The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO, ... Editor.

Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, August 22, 1868.

COMMUNICATIONS, letters, contributions, generally of merit and interest to the reader, will be acceptable from friends from all quarters.

NATIONAL REPUBLICAN TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
Gen. ULYSSES S. GRANT,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,
Hon. SCHUYLER COLFAX,
OF INDIANA.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
Gen. JOHN F. HARTRANFT,
OF MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
Col. JACOB M. CAMPBELL,
OF CAMBRIA COUNTY.

Republican County Ticket.

Associate Judge:
JOHN J. LIBHART, Marietta.

Assembly.
AARON H. SUMMY, East Hempfield.
W. W. HOPKINS, City.
JACOB G. PETERS, Conestoga.
J. C. GATCHELL, Martic.

District Attorney,
GEORGE BRUBAKER, City.

County Commissioner:
JOHN C KREADY, Manor.

Prison Inspectors:
HENRY POWNALL, Bart.
M. H. SHIRK, East Cocalico.

Directors of Poor:
GEORGE FRY, East Cocalico.
CONRAD GAST, City.

Auditor:
GEORGE W. MEHAFFEY, Marietta.

The Democratic Stampede.

The Democracy are pursuing the brag game on an extensive scale. They report the greatest enthusiasm everywhere in the party ranks, and predict an overwhelming victory in November. All this is mere whistling to keep the courage up. The fact is there is at all points a regular stampede from the party. The Hon. T. W. Green, a very prominent Democrat, of Indianapolis, Indiana, announces that he cannot stand upon such a platform or vote for such candidates as the Tammany Convention foisted upon the party, and he shall accordingly work and vote for the Great Captain of our armies. Judge Studdiford, who was a Democrat up to the time of the Tammany nominations, addressed the Sixth Ward Grant Club of Brooklyn, a few nights since. Gen. J. B. Sweitzer, who was the Democratic nominee for Congress in the Pittsburg (Pa.) District, two years ago, has now deserted the Democratic camp, and declared for the chieftain who led him battle. The Lawrence (Mass.) *American* informs us that one of the most prominent Democrats of Essex county repudiates Seymour and Blair. Said a well-known lawyer in St. Louis, the other day, "I have been a Democrat, but I cannot vote for Seymour. I will not vote to surrender everything we fought for. If I can do any good I will take the stump for Grant and Colfax." Hon. David Kilgore, of Indiana, who of late years had been a Democrat, now pronounces for "Grant and Colfax, Baker and Cumback." The Elmira *Gazette*, the only Democratic daily paper in Chemung county, New York, declares that Horatio Seymour cannot and should not be elected, and accordingly runs up the Republican nominee. The very Democratic *Vindicator*, of St. Joseph, Mo., pronounces Mr. Seymour "the most magnificent of all humbugs," and is preparing to bolt him as such. Mr. Belfoy, publisher of the Democratic organ at Minneapolis, Minn., has bolted Tammany, sold out his concern and established a Republican newspaper. The stirring appeals of the Zanesville (Ohio) *Germania*, since it repudiated the Tammany platform and candidates and declared for Grant and Colfax, are having great influence upon the Western Teutons, and the Steubenville *Herald* says, "the German Democrats of Ohio are abandoning that party by thousands, and enrolling among the friends of Grant and peace." A gentleman writing from the interior of Illinois says "I find here a number of old Democrats going for Grant, though they voted for McClellan in 1864. Seymour does not please the people here, and Blair is still worse." This is true of every State, but one will never learn the fact from the Democratic organs which grind out music far more cheerful to their readers.

Military President.

The Copperheads (more formerly the Democracy) cannot be reconciled to the election of General Grant, because he is a military man, and clamor for the election of Seymour, who is not. They should recollect that our first President, General Washington, was a military man, and they admired him exceedingly. General Jackson was their darling President, and he too was a military man. General Cass was their candidate in 1848, and he was a military man. Now, if it is not sinful for them to elect military men to the Presidency, why can we not be permitted to do so? They need be under no apprehension on that score. We elected General Harrison and General Taylor, both military men, and as they—the Copperheads—got rid of them more readily and sooner than they did of Lincoln, who was not a military man, they must not despair if General Grant is elected, as they can dispose of him as they did of all the Presidents the Whigs or Republicans ever elected. There is as much poison and powder and ball in the country as ever there was, and nobody knows better than they how to use them. They never concern themselves about our *Vice Presidents*, for they always become Copperheads, and answer as good a purpose as if they were elected by them. No tears are shed about them.

GRANT AND COLFAX Legions are multiplying in all parts of the State. That is right, boys—get into line; the column is going to move on the enemy's works.

Legislation as a Business.

We are not unfrequently asked "what is the best business for a man to go into just now," and after due consideration we unhesitatingly say, that the very best business for a man of enterprize and unfettered genius is a seat in our State Legislature. We are not alone in this, if you look at those worthy gentlemen who have sacrificed themselves and even what is dearest to them their character, in their zeal for the public good through the love of the dear people. A catalogue of the advantages of such a position must convince all. Look at them, viz: First a salary of $1,000 for about one hundred days, equal to $10 a day, with thirty cents a mile for travel. If you live thirty miles from Harrisburg you charge for thirty miles, but if any body should be rascal enough to affix a six (which sometimes happens,) your mileage miraculously becomes 306 miles, for which you receive $91.80, instead of $9. Is it not wonderful that one little figure should make so great a difference?

As the session advances to a close, in looking around for some object of benevolence it is not unusual to send for a friend who is without claim for service, but is a good clever fellow and entitled to something. You can get the speaker to draw his warrant for $712 in his favor, and he of course on the ground that one good turn deserves another, will give you half. The State is no loser by the operation, for although the amount is taken out of the Treasury without consideration, "nobody is hurt," because the tax-payers and the bloated bondholders have to put it back again.

