The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO,.....Editor.

Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, December 12, 1868.

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

Our National Finances.

Not a few pens are now employed in ferretting out a plan by which an early resumption of specie payment may be had. Truly such a consummation would be a proud one, hailed with inexpressable joy by the entire people. In the way of resumption we find many obstacles, not the least of which is the enormous debt of the country and the extent of the obligations of the National Treasury. It is useless to recapitulate the causes of this debt and obligation. The important step is to remedy the evil. How shall this be done?

In answer to this question we find the talent of the country employed, and several plans suggested. The New York *Tribune* says "increase the revenue by every consistent means, and apply every dime to the buying and destruction of national bonds." We do not endorse such a dangerous course. Let such a theory be promulgated abroad and our credit at once depreciates and our pledges come in doubt. The *Tribune* also favors resumption, and argues an enhancement of national credit to secure that end. Its two ideas seem to conflict. We beg to differ with the *Tribune*, almost in toto, believing that our revenue cannot now be consistently increased, and that the burden of taxation is already sufficiently enormous to call forth the objection of the people. An increase of taxation would speedily replenish the treasury; but would it advance public faith or inure to the satisfaction of the governed? Did not the recent election pronounce against increased taxation, and did not Congress, by its reduction of revenue make a precedent to meet public demand? And did not the *Tribune* throughout the recent campaign spend its energies in opposing the New York platform, and especially its taxation plank? We think the case is plain, and that no necessity exists for increased revenue, unless it is to feed political thieves and to create discussion among the people. The destruction of government bonds would not enhance their value, unless *destruction* means to create rather than destroy; nor are the people ready for an increased tax in order to try such a doubtful experiment.

The idea to us most feasible, is the one simply looking to an enhancement of the National credit. The Nation has issued bonds, these bonds are payable in gold, and the nearer they can be made to approximate the value of gold, the nearer we are to a resumption of specie payment. Individual companies and associations, by economy of government make their obligations valuable—so can a nation. The extravagant administration of the nation's affairs, with the encouragement of fraud and the reckless expenditure of finances in its several branches, has done a large work toward a depreciation of its credit. These practices must be overcome or the nation's honor will suffer. Rigid economy in every department must be adopted and sustained; the nation must be made, by honest industry, a financial power, and every distrustful and dissenting voice must be won to a belief in the sincerity and ability of our law-givers. Every bond must be made valuable, and there is a way open to those who hold them. Value your own goods, and others will crave them. The faith of bondholders will increase the faith of the people, and as public faith and trust goes forward, every paper dollar is enhanced, and day by day we increase in wealth and importance. But some will inquire how is such a course to bring resumption? It will do it in this wise: it will destroy the distinction between gold and bonds, and the territory of the people, which is the government's estate, will be accepted as security, while economy of administration which does not mean a continued acquisition of such property as Alaska, will liquidate every dollar of indebtedness and bring back the "good old days of yore."

Delaware Again.

On Saturday last, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, the laws of Delaware were again executed by the barbarous and inhuman use of the pillory. Several individuals, for some petty offence, were placed in the pillory, and kept there for several hours, not only subjected to the pains of such a punishment, but exposed to the cold snow and rain, and to the taunts of jubilant lookers-on. When they were taken from the pillory they were nearly frozen, being unable to walk. This was only a part of their punishment, for they were again remanded to prison, to await the application of the lash and the tortures of the whipping post.

It is strange to us that the people of Delaware, who are surrounded with so many advantages and blessings, will tolerate such laws, and thus subject themselves to the scorn and indignation of the civilized world. Will Delaware never learn to abolish such outrages upon her people? Will she never yield to the principles of humanity and christianity, and forget the practices of one-hundred years ago? We blush to acknowledge that Delaware is a part of America! We shall ever rejoice to know that she is Democratic, until she abandons the pillory and whipping post.

THE latest, and we think the best opinion concerning the views of General Grant, is the remark of a United States Senator, who for a long time has been and is now in close relations with him, and stands a good chance of going into the Cabinet, to wit: "He will not, if he knows it, have around him a thief, or the friends of a thief, and all such, high or low, will early realize that however successful they may have been with other administrations, they have no standing or influence with General Grant."

The President's Message.

On Wednesday last the final message of Andrew Johnson was laid before the world. It contains no feature to commend it as of public interest, hence we pass it by as being in length, a tax upon public patience, and in importance and character, unworthy our columns. We notice, however, a few of its points.

