THE COLUMBIAN

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, STAR OF THE NORTH AND COLUMBIAN CONSOLIDATED.)

Issued weekly, every Friday morning, at BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

AT TWO DOLLARS per year, payable in advance, or during the year. After the expiration of the year, $2.50 will be charged. To subscribers out of the county the terms are $2 per year strictly in advance—$2.25 if not paid in advance and $3.00 if payment be delayed beyond the year.

No paper discontinued, except at the option of the Publisher, until all arrearages are paid, but long continued credits after the expiration of the first year will not be given.

All papers sent out of the State, or to distant post offices, must be paid for in advance, unless a responsible person in Columbia county assumes to pay the subscription due on demand.

POSTAGE is no longer exacted from subscribers in the county.

JOB PRINTING.

The Jobbing Department of the COLUMBIAN is very complete, and our Job Printing will compare favorably with that of the larger cities. All work done on demand, neatly and at moderate prices.

The Columbian.

HENRY L. DIEFFENBACH, EDITOR AND PUBLISHER.

BLOOMSBURG, PA., FRIDAY, JUNE 18, 1875.

THE COLUMBIAN, VOL. IX., NO. 24
COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT, VOL. XI., NO. 19

RATES OF ADVERTISING.

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

SPACE.	1M.	2M.	3M.	6M.	1Y
One inch	$2.50	$3.00	$4.00	$6.00	$10.00
Two inches	3.50	5.00	7.00	9.00	18.00
Three inches	5.00	7.00	9.00	12.00	18.00
Four inches	7.00	9.00	11.00	15.00	25.00
Quarter column	10.00	12.00	14.00	20.00	30.00
Half column	15.00	18.00	20.00	30.00	60.00
One column	20.00	30.00	40.00	60.00	100.00

Yearly advertisements payable quarterly. Transient advertisements must be paid before inserted except where parties have accounts.

Legal advertisements two dollars per inch for three insertions, and at that rate for additional insertions without reference to length.

Executor's, Administrator's and Auditor's Notices three dollars.

Transient or Local notices, twenty cents a line. Regular advertisements half rates.

Cards in the "Business Directory" column, one dollar per year for each line.

Columbia County Official Directory.

President Judge—William Elwell.
Associate Judges—Adam Dorr, Isaac S. Monroe.
Prothonotary, &c.—H. Frank Kerr.
Register & Recorder—Williamson H. Jacoby.
District Attorney—John M. Clark.
Sheriff—Michael Gruver.
Sheriff's Deputy—James Dewitt.
Treasurer—John Zarr.
Commissioners—William Lawson, John Horner, John Ent.
Commissioners' Clerk—William Knickbaine.
Auditors—D. J. Campbell, N. E. Smith, David Yost.
Coroner—Charles G. Worthington.
Jury Commissioners—Jacob H. Fritz, William H. Utt.
County Superintendent—William H. Snyder.
Mercantile Appraiser—Jacob Kleckner.
Directors of the Poor—Abner Hagenbuch, Thomas Crevelling, Scott Funk.
Clerk to Directors of the Poor—O. P. Hat, Secretary.

Bloomsburg Official Directory.

Bloomsburg Building Company—John A. Funston, President, G. R. Grant, Cashier.
First National Bank—Charles R. Paxton, President, J. P. Vanderslice, Cashier.
Columbia County Mutual Saving Fund and Loan Association—R. R. Little, President, C. W. Miller, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Building and Saving Fund Association—Wm. Peacock, President, J. R. Robison, Secretary.
Bloomsburg Mutual Saving Fund Association—J. Brower, President, C. C. Barkley, Secretary.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

BAPTIST CHURCH.
Rev. J. P. Tustin, (supply.)
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats Free. The public are invited to attend.

ST. MATTHEW'S LUTHERAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. J. H. Williams.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. All are welcome.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.
Minister—Rev. Stuart Mitchell.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
Prayer Meeting—Every Wednesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Seats free. No pews rented. Strangers welcome.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.
Presiding Elder—Rev. N. S. Buckingham.
Minister—Rev. A. H. McIntosh.
Sunday Services—10½ and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Class Meeting—Every Monday evening at 6½ o'clock.
Young Men's Prayer Meeting—Every Tuesday evening at 6½ o'clock.
General Prayer Meeting—Every Thursday evening 7 o'clock.