Next, if a fat corporation wants a bill passed, as that is a special, or private, and not a public matter, it is your especial privilege to "*salt the aristocrat*," and make him pay well as you are elected only for public purposes. You can do this by forming a ring, and keeping his bill *in quod*, that is, in the Committee, until he can truly estimate the importance of honest legislation by dividing with you, and your compeers in the ring at least, ten per cent. on the capital in cash, or a larger per centage in stock; and when the bill afterwards comes up on second reading, it is not a difficult nor an unusual thing to make a second levy upon him. This is altogether a fair business transaction and according to parliamentary usage, with which the members become familiar as they become experienced and are taught by their seniors in legislative life. It is of the utmost importance that you should be associated with some one who knows the ropes and is no-wise burdened with an unnecessary amount of conscience. A very astute statesman once counseled a junior member on going to the legislature at Harrisburg, to be extremely cautious and not to disgrace himself by selling his vote for less than eight dollars and fifty cents, and as much more as could be got, for that legislative character depends mainly upon the amount, and that a member must be either a *man* or a *mouse*. This is one instance to which your attention will be asked, but hundreds of a similar character occur during the session.

Perhaps the seat of a member may be contested. As there is always in such cases a spirited and perhaps a bitter political contest, and both parties eager, money is an essential indispensable before the truth can be seen, and the contestants themselves, as they will best know the necessity for your vote in a committee of three or five, can best judge its value, for they always hold to the notion, that the "end justifies the means," or in legislative parlance, "the longest pole knocks down the persimmons." For our able tacticians there is presented an opportunity for a skillful display of the wonderful science of "now you see it and now you don't see it." You should find out how deep the pocket is before you fix a certain sum, but don't go below $5,000 if it be the case of a Senator. You can, first, take that from one, and then adroitly *fish* to be bought up by the other, and if you succeed be contented with your honors—and oh! horror of all horrors, avoid making a second demand on your first love—if you do, your character will be in danger. Custom has made this legitimate as well as respectable, and you are especially protected in your honest endeavors by the last clause of an act of Assembly, passed the 13th of March, 1854, pamphlet law page 73, entitled "An act to define and punish bribery," which reads thus: "That the accused shall not be convicted on the testimony of an accomplice, unless the same be corroborated by other evidence," the legal and approved construction of which, is "that no man charged with bribery shall be convicted upon the testimony of any one who knows anything about it," the act having passed as a necessity, for who would ever consent to be a member if liable to annoyance from prosecution for such petty offences as bribery, which is only taking money in a *lawful* way for a *lawful* purpose?

SLANDERS OF GRANT.—Unscrupulous as Frank Blair is he is ashamed to join with the slanderers of the Democratic party in denouncing Gen. Grant as a coward and a cotton speculator. Possibly he would not object to abusing his opponent if his experience as a politician did not teach him that such curses come home to roost. In his speech at Leavenworth, Kansas, Blair said: "I desire to speak of General Grant with the greatest respect for his services to his country. I shall never allow myself to speak of him otherwise than with the greatest respect. I don't think we gain any advantages in misrepresenting him or his services." We advise our *Democratic* exchanges to consider these suggestions of their leader, and if honesty cannot teach them to respect the great General who conquered the rebellion, perhaps self-interest may.

THE Petersburg (Va.) *Index* says that should deliverance from Radical rule fail to come, there are millions in the South to whom life will become so worthless that they would gladly throw it away to be avenged on the adversary. This is again digging the *last* ditch, of which we heard so much during the war. It is the *next* ditch which will prove fatal in the future.

The Character of the Union Pacific Railroad.

While every person who has followed the progress of that wonderful undertaking, the Union Pacific Railroad, has marvelled at the unparalleled rapidity with which it has been constructed, some have felt skeptical as to the *character* of the work which was being done with such apparently head-long speed. Was it possible to build seven hundred miles of railroad in two years, and do it well? Could a railroad from New York to Chicago be well built in two years, time? And if not here, where all the appliances needed were at hand, or could be obtained at a day's notice, then how much less in a region beyond settlement, beyond civilization, and where laborers, supplies, tools, and all else, except the land upon which the road was built, must be transported hundreds of miles before reaching the spot where they were wanted. In short, the question, "Is the road well built?" has been the one for whose satisfactory solution many have waited before investing their means in the Company's securities, which are liberal in their provisions, and safe beyond peradventure, if an affirmative answer to this question can be fully established.

Upon this point we must take the testimony of personal witnesses who have been upon the ground and examined the work. Fortunately an opportunity has just been afforded and improved for a full inspection of the road and its belongings, by a party of gentlemen who represent the reading and thinking people. Thirty gentlemen, representing as many of the leading journals of the eastern cities, have just returned from a trip which included over seven hundred miles of the Union Pacific Railroad. They had a special train at their disposal, to stop where they wished, to run fast or slow as they might desire, and which gave them far better opportunity to see both the good parts of the road, and the bad ones—if any exist—than the ordinary traveler by regular trains. These witnesses are men of judgment and discrimination, and their personal characters, as well as the names of the journals which they represent, are guarantee that they write only what their convictions dictate. Let us see what some of these gentlemen say of the character of the Union Pacific Railroad:

Hon. Charles A. Dana, of the New York *Sun*, late Assistant Secretary of War, says:

"A party of thirty gentlemen * * * have just returned from an excursion to the present terminus of the Union Pacific Railroad at the Rocky Mountains. Their unanimous opinion is that the road is constructed in the most thorough and solid manner, and that it is superior in firmness, smoothness, and capacity for rapid running, to any other new road which they have ever seen. This is true of the parts of the track which were laid only the day before the excursion train passed over them, as well as those at the eastern end of the line which have been in use for some two years. The work is well done, both as respects the judgment with which it is laid out, and the thoroughness of its construction; and there is no part of it which could under the circumstances, be better than it is. All reports to the contrary are erroneous and mistaken."