Johnson first sets out with his usual opposition to Congress, and but evidences his weakness in again butting against public sentiment. Congress, is of the people, and the recent elections have pronounced in favor of loyalty and freedom as a basis of reconstruction. Johnson cannot, it appears, understand his own insignificance, and even since being repudiated in turn by all parties, he clings tenaciously and ignorantly in opposition to the voice of the people, and still urges an utter disregard of the popular will, that his own petty prejudices may prevail.

In reference to the National finances he is comparatively silent, though he loses no opportunity in visiting his impertinent abuse upon Congress as being the cause of the burden of debt, and such other depressions as may exist. In this he entirely forgets the part that he has played in this great work. He overlooks the fact that his agents are robbers of the treasury, and that he himself is disbursing agent for every form of high-handed outrage—the father of corruption. He overlooks his opposition to every means looking to a pacification of the nation's affairs, and to economy in government. His position on this question only begs further detestation from all intelligent minds.

Lastly, he feigns a consideration of our foreign relations, and absorbs no little time in his reference to subjects of no importance, while he leaves the settlement of the Alabama claims, which is of great and peculiar interest, without a word of notice. There is no allusion to the conduct of Reverdy Johnson, as minister to England, nor to other matters that enlist public care.

In all, Mr. Johnson, your message is the last, and we may add, perhaps, the least. Your official days are drawing to a close, and may you return to Tennessee, and prove "all right on the *goose* question," for you have been all wrong on every other. Good-bye!

Present Condition of Maryland.

The petition of the people of Maryland to Congress to grant them a republican form of government sets forth several curious anomalies in the present Constitution of that State, whose adoption in 1867 was one of the last triumphs of the Lost Cause. The Rebel voters of the State, though excluded from voting by the Constitution previously in force, were permitted to vote on the question of the adoption or rejection of this new Constitution. In defiance of the then existing law, they were permitted to effect the adoption of a Constitution whereby that law was annulled and repealed. The 40,000 colored male adult citizens of the State were, of course, excluded from voting on the same question. The representation in the Legislature being based on population, and not on the number of voters, the whites in effect cast the votes which of right belonged to the blacks. Fifteen counties of Southern Maryland, where *there is a large* colored population, with only one-fourth of the voters of the State, have three-fifths of the Senate, or fifteen Senators. Northern Maryland, with three-fourths of the white population, has but two-fifths or ten Senators. Thirty-eight thousand five hundred and sixty-four whites are required to elect a Senator in Northern Maryland, while in Southern Maryland only 8,685 are required. In Northern Maryland 7,416 whites elect a delegate; in the Southern section 3,618 suffice. One white man in Charles County is equal to ten white men in Frederick or Baltimore Counties in the choice of Senators. The Constitution can only be amended at present on the petition of three-fifths of the members of both houses. It provides for a convention in the year 1887. Such an amendment to the Constitution of the United States as would annul all provisions in State Constitutions or laws which withhold the right of suffrage from adult male citizens in any State, is just what Maryland needs. This would give her a republican form of government.

The Next Secretary of the Treasury.

During the Rebellion, the War Department was the most important branch of our Government, and the Secretary of War the most important public officer under the President. But now the center of importance has transferred itself to the Treasury Department. GRANT's administration must stand or fall, with its management of the Treasury, and the Secretary of the Treasury, is by far the most important officer, to be selected by the President elect.

It is pleasing, therefore, to refer to the fact, that one of General Grant's chief excellencies is his tact, or instinct, in selecting the right man for the right place. We are heartily of Simon Cameron's faith, that "there must be, somewhere, in the country the ability to manage our finances, and we will find it, as we found the skill to command our armies." We found that through many blunders. We have already blundered many times in our selection of Treasury officers. Let us hope that Grant will find the right man at last.

Women Suffrage.

At the New Jersey Woman's Rights Convention, held at Vineland on Thursday last, the following resolution was unanimously adopted: "Resolved, That the same moment that sees women vote will see men glad to have her—converted by her coming; they will welcome her, and bless her, as her coming blesses them; both parties will rejoice together, and their union in governing will work out good to all, even to the establishment of justice and the abolition of wrong; and this is the sublime and utter end of women suffrage." What man can read the above and not feel that it is his bounden duty to grant to these "weaker vessels" the rights, immunities, privileges and franchises they so earnestly long for and so persistently claim? If these are to be the "sublime and utter ends of women suffrage," we go for it with all our hearts.

[From the Daily *Spy*.]

Telegraphic Summary.

FRIDAY, Dec, 4, 1868.

The National Cattle Convention, at Springfield, Ill., yesterday, adopted propositions to be submitted to the Legislatures of the several States for the appointment of Commissioners to prevent the spread of cattle diseases and the consumption of diseased meat. The plan proposes also to prohibit the introduction of Texas cattle between the first of March and the first of November.

