The Columbian

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The Columbian.

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Patent Medicines.

A REMINDER.

To Debilitated Persons,
To Dyspeptics,
To Sufferers from Liver Complaint,
To those having no Appetite,
To those with Broken Down Constitutions,
To Nervous People,
To Children Wasting away,
To any with Debilitated Digestive Organs,
or suffering with any of the following Symptoms, which indicate Disordered Liver or Stomach, such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fulness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and Difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or Suffocating Sensations when in a Lying Posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs &c., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil, and Great Depression of Spirits.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS,

A Bitters without Alcohol or Spirits of any kind, "is different from all others. It is composed of the pure Juices, or VITAL PRINCIPLES or Roots, Herbs, and Barks, (or as medically termed Extracts,) the worthless or insert portions of the ingredients not being used. Therefore in one Bottle of this Bitters there is contained as much medicinal virtues will be found in several gallons of ordinary mixtures. The Roots, &c., used in this Bitters are grown in Germany, their vital principles extracted in that country by a scientific Chemist, and forwarded to the manufactory in this city, where they are compounded and bottled. Containing no spirituous ingredients, this Bitters is free from the objections urged against all others; no one for stimulants can be induced from their use, they cannot make drunkards, and cannot under any circumstances, have any but a beneficial effect.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC.

Was compounded for those and inclined to extreme bitters, and is intended for use in cases when some alcoholic stimulant is required in connection with the Tonic properties of the Bitters. Each bottle of the Tonic contains one bottle of the Bitters, combined with pure SANTA CRUZ RUM, Orange, &c., in order to enhance the extreme bitterness of the Bitters to overcome, forming a preparation highly agreeable and pleasant to the palate, and combining the medicinal virtues of the Bitters. The price of the Tonic is $1.50 per Bottle, which many persons think too high. They must take into consideration that the stimulant used is guaranteed to be of a pure quality. A poor article could be furnished at a cheaper price, but is it not better to pay a little more and have a good article? A medicinal preparation should contain none but the best ingredients; and they who expect to obtain a cheaper compound, not to be benefited by it will most certainly be cheated.

HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, OR HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC, WITH HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN PILL, WHICH ARE ALSO They are the Greatest

BLOOD PURIFIERS

Known to the Medical world, and will eradicate disease satisfactorily from the blood. Debility of the Digestive Organs, or Diseased Liver, in a shorter time than any other known remedies.

THE WHOLE SUPREME COURT OF PENNSYLVANIA SPEAK FOR THESE REMEDIES.

Who would ask for more Dignified and Stronger Testimony?

Hon. George W. Woodward, *formerly Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, at present Member of Congress from Pennsylvania, writes.*

PHILADELPHIA, March 8th, 1867.

I find "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a good tonic, useful in diseases of the digestive organs and of great benefit in cases of debility and a world of nervous suffering everywhere. Yours, truly,

GEORGE W. WOODWARD.

Hon. James Thompson, *Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania,*

PHILADELPHIA, April 28 1867.

I consider "Hoofland's German Bitters" a valuable medicine in case of attacks of Indigestion or Dyspepsia. I can certify this from my experience of it. Yours, with respect,

JAMES THOMPSON.

Hon. George Sharswood, *Justice of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.*

PHILADELPHIA, June 1, 1868.

I have found by experience that "Hoofland's German Bitters" is a very good tonic, relieving dyspeptic symptoms almost directly.

GEORGE SHARSWOOD.

Hon. Wm. F. Rogers, *Mayor of the City of Buffalo, N. Y.,*

Mayor's Office, Buffalo, June 22, 1869.

I have used "Hoofland's German Bitters and Tonic" in my family during the past year, and can recommend them as an excellent tonic, imparting tone and vigor to the system. Their use has been productive of decidedly beneficial effects.

WM. F. ROGERS.

Hon. James M. Wood, *Ex-Mayor of Williamsport, Pa.,*

I like great pleasure in recommending "Hoofland's German Tonic" to any one who may be afflicted with Dyspepsia. I had the Dyspepsia so badly it was impossible to keep any food on my stomach, and I became so weak as not to be able to walk half a mile. Two bottles of Tonic effected a perfect cure.

JAMES M. WOOD.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS, AND HOOFLAND'S GERMAN TONIC Will cure every One of MARASMUS, Or Wasting away of the Body.

