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# Bloomsburg Directory.

STOVES AND TINWARE. A. BUPERT, dealer in stoves & tinware, Ro. pert block, Main st. west of Market. vi-ni JACOB METZ, dealer in stoves and tinware

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor, Main st., 2d door above American House. vi-n43 WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Cen-tre and Main st., over Miller's store, v3-n35

CLOTHING, &c.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c. P. LUTZ, Druggist and Apothecary. Main st., below the Post Office, MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries, Wilness Vine CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

HENRY ZUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Lewelry &c., Main Street near West St, v3-n15 C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American OUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Mar-

BOOTS AND SHOES. DAVID BETZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st. below Hartman's store, west of Market. vi-4 HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main VI-n48 PROFESSIONAL.

DR. H. C. HOWER, Surgeon Dentist, Main st., above the Court House, vi-n43 D. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician, Exchange Block over Webly's book store v3-n2s DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist, Teeth extracted without pain: Main st., nearly op-posite Episcopal Church, vi-n48

B. McKELVY, M. D., Surgeon and Physician J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market, vi-n4 J. C. RUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician J. B. HOBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hart-

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS. P. PETERMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods E, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st, vi-ne MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramsey building Main street, vi-nil MISS A. D. WERB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Steel, Steel, Main street.

M ISS M. DERRICKSON, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below Market. vi-n4 MRS, E. KLINE, Millinery and Fancy Good MRS. JULIA A. & SADE BARKLEY, Ladies of Cloaks and Dress Patterna, southeast corne Main and West sts. HE MISSES HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main St., below American House, vind

HOTELS AND SALOONS. FORKS HOTEL, by T. Bent. Taylor, east end of Main street. vi-til

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS. C. MARR, Dry Goods and Notions, south-west corner Main and Iron sts. vi-na

C. B. SEESHOLTZ, dealer in 1 ry Goods, Gro-ceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and fron streets. D. A. HECKLEY. Boot and Shoe store, book.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main vi-46 E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchan-dise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road. vi-n43

FOX & WEBB. Confectionery and Bakery wholesale and retail, Exchange Block, vi-na H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes Main st., above Court House. vi-nu

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Gro ceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provision, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealer in Dry Goods S. Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Main st. vi-ns

MISCELLANEOUS. C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness maker, Shive's Block Main Street. vint

D. W. ROBBINS, liquor dealer second door from northwest corner Main and Iron sts. vi-ne E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rugert block, Main st. v1-43 G. W. CORELL, Furniture Rooms, three stor, brick, Main Street, west of Market st. vin-

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st. vi-ti I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Chem-berlin's alley, rear of American House. vin 33

R. H. RINGLER, dealer in planes, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture room

SAMUEL JACOBY, Marble and Brown Ston Sworks, East Bloomsburg, Berwick road, vi-na WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, ceder willow ware, near the Forks Hotel. v4-ni5 C. FOSTER, Gine Maker, and White and Fancy

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Munson's Copper V2019 ACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory, Or-ders left at his residence or at Miller a Son's tore promptly filled, heat green Western brush sed. "V4-ni8."

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

B. F. REIGHARD, & BRO, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries, and general Merchandise. v2ni PROPRIETOR. PLOURING MILLS, C.S. Fowler, Proprietor.

# The Columbian.

VOLUME V. --- NO. 4.

JAMES B. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Un-dertaker, Main St., below Pine. vi-nft

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

SCHUYLER & CO., Iron founders, Machinists, and Manufacturers of plows, Mill St. VI-ne

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Hay burst Strain Cradle, Main St. v2n5

WILLIAM DELONG Shoemakerand manufac-turer of Brick, Mill St., west of Fine vin49

Catawissa.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tallor, Second St.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician v2-nli

GILBERT & KLINE, dry goods, groceries, and general merchandise, Main Street v2-u17

L. KEILER, Billard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandis v2-ni

USQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kosten D bander Proprietor, south-cast corner Main an second Street. v2nl

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

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

Light Street.

H. F. OMAN & Co., Wheelwrights, first door wints

JOHN A. OMAN, Manufacturer and dealer in Vine

PETER ENT, dealer in Dry Goods Groceries Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, etc., Mair vini

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

Buck Horn

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, dealers in dry driede, glocal les and penere! mechanille. First store in south end of town. v2-nit

Hotels.

