, shirts, hats, axes, butcher knives, tobacco and kettles.

Red Cloud—I told my Great Father that I wanted guns and ammunition. I want nothing else.

Mr. Campbell—He sent none. After having six years of war, he thinks we should have a longer peace before giving them to you.

Red Cloud—If the Great Father keeps his people off my land, we will have peace forever.

Mr. Brunot—We will arrange everything as it should be; we will tell the Great Father, and all will be right.

Red Cloud—I do not intend to get mad. I am ashamed of the Great Father.

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THE total eclipse of the sun, December 22d, is to receive the attention of the astronomers of the United States. Extensive preparations are now making, and three corps of observation are to be sent abroad, to be stationed respectively at Malaga, Sicily, and some place in Turkey most available for taking observations One corps will be composed of the astronomers of the Naval Observatory, Washington, and the other two of professors of the universities and scientific schools of the country. Before the war in Europe broke out, arrangements were made that Rear Admiral Oliver S. Glisson, of the Mediterranean Squadron, should aid and co operate with the corps to be stationed at Sicily; but this plan has for the present been interfered with by the contest, as the squadron has been removed to the Baltic to protect the American vessels at that sea.

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THE late James T. Brady once remarked that his experience with clients convinced him that a man's wife was his best lawyer.

The Battles of the Wilderness.

In reply to an assertion that General Lee, at the beginning of the Wilderness campaign, had only 50,000 men under his command, while General Grant had three times that number, General Badeau has written a letter to the London Standard, the paper that made the statement. He says that all the original documents, still in existence which once belonged to the Southern War Office, are in the possession of the United States Government, having by the express direction of Jefferson Davis been surrendered by General Joseph E. Johnson to Lieutenant General Sherman. From a protracted and careful examination of these captured documents, and of the private and official papers of General Grant, the following statements have been collated of the forces engaged in the Wilderness campaigns.

The field return of General Lee of April 20th, 1864, gives 53,891 men present for duty, but does not include the strength of Longstreet's Corps. Longstreet joined Lee after April 20th, and prior to the battle of May 5th, in the Wilderness. General Longstreet's field return of the date nearest to May 5th, shows 18,387 men present for duty, so that 72,278 men were under Lee's orders at the battle of the Wilderness. At the same time, the whole force, as shown by the field returns, present for duty under Grant was 98,019, or a preponderance in favor of Grant of 25,741 soldiers. General Badeau says that the calculation that Grant had three times as many men as Lee has been worked out by omitting Longstreet's Corps altogether from the estimate, and by giving only Lee's forces present for duty on the Rapidan; while in reckoning Grant's numbers, not only those present for duty are counted, but also the sick and the extra-duty men, which go to make up the grand total.

The London Standard also asserts that Lee marched out of Richmond at its fall, on April 2d, 1865, with 26,000 men. In reply to this assertion General Badeau states that Lee's last field return, made in February, 1865, and signed with his own hand, gives 59,094 men as present for duty, and 73,349 as the total. This return did not include the local malitia of Richmond and the crews of the gunboats on the James river, who, it is believed, numbered several thousands, and who were always placed in the trenches to resist assaults. In the battle of Five Forks, and the subsequent assaults which led to the capture of Richmond, it is estimated that Lee may have lost 20,000 soldiers, so that he moved out of Richmond with at least 40,000 men.

The London Standard also asserts that 8,000 men were surrendered by General Lee at Appomatox Court House. In reply to this, it is stated that the official records show that 27,416 soldiers were actually paroled at that place, besides the tens of thousands of members of Lee's army who came in afterwards and surrendered as prisoners of war. General Badeau, who was present at the surrender, says that after the capitulation was signed, General Lee immediately requested General Grant to supply the prisoners with food, as they had been living several days on two ears of Indian corn a day. In reply to an inquiry as to the number of troops under his command, General Lee said he could not tell, as he had received no returns for several days, and his troops had been killed, wounded and captured in such numbers, that he could form no estimate. It was, however, agreed that 25,000 rations should be issued daily, but it was soon ascertained that this number was far from sufficient.—*Ledger.*

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Eloquent.

The *Caucassian* gets off the following upon the marriage of an old friend and associate:

Leaf by leaf, the roses fall. Yelp by yelp, young cherubs bawl. One by one folks cross the river; one by one are ferried o'er, and the white-robed angel boatman, bears them to the blissful shore. The trap sprung and another victim caught. The Ministerial lariat thrown and another hapless bumpkin writhing and dancing on the airy nothingness of honeymoonatic delights. One by one, our boonest companions are passing away to that bourne whence no voyager returns, save through a Chicago divorce court, or the expenses of a first-class funeral. At present rates the jermaid of the last dog-fennel blossoms of summer, will ere long be ours: "All our blooming associates are faded and gone" to happiness of the connubialistic type. A few years since a noble band of handsome and high-aspiring friends stood around us—fresh, bright, verdant young plants. The matrimonial simoon swept over the plain—and where are they now? Smitten, blasted, cut down like the grass of the field, which to-day is, and to-morrow is made into hay to feed a donkey, or line a goose's nest! Faded, withered, dry enough for pea-sticks. Alas! Alas! what has got into the youth of the land? Caught by a giggle, see how they wriggle. In vain do we expostulate and warn them. The tinkle of a guitar, or the rippling "teechee" of maidenly merriment, comes floating on the air, and the admonitory roar of friendly Niagara would be undeard. Heedlessly, needlessly, scorning instruction, onward they're rushing, surging and pushing, down to destruction, or to matrimony, which amounts to the same. The young, the brave, the gay, the grave, the ugly, the pretty, the silly, the witty, the brilliant, the stupid, all yield to Cupid—all seem resistlessly bound to travel the broad gudgeon-path that leads to beatific moonshine, white kids, orange blossoms, altars and benevolent parsons, vineclad cottages, grocer bills, wash days and biscuits, slops, coffee, seedy hats, patched elbows, faded calicoes, drudgery, squalls and variegated unpleasantness!

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A LADY in Jasper county, Indiana, aged seventy five, wants a divorce from her husband, aged seventy-eight, because he "spends his time running about with the girls."

A Defender of the Faith.

A Boston house publishes a neat duodecimo pamphlet of fifty-two pages, entitled "The orgin of the Bismarck Policy," and purporting to be a translation of doctrines and maxims laid down by Frederick the Great for the use and guidance of his successor to the throne. Read in the light of events resulting to the practical elaboration of Prussian policy, it is both instructive and amusing. The reader at once sees that both William and Bismarck have these maxims of the great Frederick at heart, and do not hesitate to act in accordance with them. To those who gauge King William's piety by his proclamations and despatches, it will be pleasant to learn that according to the rules prescribed by Frederick it is unwise for a king to have a religion, because "it agrees neither with our passions" (sic passim) "nor with the high political views which a monarch should entertain." Religion, according to Frederick, makes monarchs weak-minded. For example: A christian cannot make war; nor can he successfully treat with foreign powers, because he will suffer himself to be imposed upon. Neither William nor his premier suffers himself to be imposed upon, and both seem to have adopted the advice of the great Frederick in adapting their religion to their ambitious designs, leaving the undefiled article to the common people.

As to justice, the great robber concludes that it is all very well so long as the king is not brought under subjection by it. He deprecates the fate of Charles the First, and declares that he cannot tolerate any restraining power in his kingdom. He surveyed the parliaments of England and France and concluded to undermine the foundations of justice. He made an estimate of the future, and was alarmed to find that within a hundred years one tenth of his subjects would be engaged in administering justice, the cost of which would be paid from the royal revenues. That alarmed him, and, consulting economy as well as safety, Frederick concluded to convert justice into the puppet of his throne.

His definition of "policy" is inimitable. The word, says Frederick, was selected for sovereigns because they cannot really be called rogues and rascals; and its meaning is, that kings must always try to dupe other people. To dupe people is to swindle; but it would never do to call a king a swindler, therefore when a monarch cheats it is "policy." We do not marvel much when the royal philosopher exhorts his successors to make alliances from which they can derive the whole advantage, to break them when interest requires the breach, and, above all, to act upon the principle that "*to despoil your neighbors is to deprive them of the means of injuring you.*" It will be remembered that Count Bismarck has repeatedly declared that Prussia must have Alsace and Lorraine to hold France in check.

The reader of this little pamphlet will conclude that the spirit of the great Frederick yet animates Prussian statesmen. It reads like a satire. "When I came to the throne," says the great man, "I doubled my army, perfected it in drill until all the world tried to move their arms, legs and heads *a la Prussienne.* Then I cast about for additions to my territory; commenced with Silesia, because circumstances were favorable in that direction. I established my claims to Silesia by my orators. The queen of Austria had her orators to refute mine, but we ended the dipute by a war." Can anything be plainer? It prepares us for the injunction which follows, and which Bismarck has rigidly obeyed. "Try," says the great Prussian moralist, "to win those who have the gift of expressing themselves in ambiguous terms and susceptible of a double meaning."

This pamphlet, which reminds one of the "man without a country," furnishes the key to Prussian policy; and we see in current events the animating spirit of the most unprincipled, crafty, cruel, and selfish monarch of modern times, whom the historian has satirized by calling him "great."—*Philadelphia Day.*

Rules of Table Etiquette.

True politeness has its origin in Christian charity and kindness, and all standard rules of etiquette were founded for the greater convenience and happiness of the members of society. Although the reasons may not be obvious at first sight, they exist and will be apparent on careful consideration.