REMEMBER THAT HOOFLAND'S GERMAN REMEDIES Are the medicines you require to purify the Blood, excite the torpid Liver to healthy action, and to enable you to pass safely through any hardships or exposure.

DR. HOOFLAND'S PODOPHYLLIN,

OR Substitute for Mercury Pills.

TWO PILLS A DOSE. *The most Powerful, Yet Universal, Vegetable Cathartic Known.*

It is not necessary to take a handful of these Pills to produce the desired effect; two of them act quickly and powerfully, cleansing the Liver, Stomach and Bowels of all impurities. The principal ingredient is Podophyllin, or the Alcoholic Extract of Mandrake, which is by many times more powerful, acting and searching than the Mandrake itself. Its peculiar action is upon the Liver, cleansing it speedily from all obstructions with all the power of Mercury, yet free from the injurious results attached to the use of that mineral.

For all diseases, in which the use of a cathartic is indicated, these pills will give entire satisfaction in every case. They NEVER FAIL.

In cases of Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia and extreme costiveness, Dr. Hoofland's German Bitters or Tonic should be used in connection with the Pills. The tonic effect of the Bitters or Tonic builds up the system. The Bitters or Tonic purifies the Blood, strengthens the Nerves, regulates the Liver, and gives strength, energy and vigor.

Keep your Bowels active with the Pills, and tone up the system with Bitters or Tonic, and no diseases can retain the hold, or even assail you.

Recollect that it is DR. HOOFLAND'S GERMAN Remedies that are so universally used and highly recommended; and do not allow the Druggist to induce you to take anything else that he may say is just as good, because he makes a large profit on it. These Remedies will be sent by Express to any locality, upon application to the PRINCIPAL OFFICE, at the GERMAN MEDICINE STORE, 631 Arch St., Philadelphia,

CHAS. M. EVANS, Proprietor.

Formerly C. M. JACKSON & CO.

These Remedies are for Sale by Druggists, Storekeepers and Medicine Dealers everywhere. [y32:7ly

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—WILLIAM ELWELL.
Associate Judges—IRAM DERR, ISAAC S. MONNOT.
Prothonotary, &c.—WELLINGTON H. ENT.
Register & Recorder—WILLIAMSON H. JACOBY.
District Attorney—E. R. ZIEGLER.
Sheriff—AARON SMITH.
Surveyor—ISAAC DEWITT.
Treasurer—DAVID LOWENBERG.
Commissioners—WILLIAM G. QUICK, CYRUS ROBBINS, HIRAM J. REEDER.
Commissioners' Clerk—WILLIAM KRICKBAUM.
Auditors—T. J. CAMPBELL, A. J. ALDERSON, DANIEL LEE.
Coroner—JOHN D. BOUCK.
Jury Commissioners—ISAAC McHAFFIE, JOHN McANALL.
County Superintendent—CHARLES G. BARKLEY.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

First National Bank—CHAS. R. PAXTON, Pres't., J. F. TRUITS, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—E. H. LITTLE, Pres't., C. W. MILLER, Sec'y.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association——President, M. WHITMOYER, Sec'y.

Bloomsburg Directory.

PAPER BAGS just received and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

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

CLOTHING, &c.

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

WM. MORRIS, Merchant Tailor corner of Centre and Main sts., over Hidlay's store.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS, &c.

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

MOYER BROS., Druggists and Apothecaries M. Hower's block Main st.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &c.

HENRY SUPPINGER, Watches, Spectacles & Jewelry &c., Main Street near West st.

C. E. SAVAGE, dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the American House.

LOUIS BERNHARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southwest corner Main and Iron sts.

R. CATHCART, Watch and Clock Maker, Market street, below Main.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

DAVID REITZ, Boot and Shoemaker, Main st., below Bertram's store, west of Market.

HENRY KLEIN, Manufacturer and dealer in Boots and Shoes, Groceries, etc., Main street, East Bloomsburg.

C. M. BROWN, Boot and Shoemaker, Main street, under Brown's Hotel.

PROFESSIONAL.

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

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

DR. B. F. KINNEY, Surgeon Dentist.—Teeth Extracted without pain. Main st., nearly opposite Episcopal Church.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Office, 2d floor in Exchange Block, near the "Exchange Hotel."

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

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, south side Main street, below Market.