A fire in Market street, Philadelphia, last evening, destroyed the drug warehouse of T. Morris Perot & Co., and partially destroyed the adjoining buildings, occupied by Kilburn & Gates, furniture manufacturers, and by Lloyd, Supplee & Walker, hardware merchants. The total loss is very heavy, probably about $500,000.

The temporary bridge of the Union and Pacific Railroad across the Missouri river has been finished, and four hundred cars passed over it yesterday.

The State Department advises American citizens, who intend to reside in any German city, to procure passports. This is necessary to secure permits of residence.

The "conscience money" paid the United States Treasury during the past fiscal year amounted to $40,000.

Rev. Wm. C. Doane was yesterday elected Bishop of the new Episcopal Diocese of Albany.

Members of Congress continue to arrive in Washington by every train, and a quorum is now present.

SATURDAY, Dec. 5.

A brakesman and passenger were killed and several passengers injured, by a collision on the Cleveland and Toledo Railroad, on Thursday night.

The temporary bridge of the Union Pacific Railroad across the Missouri river, at Omaha, completed on Wednesday, was swept away by floating ice on Thursday evening. It is to be rebuilt.

A committee of ladies from New York called upon Governor Geary at Harrisburg, yesterday, to ask for the pardon of Hester Vaughan, convicted of child-murder. They were told that their intercession had been anticipated by humane citizens (mostly ladies) of Pennsylvania, and that further agitation was unnecessary, as the Governor had determined on his action in the case.

Owing to the attention which has been required from the officials at the Treasury Department in preparing tables and other data for the Secretary's report, it is not probable that the public debt statement will be ready for publication until some time next week.

MONDAY, Dec. 7.

Chief Justice Chase gave the certificate of division in quashing the indictment against Jeff. Davis, on Saturday last. The case was then continued until May next, that this motion to quash might be decided by the U. S. Supreme Court.

Hon. Thos. B. Florence has been appointed Internal Revenue Assessor for the Second Pennsylvania district.

An Omaha dispatch says the temporary railroad bridge at that place was not swept away, but badly damaged

Additional bonds, amounting to $610,000, for the completion of another section, were issued to the Central Pacific Railroad by the Secretary of the Treasury on Saturday.

A terrible disaster occurred on the Ohio river, near Warsaw, Ind., last Friday night. The steamers America and United States came into collision, and taking fire were destroyed. Between 60 and 70 persons, about half of them being women, lost their lives. The destruction of life was nearly all on the United States. The vessels cost $170,000 to build.

Both Houses of Congress convened today. No business was transacted, nor is it thought that anything of importance will transpire before the holidays. The Financial question will probably be first to elicit attention.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

Weston, the pedestrian, was taken lame on reaching Biddeford, on Friday night, and, in consequence, has concluded to give up his St. Louis tour for the present.

Commissioner of Internal Revenue Rollins, in June last tendered his resignation of that office, to take effect on the confirmation of his successor. Four or five nominations were successively made by the President, the last, Governor Cummings, of Philadelphia. As by the rules of the Senate this nomination expired with the adjournment of that body, a new one becomes necessary. During the present week the Commissioner will again transmit to the President his resignation, to take effect at the close of the present month, unless a successor shall be sooner confirmed.

In the case of Hester Vaughan, the question of pardon is still under advisement. The Governor is willing to commute her sentence to imprisonment. He has informed Hester Vaughan that he will not enforce the death sentence. In the event of her being pardoned, Jay Cooke and Wm. G. Moorehead will provide for the expense of her return to England.

The jury in the Cole-Hiscock murder case this morning brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Mr. George W. Fanestock and daughter, of Philadelphia, Mr. Cunningham, of Allegheny city, and Mr. Fisher, all Pennsylvanians, were killed in the recent disaster on the Ohio river.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9.

A National Poultry Exhibition, under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Poultry Society, is to be held at Horticultural Hall, commencing on Monday, December 21, and ending Saturday, December 26.

Officers of Pennsylvania, who intend participating in the re-union of the officers of the Armies of the Cumberland, Tennessee and Ohio, are requested to forward their names, with rank and command, to Wm. McMichael, Philadelphia.

Forty wooden houses in Boston were burned yesterday, making fifty-four families homeless.

The severest snow storm of the season visited Buffalo on Monday night and yesterday. The trains from the East were delayed several hours. At Reading, Pa., the snow is fifteen inches deep.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10, 1868.

Gov. Brownlow received a telegram today from his private secretary at Nashville, reporting that the Ku Klux have been making raids in West Tennessee, driving Union men from their homes and committing great outrages for a few days past.

Emperor Napoleon is in ill health. Dispatches of to-day say that he is almost helpless.