REFORMED CHURCH.
Corner of Third and Iron Streets.
Pastor—Rev. T. F. Hoffmeier.
Residence—Rail Street, near Forks Hotel.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—2 p. m.
Prayer Meeting—Saturday, 7 p. m.
All are invited. There is a free church.
Services every Sunday afternoon at 2 o'clock at Hecker's church, Madison township.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—10½ a. m. and 6½ p. m.
Sunday School—9 a. m.
First Sunday in the month, Holy Communion.
Services preparatory to Communion on Friday evening before the 1st Sunday in each month.
Pews rented; but everybody welcome.
Persons desiring to consult the Rector on religious matters will find him at the parsonage on Rock street.

BLOOMSBURG DIRECTORY.

SCHOOL ORDERS, blank, ja printed and neatly bound in small books, n hand and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. 1-6, 19, 1875-tf

BLANK DEEDS, on Parchment and Linen Paper, common and for Atlantic states, Executors and trustees, for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN Office.

MARRIAGE CERTIFICATES just printed and for sale at the COLUMBIAN Office. Ministers of the Gospel and justices should supply themselves with these necessary articles.

JUSTICES and Constables' Fee-Bills for sale at the COLUMBIAN office. They contain the corrected fees as established by the last Act of the Legislature upon the subject. Every Justice and Constable should have one.

VENDUE NOTES just printed and for sale cheap at the COLUMBIAN office.

CLOTHING, &C.

DAVID LOWENBERG, Merchant Tailor Main St., above Central Hotel.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

HENRY KLEIM, Manufacturer and dealer in boots and shoes, groceries, etc., Main st., Bloomsburg.

E. M. KNOOR, Dealer in Boots and Shoes, latest and best styles, corner Main and Market streets, in the old post office.

CLOCKS, WATCHES, &C.

C. E. SAVAGE, Dealer in Clocks, Watches and Jewelry, Main st., just below the Central Hotel.

LOUIS BERNARD, Watch and Clock maker, near southbank, corner Main and Iron.

MILLINERY & FANCY GOODS.

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

THE MISSES HARMAN, Millinery and Fancy Goods, Main street, below Central Hotel.

MERCHANTS AND GROCERS.

H. C. HOWER, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, Main street, above Court House.

S. H. MILLER & SON, dealers in Dry Goods, groceries, queensware, flour, salt, shoes, notions, etc., Main street.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

C. G. BARKLEY, Attorney-at-Law. Rooms 4 and 5, Brower's building, 2d floor.

DR. WM. M. REBER, Surgeon and Physician. Office S. E. corner Rock and Market streets.

J. R. EVANS, M. D., Surgeon and Physician, north side of Main street, above J. K. Ryan's.

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

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

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

H. ROSENSTOCK, Photographer, over Clark & Wolf's Store, Main street.

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

J. H. MAIZE, Mammoth Grocery, fine Groceries, Fruits, Nuts, Provisions, &c., Main and Centre streets.

MISCELLANEOUS.

I. S. KUHN, dealer in Meat, Tallow, etc., Centre street, between Second and Third.

C. M. CHRISTMAN, Saddle, Trunk and Harness maker, Shive's Block, Main street.

THOMAS WEBB, Confectionery and Bakery, wholesale and retail, Exchange Hotel.

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

D. W. BOBBINS, Liquor dealer, second door from the northwest corner Main and Iron streets.

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

ORANGEVILLE DIRECTORY.

A. B. HERRING, Carpenter and builder, Main street below Pine.

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

DAVID HERRING, Flour and Grist Mill, and dealer in grain, Mill street.

JAMES R. HARMAN, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, Main street, below Pine.

LIGHT STREET.

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

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

PETER ENT, Miller, and dealer in all kind of Grain, Flour, Feed, &c. All kinds of Grain purchased.

ESPY.

T. W. EDGAR, Susquehanna Planing Mill

BUSINESS CARDS,
VISITING CARDS,
LETTER HEADS,
BILL HEADS,
PROGRAMMES,
POSTERS, &C., &C.
NEATLY AND CHEAPLY PRINTED, AT THE COLUMBIAN OFFICE.

CATAWISSA.

ST. JOHN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH.
Rector—Rev. John Hewitt.
Sunday Services—3 o'clock p. m. every Sunday.
Sunday School—1 p. m.
Holy Communion the second Sunday in the month.