The editor of the Boston *Traveler* says:

"It is built in the best and most substantial manner possible, and will compare favorable with any other road in the United States. For a new road, I do not remember over having traveled on its superior. * * The road is well ballasted, and except in seasons of extreme drought, must be comparatively free from dust. * * Few of the old roads of the country are so easy to ride over as this new one."

The editor of the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says:

"So far from imperfect and superficial workmanship being put upon the road, everything indicates a determination that the work now done shall be durable as human ingenuity and enterprise can make it. The workshops, engine house, and other structures at Omaha, Cheyenne, North Platte and Laramie, are all handsome stone and brick edifices that will last without repair or reconstruction for generations; while the road itself is as solidly and substantially built as any railroad in America. * In short the closest scrutiny has failed to detect any signs of hasty or imperfect construction."

The editor of the N. Y. *Express* says:

"Firm, solid, substantial, we have now as fine a track as can be found on almost any road in the country, while the traveling accommodations are full of ease and comfort. * * A visit to the wilds of the Rocky Mountains will convince the traveler that the Pacific Railroad is neither a myth nor a Brummagem affair, gotten up for purely speculative purposes."

The editor of the Boston *Transcript* says:

"The Union Pacific is a first-class road; finely graded, thoroughly tied, well ironed and ballasted and substantially bridged."

These quotations might be greatly extended, but all the members of the editorial party bear similar testimony to the thoroughness of construction of the Union Pacific Railroad, and the permanent character of all its equipment and appurtenances. They are all equally positive concerning the great business future which the road must have as the outlet for the vast region west of the Missouri awaiting development.

We learn from the Treasurer of the Company that the earnings of the road for the past year exceeded four million dollars. Great as this sum is, it must be considered as only the beginning of the immense traffic which will pass over the road when the whole line shall be finished.

DURING the war of the rebellion, the Democracy were divided into a war faction and a peace faction. The war faction fought desperately against the Government; the other—the Northern or Copperhead faction—opposed to the war in defense of the Government, and so were a peace faction. So long as the rebellion lasted the Republicans were a war party. Now, the rebellion being crushed out and most of the seceded States restored, they are for peace, while the entire Democracy are working to bring on another war. That is the issue. Let every man who desires another civil war cast his vote for Seymour and Blair, and let him who prefers peace and union to strife and bloodshed—who desires to see the American people prosperous and happy, rather than ruined, torn and miserable, vote for Grant and Colfax. For the correctness of all this we simply refer to the public declaration of the leading men of both parties.

Thaddeus Stevens' Will.

The will of the late Thaddeus Stevens was filed in the Register's office at Lancaster on Tuesday.

It provides that the Trustees and Executors of the will shall reduce such of the property as they deem proper to cash, and put the net proceeds at interest by vesting the same in government securities. One thousand dollars are then directed to be paid to the town of Peacham, Vermont, the interest of which is to be applied annually "in aid of the Juvenile Library Association," which was formed in the Caledonia County Academy, if the same be still in existence.

Five hundred dollars are given to the trustees of the graveyard in which my mother and brother Alanson are buried, in the town of Peacham Vermont, the interest to be paid annually to the sexton, on condition that he "keep the graves in good order, and plant roses and other cheerful flowers on each of the four corners of said graves every spring." If either of these legacies should lapse, the money is to go to the support of the nearest Baptist church.

One hundred dollars are directed to be put to compound interest, and the aggregate paid to Thaddeus Stevens Brown, Son of John E. Brown, of Philadelphia, on his coming of age.

Two thousand dollars are given to his nephew, Dr. Thaddeus M. Stevens, of Indianapolis, and one thousand dollars to Mrs. Collman, sister of the last named.

One thousand dollars are bequeathed to George Thaddeus Stevens, son of Simon Stevens, to be put at interest by his father, and paid to him when he arrives at age.

"I give to Mrs. Lydia Smith, my housekeeper, five hundred dollars a year, during her natural life, to be paid semi-annually, or at her option, she may receive five thousand dollars; she may make her election, and then release all further claims on my estate." It is also directed that she may take such furniture as she claims to belong to her, without question on her honor.

He next gives to his nephew, Major Thaddeus Stevens, his gold watch, and leaves him $800 per year, to be paid half yearly; and if by reason of sickness he should need more, he is to have it at the direction of the Trustees. He may occupy the house in South Queen street, for three years, if he chooses.

None of the legacies, except the annuities to be paid for three years, during which time the house where he lived, and the books and furniture will remain as they are, except the miscellaneous books, which may be sold at any time. Mrs. Smith may occupy the house the first year, and if Major Thaddeus Stevens prefers to keep house to boarding, he may keep house there with her, or with any one else during the three years or any part thereof. If at the end of three years Thaddeus Stevens prefers some other mode of living, then the Trustees shall dispose of said property as they may deem best. While it is occupied by my nephew, he shall be charged three hundred dollars per annum rent for it. The Effinger property may be sold (after adding two feet of the lot to the other property); and, "as five thousand dollars have been offered for it, it should not go for less."

The furnace and other real estate may be rented or sold. The furnace must not be worked longer than to consume the stock on hand.

If at the end of any five years Thaddeus (nephew) shall have shown that he has totally abstained from all intoxicating drinks during that time, the Trustees may convey to him one-fourth of the whole property; if at the end of the next successive five years he shall show that he has totally abstained from all intoxicating drinks, they may convey to him another fourth, being one-half of the property. If at the end of another consecutive five years, he shall show that he has abstained from all intoxicating drinks, they may convey the whole to him in fee simple. If he should get married before the house I live in is sold he may receive the same and occupy it without sale.

"If the life estate of my nephew, or rather the annuity of the said Major T. Stevens should expire before he has enabled himself to be entitled to the corpus or fee simple of my estate, then I dispose of whatever may remain as follows: If the aggregate shall then amount to $50,000—without which no further disposition thereof can be made—I give it all to my Trustees to erect, establish and endow a house of refuge for the relief of the homeless, indigent orphans. Those shall be deemed orphans who shall have lost either parent."