J. G. BUTTER, M. D. Surgeon and Physician Market street, above Main.

J. H. ROBISON, Attorney-at-Law, Office Hartman's building, Main street.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

C. PETEMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, opposite Episcopal Church, Main st.

MISS LIZZIE BARKLEY, Milliner, Ramey's building Main street.

MISS A. P. WEBB, Fancy Goods, Notions, Books, and Stationery, Exchange Block, Main Street.

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

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

MRS. JULIA A. & SADIE BARKLEY, Ladies' Cloaks and Dress Patterns, southeast corner Main and West sts.

MISS MINNIE HARMAN Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main st., below American House.

HOTELS AND SALOONS.

FOX'S HOTEL, by E. Best, Taylor, east end of Main street.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

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

C. E. STEM-HOUSE, dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Boots, Shoes, &c., corner Main and Iron streets.

D. A. BEURLEY, Boot and Shoe store, Books & stationery, Main st., below Market.

E. JACOBS, Confectionery, groceries etc., Main st., below Iron.

E. MENDENHALL, General Stock of Merchandise and Lumber, corner of Main street and Berwick road.

FOX & WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Block.

H. C. HOWER, Balsam of Fir, Roots and Shoes, Main st., above Court House.

J. H. MAYS, Manufacturer, Grocery, Beer Garden, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Iron Streets.

M'KELVY, NEALE & CO., dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Flour, Feed, Salt, Fish, Iron, Nails, &c., S. E. cor. Main and Market sts.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries, Queensware, Flour, Salt, Shoes, Notions, etc., Exchange Block, Market.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CONSTABLE BLANKS for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk & Harness maker, Suhre's Block Main Street.

D. W. ROBBINS, Super-heater manufacturer northwest corner Main and Iron sts.

E. J. THORNTON, Wall Paper, Window Shades and fixtures, Rupert block, Main st.

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

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Robbins & Eyer's Store, Main st.

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

JOHN A. FUNSTON & CO., mutual and cash rates for Insurance companies, Brower's Building, Main Street.

R. H. EINGLER, dealer in pianos, organs and melodeons, at G. W. Corell's furniture rooms.

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

WM. RABB, dealer in furniture, trunks, coffins window shade, near the Forks Hotel.

C. FOSTER, Gun Maker, and White and Fancy Tanner, Southtown.

E. B. BIDLEMAN, Agent for Manson's Copper Tubular Lightning Rod.

JACOB DIEFFENBACH, Broom Factory. Orders left at his residence or at Moyer & Son's store promptly filled. Best green Western broom corn.

JAMES CADMAN, Cabinetmaker and Chair maker; rooms Main street bet. Iron.

NOTE BOOKS, and blank NOTES, with or without exemption, for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office.

Espy.

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

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

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

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

Buck Horn.

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

Orangeville Directory.

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

A. H. HERRING & BROTHER, Carpenters and Builders, Main st., below Pine.

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

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

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

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

DR. L. EDWARDS, Physician and Surgeon, Main st., first door above M'Henry's Hotel.

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

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

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

SAMUEL SHARPLESS, Maker of the Haynurst Grain Cradle. Main st.

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

Catawissa.

A. ZALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second St. Redmiles' Building.

DR. J. K. ROBBINS, Surgeon and Physician second St., below Main.

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

J. S. EISTLER, "Catawissa House," North Corner Main and Second Streets.

J. KEELER, Billiard Saloon, Oysters, and Ice Cream in season Main St.

M. BROBST, dealer in General Merchandise Dry Goods, Groceries &c

SUSQUEHANNA or Brick Hotel, S. Kostenbader Proprietor, southeast corner Main and Second Street.

W. M. H. ABBOTT, Attorney at law, Main St.

Light Street.

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

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

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

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

Philadelphia Directory.

RICHARDSON L. WRIGHT, JR.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,
NO. 25 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

jan. 17'71—1y

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

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 19,'67-tf.

Business Cards.

C. B. BROCKWAY, ATTORNEY AT LAW, BLOOMSBURG, PA. OFFICE—Court House Alley, in the COLUMBIAN building. [Jan1,'67.

A. L. TURNER, PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA. Office over Lilly's Drug Store. Residence Third Street. [April 29.

C. W. MILLER, ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office Court House Alley, below the COLUMBIAN Office. Infantry, Back-Pay and Pensions collected. Bloomsburg Pa. sep29'67

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.

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 in 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.

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. may3,'67tf Main St. below Market.

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.