Another horrible tragedy occurred in Philadelphia, yesterday morning, about four o'clock, in Olive street. A Mrs. Craig, sixty-five years of age, was found in bed with her throat cut. She had two sons, grown, and testifies that one of them, named Hugh, perpetrated the deed. When she was first discovered, she was speechless, and blood lay around the room in puddles. Hugh Craig was found in bed, feigning sleep, with his hands and clothing covered with blood. He was arrested and taken to the station house. He had a little box upon his person, containing papers of value belonging to his mother. He was a printer by trade, and had been noticed to act in an unusual manner for sometime, sitting up and studying late at night, &c. He pretends to know nothing of the tragedy, and is supposed to be insane. The mother was taken to the hospital, and her wound examined. The gash made in her throat did not reach the jugular, and her life may yet be saved. At this writing it hangs, like the sword of Damocles, upon a hair.

The trial of Deacon Andrews has resulted in a verdict of manslaughter. Andrews has been sentenced to twenty years imprisonment.

On Tuesday last a sad accident occurred at Wilmington, Del., by which a little girl named Annie Shay, eleven years old, was killed. The little girl had gone down to the wharf to take her father's dinner. While the father was eating, she ventured in the engine house, across which extends an iron shaft. The child either attempted to step across this or went too near it, when her clothing was caught and she rapidly whirled around. Her head striking on the brick floor beneath, was crushed to a jelly and her brains were dashed out, causing, of course, instant death.

Fortieth Congress.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7, 1868.

Both houses of Congress assembled to-day, several members being absent, however. Nothing of moment transpired.

TUESDAY, Dec. 8.

The Senate was promptly called to order to-day. The credentials of several members were considered, and several bills presented. The finance question elicits much attention, and doubtless will be the subject of a great deal of argument. To-morrow the President's message will be received, and although its substance is already fully conjectured, considerable interest is felt in its several probable recommendations.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

To-day the galleries were crowded with anxious spectators, and Hon. O. J. Dickey was an attractive feature, being in the seat of the lamented Stevens. Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, is urging his amendment to the constitution securing impartial suffrage. Butler is busy to repeal the Tenure of Office Bill, which is a little astonishing, considering the relations existing between him and General Grant. The movement to secure an immediate resumption of specie payment meets with great approval. Nothing of great importance has transpired today.

WEDNESDAY, Dec. 9, 1868.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, bills were introduced as follows: By Mr. Pomeroy, continuing the Freedmen's Bureau in certain States; by Mr. Ferry, to remove political disabilities; by Mr. Ramsey, to abolish the franking privilege; by Mr. Robertson, to remove the disabilities of Chief Justice Moses of South Carolina; and by Mr. Yates, calling on the Secretary of the Navy for the proceedings of the Board of Navy Officers to consider claims for promotion, held under the act of 1865. On motion of Mr. Sumner, the President was asked to communicate information relative to the difficulties with Paraguay. Mr. Drake called up his resolution, offered last July, requiring Indian treaties to be considered in open session, but it was laid over. Bills were introduced for the relief of certain ex-rebels from political disability, and in relation to claims of loyal citizens of Louisiana and Arkansas. Adjourned.

In the House, the Speaker announced as the first business in order, the bill increasing the tariff on copper. Mr. Brooks, of N. Y., raised the point that the bill could no longer be held to be unfinished business, but this was overruled by the Speaker, and the bill passed—yeas 107, nays 51. Resolutions of the Oregon Legislature were presented, requesting the Oregon Senators to resign for having voted for plainly unconstitutional measures. Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, thereupon offered a resolution directing their return as impertinent and scandalous, which was agreed to.—Mr. Ingersoll introduced a bill supplementary to the National Bank act, but Mr. Randall moving its reference, he withdrew it. Mr. Butler of Mass., introduced a bill repealing the Tenure of Office act. Mr. Garfield, from the Military Committee, reported a bill, transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, and moved the previous question, which was seconded. After a brief discussion the bill was passed—yeas 116, nays 33. Mr. Julian introduced a Constitutional Amendment, which was referred. Mr. Robinson, of New York, made a speech on the subject of citizens imprisoned in Great Britain, and urged a declaration of war against that country. He offered resolutions on the subject. Mr. Wood, of New York, concurred with Mr. Robinson. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, Dec. 10.