I desire $20,000 to be expended in erecting suitable buildings; the residue to be secured in government securities bearing not less than six per cent. interest. I wish the buildings to be erected in the city of Lancaster, on the south side of East King street, provided sufficient ground, not less than two acres, shall be donated therefor; if not, then on the west side of said street, on the same condition. If sufficient ground shall not be gratuitously offered there, I direct it to be built at Columbia. The Orphans who cannot be bound out may remain in the Institution until the age of fifteen years; and longer, if infirm, at the discretion of the authorities.

"They shall be carefully educated in the various branches of English education, and in all industrial trades and pursuits. This must be left to the discretion of the authorities." No preference shall be shown on account of race or color, in the admittance or treatment. Neither poor Germans, Irish, or Mahommedans, nor any others on account of the race or the religion of their parents, must be excluded. All the inmates shall be educated in the same classes and manner without regard to color. They should be fed at the same table. The dormitories to be under the direction of the authorities." The Trustees are to procure an act of incorporation.

Finally, Anothy E. Roberts, O. J. Dickey, and Edward McPherson, are appointed Trustees and Executors of this his last Will and Testament. It was executed on the 30th of July, 1867, and witnessed by Edward Reilly and Christopher Dice.

A Codicil to the Will, executed Nov. 11, 1867, recites first that he bought certain property of John Shertz, at sheriff's sale, much below its value. As the testator declares he only wants his own, he directs that all the value of it, except three hundred dollars and the interest, are to be returned to the estate.

It is next directed, that if the Baptist brethren should build a house for public worship in the city of Lancaster, one thousand dollars shall be given towards its cost. "I do this out of respect for the memory of my mother, to whom I owe what little of prosperity I have had on earth, and which, small as it is, I desire emphatically to acknowledge."

If his nephew, Major Thaddeus Stevens, "should get married before my decease, he will be at liberty to take possession and hold the house in which I now dwell, with the furniture thereof; and, in that event, I remove all the restrictions which I place upon the devise of that property in the body of my will." The corner property, occupied by Jacob Effinger, is excluded from this provision.

In eight years after his disease, if the estate has sufficiently accumulated to do it without embarrassment, one thousand dollars are to be paid to the Pennsylvania College, at Gettysburg, for the use of Stevens' Hall. "I hereby request O. J. Dickey, esq., to act as Executor to this codicil." Walter G. Evans and James P. Boyd are the subscribing witnesses.

ORGANIZE.—A contemporary says, and it is true, that "Grant organized his forces and scattered the hosts of treason and rebellion at Appomattox."

The friends of Gen. Grant and Colfax are now asked to organize and keep those rebel hosts out of place and power. "Organize," is the word of every true patriot to-day! Fall in, men, and make ready for a conflict at the polls which will tell whether Rebels and Copperheads were right in starting and sympathizing with a rebellion that cost the lives of thousands of our fathers and brothers, and billions of treasure which now hangs over us as a National debt. Fall in ranks, loyal men of Lancaster county, lest that bloody revolution that is threatened by Blair overtakes and demands your life and your property.

WE learn that some of the honest Brubaker faction were detected last Saturday, at the election in West Hempfield, in stuffing the ballot boxes, we apprehend that similar trickery has been practiced in other districts. This matter must be ventilated. By such rascality it is that the Thugs get power, and honest men are defrauded of their rights. We would like to know if Governor Geary knowingly permits any of his clerks to travel our county and take part in such dishonest practices.

HOWELL COBB is making speeches at the South to stir up the old rebel fire and he sustains Seymour by appeals of this sort: "Come one and all, and let us snatch the old banner from the dust, give it again to the breeze, and, if needs be, to the God of battles, and strike one more honest blow for constitutional liberty." [Prolonged and enthusiastic applause.]

JOHN BANYARD, the well known artist, is the author of the following:

Grant, kind Heaven, oft we prayed,
When foul-mouthed treason ranted;
Grant came, and he our country saved,
Our prayer was humbly *granted*.
Grant, kind Heaven, another prayer,
For which our souls has panted;
Grant place thou in the nation's chair,
Then our prayer is doubly *granted*.

THE puns on Seymour's name since he became the "Democratic" candidate for the Presidency have been numerous, and many of them exceedingly spicy and truthful. An exchange has counted forty-seven different ways of playing upon the word Seymour. Go on! The man will be played out on the 3d of November.

SPEAKING of Mr. Seymour's letter the New York *World* says: "It contains not a trace of that threatening spasmodic violence of tone, which marks Blair's inconsequential insignificant. This, of course means Blair but we should not have expected so plain language from the *World*."

One of Grant's Speeches.

In 1862, while General Grant was commanding in Tennessee there was a great rush to speculate in cotton. Some merchants in Cincinnati named Mack caught the fever, and thinking they might make money, took Jesse R. Grant, father of the General, into partnership, and went to headquarters in the hope of getting special privileges. The General received them, and, as Mr. Henry Mack has sworn in a recent lawsuit, made the following answer to their application.

"I am always pleased, sir, to render any proper assistance in my power to my friends; but I am General in the Army of the United States Government, and I cannot discriminate between its citizens. I do not know why my father should write asking such a favor. It can have no influence with me. The request is improper, as it would give one an advantage over another, and would lead to that demoralization which it is my endeavor to prevent. The attention of the military cannot be diverted from the work in hand, viz: saving the country. You can take out a permit and trade along the river, as others are doing, and I shall be pleased to hear of your success."

This is in strict accordance with Gen. Grant's whole career. He never made a cent of money himself, nor never allowed any relative or friend to make any by his help, from the day he entered the army to the present.

Cane us, will You?

We write what we publish, and we publish, without favor or affection, holding ourselves responsible for all we write and publish. If any gentleman desires to cane us for anything we have written or published, let him walk up to the *Captain's office*, at any time between daylight and dark and he can have an opportunity.