ESPY, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

ROHR M'HENRY, Proprietor.

THE ESPY HOTEL.

Apr.23,69-11

BRICK HOTEL,

MONTOUR HOUSE RUPERT, PA.

Benton Hotel.

WILLIAM BUTLER, Proprietor,
This House having been put in thorough rep
sins will be spared to ensure the present
for of the travelers. The Proprietor solicit
share of public patienage. The bar will
stocked at all times with fine liquous and eign
maril 70-14.

W. F. PIATT, Proprietor,

BENTON, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

This well known House having been put thorough repair is now open for the reception visitors. No pains have been spared to ensi-the perfect comfort of guests. The propriet also runs a Stage from the Hotel to Biomisto and intermediate points on Tuesday, Thursd and Saturday of each week. [may675c]

CHARPLESS & HARMAN,

THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS

GUNTON & STEES,

Respectfully inform the jublic that they are now fully prepared to do all kinds of work in their line of business, upon reasonable terms and short notice. Satisfaction warranted in all cases.

Stoves and Tinware.

NEW STOVE AND TIN SHOP.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

ces to his friends and cus

BUSINESS CARDS,

CE! ICE! ICE!

MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG. mers can be accommodated with

FANCY STOVES
of all kinds, Stovepipes, Tinware and every variety of article found in a Stove and Tinware Establishment is the cities, and on the most reasonable terms. Repairing done at the shortest notice, 25 DOZEN MILK-PANS

Neatly and Cheaply Printed

rom the Latest Styles of Type at the COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

POSTERS

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JANUARY 27, 1871.

COL. DEM. - - · VOL. XXXIV - · NO. 49.

Useful Information

STATISTICS OF THE HUMAN BACE.

The Earth is inhabited by about 1,380 millions of inhabitants, viz:

580,000,000 of the Mongolian; 200,000,

000 of the Ethiopian; 220,000,000 of the

can Indians. All these respectively

speak 3,064 languages, and possess

Married people live longer than un-

married ones, and a tall man is likely

to live longer than a short one. Until

the fiftieth year, women have a better

chance of life than men; but beyond

Sixty-five persons out of one thous

The number of men able to bear

arms is but one-eight of the popula-

CREEDS OF THE WORLD.

The population of the world is relig-

iously distributed very nearly in the

Christians, 388,600,000; Buddhists,

50,000,000; Other Asiatic Religions,

ammedans, 165,000,000; Jews, 7,000,-

In Europe, America, Australia, and

many of the Polynesian Islands, Chris-

tianity is the prevailing creed of every

State. In Africa, the only independent

Christian States are Abyssinia and Li-

large portion of Farther India.

of interior States.

LAND MEASURE.

MEASURE OF DISTANCES.

A "day's journey" is 23) miles.

A hand (horse measure) is 4 inches.

BABREL MEASURE.

A barrel of flour weighs 195 pounds.

BUSHEL MEASURE.

A barrel of pork, 200 pounds.

A barrel of rice, 240 pounds,

A keg of powder, 25 pounds

A tub of butter, 50 pounds.

A keg of butter, 60 pounds

ed, 60 pounds to the bushel.

Timothy-seed, 45 pounds.

quared timber, 51 cubic feet.

A commercial bale of cotton

A pack of wool is 240 pounds

Course salt, 85 pounds.

retailers give only 2000.

deep, contains 1 bushel.

of days, and divide by 72.

ber of days, and divide by 45.

divide by

divide by 4.

cres (1 mile.)

Barley, 48 pounds.

Oats, 32 pounds.

Bran, 20 pounds.

Corn, rye and flaxseed, 56 pounds. Buckwheat, 52 pounds.

VARIOUS WEIGHTS AND MEASURES,

A ton of round timber is 40 feet; of

A section of Government land is 610

A liquid ton is 252 gallons. A box 16 by 161 inches, and 8 inches

ENCELLENT INTEREST RULES,

swer in each case being in cents, sepa-

swer to express in dollars and cents:

A firkin of butter, 100 pounds.

r eligion of Confucius.

9 square feet .

A league is 3 miles

thirds of a mile.

A cubit is 2 feet.