In the U. S. Senate, yesterday, Mr Sumner introduced a bill "to carry out the reconstruction acts in the State of Georgia," which was ordered to be printed. It declares the existing government of Georgia to be provisional only, until it shall have complied with the requirements of the Reconstruction acts, and ratified the Fourteenth Amendment. The State Legislature elected last April is continued, and directed to meet next April. The bill relieving the political disabilities of Chief Justice Moses, of South Carolina was passed. A recess was taken until one o'clock, when the President's Message was received. The reading had proceeded to the part where the president speaks of the annual expenditures for the military force, "a large portion of which is employed in the execution of unconstitutional laws." Mr Conness, of Cal., moved to dispense with the further reading of the Message, on the ground that it was disrespectful and offensive. An animated discussion followed, and Mr. Conness withdrawing his motion, it was renewed by Mr. Cameron, of Pa. Finally, on motion of Mr. Edmunds, of Vt., the Senate adjourned, without hearing the remainder of the Message.

In the House Mr. Bingham, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill providing for an election in Virginia on January 29th. An amendment substituting the fourth Thursday in May was offered by Mr. Washburne, at the suggestion of Mr. Butler. The President's Message was received and read, when Mr. Washburne called attention to the portion relating to the payment of the public debt, and protested against it as plain repudiation, "a disgrace to the country and the Chief Magistrate who sent such a message." Mr. Broomall offered a resolution denouncing the financial sentiment of the message, and declaring against all forms and degrees of repudiation. Mr. Schenck, of Ohio proposed that the Message be simply laid out on the table, without reference and without printing, and desired to submit motion to that effect. Mr. Washburne modified his motion so as to have no extra copies printed, which was agreed to —yeas 128, nays 38. The Senate bill removing the disabilities of Judge Moses, fo of South Carolina, was concurred in. The Virginia Election bill was passed, with the amendment fixing the time on the fourth Thursday in May. Mr. Robinson's resolution, offered yesterday, asking the President for information as to the Fenian prisoners in Ireland, was adopted. Adjourned.

Negro Suffrage.

MR. EDITOR:—I am somewhat at a loss to know how to address you, I am not a subscriber to the *Spy*, neither do I approve of the principles which it advocates, yet I do not go as far as some of my Democratic brethren do in denouncing negro suffrage. I have refrained from discussing that question, because I knew I stood alone amongst the Democracy of Columbia, and I did not wish to cause dissension or irritation in the party with which I am connected, and so much love and revere. Now that the elections are over, I take the liberty of telling my fellow Democrats, that I have not the horror and dread some of them have at the bare idea of voting with the negro. I went to the polls in this place and voted for Gen. Jackson (God bless his memory,) in 1832, a number of colored men also voted for him, one of whom is now living in Philadelphia, whose wealth is almost equal to the combined wealth of the entire Democracy of Columbia; I refer to Stephen Smith. James Burrell, a retired lumber merchant of Columbia, and Frank Knight, deceased, and formerly a pilot on the river, all voted the Democratic ticket. Perhaps two or three other colored men voted our ticket, their names I have forgotten. I remember of quite a number who voted the Whig ticket, many of whom are yet living and will again vote. Thomas Waters, Jessee Burrell, Richard Rice, James Hollingsworth, Joshua P. B. Eddy, Murry Worthington, John Patterson, Jesse Mays and Alexander Smith. Many of those who are living are well to do, and would cast a ballot with as much intelligence as myself. Therefore, Mr. Editor, I speak by the book, when I say that there is no disgrace in going to the polls and voting even, if the colored man, also exercised the same right. I hope my friends will cease from this senseless clamor against negro suffrage. It is bound to come, and when it does, I do not wish to see the Democratic party so act as to drive every colored man into the ranks of the thieving Radical party.

JACKSON DEMOCRAT.

War! War!!

In the House of Representatives, on Tuesday last, Mr. Robinson, a Democratic member from New York, in a spirit of passion urged the declaration of war against England.

Editorial and Miscellaneous.

—Frank Blair is in St. Jo.

—This is the murder season.

—Congress is now in session.

—Senator Ross is in Chicago.

—Rossinni left a large fortune.

—G. Wilkes has gone to Europe.

—There are thirty College papers.

—Indiana has sown much wheat.

—New Jersey wants to be divided.

—Crockery weddings are invented.

—Leipsic has sixty printing offices.

—Railroad travel is very small now.

—Brigham Young has the paralysis.

—Detroit is going to tunnel its river.

—Omaha is building a street railway.

—Cottage furniture will now be cheap

—The Sandwich Islanders want opera.

—Longstreet will winter at Lynchburg.

—Brignolia is to be married this winter.

—Very busy—our County Commissioners.

—The Boston frog pond has frozen over.

—Memphis has revived the Sons of Malta.

—Influenza is epidemic in New Orleans.

—New Jersey is the most Methodist State.

—A coal mine has been opened in Alaska.

—Milwaukie is getting over the smallpox.