New York Correspondence.

NEW YORK, August 18, 1868.

CRIME.

Since the close of the war, by the crushing out of "*the great rebellion* of *Democracy*," we have become so accustomed to horrors of crime and bloodshed that without them, we could not rest contented; and now look for them as regularly as we do for our daily meals. They are looked upon as a matter of course, and any newspaper not laden with "locals" of bloodshed and arson, is looked upon as "a poor thing" and, in consequence, is illy supported by the thirsty multitudes. In summing up the crime of the past week, ending Aug. 15th, it may be interesting to note the "*interesting events*" of special mention during that period of time. First, a carman dumped the remains of four human beings in one of our public streets, and then drove off as unconcernedly as though it had been a load of sand for building purposes. No one seems to be acquainted where they came from, or who they are, and the "mystery" is as usual "veiled" to all save the redoubted carman. First, they were "mere skeletons," and then they were "dead bodies, and had been taken to the Morgue." *But that's a common occurrence.*

Second: A little boat in the North River was run down by one of the ferry boats, crossing from Hoboken. The steamer was stopped for a moment, and the little boy who was in the *batteau* which was run down, climbed upon the wheel of the ferry boat, but the heartless pilot, without waiting for him to save himself, started the engine, and the ponderous wheels crushed him to death. But this was in New York—and, as *only a little ragged boy was sent into eternity*, it mattered but little, and the pilot was exonerated.

Thirdly: A man was attacked by robbers and severely cut and mangled about the head and chest, robbed and left to die, in the very heart of the city. He was *found by the vigilant police, about one o'clock* A. M., and taken to the Station House. Of course, there is no clue to who perpetrated the crime—and the unfortunate man may only thank Providence that he escaped with his life.

Fourthly: Mr. Hawkins met with a "very pleasant little occurrence," on the corner of Twenty-Second street and 9th avenue, on Tuesday night. He was unmercifully beaten and robbed, and now offers a reward for the arrest and conviction of the robbers. Amusing—isn't it? Poor fellow, *his advertisement* is just so much money thrown away. Of course he will find his assailants (?).

Fifthly: Mr. Ellet, a merchant, with a well-known firm, was found floating in the water, and, "from appearances, had been dead for two or three days." His pockets were turned wrong side out, and his watch was gone, the guard remaining through a button-hole. When last seen alive he was on his way to receive four thousand dollars on mortgage that had been due for some days. Was he murdered? They had better advertise "for the arrest of the robbers."

All this and much more happened during the week past, yet it is passed by as though it was to have been, and New York would not be a city without these little pleasant events to teach us that "some things can be done as well as others," especially in a large city like Gotham.

A DEMOCRATIC LIE.

The Democratic press, in which it is made to appear that General Grant was the principle mover in a cotton speculation with his father, [blot] Grant, and the Mack Brothers of Cincinnati, has been nailed as a lie of purely Pomeroy—Democratic fabrication, by the appearance of the letter of General U. S. Grant in answer to the application of the Mack Brothers, viz:

"I am always pleased, sirs, to render any proper assistance in my power to my friends; but I am a General of the United States Government, and I cannot discriminate between its citizens. *I do not know why my father should write asking such a favor. It can have no influence with me.* The request is improper, as it would give one an undue advantage over another, and would lead to that demoralization which it is my duty to prevent. The attention of the military cannot be diverted from the work in hand, viz: *The saving of the country.* You can take out a permit *and trade along the river, as others are doing*, and I shall be pleased to hear of your success."

Thus we find a mischevious Democratic lie promptly nailed, and hurled back upon the lips of those who sent it out upon the political tide, in order to injure the prospects of Grant's election; and the reply of the General appears in strict accordance with his whole career. He never made a cent of money himself, nor ever allowed any friend or relative to make any by his help, from the day he entered the army until now. This much cannot be said of many of our less scrupulous Democratic leaders who retired from the army with *abundant means*.

THE HERALD.

Bennett has taken fright at the hydra of "Brick" Pomeroy, and gone "body and soul" over again to Seymour and Blair. It is scarcely possible to tell where he stands, whether on the Democratic or Republican platform. His political somersaults, are as the changes of the wind, and his opinions so damning that it is only necessary for him to *support* a candidate to *secure* beyond preadventure, his *overwhelming defeat*.

"Brick" Pomeroy's new hydra of the Democratic press has made so great a commotion in the Democratic ranks, even before its appearance, that even poor old Bennett could not withstand its coming caricatures, and we have the result in his speedy "weathercock" change around to those he professes to despise. It seeks to prevent disaster to the Republican nominee in the coming campaign, by wisely abandoning them and returning again to the old fold. If "Brick" Pomeroy's *Democrat* causes such consternation before it appears—what will be the rumpus after it is full grown and fledged? Will Bennett tell us?

CAMPAIGN DOCUMENT.

The best campaign document yet sent adrift upon the political tide, is the campaign biography of General U. S. Grant, and gives a complete outline of the conspicuous events in which he has bourne the most distinguished part. It is from the pen of Henry Coppee, and published by Richardson & Company, of this city. Those who are in earnest about the success of the Republican nominees should not fail to learn from this complete volume *the truth* regarding General Grant's career, from his advent in the army to the present time. A sketch of Schuyler Colfax may also be found in the volume—making it as complete a campaign document as will be published by the authority of the Republican Committee. It will be a severe struggle to defeat him in the present political campaign, for it must be remembered that "his laurels were not lotus flowers, but the growth

"Of those immortal plants that bloom
Upon Olympus, making us immortal;
And make the mind prolific in its fancies."

Who will be elected is to be decided at the polls in November, and it behooves all to do their duty. "Work while it is called day, for night cometh when no man can work." We must carry the States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana and Illinois—this done, and victory is doubly sure. Do *your whole duty*, readers, or be *defeated*. Which will you do?

Letter from Penn Township—Advice to New Members.