A palm is 3 inches,

A great cubit is 11 feet.

A span is 10 7.8 inches.

40 square rods

260,000,000; Pagans, 200,000,000; Mo-

following proportions:

that period the chances are equal.

and marry

1,000 different religions.

equal number of births.

380,000,000 of the Caucasian race;

### Orangeville Directory Philadelphia Directory.

A. & E. W. COLEMAN, Merchant Tailors and Gent's furnishing goods, Main St., next door to the Brick Hotel. EVETE HOLET 227 NORTH THIRD STREET. A. B. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine. vi.nt. R. D. CUMMINGS, PROPRIETOR. TOHN STROUP & CO., BOWER & HERRING, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Lumber and general Merchandise, vi-nit

Successors to Stroup & Brother, WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FISH. BRICK HOTEL and refreshment Saloon, by Rohr M'Henry cor. of Main and Pine st., vi-ner North Wharves and 25 North Third St Philadelphia,

DR. O. A. MEGARGEL Physician and Surgeon, Main st., next door to Good's Hotel. vl-nt RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR. DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and Vine? ATTORNEY AT LAW. I. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel. vi-n23 NO. 128 SOUTH SIXTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA H. W. RANK'S WHOLESALE TOBACCO, SNUFF, AND CIGAR WAREHOUSE. o, 115 North Third Street,

Between Cherry and Race, west side Philadelphia. PRANK & STRETCH, (Successors to I. H. Walter.)

Importers and Dealers in QUEENSWARE, CHINA, AND GLASS, No. 234 N. Third Street, Between Race and Vine Sts. PRILADELPHIA. S. FRANK, C. B. STRETCH, I. H. WALTER, Special Partner,

M. KEPHEART, BARNES, BRO. & HERRON. HATS, CAPS, STRAW GOODS & FURS, No. 503 Market Street,

(Above Fifth.) PHILADELPY WAINWRIGHT & CO.. WHOLESALE GROCERS, N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,

PHILADELPHIA, TEAS, SYRUPS, COPPEE, SUGAR, MOLASSES BICE, SPICES, BI CARB SODA, &C., &C. \*\*\*Orders will receive prompt attention, may 10,67-tf.

LADIES' FANCY FURS! JOHN FAREIRA. 718 ARCH STREET, diddle of the Block, between 7th and 8th Sts., PHILADELPHIA, er, Manufacturer and Dealer in all kind ality of

FANCY FURS OR LADIEST AND GENTLEMEN'S WEAR surope, and had to its the my fricate of Columbia and adjacent conties, to call and examine my very large and beautiful assortment of Fancy Furs, for ladies and children. I am determined to sell at as low prices as any other respectable House in the city, All Furs warranted. No misrepresentation; to effect sales, 18 Arch Street, Philadelphia.

Nov. 4, 1878-lim.

Business Cards.

ESFY, COLUMNIA COVER THE RESIDENCE THE UNIFORM WOULD INFORM THE TRAVELING PROPERTY OF THE PROP M. L'VELLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Ashland, Schuylkill County Pa.

ORANGEVILLE, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA. L. TURNER PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, This well known House, having been put in thorough repair, is now open to the travelling BLOOMSBURG, PA. OFFICE Over Lutz's Drug Store. Residence Fifth Street. [dec16'70.

C. W. MILLER,

ROBERT F. CLARK,

Office Main Street below the Court House, comsburg Penn'a. E. H. LITTLE, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Office Court-House Alley, below the COLUM

C. B. BROCKWAY, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WIDMYER & JACOBY

RECHANGE BLOCK, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

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

Riconsburg, June 18, 1876-14. OFFICE-Court House Alley, in the Co. UMBIAN building. [Jan4,'67. SLATE ROOFING, EVERY VARIETY MOST FAVORABLE RATES,

JOHN THOMAS, ASD CASPER J. THOMAS Box. 277. Bloomsburg, Pa. RAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP, STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL 250,000 PRIME BRICK

FOR SALE AT ESPY. Castings and Fire Brick for repairing city shoves.
All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon shot in SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN,
Bloomshurg, Pa. Proprietors
Mar.19, '09-11. R. J. MILLARD, Espy.

on T. B. MILLER, Lime Ridge.