—Booth's new theatre opens Christmas eve.

—Lord Amberly is suffering from jaundice.

—The scarlet fever has appeared in Harisburg.

—There is not a Jewish beggar in New York.

—Twelve hundred Cubans reside in New York.

—Josh Billings has been lecturing in St. Louis.

—A daughter of Donizetti keeps a coffee house.

—A man was frozen to death in Iowa last month.

—Count Von Bismarck has arrived in Berlin.

—Kellogg and Blind Tom fascinate Washington.

—One man in Illinois owns 25,000 acres in corn.

—Toast of female suffrage—the chignon at the poll.

—"Judy" thinks night caps are the latest fashion.

—New York is to have still another theatre.

—St. Louis finds fault with the morals of Chicago.

—Oliver Dyer and Mrs. Lander amuse Hartford.

—Ten patents a day are taken out by Parisians.

—The Green Mountains are now White Mountains.

—A New Hampshire lady hatches eggs in her oven.

—Milwaukee indignantly denies having the small pox.

—Hon. E. B. Washburne is the father of a bouncing boy.

—The American Sunday School Union wants money.

—A flock of 400 turkeys was lately driven into Cincinnati.

—Colorado Jewett has started a "National Reform party."

—Brick Pomeroy and Helmbold oft take a stew together.

—The State University of North Carolina is in debt $60,000.

—Boston is still wandering over the feats of the velocipede.

—Beggars infest New York and greatly plague its people.

—An infant tenor, aged ten, is the last musical prodigy.

—Papers are noticing the absence of snow birds this season.

—The Chicago Republican is coming out as a two cent folio.

—The "Old Tunnel" mine, near Mauch Chunk, is on fire.

—Maggie Mitchel is dancing to her shadow in Richmond.

—There are flowing oil wells in Barren county, Kentucky.

—A fox was killed recently in the streets of Charleston, S. C.

—Fig and banana trees in Florida have been hurt by frost.

—Gen Grant is expected to return to Washington to-day.

—Colorado has sent east a silver button weighing 165 pounds.

—Acorns have been introduced into the London corn market.

—The skating season has opened in several parts of New Jersey.

—Prentice admits Greeley's whiteness, except as to his dickey.

—Michigan has a cash balance of over $1,000,000 in her treasury.

—The construction of the Union Pacific is delayed by lack of ties.

—New York plays billiards in sixty hundred billiard saloons.

—New Orleans supports a grand opera, two theatres and a circus.

—Wheat raising in northern Wisconsin is largely on the increase.

—Starch heated with sulphuric acid becomes honey in Germany.

—The Richmond Musical Association is rehearsing the "Creation."

—Chicago bought nearly $500,000 worth of postage stamps last year.

—Espartero has been asked to become temporary Dictator of Spain.

—The Vicksburg *Herald* advises "forget politics and build factories."

—The coal miners are again on a strike. Coal will make another jump.

—Reading is going to have the can-can on its skating park this winter.

—A New Haven perfumer has invented an odor called the Grecian Bend.

—Grant is said to have smoked all the way from Washington to Boston.

—A. H. Stephens has given readings for charitable purposes in Savannah.

—Some of the theatrical fraternity are having a big lawsuit in Pittsburg.

—Harrisburg is moving to secure the introduction and protection of game.

—The Pennsylvania Canal is being widened and deepened below Harrisburg.

—A daughter of Gov. Orr, of South Carolina, has married a Philadelphian.

—Gen. McClellan was among the visitors to Gen. Grant on Tuesday evening.

—The negro race constitutes one-fifth of the population of the United States.

—St. Louis, Chicago and Cincinnati are hog-packing for the championship.

—The Republican wigwam at Newark was sold at auction on Wednesday.

—"Madame Moore," the pedestrain, is licensed in Buffalo to wear male attire.

—One hundred and thirty persons are now confined in Allegheny county jail.

—Reverdy Johnson carried a musket as a private soldier in the battle of Bladensburg.

—Bears are numerous in the wild parts of Forest, Elk and Warren counties, Pennsylvania.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

BOILS.

Like the volcano, Boils give issue to the foul and fiery contents of the deep interior. To remove the cause of such suffering it is only necessary to vitalize the blood by supplying it with its life element, *iron*.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP,

(a protected solution of the protoxide of iron) will do this effectually, and give strength, vigor and new life to the whole system.