EDITORS SPY—*Dear Sirs*:—Some men, when elected to the Legislature are apt to commit grave mistakes, against which I desire to warn them. One is, that it is necessary to be honest. This is an error, a grave error, which has led to the defeat of men who erroneously supposed that honesty would make them popular.

Steal all you can, but for the sake of appearances do not take a bribe the first week; it might give you the reputation of being a cheap member. If the election of a United States Senator should take place during your term, I charge you be careful. Do not be in a hurry. Ascertain who has the most money and will pay the most cash down for votes, then go for him, for he will be sure to be elected, and you will be able to sell his influence to men in your own district for national appointments.

Steal all you can.

If previous to the opening of the session you have traveled the State "sitting up" the speakership, and your slate is "smashed," and you do not get the chairmanship of an important committee, bolt the caucus, and keep the House balloting for several days until you are "seen" by the friends of the candidate for Speaker. To shut the people's eyes, previous to "yielding to the interests" of the party for which you were holding out, you know, have your reasons written out to be spread at large upon the Record.

Before you appoint a paster and folder, make him pay you fifty dollars for his place on the slate. Better get cash out of him, for the probability is that he will fight you on re-nomination—as a proper return for giving him a position.

Do not forget to steal.

On your vote for speaker I caution you to be careful. Better get cash down if you can, for your vote, and try and get on good committees for soft snaps. Railroad and Corporations are good, and if speculators who have town lots for sale, come to the capitol to have county seats moved, the committee on Counties and Townships will be splendid.

Be sure to steal.

If corporations want any law, abridging the people's rights, or rendering trials a mockery, hold off until the vote gets close, and prices raise, then vote for the bill. The greater the outrage on the people, the better you will be sustained for re-election. People are patient.

You have doubtless promised more men to be pasters and folders than there is positions in the House. To overcome this little difficulty, arrange with the speaker to have their names added at the end of the session to the grand army of pasters and folders, and they can draw pay the same as if they had served. It will save them boarding at the capitol, which is poor anyhow.

At the end of the session, if not too unwell from overwork during the session, you will doubtless return to your good natured constituents. Here, another splendid chance for a shrewd job will offer—*Mileage!* In drawing mileage you had better go home by way of Omaha, New Orleans, and the Gulf of Mexico. It will make a handsome sum, and people will think you are sharp. I might give more advice on important points, but for the present forbear. A word more. Avoid as you would the plague, the stigma of honesty. Nothing will injure your chances for re-nomination as much as the suspicion of honesty.

TRUSTY.

Book Notices.

LIPPINCOTT'S MAGAZINE.—The September number of this highly popular magazine has been received. The contents are, as usual, very interesting and instructive; "Dallas Galbraith," an American novel; "Sorrento," "Pre-Rabaelite at Saratoga;" "two American Presidents;" "dispute about education;" "American in Warwickshire," "the kitchen;" "who shall separate us?" "monthly gossip;" "literature of the day." Yearly subscription, $4. Single number, 35 cents. Specimen number sent to any address on receipt of thirty-five cents. J. B. Lippincott & Co., Publishers, 715 and 717 Market street, Philadelphia. W. U. Hess, Columbia, sells the book.

PUTMAN'S MONTHLY, for September, is already out, and is filled with excellent literary food. Amongst its table of contents we find the following: "At sunset," "John and Bridget," "a talk about names," "a three-horned dilema," "the pine," "French newspapers," "saved from the asylum," "Hellas," "organ chant," "in the saddle—on the plains," "on a very small subject," "Eliot's Indian Bible," "pathway of a great enterprise," "Baron Bunsen," "the New York Post Office," "the situation and the candidates," &c. &c.

The Campaign.

The Hamilton *Telegraph* facetiously remarks: "The caving of the Democratic crows over the late Kentucky election, may appropriately be called, the "Lost Caws."

The Democrats talk of running Brick Pomeroy for Congress, from the La Crosse District, Wisconsin.

Two Iowa papers offer to let all responsible Democrats have copies regularly until November 3, the subscription to be paid in full if Grant and Colfax are elected; but nothing at all to be charged if they are defeated.

Every Union soldier's grave is an eloquent speech against the Democratic ticket, which was nominated by the men who initiated and carried on the war in which our boys in blue were slaughtered.

The emaciated survivors of the Libby and Andersonville prisons are asked by the Democrats to vote with the wretches who scourged and starved them.

Every boy in blue who was maimed, slaughtered, or starved by those who support Seymour and Blair.

Thaddeus Stevens' Baptism.

The deceased himself gave full consent to this baptism. He died in a few minutes after the sacrament. Had he during his long life any predilections for the Catholic faith? Be that as it may, he died the son of Pius IX., and as baptism expunges all sins which are on the soul before its administration, his salvation is certain. God rest his soul!—*Universe.*

Editorial and Miscellaneous.