DR. E. W. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, on Main street,
March 26, 74—y Catawissa, Pa.

WM. L. EYERLY,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Catawissa, Pa.
Collections promptly made and remitted. Office opposite Catawissa Deposit Bank. 6m5

WM. H. ABBOTT, Attorney-at-Law, Main street.

B. F. DALLMAN, Merchant Tailor, Second street, Hoskins' building.

BUCK HORN.

M. G. & W. H. SHOEMAKER, Dealers in Dry Goods, Groceries and General Merchandise.

BUSINESS CARDS.

DR. A. L. TURNER,
EXCHANGE HOTEL, BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Office over Klein's Drug Store. Office hours from 1 to 4 p. m. for treatment of diseases of the Eye, Ear and Throat.
All calls night or day promptly attended to.
Apr. 23'75-tf

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON,
Office, North Market street.
March 26, 74—y Bloomsburg, Pa.

DR. B. F. GARDNER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office above J. Schuyler & Son's Hardware Store.
April 9-tf

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office in Brower's building, second floor, room No. 5. Bloomsburg, Pa. July 4, 73—y

C. R. & W. J. RUCKALEW,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office on Main Street, first door below Court House.
March 6, 74—y

R. F. & J. M. CLARK,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Office in Exchange Building. April 10, 74—y

A. CREVELING SMITH. HERVEY CREVELING SMITH.
A. CREVELING SMITH & SON,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. July 4, 73—y

C. R. BROCKWAY. GEORGE E. ELWELL.
BROCKWAY & ELWELL,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
All business entrusted to our care will receive prompt attention. July 4, 73—y

E. R. LITTLE. EDWT. R. LITTLE.
R. H. & R. R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Bloomsburg, Pa.
Business before the U. S. Patent Office attended to. Office in the Columbian Building. 15—y

E. E. ORVIS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
Will practice in all the courts of Columbia, Sullivan and Lycoming counties, in the Supreme court of Pennsylvania and in the Circuit and District courts of the United States held at Williamsport, Pa.
Will be in his office in the Columbian building, room No. 5, Bloomsburg, on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Thursdays of each week, and in Berwick on Mondays, Fridays and Saturdays, unless absent on professional business. Sept. 18, '74.

FREAS BROWN'S INSURANCE AGENCY, Exchange Hotel, Bloomsburg, Pa.

	Capital.
Ætna, Inc. Co., of Hartford, Connecticut	$2,000,000
Liverpool, London and Globe	20,000,000
Royal of Liverpool	10,000,000
Lancashire	10,000,000
Fire Association, Philadelphia	3,000,000
American of Philadelphia	1,000,000
Atlas of London	2,000,000
Wyoming, of Wilkes-Barre	200,000
Farmers' Mutual of Danville	200,000
Farmers' Mutual	1,000,000
Home, New York	75,000
	3,500,000
	$61,000,000

March 26, 74—y

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILLIAM MORRIS,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
Cutting, cleaning and repairing promptly attended to. First door over J. P. Walpaneth's Hardware store, Bloomsburg, Pa. Jan. 8, '75—tf

DENTISTRY.
R. C. HOWER, DENTIST,
Respectfully offers his professional services to the ladies and gentlemen of Bloomsburg and vicinity. He is prepared to attend to all the various operations in the Dental profession, and is provided with the latest improved PAINLESS TEETH, which will be inserted on gold plates, silver and rubber base to fasten as well as the natural teeth. Teeth extracted by aid the most approved tools. All operations on the teeth carefully and properly attended to.
Office a few doors above the Court House, same side. July 5, '73

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, Main street, below Market. July 4, '73

VULCAN IRON WORKS,
DANVILLE, MONTOUR COUNTY, PA.
WILLIAM H. LAW, Manufacturer of Wrought Iron Bridges, Roofers, Coal Breakers, Warehouse and Store Fronts, Fire Doors and Shutters, Iron Doors, Farm Gates and Fences, Hydrants, Steam and Gas Pipes, Stacks and all kinds of Smith Work, & c. Repairs promptly attended to. N. B.—Drawings and Estimates supplied. July 4, 1873—tf

BLOOMSBURG TANNERY.
G. A. HERRING
RESPECTFULLY announces to the public that he has reopened
SNYDER'S TANNERY,
old stand, Bloomsburg, Pa., at the Forks of the Espy and Light Street roads, where all descriptions of leather will be made in the best possible manner, and sold at rates to suit the times. The highest price in cash will be paid at all times for
GREEN HIDES
of every description in the country. The public patronage is respectfully solicited.
Bloomsburg, March 12, 1875-y

CARPETS! CARPETS!!
S. H. MILLER & SON
HAVE JUST RECEIVED and are offering for sale at very low prices one of the best assortments of CARPETS ever offered for sale of the town of Bloomsburg. They are all new and in the very latest styles. Prices vary from 25 cents to $1.20 per yard. Call and see them.
Oct. 23, '74—tf.