Extract of a letter from REV. RICHARD S. EDES, *of Boston, Mass.*

"For years I was a sufferer from Boils, so that my life became wearisome through their frequent and persistent recurrence; finally a carbuncle formed in the small of my back. During its progress large pieces of decomposed flesh were every day or two cut away, and the prostration and general disturbance of the system were very great. Before I had recovered from this attack two smaller carbuncles broke out higher up, and I was again threatened with a recurrence of the sufferings to which I had so long been subjected. It was at this time that I commenced taking the PERUVIAN SYRUP. I continued taking it until I had used five bottles, since then I have had nothing of the kind. For years I was one of the greatest sufferers. Other medicines gave me temporary relief, but this remarkable remedy, with a kind of intuitive sense, went directly to the root of the evil, and did its work with a thoroughness worthy of its established character."

A 32 page Pamphlet sent free. The genuine has "Peruvian Syrup" blown in the glass.

J. P. DINSMORE, Proprietor,
No. 36 Dey St., New York.

Sold by all druggists. [dec5-1m

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, &c. The only object of the advertiser in sending the prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable; and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription will please address

REV. EDWARD A. WILSON,
165 South Second St., Williamsburgh, Kings County, New York.
nov21'68-1y]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, and CATARRH treated with the utmost success, by J. ISAACS, M. D., and Professor of *Diseases of the Eye and Ear in the Medical College of Pennsylvania, 12 years experience*, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 985 Arch Street, Phila. Testimonials can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge for examination. [jel13-y

The best known remedy for

SCROFULA,

in all its manifold forms, including Ulcers, Cancers, Syphilis, Salt Rheum, Consumption, etc., is Dr. Anders' Iodine Water, a pure solution of Iodine, without a solvent, discovered after many years of scientific research and experiment. For eradicating humors from the system it has no equal. Circulars sent free.

J. P. DINSMORE,
No. 36 Dey street, New York.
Sold by druggists generally. [dec5-1m

TO PHYSICIANS.

New York, August 15th, 1868.

Allow me to call your attention to my preparation of COMPOUND EXTRACT BUCHU. The component parts are Buchu, Long Leaf Cubebs and Juniper Berries.

Mode of Preparation.—Buchu, in vacuo. Juniper Berries, by distillation, to form a fine gin. Cubebs tracted by displacement by liquor obtained from Juniper Berries, containing very little sugar, a small proportion of spirit, and more palatable than any now in use. The active properties are by this mode extracted.

Buchu, as prepared by druggists generally, is of a dark color. It is a plant that emits its fragrance, the action of a flame destroys this (its active principle), leaving a dark and glutinous decoction. The Buchu in my preparation predominates; the smallest quantity of the other ingredients are added, to prevent fermentation; upon inspection, it will be found not to be a tincture, as made in Pharmacopeia, nor is it a syrup—and therefore can be used in cases where fever or inflammation exists. In this, you have the knowledge of the ingredients and the mode of preparation.

Hoping that you will favor it with a trial, and that upon inspection it will meet with your approbation,

With a feeling of confidence,
I am, very respectfully,
H. T. HELMBOLD,
Chemist and Druggist of 16 years' experience in Philadelphia, and now located at his Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, New York.

[From the largest manufacturing chemists in the World.]

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold; he occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman, Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown Streets, Philadelphia.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu, for weakness arising from indiscretion. The exhausted powers of nature which are accompanied by so many alarming symptoms, among which will be found indisposition to exertion, loss of memory, wakefulness, horror of disease, forebodings of evil, in fact, universal lassitude, prostration and inability to enter into the enjoyments of society.

The Constitution, once affected with Organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity ensues.

Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu, in affections peculiar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, painfulness, or suppression of customary evacuations, ulcerated or Schirrus state of the Uterus, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudence in, or the decline or change of life.

Use Helmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu in all diseases of these organs, whether existing in male or female, from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor, "immediate" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of bark or iron.

Those suffering from broken-down or delicate constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect the bodily health and mental powers.

All the above diseases require the aid of a Diuretic. HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is the great diuretic.

Sold by druggists everywhere. Price, $1.25 per bottle, or 6 bottles for $6.50. Delivered to and address. Describe symptoms in all communications.

Address H. T. HELMBOLD, Drug and Chemical Warehouse, 594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are genuine unless done up in steel-engraved wrapper, with fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse and signed,

H. T. HELMBOLD.

dec2-2mdaw]

A CARD TO THE LADIES!