—Warm again.
—Muslin is up.
—L[illegible] butter.
—Fillmore has gout.
—Oysters next month.
—Planchette is dying.
—Ristori is in Florence.
—A close game—courting.
—A great gun—Schneider.
—Blair has seven children.
—The cattle-plague—Flies.
—Old Welles has gone to sea.
—Gladstone is electioneering.
—Looks the negro—Seymour.
—Chicago, means great place.
—Straw hats are on the wane.
—The store men are fixing up.
—A cool avocation—pool-selling.
—Eight in the main—[illegible] ocean.
—A tight fit—delerium tremens.
—McClellan summered at Maritz.
—Japan boasts twelve-foot crabs.
—Beecher is to be done in bronze.
—Dickens delights in our oysters.
—Buffalo has out-door preaching.
—Boston Corbett is a Sing Singer.
—Jack Jordan has the best segars.
—It costs $70,000 to get up a circus.
—A fiery youth—a carboy of vitrol.
—The tune of old ocean—Nep-tune.
—Off its pins—the White Fawn.
—A sweet planet—The honeymoon.
—Mobile illuminated over Seymour.
—A well-bred nation—dough-nation.
—Long Branch bristles with scandal.
—The Key of A Minor—the latch-key.
—Water in a room breeds mosquitoes.
—Ruskin is fond of collecting crystals.
—Springfield, Ill., is to have a barbecue.
—Died out in Columbia—Base Ballism.
—The best board of health—A light diet.
—A quack doctor—A duck of a physician.
—Sheet music—The [illegible] children in bed.
—Boston is to have a race of velocipedes.
—Cape May belles go on Grecian bends.
—A full band—a dress with many bugles.
—Pittsburgh is going to make queensware.
—A life without faith is a life in the dark.
—American ice is in great demand in India.
—Texans wear "concealed weapons" openly.
—Sumner is in the bachelor quarters in Boston.
—Thad. Stevens' will is in his own hand writing.
—How many *Arctic* foxes did Noah take with him?
—Is it on account of its size that the mole cannot see?
—The beggars avocation—preying for his daily bread.
—The best seats at some of our theatres—the receipts.
—The man who pegged away returned home on foot.
—A political party in Ohio is called the "straightouts."
—Song of the Siamese Twins—"We were boys together."
—Had a fine time—the Lutheran Sunday School at Litiz.
—The Columbia Zouave Company should be re-organized.
—At Hess' book store you will find all kinds of badges.
—There is a firm in Syracuse by the name of Settle & Burst.
—The State Normal School at Fredonia is nearly complete.
—The late poet Wordsworth's house in England, is "to let."
—Men of note—the men who hath not music in their souls.
—Wilmington, N. C., has white and black police, half-and-half.
—New York theatres are going to abolish the Bouquet business.
—A man in Springfield wants to buy a pair of twins for $1,000.
—London laments the lack of ice, and what it has is very dirty.
—The Boston fountains consume 150,000 gallons of water an hour.
—The water off Long Branch has been very shallow for ten days.
—Old port is much sought after, but not half so much as Newport.
—Mari-time criminals—the seamen who take other men's watches.
—The Peach and Apple crop is almost an entire failure in this region.
—London has a home for lost and starving dogs found on the street.
—Queen Victoria's youngest daughter is tending towards Catholicism.
—Alexandre Dumas is writing a novel called "Redemption," at Havre.
—Is it the lynx only that can be found along the *chain* of the Pyreneese?
—Chicago boasts its ability to beat the "wickedest man in New York."
—Madame Ann Bishop, when last heard of, was giving concerts in Ceylon.
—Is it imagined that the polar bear considers his habitation an ice place?
—A brother of the late N. P. Willis is said to be a boot-maker at Melbourne.
—Princes Elizabeth, of Spain, has thirty-six millions real estate marriage portion.
—How many hens has mother when it comes night? None. They are all roosters.
—The man who fell from the deck of a vessel did not see stars, but he did sea weed.
—A young lady desires to know if "Eight Hour Bills" are the same as Sweet Williams.
—Several ladies were at the "reception" of which they said we should take due notice.
—The Treasurer of the Locust Street Pump Association should get the pump repaired.
—The editor of Lippincott's Magazine complains that he is overwhelmed with manuscript.
—No person should fail to read the very interesting letter from Buck's County in another column.
—Black coats and light pants go in England by the name of "evening coats and morning trowsers."
—The White Fawn is being played at the "Chestnut," and the Black Crook at the Walnut, in Philadelphia.
—The man who minds his own business was in Columbia a few days ago; but left immediately, he felt so lonesome.
—The "Old Line Quakers" of Chester, Pa., are said to be so neat a people that they whitewash their coal before they burn it.
—Murders of black and white Union men are of daily occurrence in Austin, Texas. There is a perfect reign of terror in that region.
—A country paper says there is a man in that neighborhood so mean that he sits on the door-step to save the wear of his pew-cushion.
—The rebels in Tennessee are murdering and mobbing Union men. The rebels go in disguised clans. A law will be passed to call out the militia.
—The Homer (La.) *Illead*, a Union paper, was secretly destroyed by rebels. It has been revived under the name of Blackburns' *Pheonix Homer Illead*.

—Duplex hoops and painted faces,
Patent calves and foreign curls,
Waterfalls and costly laces,
Tell too plainly what are girls.

—A note left in the absence of a debtor, by an Oswego County, New York collector. "Dr. Carter, you old cuss, I come to dun you without a muss; if I come again it may be wuss."
—A son of Mr. Seely of the *Herald*, Jersey Shore, Pa., who has been suffering with a diseased leg, had it amputated on Friday last, and died soon after the operation, died.
—A pamphlet copy of the proceedings of the Tammany Hall Convention, printed for circulation in the South, bears on its cover, in large type, "I stand by your friends who have stood by you."
—In the boudoir, and the dressing-room one perfume reigns supreme. Phalon's "Flor de Mayo," the new perfume for the handkerchief, has no rival in any home where taste presides. Sold by all druggists.
—Young ladies are hammering away at "Champagne Charley" on the Coney Island and Long Branch pianos. They cannot injure the pianos, but like Mark Twain's accordeon it's pretty rough on the boarders.
—Baldness, grayness and other imperfections of the hair will be regarded as inexcusable after a trial of Mrs. S. A. Allen's improved (*new style*) hair restorer or dressing, (*in one bottle.*) Every druggist sells it. Price one dollar.
—Eminent men of science have discovered that electricity and magnetism are developed in the system *from the iron in the blood*. This accounts for the debility, low spirits and lack of energy a person feels when this vital element becomes reduced. The Peruvian Syrup, a protoxide of iron, supplies the blood with its iron element and is the only form in which it is possible for it to enter the circulation.

BOOTS & SHOES.

LADIES SHOE MANUFACTORY.

Having increased my facilities for turning out superior work I would announce to my old customers and all new ones that may favor me with a call, that I am better prepared now to manufacture all kinds of

LADIES' MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S SHOES AND GAITERS,

than ever before. I employ none but the best workmen and am always certain of giving satisfaction. I keep on hand a general assortment of ready made work all of which is manufactured on the premises.