BOOTS AND SHOES ever brought to this place. He is also prepar to make Boots and Shoes to order in the lat-and best styles. For each only. In the old P d best styles. For each only. In the old Pos-lice building, corner Main and Market Streets oomsburg, Pa. [sep#70-1y.

 $\mathbf{B}^{\text{oots and shoes}}$ 

MAIN STREET, UNDER REOWN'S HOTEL,
A full and complete assortment of ready may
boots and shoes for men, women and childr
just received and for sale at reasonable rate
Varieties to smi all classes of customers. T
best of work done at short notice, as herelofo
Give him a call.

[apr870-16

Ranges constantly on man, and me sace at the owest rate.
Tinning in all its branches carefully attended to, and satisfaction guaranteed.
The work of all kinds wholesale and retail. A tall is requested.

Apr.9.69-14 E. J. THORNTON would announce to the cittle burg and vicinity, that he has just would announce to the citizens of Blooms and vicinity, that he has just received a full omplete assortment of WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES, PIXTURES, CORDS, TASSELS, and all other goods in his line of business. Al the newest and most approved patterns of the day are always to be found in his establishment mar.5, 68-4f Main St, below Market.

DOWDER KEGS AND LUMBER

Rupert, Pa., POWDER KEGS and dealers in all kinds of

give notice that they are prepared to accommodate their custom with dispatch, and on the cheapes CHESTER S. FURMAN,

HARNESS, BADDLE, AND TRUNK MANUFACTURER, RUFFALO ROBES, HORSE-BLANKETS &C., which he feels confident he can sail at lower ate than any other person in the county. Ex-mine for yourselves. Shop third door below the Court House, Main

Choice Poetry.

True Hereism. Let others write of battles fought On bloody, ghastly fields, Where honor greets the man who wins, And death the man who yields,

But I will write of him who fights And vanquishes his sins, Who struggles on through weary years Against himself—and wins. He is a hero staunch and brave

Who fights an unseen foe,
And puts at last beneath his feet
His passions base and low;
Who stands erect in manhood's might,
Undunted, undismayed—
The bravest man who drew a sword
In force or in read. It calls for something more than brawn or muscle to o'ercome a enemy who marcheth not With banner, plume and drum-A foe forever lurking nigh, With silent, stealthy trend,

Forever near your board by day, At night beside your bed. All honorthen, to that brave heart, Though poor or rich he be Who struggles with his baser part—
Who conquors and is free.
He may not wear a hero's crown,
or fill a hero's grave,
But truth will place his name among
The bravest of the brave.

### Prayers I Don't Like.

I do not like to hear him pray
Who loans at twenty-five per cent,
For then I think the borrower may
Be pressed to pay for food or rent,
And in that book we all should heed, Which says the lender shall be blest, As sure as I have eyes to read It does not say "take inte

I do not like to hear him pray On bended knees about an hour, On cented knees about an hour,
For grace to spend aright the day,
Who knows his neighbor has no flour,
I'd rather see him go to mill
And buy the luckiess brother bread,
And see his children eat their fill,
And laugh beneath their humble shed,

I do not like to hear him pray. "Let blessings on the widow be." Who never seeks her home to say, "If want overtakes you, come to me." I hate the prayer, so loud and long, That's offered for the orphan's weal, By him who sees him crushed by wrong And only with the lips doth feel

I do not like to hear her pray, With jeweled ear and silken dress, And then is asked to "work for less."

So angel wing them upward bears— They're lost a million miles from heaven.

## Miscellaneous.

THE BATTLE OF LE MANS.

LONDON, Monday, Jan. 16, 1871. The following details, an eye-witness of the battle between the Prussians. under Prince Frederick Charles, and the French Army of the Loire, under Gen. Chanzy, before Le Mans, have mans seemed disinclined to pursue the been received:

"After the defeat of Tuesday (Jan. 10), Gen. Chanzy rallied his broken cola and bavi or received reenforce. ments, determined to strike another gest positions, and believed that there blow to retrieve his fortunes. After a sults of the day were not irrecoverably night of unceasing labor and anxiety, daylight found the French forces prepared for the conflict. Their army consisted of three corps, the Sixteeth, Sev- an event occurred which caused him to enteeth, and Twenty-first, respectively, change his decision. under the command of Admiral Jour-600 men, the whole under the command | a large force of cavalry advanced rapidof Gen. Chanzy. By 10 o'clock in the ly, scattering the French forces, who taken up a position on the right bank of Mobiles from Brittany fled in disorder,

force of German infantry, flanked by cavalry, advanced under cover of a heavy artillery fire, striking the right of Admiral Jourequiberry's position.