Dr. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PERIODICAL PILLS! "The celebrated" Duponco Golden Pills, "FOR FEMALES," has relieved more pain, and caused more real joy, than any other Female medicine ever known. It is not a Secret Preparation. 'Every agent' is Made Acquainted with the Ingredients. Our first physicians use and recommend them, and the Druggists, in this and other cities, consider the DUPONCO GOLDEN PILLS the leading article of the kind in their trade. All dealers speak alike in its favor, and its reputation as a preparation of real merit, and virtue, is firmly established. Every LADY, at some period of her life, will find in the Duponco Golden Pills, just the Medicine she most needs; quieting the nerves, and bringing back the rosy hue of health to the cheek of the most delicate. "Full and explicit directions inside each box." Price, $1.00 per box. Six boxes $5.00. Sold in Columbia, Pa., by W. D. BLENSINGER, (druggist,) No. 254 Locust street, sole agent for Columbia. Ladies, by sending him $1.10 to the Columbia Post-Office, can have the Pills sent (confidentially) by Mail to any part of the country free of Postage. Sold also by V H Boane, Middletown; Gruger & Rice, Lancaster; Landis & Trout, Marietta, and by "One Druggist" in every place, and by S. D. HOWE, Proprietor, New York. [nov21-3m-lnw&w

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF REUBEN MULLISON, Late of Columbia, Penn'a, deceased.

Letters of administration *de bonis non*, C. T. A., on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto, are requested to make immediate settlement, and those having claims or demands against the same, will present them without delay for settlement to the undersigned.

THOMAS A. SCOTT, Philadelphia,
Or to his Attorney GEO. F. BRENEMAN, Lancaster
nov14-6tw]

ELECTION NOTICE.

An election for President and Managers, of the Columbia Gas Company will be held at the office of the said Company on SATURDAY, the 12th day of DECEMBER, 1868, between the hours of 10 o'clock, A. M. and 3 P. M.

CHAS. H. McCULLOUGH,
Secretary & Treasurer.
nov28-tew]

SUSQUEHANNA PLANING MILL.

Having sold my interest in Stock of Lumber, late the firm of Buhman & Martin, to Martin, Thomas & Co.; I have taken the exclusive business of the Planing Mill, and Sash and Door Manufactory. Where I will be pleased to receive orders for any material in connection with the establishment.

I have recently fitted up and put into the Sash and Door Manufactory, the most improved machinery now in use; making the facilities of our establishment, for turning out work, equal to any in our State.

The Sash and Door Manufactory will be conducted under the Superintendence of Mr. Geo. Dehuff, who has the reputation, and is well known as a mechanic of skillful and practical experience. The establishment Manufactures, and I have constantly on hand, Sash, Door, Blinds, Shutters, Brackets, Mouldings, Window and Door Frames, Shelving, Tobacco Cases, &c.

Stair Railing made to order. Orders solicited.

JOHN B. BACHMAN.
jy3-3mo]

ESTATE OF CHARLES CLARK Late of the Borough of Columbia, dec'd.

Letters of administration on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing in Mapleo township, Lancaster county, Pa.

STEPHEN GRISINGER.
nov7-6tw]

TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS

REWARD!

The Council of Columbia borough, passed the following resolutions, at a meeting held Saturday, August 8th, 1868:

Resolved, That the President be directed to offer A REWARD OF TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for any information that will lead to the arrest and conviction of the person or persons who have recently set fire to buildings in the borough, or for the arrest and conviction of any person or persons who may hereafter set fire to any building.

Resolved, That the President be authorized and directed to appoint a secret force of Fire Detectives, whose duty shall be to patrol the streets and alleys of the borough during such hours as he may deem most proper for the protection of the property of our citizens.

I, therefore, in pursuance of the above authority, do hereby offer a reward of TWO HUNDRED DOLLARS for any information leading to the detection and conviction of the person or persons implicated.

AMOS S. GREEN,
President of Council.
August 12 1868:tf.]

NEW AND VALUABLE INVENTION.

THE EMPIRE

SASH LOCK,

PATENTED SEPTEMBER 4, 1866,

BY

LACEY & BARTLETT.

For Sale by

HOGENTOGLER & SKEEN

This Lock does away with all objections heretofore raised against Window Locks, and its superiority over all others consists in the following reasons:

1st—It holds the sash up square at the meeting rail, so the opposite corner will not sag thereby preventing an opening at the top of the window, or at the meeting rail.

2d—It holds the window at any desired hight, and locks the sash at the same time, so that it cannot be forced open from the outside.

3d—There is no cutting sash to disfigure the sash, frame, or casing, nor friction that will cause it to get out of order; and nothing to prevent its leading a long year of good working.

4th—It is as simple as the old fashioned door button, and can be operated with as much ease. You have the use of both hands in raising your sash, which is operated with the same freedom as those hung with cords and weights, the sash operating entirely independent of each other.

5th—No more than one window in twenty is fitted with cords, pulleys, and weights, nor can they be, without being expressly arranged with expensive box-frames, making the total expense for the convenience from $4 to $10 per window. This Sash Lock gives all the convenience of a Modern Window