I keep no made-up work of other parties. My work is made exclusively for home trade and is sold as such. TERMS CASH.

We sell as cheap as any other establishment, and ask a share of public patronage.

JAMES SCHROEDER,
Locust Street, between Front and Second.

BOOTS AND SHOES!

JEROME SCHRECH,
Manufacturer of Superior
BOOTS AND SHOES.

Informs the public that he is prepared to receive orders for work, and that his prices are reasonable.

A splendid assortment of Ready-Made Work on hand.

Repairing always attended to in a prompt and efficient manner.

REMEMBER THE PLACE!

JEROME SCHRECH,
apl 25 68-1y] No. 262 Locust St.

HOME MANUFACTURE.

The Subscriber has on hand a large Stock of Boots and Shoes, Gaiters, &c., all of his own Manufacture.

Call at his Store, four doors above R. Williams' Drug Store, Front Street, where he offers an extensive assortment of Goods, either

WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.

His stock consists of as large and general assortment of Men's Boys' Ladies' and Children's

BOOTS AND SHOES,

as can be found elsewhere in the Town.

Those requiring Boots and Shoes, will find it to their advantage to call and examine his Stock, before purchasing elsewhere.

May 23,-tf] SAMUEL GROVE.

DRY GOODS.

READ AND REMEMBER!

MONEY SAVED IS MONEY MADE!

THE CHEAPEST DRY GOODS STORE IS

MISHLER & MOERS',

No. 533 PENN SQUARE,

READING, PA.

THE DOMESTIC DEPARTMENT

Includes Irish Linens, Counterpanes, Table Linens, Huckabacks, Flannels, Ginghams, Bureau Covers, Unbleached Muslins, all grades, Hill, Wamsutta, New York Mills and other grades of Bleached Muslin, &c., &c., and the largest assortment of Calicoes in the city.

THE DRESS GOODS DEPARTMENT

Comprises an unequalled assortment of the latest styles Printed Percales, Lustres, Fallanges, Lawns, Poplins, Wool Delaines, Grenadines, and the handsomest patterns of Delaines and Armures in the city, which a call will prove.

THE MOURNING AND SILK DEPARTMENTS

Are full of Choice Goods, which are offered at very low figures—Alpacas, all qualities, Bombazines, Grenadines, Empress Cloths, Mourning Poplins. In Silks, Drap De Paris, Gros De Florence, Gros Grrin, and Gros De Japan, Shawls—Thibet, Long and Square, Crape Veils, Crape Collars, &c., &c., and the Latest Style Mourning Parasol, introduced in this city by MISHLER & MOERS.

THE CLOAK AND SHAWL DEPARTMENTS

Are worthy the attention of all desiring good fits, as we have on hand a full assortment of all grades. Particular attention paid to Cloaks made to order.

Our first idea is to learn exactly what THE CUSTOMERS WANT, and, instead of pursuading them to buy what is nearest at hand, we take the utmost pains to meet their wishes, showing

EQUAL ATTENTION TO ALL.

*** *The room we occupy, is the most convenient in the city—customers can see what they buy—being well lit with large skylights.*

The time wasted in looking over the stocks of a dozen stores, can be avoided by giving us a call, as we offer for sale an assortment equal in variety, and quality to that of a half a dozen ordinary houses; hence we buy larger quantities of goods; and, as we buy for cash, get them at much lower prices, and being willing to sell at SMALL profits, dividing our advantages between customers and ourselves, we are convinced that we offer

UNEQUALLED ADVANTAGES

FOR

BRITISH, FRENCH, AND AMERICAN

Dry Goods.

GO TO

MISHLER & MOERS',

533 PENN SQUARE, READING, PENN'A.

Samples sent by mail. [Je30-3m

TOBACCO & SEGARS.

NEW FIRM!

The undersigned having purchased the Stock Good Will and Fixtures of the well-known

TOBACCO STORE

Of the late GEORGE M. BOOTH, deceased, have entered into a co-partnership to carry on the business of

MANUFACTURING SEGARS,

AND SELLING

SEGARS, TOBACCO, SNUFFS, PIPES,

And all articles usually kept in a First-class Tobacco and Segar Store; and they hope by a strict attention to business, and fair dealing, to merit a reasonable share of the public patronage, as well as a continuance of the patronage bestowed on their predecessor. The public can rely on getting at our Store as good Goods for the money as can be obtained at any similar establishment in the State.

We do not think it necessary to publish our Prices, as the Goods will tell for themselves.

J. A. JORDAN & CO.,
Locust Street, Columbia, Pa.
jan. 18,'68-1y.] SIGN OF THE PUNCH.

JOHN FENDRICH,
WHOLESALE & RETAIL
TOBACCO, SNUFF & SEGAR MANUFACTURER.

Agent for the New York Fine Cut, Navy, and Monitor Chow-Chow Chewing Tobacco, corner of Front and Locust streets, Columbia, Pa.
dec 14, 1867-1y.

CLOTHING, &c.

SPRING & SUMMER CLOTHING!

FOR THE PEOPLE!

1868.

The great decline in the prices of material, and the reduction in taxation, enables all manufacturers, affected by these propitious events in the financial history of trade, to offer CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, and READY-MADE CLOTHING at prices corresponding to those reductions. Therefore, as the lowest minimum has been reached in the manufacture of goods, and as legislation can do no more for us now, there is no advantage in waiting; then let one and all repair at once to the CLOTHING AND FURNISHING ESTABLISHMENT of the subscriber, corner of North Queen and Orange Sts., (immediately opposite Shober's Hotel,) Lancaster, Pa., and replenish their wardrobes.

Special attention paid to Custom Work, for MEN AND BOYS. and good material and good fits insured.

mar. 14, '68-1y] S. S. RATHVON.