direction. ere. The French, however, were stronggood facilities for the artillery. Here a ber of years. heavy force of guns was parked, which, manned by the marines, opened a severe ty of the German guns in firing soon considered the New Year, instead of became apparent. After an unequal March 25th. So it will be perceived

attack commenced, evidently with a next will be on March 23d. desire on the part of the Germans to To show that very erroneous opincapture the position on the right bank lons are entertained by persons laying

position left of the village of Brette, not more than 700 yards distant. It impossible for them to long hold the lodged. The heavy fire of artillery directed on the woods had apparently but pondents of newspapers and editors infantry advanced in good order across with heavy loss, under a murderous per correspondents, for their own reputation if for nothing else, to keep quiet The contest for the possession of Brette was kept up here until dark, when an order reached the French to fall back

on Le Mans, The battle began about I o'clock, and reached its hight on the French left. The day was not cold, but the ground was covered with eight inches of snow, which was fast melting under the hot sun. At an early hour the streets of Le Mans-not more than five miles from the field of battle-were filled with excited people and crowded with numerous wagons and ammunition supplies, all being ready to seek a place of safety in the rear in case of an unfavor-able result of the fight.

the Peench battery, hitherto in reserve, opened fire, apparently taking the teer- of set.

advantage. the retreat, which was never disorderly. Indeed the French still held the stronlost to them. Gen. Chanzy hoped to renew the fight under better auspices to-morrow: but, later in the evening,

After dark, a strong force of German equiberry and Gens, Colomb and Jouff- renewed the fight, attacking La Tuileroy. These corps averaged 50,000 men | ries, the most important French posieach, making an effective force of 150,- | tion. Immense masses of infantry and morning Jourquiberry's corps had did not anticipate an attack. The Gardes the river Huisne, Gen. Colomb's on the and the whole French force on the right plateau of Auvours, and Gen. Jouffrey's bank of the Huisne were compelled to on the right, covering the village of make a rapid retreat upon Le Mans. This unforeseen disaster compelled the The Prussians advanced along three French army hastily to evacuate Le roads, apparently 100,000 strong. Soon | Mans and retreat with all possible raafter 10 o'clock sharp firing was opened | pidity. The retreating columns were by the Prussians from well-located bat- harrassed and attacked for several days, teries on the left of the French. It was and were compelled to flee in different replied to with spirit. Soon a large directions to escape capture or death."

Mode of Reckoning Time.

Midnight of December 31st is among Christian nations, reckoned as the endfierce artillery fire from many guns, in- another. That period being so near at further advance of the Germans in that | Science teaches us that ages were re-Earth, or to condense and consolidate age and determination. Each assault plete that we could to a certainty calcu-Germans, the French also losing heav- am was created, we could still fix upon ily. Meantime an equally fierce attack | no period that might be considered the and where the rising ground afforded we can only approximate in the num-

lines. Still the French infantry main- on it as the beginning of our year,

For sometime the engagement had 26th of September last; the next will the character of an artillery duel; but, occur on the 16th of September next. when the German lines had taken the The last New Year of the Mohammedpositions assigned them, a more active ans occurred on the 3d of April, the

of the Huisne, in order to execute a claims to some intelligence, we quote Malay race, and 1,000,000 of the Amerifianking movement, with the object of the following paragraph from a comcutting between the army and Le Mans, munication that appeared in a recent and capturing a large number of pris-number of the Enterprise, over the sig-

At 4 o'clock the tactics of the Germans seemed to be changed. A heavy massing of troops took place on the French right, under cover of the wood, near the village of Brette, which was held by the French. The wood was on the extreme left of the Prussian position, stretching for miles to the southeast of the plain between the road and villages, and were commanded by the Prussian artillery, which was well posted on the left under cover of the wood. nature of "Iddo." Prussian artillery, which was well pos-ted on the left under cover of the wood.