PHILADELPHIA ADV'S.
IRON FENCES. THE NEW IRON NAILED TO IRON. The Best Iron Fence in the World, for Lots, Cemeteries, &c. Send for circular to Wickersham & Bro., 903 Ridge Avenue, Phila.
WATCHES & JEWELRY.
At the old established stand of MOORE & BRO., 604 Market Street, Philadelphia. 19-1yr

NEW MUSIC STORE.

OPERA HOUSE, 3d ROOM,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
B. H. STRICKLAND
Respectfully informs the public that he has opened a New Music Store, in the Bloomsburg Opera House, on Centre Street, below Main, where he keeps a full assortment of
PIANOS,
ORGANS,
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,
SHEET MUSIC,
AND MUSIC BOOKS, &c.,
always on hand and for sale at the lowest prices. He follows the publishers of music to cut and keep up his stock.
REPAIRING AND TUNING,
also attended to on demand. The public patronage is respectfully solicited. april 9-'75-y

BLOOMSBURG

State Normal School.

THIS Institution affords to students preparing for the profession of TEACHING, excellent facilities for improvement in the most approved methods of instruction.

For the accommodation of students desiring preparation for Address or for the business relations of life, an Academic Department is organized, which affords the most ample facilities for so doing.

Each course of study is complete in itself.

Superior advantages are offered for instruction in MUSIC and LANGUAGES.

Fall Session commences Wednesday, August 26th
Fall Session closes Thursday, December 23rd.
Spring Session commences Wednesday, Dec. 30th.
Spring Session closes Tuesday, June 20th.
Spring Term commences Wednesday, March 31st.

TERMS.

BOARD, including Fuel and Washing, Four Dollars per week.

TUITION ONE DOLLAR per week. In Model School only 75 cents per week.

Students are admitted at any time, and to any course of study for which they may be prepared. It is better, if possible, to be present at the commencement of a term or session.

Send for a Catalogue.

Applications for admission may be addressed to

DR. T. L. GRIESWOLD, Principal.

COL. J. G. FRUZE, Secretary.

Aug. 14, 74—ly

GREENWOOD SEMINARY.
NEXT TERM BEGINS
Monday, August 3d, 1874.
For particulars, Address,
R. H. WHITACRE,
MILLVILLE, PA.
June 5, '74—y

CARRIAGE

MANUFACTORY
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
M. C. SLOAN & BROTHER
HAVE on hand and for sale at the most reasonable rates a splendid stock of
CARRIAGES, BUGGIES,
and every description of Wagons both PLAIN and FANCY,
Warranted to be made of the best and most durable materials, and by the most experienced workmen. All work sold at this establishment will be found to be of the highest class and sure to give perfect satisfaction. They have also a large assortment of
SLEIGHS
of all the newest and most fashionable styles well and carefully made and of the best material.
An inspection of their work is asked as they believe a like same superior can be found in the country.
July 1, 1874—tf.

KEYSTONE CARRIAGE WORKS!

BLOOMSBURG, PENN'A.
A. S. CROSSLEY has on hand and for sale cheap a fine lot of carriages, for cash or short credit, for all who call on reasonable terms.
CARRIAGES,
BUGGIES,
AND
WAGONS
of every description, in both plain and fancy.
Portable Top Buggies, open Buggies, Plain and Fancy Platform Spring Wagons and Carts of the latest style and made of good material and fully warranted.—Give me a call before purchasing elsewhere, as I can not be undersold. I claim that I make the best wagon for the least money.
I also do painting, trimming and repair old work at the shortest notice, old springs welded and warranted to stand or no pay. I will exchange a portable top buggy for any kind of lumber, such as hickory, ash, elm, blue hickory and poplar. I commenced at my shop by the first of February, 1875. Individuals owing Lakes and McKelvy, Neal & Co. will please pay up cash. A. S. CROSSLEY.
July 11