SHARPLESS & HARMAN, EAGLE FOUNDRY AND MANUFACTURING SHOP. STOVES & PLOWS WHOLESALE & RETAIL THE CELEBRATED MONTROSE IRON BEAM AND THE HUTTON WOODEN BEAM PLOWS. Casting and Fire Brick for repairing city Stoves. All kinds of Brass or Iron casting made to order upon short notice. B. F. SHARPLESS & P. S. HARMAN, Bloomsburg, Pa. Proprietors Mar.10,'68-tf.

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. [jan 17'71.

BLOOMSBURG MARBLE WORKS. GUNTON & STEES, (Successors to A. Wilman.) Respectfully inform the public 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. [jan.13,'71-1y

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 call is respectfully solicited. jan 17'71

Choice Poetry.

The Sounds of Industry.

BY JOHN S. KRAMER.

I love the banging of the hammer,
The whirring of the plane,
The crashing of the busy saw,
The creaking of the crane;
The ringing of the anvil,
The grating of the drill,
The clattering of the turning-lathe,
The whirling of the mill;
The buzzing of the spindle,
The rattling of the loom,
The puffing of the engine,
And the fan's continual boom,
The clipping of the tailor's shears,
The driving of the awl—
The sounds of busy labor,
I love, I love them all.

I love the ploughman's whistle,
The reaper's cheerful song,
The driver's soft repeated shout,
As he spurs his stock along;
The bustle of the market mart
As he hies him to the town;
The halloo from the tree top
As the ripened fruit comes down;
The busy sound of threshers
As they clean the ripened grain,
And the husker's joke and mirth and glee
'Neath the moonlight on the plain,
The kind voice of the dairy man,
The shepherd's gentle call—
These sounds of active industry,
I love, I love them all.

For they tell my longing spirit
Of the carelessness of life:
How much of all its happiness,
Comes out of toil and strife.
Not that toil and strife that maketh
And nourisheth on the way—
Not that toil and strife that groaneth
Beneath the tyrant's sway;
But that toil and strife that springeth
From a free and willing heart,
A strife that ever bringeth
To the striver all his part.

A Woman's Answer.

Do you know you have asked for the costliest thing
Ever made by the hand above?
A woman's heart and a woman's life—
And a woman's wonderful love?

Do you know you have asked for this priceless thing
As a child might ask for a toy?
Demanding what others have died to win,
With the careless dash of a boy?

You have written my lesson of duty out—
Man-like have you questioned me;
Now stand at the bar of woman's soul,
Until I shall question thee.

You require your mutton shall always be hot,
Your socks and your shirts be whole;
I require your heart to be true as God's stars,
And pure as His heaven your soul.

You require a cook for your mutton and beef,
I require a far greater thing;
A seamstress you're wanting for socks and for shirt,
I look for a man and a king—

A king for the beautiful realm called home,
And a man that the Maker God
Shall look upon as he did on the first,
And say, "It is very good."

I am fair and young, but the rose will fade
From my soft young cheek one day—
Will you love me then 'mid the falling leaves,
As you did 'mid the blooms of May?

Is your heart as ocean so strong and deep
I may launch my all on its tide?
A loving woman finds heaven or hell
On the day she becomes a bride.

I require all things that are good and true,
All things that a man should be;
If you give this all, I would stake my life
To be all you demand of me

If you can not be this—a handiness and cook
You can hire, and little to pay;
But a woman's heart, and a woman's life,
Are not to be won that way.

LIFE is short, too short for strife,
Put a world of loving in it.
When there's good that can be done,
Do not wait, but just begin it.
Its not dreams of coming days,
All the future overrating;
Wherefore trust in life dream?
Life is short, too short for waiting.

Learn we kindness unto all
From the pitying ones above us;
Let its love our fellow-men
As the blessed angels love us.
Work in love and work in faith;
Trust me, 'tis a noble calling.
It is almost eventide;
Soon the shadows will be falling.

Miscellaneous.

Prussia in Paris.

Happily, the grand entry of the German army into Paris, on Wednesday, was accomplished without any hostile demonstrations on the part of the populace. The streets were generally deserted by the Parisians and the sombre symbols of mourning appropriately met the eyes of the victors every where on their triumphal progress, which was a sort of dead march. But it was the German emperor's crowning triumph in which Jena and the occupation of Berlin by the First Napoleon were avenged, or revenged, and to even such monarchs as claim to rule "by divine right," revenge is sweet. There is, after all much of human nature in princes, and Wilhelm may be pardoned by those who think a king no better than "any other man" for indulging a weakness common among common men. He may, moreover, have deemed it a part of his kingly duty to thus aid in executing the revenges of time and the retributions of history.