A sharp and precise needle gun fire
was opened on the French line and
position left of the village of Brette,
not reckoned."

When persons writing for the pressoon became evident that it would be communicate such ridiculous ideas, and editors are ignorant enough to publish position unless the Germans were dis. them, it is a sure indication, that more little effect. A large body of French should be careful not to promulgate false ideas upon any subject. We would the plain, but were compelled to retire, advise "Iddo," and all other newspatation if for nothing else, to keep quiet upon subjects of which they know less than not hing.

"Iddo" has, of course, never heard of leap-years, or if he has, did not know that they contain 366 days, but probaably supposes that they were instituted to give the gentler sex an opportunity to woo and win. If he had known what a leap-year is he would not have endeavored to teach such absurd doctrine as the above. We would like to see the almanae based upon the astronomical calculations of this critic of our method of reckoning time.

The ancients were unable to find ac-

curately the number of days in a year. At 4 o'clock the Germans advanced vecolumns, covered by the artiflation of the moon around the Romulus divided the year into 10 calby columns, covered by the artillery, earth. January and February were a Christian government, and so is a against the Chateau des Chartres, a afterwards added to the Roman calenpretty country place, and occupied it as dar by Numa. This calendar was reheadquarters. Here, for the first time, formed by Julius Casar, about 11 or 46 B. C., who reckoned the year to consist opened fire, apparently taking the tree- of sold lives. As it was inconvenient mens by surprise, and causing their to recken the fractional part of a day advance to waver, but only momentar- each year, the common or civil year ily. With their usual obstinacy the was reckoned 365 days, and every fourth Germans again pressed forward and year a day was inserted, (called the inattacked the French infantry, which tercalary day,) making the year consist or spied the terraced road below the of 366 days. The extra day was intro-General's position. It soon became evi- duced by repeating the 24th of Februdent that the French were unable to ary, which with the Romans was called withstand the heavy charges of the the sixth day before the calenda of March enemy, and at 5 o'clock the order to The years containing this day twice, retreat was given. The French artillery were on this account called bissextile,

maintained a heavy fire, and the Ger-mans second disinglined to pursue the But the exact time in which the earth performs its revolution around the sun, Gen. Chanzy actively superintended the refreat, which was never disorderly.

which constitutes the solar or true year, is 365 days, 5 hours, 48 minutes and 49.7 seconds. Hence it will be perceived oned 365 days and 6 hours a year, was imperfect, as it reckoned II minutes, 10.3 seconds more than a true year. This error, though small, produced in a long course of years, a noticeable error, which was corrected by Pope Gregory XIII, who in 1582 decreed that the 5th of October should be the 15th, thus suppressing the 10 days that had been gained since the adoption of the Julian Calendar about 1626 or 1628 years before. This, called the Gregorian Calendar, was adopted in England in 1752. The error then being 11 days. Parliament declared the 3d of September to be the 14th, and at the same time made the year begin January 1st Instead of March 25th, 'The Gregorian Calendar was adopted in Germany in 1777, and in France in 1805, while Russia and other countries of the Greek Church still adhere to the Julian Calendar, or did a few years ago, consequently their dates generally called Old Style are now 12 days later than ours ! New Style). Some of our almanaes still carry along the old style or Julian Calendar, on the right hand margin of the page. According to the Gregorian calendar