LIGHT STREET

BUGGY & CARRIAGE
MANUFACTORY
H. F. OMAN hereby informs the public that he has entered into co-partnership with Alexander G. Eaton, and that the business will hereafter be conducted under the firm name of
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
They will have on hand or manufacture to order
BUGGIES,
CARRIAGES,
SPRING WAGONS,
LIGHT WAGONS,
ROAD WAGONS,
and every thing in their line of business, of the best materials and most complete workmanship, and at prices as low as can be afforded.
A share of Public patronage is respectfully solicited.
H. F. OMAN & BROTHER.
Aug. 14, 74—ly.

PUBLIC SALE HAND BILLS
Printed at this Office
ON SHORTEST NOTICE AND AT THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

GRAND OPENING!
ELIAS MENDENHALL
HAVING resumed the business of Merchandising at the Old Store, on
MAIN STREET, BLOOMSBURG,
NEAR THE FORKS HOTEL,
Begins to call the attention of his friends and the public generally to his
NEW, FULL AND VARIED
STOCK OF GOODS,
JUST OPENED,
And solicits a share of public patronage.
HIS STOCK CONSISTS OF
DRY GOODS,
GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE,
WOODENWARE,
WILLOWWARE
BOOTS & SHOES,
HARDWARE,
FLOUR AND FEED.
In connection with his stock of Merchandise he constantly keeps on hand in the yard,
A FULL STOCK OF
Dressed and Undressed Lumber,
AND SHINGLES OF HIS MANUFACTURE.
Bill Lumber made a specialty.
CALL AND SEE.
Oct. 8, 1874—tf.

ROBERT ROAN

CABINET MAKER
AND
UNDERTAKER,
Iron Street, between Main and Third Streets
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
ALL kinds of Furniture made to order and broken furniture neatly repaired. The quality and prices of his work will compare with any thing in the district and he respectfully solicits a share of public patronage.
Undertaking
Will be carefully and promptly attended to. When called upon during any hour of the day or night he will at once respond and lay out the dead. When female help in such cases is desired he will furnish the same.
Ready Made Coffins
both of WOOD and METALLIC WARE always on hand. He is also the the sole proprietor in Bloomsburg and surrounding districts for
Taylor's Patent Corpse Preserver
by which a corpse may be safely and carefully preserved in health for any desirable length of time. The use of the Preserver may be obtained from him at any time. Shrouds, Robes, Gloves and Mourning for Doors furnished when requested. Also, HEARSE and CONVEYANCES furnished.
Remember he is a Regular Undertaker and thoroughly understands his business. He will not be undersold by any in Bloomsburg or in the county. ROBERT ROAN.
Dec. 11, '74—1y

A GREAT STRIDE!
Up and Over Old Methods found to be faulty, or objectionable, discarded!
A NEW AND VASTLY ADVANTAGEOUS PLAN HEREBY ADOPTED BY
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD
At their Works in Bloomsburg,
Formerly Bloomsburg Iron and Manufacturing Company, where will be kept constantly on hand a large assortment of
White and Red Ash Anthracite Coal,
FOR DOMESTIC PURPOSES, AND
CUPOLO, BLACKSMITH AND BITUMINOUS COAL,
at prices to suit the trade. All Coal specially prepared before leaving the Yard. Also
Plows and Threshing Machines,
and all kinds of
Casting and Machine Work.
REPAIRING promptly attended to. They would respectfully solicit the patronage of the Public.
G. M. & J. K. LOCKARD,
Jan. 8, '75—1y Bloomsburg, Pa.

PAINTING,
GLAZING AND PAPERING.
WM. F. BODINE, Iron Street below second, Bloomsburg, Pa., is prepared to do all kinds of
PAINTING,
GLAZING,
and
PAPER HANGING,
in the best style, at lowest prices, and at short notice.
Parties having such work to do will save money by calling on him.
Work warranted to give satisfaction. Order box at the house.
WM. F. BODINE.
May 6, '74—1y.