Whatever his motive, Wilhelm's occupation of Paris, within little over half a century after Napoleon's occupation of the Prussian capital, affords a striking illustration of political vicissitudes and the mutations of power, and the German people being human and bitterly remembering Bonaparte's imperious conduct and rigorous exactions in his hour of triumph, may be pardoned for enjoying their present position in the capital of that wonderful, and as they believe, wicked man; and the German emperor, who lived in that man's time and remembers the humiliation of Prussia, is not too much a christian to thank heaven for his present position in Paris, as he did after each of the series of splendid victories won on the way. He marched through blood and over the bodies of a hundred thousand slaughtered men to reach the goal, and he, as well as Bonaparte in Berlin, can enjoy the price thus acquired. Such is war, and such is man in the nineteenth century, and in the most enlightened part of christian Europe!

The ambition and passions of men now are very like they were in ancient times in Greece, Rome and Carthage. The love of power and the desire for revenge are as strong now as they were then, and Czar and Kaiser are but others names for Cæsar, which sounds less harsh than they, and may have belonged to men less cruel and tyrannical than those who bear its modern synonyms.—*Philadelphia Day*

THE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

The following sketch of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and of its theft of the Sinking Fund, appears in the *North American Review*, and was written by Hon. CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, late Minister to England and one of the most distinguished of New England statesmen. Of course his views of Pennsylvanians wear the usual blear of yankee eyes, but as to the operations of the Railroad his views are correct:

The Pennsylvania Railroad should need no introduction to any American reader. It is probably to-day the most powerful corporation in the world, as indeed, it owns and operates one of the oldest of railroads. Its organization, as compared with that of its great rival, the New York Central, bears the relation of a Republic to an Empire. Cæsarism is the principle of the Vanderbilt group; the corporation is the essence of the Pennsylvanian system. The marked degree in which the character of the people have given an insensible direction to the management of their corporations in these two States is well-deserving of notice. In New York politics, the individual leader has ever been the centre; in Pennsylvania, always the party. The people of this last State are not marked by intelligence; they are, in fact, dull, uninteresting, very slow and very persevering. These are qualities, however, which they hold in common with the ancient Romans, and they possess also, in a marked degree, one other characteristic of that classic race, the power of organization, and through it of command. They have always decided our Presidential elections; they have always, in their dull, heavy fashion, regulated our economical policy; their iron-masters have in truth proved iron-masters indeed, when viewed by other localities through the medium of a protective system by them imposed. Not open to argument, not receptive of ideas, not given to flashes of brilliant execution, this State none the less knows well what it wants, and knows equally well how to organize to secure it. Its great railroad affords a striking illustration in point. It is probably the most thoroughly organized corporation, that in which each individual is most entirely absorbed in the corporate whole, now in existence, with its President and its four Vice Presidents, each of whom devotes his whole soul to his peculiar province, whether it be to fight a rival line, to develope an interchange traffic, to manipulate the Legislature, or to operate the road, with this perfect machinery and subordination, there is no reason why to-day the corporation should not assume absolute control of all the railroads of Pennsylvania. Indeed, it could take possession of the State Government, if it really desired to do so. His Excellency the Governor, might very appropriately be one of the Vice-Presidents of the road, and, indeed, while such a connection would add largely to the Executive influence, it is doubtful if it would proportionately increasing the political power of the corporation. Such solidity in one party to a conflict is almost sure ultimately to overcome the *élan* of rivals like those it has to encounter from New York.