The assaulting column was met by a ing of one year, and the beginning of every fourth year is a leap year except ing the centennial or hundredth years cluding a number of mitrailleuses of the hand, a short explanation of the meth- but the fourth centennial year is also a new pattern. The struggle now became od of reckoning time is, perhaps, ap- leap year, that is 1700, 1800, 1900, &c., exceedingly severe, and was well con- propriate at this time, especially as the are common years, but 1600, 2600, 2400, tested. But although the Germans suffer- subject is not as generally understood &c., are leap years. Let us try to prove ed heavy loss, they finally succeeded in as it should be. Many believe that 12 the correctness of this calendar. As driving back the French, capturing two o'clock, P. M., of December 31st, in reguns and taking and holding the important position near the river. Gen. Chanzy new; or in other words, that it is the seconds. If we recken 365 days as a moved forward his reserves of artillery anniversary of the exact point of time | year, the time lost in the calendar in when this world was ushered into ex- one year is 5 h., is min., 49.7 sec., and berry, which checked for a while the istence by the flat of the Almighty. in four years is 23 h., 15 min. 18.8 sec. that is one day lacking only 11 minutes quired to complete the formation of the | 41.2 seconds; hence we add one day every fourth year, making the year con made by the Germans to secure further the particles of nebulous matter out of sist of 366 days; but by so doing we advantages, the object being to take the | which it is formed, and that additional | add 44 min. 41.2 sec. too much in four ages were required to fit it for the abode | years, which will in 100 years amount of man. So that if the historical rec- to 18 h. 37 min, 10 sec.; that is one day, ly posted, and fought with great cour- ords of the early periods were so com- tacking 5 h. 22 min, 50 sec.; hence instead of reckoning the centennial or was repulsed with serious loss to the late the exact point of time when Ad- hundreath year a leap year, we deduce one day and recken it a common year of 365 days; but by so doing we deduct was made on the French line covering the railroad to Chartres and Paris, gressive, and extended, and without a years, which in 400 years will amount After two hours' desperate fighting the definite beginning. But chronology is to 21 h. 31 min. 20 sec.; or one day lack-French center was driven back. It re- so imperfect in regard to the earlier lag only 2 h, 28 min, 40 sec., hence we treated, however, slowly and in good periods of the World's history, that it add one day to every fourth centennial order for a short distance only, to a is impossible to determine the period of year, making it a leap year; conse osition in rear of that first occupied, the year in which Adam was created; quently the error in the Gregorian calendar is only 2 h, 28 min, 40 sec. in 400 years, or one day in 3874 years, hence it The year among Christian nations for-merly began with March, instead of from the year 5456 and call it a comand well-directed fire upon the advanc- January; consequently, September, Oc- mon instead of a leap year, in order ing enemy. This not only checked the tober, November and December, were that the calendar may not get "ahead Germans, but compelled them to fall the 7th, 8th, 9th and 10th months, as of time." Thus the Gregorian calenback in turn. A heavy counter fire their names indicate; being derived dar will prove true to time through an soon opened from the German batteries. from the Latin numerals Septem (7). infinite number of ages, unless some which, during the engagement, had Octo (8), Novem (9), and Decem (10). great convulsion of nature should advanced to a commanding position on the left of the railroad. The superiorideclared that January 1st should be ter Intelligencer.

THE local reporter of the Vallejo duel the French fire slackened, the Ger- that the 1st of January derives, all its (Texas) Leperter complains of the scarcmans causing great loss to the French importance from the fact that we reck- ity of murders, robbeties, arson and frightful accidents in that locality. He of days, and divide by 36. tained their position heroically, and other people reckon the beginning of says it may speak well for the morals another attempt to dislodge signally the year at other periods. The last of the town, but that "it is rough on New Year of the Jews occurred on the an industrious local."

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When gold is quoted at \$1.20, a paper dollar is worth 831 cents. The average duration of life through-When gold is quoted at \$1.25, a paper out the globe is thirty-three years. dollar is worth 80 cents. One-fourth of its population dies before When gold is quoted at \$1.30, a paper the seventh year, and one-half before

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Trenties of Guaranty. The Pall Mall Gazette has been examining the subject of the number of reaties of guaranty, now in force, in which Great Britain has entered. The countries in reference to which these treaties have been concluded, are Belgium, Greece, Sardinia, Switzerland, Portugal, Prussia, Turkey and the United States. By treaty dated April 19, 1839, Great Britain, in connection with Austria, France, Prussia, Russia and the Netherlands, guaranty the independence, integrity and neutrality of Belgium, which had separated from the Netherlands in 1831. In 1870, about the time of the breaking out of the Franco-German war, duplicate treaties were negotiated with France and with Prussia for the further protection of Belgium, and to be terminable at the close of the war. The joint convention beria, while Christianity prevails in of May 7, 1832, and April 30, 1833, beseveral of the European Colonies. The tween Great Britain, France, Russia, largest empire of Asia-Russia-is also and Bayaria, erected Greece into a kingdom and settled the crown on Prince Otho, of Bavaria, and guarntied the succession to the Greek throne of