KELLER & HARTLEY,
Jobbers of
Notions, Hosiery, Fancy Goods, &c.
Correll's Building, Main Street, below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
March 26, 1875-3m

WM. Y. KESTER,
TAILOR.
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Has removed to Iron street, second door above the Methodist Church, where he will be pleased to see all his old friends and new customers, and serve them with satisfaction. All work warranted. 18-y

Poetical.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew the woe and heartache
Waiting for us down the road,
If our love could taste the wormwood,
If our backs could feel the load,
Would we waste the day in wishing
For a time we can't see?
Would we wait in such impatience
For our ships to come from sea?

If we knew the fiery dangers
Pressed against the window pane
Would we wait and sigh to-morrow—
Never heeds to-again—
Would the bright eyes of our darling
Gladden from upon our brow?
Would the print of busy fingers
Vex us then as they do now?

All those little useless fingers,
How they pilfer our memories back
To the happy words and actions
Strewn along our backward track.
Love those little hands resting on
As in every grace they lie,
Not to scatter thorns—but roses—
For our reaping by and by.

Strange we never prize the music
Till the sweet-voiced bird has flown,
Strange, that we should slight the violets
Till the lovely flowers are gone;
Strange, that summer skies and sunshine
Never seem half so fair
As when winter's snowy pinions
Shake their white down in the air!

Lips, from which the seal of silence
None but God can roll away,
Never blossomed in such beauty
As adorn the mouth to-day;
And sweet words that freight our memory
With their beautiful perfume,
Come to us in swelter accents
Through the portals of the tomb.

Let us gather up the sunbeams
Lying all around our path;
Let us keep the wheat and roses,
Casting out the thorns and chaff;
Let us find our sweetest comfort
In the blessings of to-day,
With a patient hand removing
All the ashes from our way.

Miscellaneous.

RUSSIA.

A Description of the Government, Country and People, by Ex-Gov. Curtin.

The following is an abstract of ex-Gov. Curtin's lecture on Russia, which he has delivered at various points over the State. The lecture required about two hours for its delivery:

He went on to speak of the great extent of that empire, occupying as it does one-fifth in area of the continents of the globe, and embracing nine millions of square miles. Some idea of the magnitude of these figures may be gained when it is remembered that the United States, including the territories, contain an area of but two millions, five hundred thousand square miles, or less than one-third that of Russia. This great empire contains about 60,000,000 people of Sclavonic origin, and all Russia, in Europe and Asia, contains from ninety to one hundred millions of inhabitants. The people speak eighty different languages, and are distributed among fifty-nine different provinces or governments. There are about 1,000,000 Roman Catholics, about the same number of Protestants, and the bulk of the rest belong to the Greek Church. There are, however, in remote provinces many fire worshippers, sun worshippers and other idolators.

Russia was settled long before the Christian era, became an empire in the ninth century and was converted to the Christian religion in the tenth century. Very little was known of the country by the neighboring nations, and as an illustration of this fact the lecturer stated that in the sixteenth century an English navigator having sailed into the mouth of one of the northern Russian rivers, reported to his own government that he had discovered a new country. Old as the empire is, Russia of to-day is comparatively a new country. There were great cities long before Moscow. Novrogod, the ancient mart where the transfers between European and Asiatic Russia were made, was a wealthy and beautiful city, and contained half a million people; but to-day Novrogod is in ruins, and barely thirty thousand people exist there. This and other cities flourished when Moscow was a mere hamlet and when the site of St. Petersburg was an uninhabited morass. This latter city, now a place of 800,000 inhabitants and the seat of government, was founded after Boston, Philadelphia and New York were well-known cities.