Such is this great corporation, high in credit in the money markets of the world, careful what of its outward repute, apparently unbounded in its resources. Organized so long ago as 1846, it had thirty miles of road ready for operation in the succeeding year. Not until 1854, however, was the Pennsylvania Railroad proper completed. It then controlled the line from Harrisburg to Pittsburg, two hundred and ten miles, which had cost a little less than $17,000,000, and was represented by about $12,000,000 of stock and $7,000,000 of indebtedness. This might be considered the starting-point; $3,500,000 of annual gross earnings on a capital a little less than $20,000,000. For many years its growth was confined to Pennsylvania. In 1869, however, its policy in this respect underwent a change, and it burst through State limits, extending its field of operation over a vast region lying between the great lakes and the Ohio upon the north and south, and the Missouri on the west. The corporation now owns nearly four hundred miles of road in Pennsylvania, and directly controls twelve hundred miles more, almost entirely within the same State; beyond its limits it leases and operates nearly sixteen hundred miles in addition, holding the stock and bonds of railroads, canals, towns and cities, like some vast *Credit Mobilier*; it has indeed, no less than $200,000,000 standing on its books as represented by these investments. Meanwhile in the sixteen years its own capital and indebtedness has swollen from $20,000,000 to $85,000,000, with a liberty secured to increase them to nearly $100,000,000; at the same time the system of roads which it holds in its hands returns a yearly income of hardly less than $10,000,000, of which about $10,000,000 is claimed as net profit.

When it is remembered that one-third of all the railroad mileage in Pennsylvania is directly controlled by this company, some idea may be formed of the influence exercised by it in a legislative body, famous since the days of Nicholas Biddle for subservience to money influence. This corporation, however, does not stand alone; mighty in itself, it is also the acknowledged head of that secular railroad hierarchy which shapes the destinies of Pennsylvania, and is immediately represented in every branch of the National Government. It is, indeed, intrenched in power, and, while it avoids all noisy scandal, it may also defy attack.

In the Winter of 1870, the Pennsylvania combination was as busily engaged as ever in the schemes of expansion, and was casting its eager eyes about in search of ways and means. These finally rested on no less a quarry than the Sinking Fund of the State itself, solemnly pledged by constitutional provision to the payment of the public debt. It amounted to $5,500,000, and an attempt upon it was resolved. The necessary arrangements were silently perfected. The Constitution of the State bristled with adverse provisions. In order to prevent "log rolling," it was provided that but a single measure could be contained in any one bill; another clause directly inhibited the Commonwealth from having financial relations with any private corporation; a third clearly asserted the sacred character of the Sinking Fund, and guaranteed it to specific purposes. Each of these difficulties was circumvented. Every step of the process constituted a study in legal legerdemain. The several acts necessary to corporate the various enterprises which constituted the common bond of the combination were passed separately, in accordance with constitutional requirements; to outward appearance they were proper, and even desirable measures. The organic acts thus lay on the statute-book, dead letters; it remained to infuse into them the breath of life. The Legislature could still include but one subject in any single act, and could loan neither the public credit nor the public money to private corporations. Now came the masterpiece. One sweeping general act in relation to railroads directed the substitution of the bonds of those companies not yet organized, and whose roads were not commenced and might never be profitable, for the undoubted securities which represented Sinking Fund in the Treasury of the State. The Legislature thus did not loan the credit of the State, did not lay its hands upon the Sinking Fund, it only, in the exercise of a sound discretion substituted one security in the Treasury for another; that the one security was undoubted, and the other less than doubtful, was notorious, but not set forth in the act. A more audacious scheme of plunder could hardly have been devised. The influence of great corporate wealth was sharply illustrated in the subsequent history of this measure. It encountered almost no opposition until it was submitted for Executive approval, as a law. The very press of the State was dumb, and if it did not actively sustain, was contented silently to acquiesce. So far as public opinion and the legislative department were concerned, a railroad combination owned the Commonwealth. Through some oversight the Executive had not been secured; the bill was returned by Governor Geary with a veto message, which should be lastingly remembered to his credit. That the grounds taken in this document were irrefutable, by no means accounts for the failure of the Legislature to enact the measure into a law by the necessary two-thirds vote. It is difficult to say why the corporation shrunk from the conflict,—whether from motives of policy, or from pure surprise at such unwonted temerity, shrink however, they did, and, for the moment, the Sinking Fund of the Commonwealth was safe.

The Pennsylvania hierarchy is, however, never discouraged. This same measure, or any similar measure which it sees fit to urge, will ultimately become a law. Its method of procedure in all such cases is so organized, so silent, so sure, that it has cast a sort of spell over the mind and conscience of the State; resistance to it seems hopeless; a fatality accompanies its progress.—Discuss the propriety of opposing it with intelligent Pennsylvanians, and their language is that of hereditary bondsmen; they may abuse it and pass all manner of harsh and, perhaps, unjustifiable criticisms upon its course and method of dealing, but to resist it, to regulate it, seems to them like a suggestion of the impossible, like a proposition to resist the tide or to regulate the sun.