certain princes of Bavaria in the direct The Mohammedan countries in Asia are Turkey, Persia, Affghanistan and By a revolution which took place in the Khanates of Central Asia; in Afri-1863, King Otho was expelled, and en-Morocco, the dependencies of Turkey (Egypt, Tunis, Tripoli,) and a Prince William of Denmark was called o the Hellenic throne, under the title Buddhish presents in India, Farther India, in many parts of Chine and in Japan. The governments of Japan, The governments of Japan, Dispute the User Conference between Great Britain, Japan. The governments of Japan, Dispute the User Chine Change was approved of in Burmah, and Slam are Buddhist: the 1863, this change was approved of in government of China adheres to the spite of the demands of to varia, which power earnestly insisted that the guaranty treaty should be enforced. No attention was paid to the protest of Ba-HOW TO LAY OFF A SQUARE ACRE OF varia. By treaty of May 26th, 1857, Measure 200 feet on each side, and between Great Britain, Austria, France, you will have a square acre, within an Prussia, Russia and Switzerland, the King of Prussia renounced his sovereign rights over the principality of Neufchatel and the country of Nalen-I square yard. gin, and joined the other powers, in 144 square inches - - 1 square foot, ritory with Switzerland. By a long 1 square rood. series of treaties running from 1373 to I square nere. 1815. Great Britain and Portugal entered into an engagement of guaranty of ach other's dominions. By the treaty A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards in of Vienna of March 25th, 1815, Great itritain, France, Austria, Russia and Prus-la guarantied to Prussia posses sion in full property and sovereignty of

A "Sabbath-day's journey" is 1,155 her Saxon provinces.
ords—(this is 18 yards less than two-Great Britain, with the other great powers, has also guarantied the neutrality of the provinces of Chablais and Faucigny, under the treaty of March 16, 1816, between Sardinia and Switzerland. The integrity of the Kingdom of Sweden and Norway against aggression on the part of Russia has been guarantied by Great Britain and France by the treaty of November 17th, 1855; and the two powers engaged to furnish sufficient naval and military forces to co-operate in resisting Russia. The perpetual independence, integrity and neutrality of Switzerland are guarantied by the five great powers under the treaty of Vienna. The independence and integrity of Turkey are guarntied by Great Britain by the treaty of March 20, 1856, and the sovereignty of the The following are sold by weight per Sultan over the united principalities of Moldavia and Wallachia, by treaty of August 19th, 1859. The Convention of April 19th, 1850, between Great Britain and the United States, guaranties the atlantic and Pacific oceans. In commenting upon the above international obligations of England, the Pall Mail Guzette says Great Britain has plenty of irons in the fire, and some of them may, perhaps, one day become unpleasantly warm for handling.-Ledger. A ton of coal is 2,240 pounds; but the

As to Low Dresses .- Most fashions owe their origin to an attempt to give prominence to the strong point to hide the weak point of a king or queen. Thus powder came into vogue to conceal a queen's gray hair, and large pe rukes because a king was bald. We learn, however from a Belgian paper, that the custom of ladies exhibiting their busts in all the beauty of nature has a far more romantic origin. In a battle the French were engaged in (all For finding the interest on any prin- dates we may mention are reserved,) cipal for any number of days. The an- their ranks were broken, and they were routed. When they retreated their rate the two right-hand figures of an- women bared their breasts and entreatwer to express in dollars and cents:

Four Per Cent—Multiply the princimit them to fall into the hands of the pal by the number of days to run; sep- enemy. This was too much for the arate right hand figure from product, gallant Gauls. Nerved with course they turned, renewed the combat and Five Per Cent-Multiply by number were victorious. From that hour French women have at festal occasion Six Per Cent-Multiply by number always been accustomed to wear their of days; separate right-hand figure and dresses low. In fact, when you see one who appears to have forgotten the up-Eight Per Cent.-Multiply by num- per part of her dress, it is no proof of indelicacy, but simply an indication of Nine Per Cent. - Multiply by number | the power of national sentiment. This of days; separate right-hand figure, and satisfactorily explains what many ignorant people have taken for im propri-Ten Per Cent,-Multiply by number cty. We live and learn.

Twelve Per Cent. - Multiply by unm-A MAN who wears a paper collar for a ber of days; separate right-hand figure week and keeps it clean, is not good for anything else.