The speaker then proceeded to relate his experience in Russia when acting as Minister to the Court of St. Petersburg. He said he first entered the empire by the German frontier, and travelled to the capital all the way on the highest ridge of the country. From the car windows the land appeared to be all a dreary uninhabited waste. At great distances apart there were little clusters of mean little lodges, one story high, and frequently without board floors, but except at these resplendent hamlets there were no signs of life at all. As the train drew near St. Petersburg there were seen hints of the ordinary indications of the approach to a great city—none of the out lying villas and country seats of the wealthy citizens—no straggling suburbs, but all at once the spires and minarets of the city burst in the view over the sterile plain. After reaching the city he remained three weeks at his lodgings and not a soul came to see him, and he began to think that life at Court might turn out to be a very lonely one. At the end of that time, however, a functionary of the Court called upon him and told him that the Czar would give him an audience the next day at two o'clock. He noticed in the public prints an announcement that the Czar was to review the Imperial Guard the next morning, and so he went to see this great pageant. The sight was a magnificent one. The Guard comprised 45,000 picked men drawn from every province and tribe of the western empire and dressed in their distinctive costumes. The Czar himself was followed by a special body-guard of three hundred of the first nobles of the empire all glittering in the chain armor of the times of the Crusades. The scene could not fail to inspress one with a sense of the power of that despotic government, especially when it is remembered that this was but a fraction of the force at its disposal, and that behind this Imperial Guard were 800,000 trained soldiers scattered over the Empire. The speaker, as he witnessed this grand review, could not help contrasting it with that at Washington in 1865, when our mud-stained and battle-scarred veterans returned from the war, and he could not help but think if those bronzed heroes of the old Army of the Potomac had been turned loose in that parade ground, they would have cleared it in short order. In the afternoon he went to the palace at the appointed hour, with his secretary, and after being conducted with a good deal of comical parade and ceremony through a dozen different apartments, he was at last ushered into the presence of the Czar, who received him without any fuss, cordially grasped his hand and followed his hearty salutation with a whole volley of questions relating to the new Minister and his country. All this time the lecturer said he was trying to find an opening when he might begin the delivery of a speech he had in his coat-tail pocket; but whenever he reached for it the Czar plied him with new questions and so that oration was lost to the world.

This presentation at Court broke the ice, and after that there was no lack of society. On his return to his lodgings an officer presented him a long list of persons he was expected to call upon. He had the curiosity afterwards to count their names, and found there were more than three hundred and fifty of them. And he was expected to call in person on all these—it would not do to simply leave a card, and so he plunged into the business, making twenty or thirty calls each day. All these calls were returned. He never received more hospitable and kindly treatment anywhere than in St. Petersburg, and he should always remember his life there with pleasure. He embraced every possible opportunity to make excursions into the country, and tried to learn for himself the condition and prospects of the common people.

Their villages are small and mean, the houses being but one story high, and built of logs, frequently without floors, and with stable and cattle pen attached directly in the rear. There is generally a little church with a priest of the established religion, a smith's shop and always a tavern. This latter institution is a prime necessity in every Russian village, for every Russian is an incurable drunkard. He has a liquor distilled from rye, much stronger than our strongest whiskey, and this he drinks habitually. The liquor is always pure however, for the government carefully inspects it. Drink does not operate upon the Russian as upon other men, for as he gets drunk he becomes good natured, and the drunker he grows the pleasanter he becomes. Even the highest class of Russians are not exempt from this vice. The Russian does not treat his wife with much affection or respect, and the women are not noted for their fidelity to their marriage vow. The Russian says the Tartar blood in them makes the women disbelieve and unfaithful, and that they must be frequently threshed to keep them loving and obedient. In illustration of the treatment of women the speaker told how one of the servants of the house where he lived was in the habit of whipping his wife in the court yard, in full view of the Minister's family. He objected to this, and finally appealed to the Chief of Police to prevent it; but was told that there was no law to stop the whipping, although the man was required to be a little more private in his exhibitions of family government afterwards.

The lecturer then passed to the subject of serfdom in Russia. He said that the institution was established by one the best and wisest rulers the empire ever had. Serfdom there and slavery in this country originated about the same time, but they sprang from very different motives. Serfdom was instituted to fix the wandering nomadic native to the soil, and so render the arts of civilization possible and make Russia a nation, while slavery was established to gratify the greed and cupidity of our ancestors. Serfdom was decreed in 1613, and at first was comparatively a mild institution, but it afterwards became an abominable system of slavery. At first there were only two classes of people—the serfs and the nobles who owned both the serf and the land. Afterwards overseers, called boyars were appointed and, as the tendency of power is always to gravitate from the many to the few, these boyars soon came to exercise despotic power over both the serf and his owner. The serf could be put to death with impunity and the noble could be thrown into prison by these boyars, and there was no appeal. When Peter the Great came to the throne he set on foot an inquiry about the serfs with a view to ameliorate their condition; but he was so busy with his wars and labors to extend and consolidate his empire that the subject was forgotten.