1. Do not keep others waiting for you either at the beginning or close of the meal.
2. Do not sip soup from the tip, but from the side of the spoon.
3. Be careful not to drop or spill anything on the table cloth.
4. Keep your plate neat; do not heap all sorts of food on it at once.
5. In passing your plate to be rehelped retain the knife and fork.
6. When asked for a dish do not shove but hand it.
7. While drinking do not look around.
8. Instruct the servant to hand the cup at the left side, so that it may be received by the right hand.
9. Do not drink your tea or coffee without first removing the teaspoon from the cup to the saucer.
10. Use the knife for cutting only; never put it to the lips or in the mouth.
11. Break your bread in small pieces and rest them on your plate while spreading.
12. Do not eat too fast; besides giving one the appearance of greed it is not healthy.
13. If you find anything unpleasant in your food put it aside as quietly as possible, without drawing the attention of others to it.
14. Do not open the lips nor make any unnecessary noise in chewing.
15. Do not touch the head..
16. Do not rest the elbows on the table.
17. Do not speak with the mouth full.
18. Be thoughtful and attentive to the wants of those about you.
19. Converse on pleasant subjects with those sitting near you.
20. Do not say anything not intended for all present to hear.
21. Leave your plate with the knife and fork lying parallel, and handles pointing to the right.
22. Never leave the table before the others without asking the lady or gentleman who presides to excuse you.

The Uhlans.

What the Cossack was to an earlier generation of Frenchmen the Uhlan is to their descendants. Mysterious in name and ubiquitous in his movements the blue and yellow horseman, with the heavy revolver in his belt, causes at once bewilderment and alarm. Uhla is the Polish word for lancer, and is said to be derived from a Tartar root, signifying brave, a vestige perhaps of Mongolian invasions.

But the Prussian lancer has nothing non-Germanic about him but his name. He is in fact a big Teuton, cool, hardy, intelligent, and good-humored, the *beauideal* of a modern light-cavalryman. The officers speak both French and German, and are well acquainted with the topography of the country. When the armies are in the front and on either flank, they mask the movements of their own forces while they pick up all possible information about the enemy. They tear up railways, cut telegraph-wires, and act as foragers for the main force. Mounted on wiry horses, mostly from the eastern provinces, and broken into small detachments, they are often left for days together to their own resources. The officer in command acts on his own responsibility. If he succeeds he is employed again, and may hope for speedy promotion. If he fails, he is at once recalled, and serves for the rest of the campaign with the main body of the army.

The tales told of the enterprise and daring developed under the system are almost fabulous. Five hundred of these Uhlans covered the whole line of the frontier during the anxious fortnight in which the German forces were being mobilized, and succeeded in persuading the French marshals that they were the advanced guard of a large force. A party of five took tranquil possession of the town of Chalons, awing the inhabitants with their revolvers and coolly smoking their pipes while they issued orders to prepare supplies for the troops which were on their way. At Haguenau, Nancy, Barle-Duc, resistance was in like manner crushed by sheer audacity. At once bold and wary, reckless of their lives, but careful, to avoid unnecessary encounters, they are the eyes of the army; and the marvelous precision with which the operations of the campaign has been conducted is due, in great measure, to the active intelligence of the Uhlans.

The Mormons.

Many people turn their thoughts toward Salt Lake when the subject of mormonism is mentioned, and probably the bulk of that sect is located in the locality named. But it is nevertheless true that the church of Latter Day Saints has many arms, one of which rests upon English soil. At a mormon conference, held at Hoxton, England, not long ago, the report read stated a constant growth of membership, and one of the elders anounced, with pardonable unction, that he had hope that England would be "saved." Another, John Jacques by name, solemnly announced that the destruction of France was in the nature of a judgment upon its people, because they rejected mormonism. He hinted that other nations might reap similarly should they reject the revelations of Joe Smith much longer. We hope Elder John Jacques will go out to China with the next cargo of opium and try his eloquence upon the "heathen Chinee." A few martyrs, more or less, would be a decided advantage to mormonism in its day of schism, and the Chinese appear just at present to be in the humor for making mince meat of everybody who will not fall down and worship Joss.

English Opinion of the War.

It is instructive to note the variety of opinions held by English publicists touching the Franco Prussian conflict. Lord Engfield lately said in a speech that Englishmen should not forget that Napoleon had been a faithful friend of England in time of need. Lord Hamilton said that Napoleon had done more than any other monarch to cement the friendship between England and France; and that while he must bear his share of the blame for the war, recollecting what Count Bismarck had done, it was impossible to hold him guiltless. Sir Thomas Bozely said that he never knew of a more arrogant assumption than the interference of Napoleon with Spain. Mr. Jacob Bright deprecated the war because neutral nations could think of nothing else. At a meeting of the international democratic league, it was resolved to demand the forfeiture of pensions to German princes should Paris be bombarded. The bishop of Manchester regarded the punishment of France as a judgment for its immoralities. He considered it the history of Sodom and Gomoriah repeating itself, as it makes no difference whether the sulphur falls in showers or explodes a shell. From this one gathers that every man enjoys liberty of opinion in England.

* * *

IF we would have powerful minds we must think; if we would have faithful hearts, we must love; if we would have strong muscles, we must labor. These include all that is valuable in life.

* * *

"WAS it your eldest daughter, madame, that was bitten by a monkey?"—"No, sir, it was my youngest. My eldest daughter had a worse misfortune; she married a monkey."

* * *

To make a woman a scold, give her a husband who comes home drunk.

To make a man a drunkard, give him a wife who will scold him every time he comes home.