The War Ended.

The French-Prussian war, which is now ended, will be memorable for many reasons. Begun on the 15th July, 1870, by a declaration on the part of France, and ended by the treaty of Versailles on the 24 March, 1871, it lasted 230 days. During this brief space of time twenty-five pitched battles were fought, and between thirty and forty engagements of less consequence. Twenty-two sieges were conducted successfully, three of them (Paris, Metz and Strasbourg,) being of the first rank. Both combatants brought into the field, from first to last, about 700,000 men each. At Gravelotte nearly half a million of men confronted each other, viz: 270,000 Germans against 210,000 Frenchmen. At Sedan there were 210,000 Germans against 150,000 French. And in the early battles the disproportion was similar; but after the capture of Bazaine's army the demoralization of the French soldiers became so evident that the Germans did not hesitate to attack with inferior numbers. Taus, in the third battle of Orleans, 120,000 Germans fought 200,000 French; and, at Belfort, 36,000 Prussians and Badeners confronted the whole of Bourbaki's army, nearly 120,000 strong.

This war has shown the enormous advantages which proper training confers. The German War Minister, Von Roon, and the chief of staff, Von Moltke, attended to all the minutiæ of detail. They not merely planned the whole strategy, but took care that everything which was necessary to its successful execution should be done at the right moment. In not one instance were the operations of the different corps impeded by want of supplies or by the non-arrival of reinforcements; there were no shortcomings in the commissariat, no marching barefooted, nor perishing from lack of shelter or medical attention. Every company, and in some cases every man, was provided with a map of the district he was to march through, and those men who were acquainted with any locality were employed in it. The scouting was carried out with the most extraordinary boldness and success, and the Prussians could obtain information from the interior of Paris up to the last moment of the siege. It is painful to contrast all this with the miserable inefficiency of the French generals and staff; but the result will doubtless be that the French army will be entirely remodelled.

It is curious now to read by the light of history the falsification of the predictions of the advocates for the fortification of Paris in 1841. Thiers himself included. The Select Committee appointed by the French Government of that day to examine into the subject of the fortification of the city, reported that "so far from drawing on Paris the horrors of a siege, the forts would make the city so secure that it never would be besieged. A population of 1,300,000 could be provisioned for sixty days, but no enemy could live sixty days before Paris, *for he and not the garrison would be starved.* To besiege Paris alone he must bring 250,000 men. These could not be supported by stores, and to keep a long line of communications would require other armies. To live upon the surrounding country would entail a dispersion of forces. A sixty days' siege of Paris was therefore beyond the limits of likelihood." Mr. Thiers is now a wiser and unhappily a sadder man. It was he who, thirty years ago, projected the fortifications, and he has lived to witness the misery they have failed to avert.

But, after all, the military aspects of the war are the least important features of the great convulsion. In France an Empire has been extinguished, one Provisional Government dissolved, and another installed. In Germany an Empire has been established and all the minor States have been consolidated into one vast concrete, at the sacrifice, however of principles upon which the ultimate progress of the human race must rest; and both nations have yet to master the science of self government. But more than even this is the entire revolution which the success of Prussia has effected in the political aspect and the diplomacy of Europe.

The balance of power is more than ever unsettled, and half the nations on the continent are asking themselves how much longer they will be allowed to exist. A mighty military power has suddenly risen up in the heart of Europe, occupying a commanding position, to which there is as yet no competent antagonist. France, to whom all looked as its counterpoise, has been dismembered and utterly vanquished, and some time must elapse before she will be able to hold up her head again. Russia stands apparently aloof, and Austria has not yet recovered her full strength. Europe has not been in such a critical condition since the days of Charles V, when the present Powers were in process of formation, and men's minds were in a ferment from the great religious movement and the discovery of this Continent, excited still further by the introduction of printing and the revival of literature.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Advantages of Plain Attire in Church.

1. It would lessen the burdens of many who find it hard to maintain their place in society.

2. It would lessen the forces of the temptations which often lead men to barter honor and honesty for display.

3. If there was less strife in dress at church, people in moderate circumstances would be more inclined to attend.

4. Universal moderation in dress at church would improve the worship by the removal of many wandering thoughts.

5. It would enable all classes of people to attend church better in unfavorable weather.

6. It would lessen on the part of the rich the temptation of v