The speaker expressed a very high opinion of Peter the Great. He found Russia with 12,000,000 inhabitants; he left it with 40,000,000. He was a statesman and an artisan—a lawgiver and a civil engineer. He made surveys in person. He worked in ivory, and wood, and brass, many beautiful pieces of his handiwork being preserved in the Russian palaces. He built a house and the furniture for it with his own hands, and that house stands in St. Petersburg to-day, being not much larger than the stage on which the speaker stood. He went to Germany and learned ship building. He went to England and ordered a frigate to be built in which to ride home. He inspected the workshops, manufactories and schools. Passing one day near one of the courts of law, he saw a crowd of men coming out with robes and wigs on. He asked whom those men were, and being told they were lawyers, he said, "Do they multiply so fast as that? I have two in Russia, and I intend, when I go home to hang one." He was a semi-barbarian; but civilization in Russia dates from his reign. He built the beautiful city of St. Petersburg among the marshes of the Neva, calling 40,000 people from one part of his empire one year, and 40,000 from another part the next, until the work was completed. All this he did, dying at the early age of 52; and he was drunk more than half his time! Notwithstanding he had cut off the heads of two hundred persons with his own hand, and had put to death his own son because he differed with him politically, he lost his life by plunging into the Neva to save some poor peasants who had capsized.

The lecturer then proceeded to speak of the reign of Catharine—the most dissolute but one of the greatest rulers Russia ever had. She procured the assassination of her own husband, and entrapped and drowned her sister-in-law. She was a Russian ruler without a drop of Russian blood in her veins, being of pure German extraction. During her reign there was no improvement in the condition of the serf.

Alexander I. made some effort to mitigate the evils of serfdom, as also did Nicholas; but the hands and minds of those rulers were too full of wars to permit of much being done for the serf. It is reported in Russia—and the speaker believed the report to be the truth—that just before Nicholas died he exacted from his son a promise that he would change the policy of the government, nationalize Russia, and manumit the serfs. It is supposed that Nicholas, harassed by the reverses of the Crimean war, poisoned himself. Certain it is that he announced one day that he should not be alive on the morrow, and before the next day came he was dead. Within six weeks after he ascended the throne Alexander II. turned his attention to the condition of the serfs. There were at that time 23,000,000 serfs, 22,000,000 in a mitigated kind of serfdom, and 3,500,000 persons who had forfeited their liberty, making 48,500,000 slaves in Russia. The Czar appointed a committee of the nobility to consider serfdom, and they reported against its abolition. He appointed two other committees, but they, too, reported against manumission. And their reasons were plausible. They feared that the native, freed from the restraints of serfdom, would return to his nomadic habits and lapse into barbarism. In all the empire the poor serf had but one friend—but he sat on the throne. The Czar resolved to signalize the 100th anniversary of the empire by the abolition of serfdom. At midnight he attended church, and in the morning all St. Petersburg was astonished to find the palace surrounded by troops. The unusual sight drew together a vast concourse of people. At noon the Czar appeared on the balcony of the palace, and the imperial ukase was read, declaring free 48,500,000 slaves. This act was effected without the expenditure of one cent or a drop of human blood, and this in a country semi-barbarous, while in this enlightened land hundreds of thousands of lives were sacrificed and billions of treasure spent to free 4,000,000 slaves. But this was not all that the Czar did. He did not leave his new-made freemen helpless and penniless. He bought land from the nobles and gave it to the former serf, taking his bond to repay the purchase money. American slavery and Russian serfdom had been instituted about the same time, and they died about the same time. It was in March, 1861, that the Czar declared the serfs free, and it was on the 21st of April, 1861, that the first gun fired at Fort Sumpter, sounded the knell of American slavery.

One object of the Czar was to establish a middle class in Russia, and this he accomplished. The merchant and manufacturer are now respected. At a recent city election in Moscow a merchant was elected over a descendant of the ancient nobility, much to the Czar's gratification. The recent material development of the country has been very great. Ten years ago there was but one line of railroad in the country—that between Moscow and St. Petersburg; today there are 15,000 miles, and as much more projected.

The empire is financially as strong as any country in Europe, and its bonds will bring as high a price in London as those of any other government. The Russian courts of justice are conducted with as much propriety as our own. They have the trial by jury; but it is modified in a way which the speaker thought we might do well to imitate. But two-thirds of the jury are required to find a verdict, and two extra jurors are sworn who sit by and hear the testimony so as to take the place of any juryman who may become suddenly incapable of acting. The government has thoroughly investigated the school systems of all other countries, and is gradually extending good schools over the empire. The speaker was glad to say that the Russ