The Columbia Spy.

J. W. YOCUM .....Editor.

J. W. YOCUM, J. A. WOLFERSBERGER, } Publishers and Proprietors.

Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, March 19, 1870.

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

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COLUMBIA SPY

THE COLUMBIA SPY! AND THE *NEW YORK INDEPENDENT!* WITH ENGRAVINGS OF **Grant & Colfax!**

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Meeting of the County Committee.

A meeting of the Republican County Committee will be held in the "Orphans' Court Room," in the city of Lancaster, on Monday, the 21st inst., at 11½ o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of hearing the report of the committee appointed to audit the accounts of the Chairman of the County Committee, and such other important business as may be brought before the Committee. By order of

A. J. KAUFFMAN, Chairman.
D. P. ROSENMILLER, Wm. A. WILSON, } Secretaries.

AT a meeting of the committee of Ways and Means of the House of Representatives at Harrisburg on Friday last, the Border Raid Bill was considered, and after a stormy session, it was reported upon favorably. Members' motives were impugned, and insinuations thrown out that improper influences were at work in connection with this bill. One of the members exclaimed excitedly that his experience, though a short one, at Harrisburg had led him to believe that with $50,000 he could pass an act repealing the ten commandments and the four gospels.

The success of the raiders has taken everybody by surprise, as it was imagined that it would be reported from the committee with a negative recommendation, and the fact that it has received an affirmative report has given rise to all sorts of rumors. It is charged that the reprsentatives of the various interests seeking legislation formed a combination by which the above result was accomplished, and it is openly asserted on the street that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company lent a helping hand. This latter assertion is positively denied by the officials of that corporation, who state that they have never taken any part in the matter. The reporting of the bill has been the cause of considerable excitement among the members, some of whom have threatened an *expose* of the operations of those who have in charge this grand scheme to deplete the Treasury. This would certainly prove an interesting chapter in legislation at Harrisburg.

THE lecture by Wendell Philips on 'The Lost Arts' in Lancaster on Saturday evening was one of unusual interest and power. We may have occasion at some future time to refer to the leading ideas. We however wish to call the attention of our citizens to the fact that a long winter has passed without any literary or musical entertainments, if we except one concert, and the lecture of J. J. Sprenger. We stand in sad need of just such a course of lectures as Lancaster, York, and other towns are now enjoying. They are the richest sources of information. We are laboring under the disadvantage of inadequate Hall accommodations, but if the proposed Masonic Temple be erected, this difficulty will be obviated, and by next winter we too may enjoy social and intellectual banquets.

Not a Heathen Document.

The New York *Journal of Commerce*, in reply to a correspondent, who, speaking of the Federal Constitution, complains that "In that document there is not an allusion from first to last of God or Christ" says:

"There is a distinct recognition of our great Redeemer in the words at the close: 'Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present, the seventeenth day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven.' Further than this it was not the purpose of our fathers to go; but this is sufficient to vindicate the Constitution from the charge so often made, that it contains nothing to distinguish it from a heathen document.

Specie Payments.

The financial editor of the Philadelphia *Ledger* does not think we are so near to specie payments as many people seem to imagine. He says:

The idea of the present tendency running on so as to bring us back specie payments is simply preposterous. With only some twenty or thirty millions of gold in the Treasury which the Government can properly call its own, and $400,000,000 of demand obligations outstanding, there remains a great work of preparation before the Government can undertake specie payments. While all rejoice that the currency has much appreciated, that does not mean a general resumption of specie payments on demand for all obligations.

THE *Morning Post* and the Lancaster *Intelligencer*, and probably other copperhead papers, have published a silly story about Gov. Geary and his addressing a public school. This is a Greek story, according to Philips, and made to serve a new purpose, because the aforesaid papers hate the Governor. How mistaken these men are if they hope to injure by such twaddle, a statesman, who has rendered his country most signal and honorable service, and whose adminstration of affairs in Pennsylvania is exciting the admiration of the country.

THE new postage stamps will probably be ready for use in April. They are said to be much better than those now in use. We cannot see that they could be much worse, and as we have had several changes lately we hope the national designer has pitched this time upon a stamp that will stick.

CONGRESS has so much business before it that it will probably sit till July. Some of the cadetship traders probably think it has had too long a session already.

Gold closed on Thursday at 112¼.

WASHINGTON.

In the Senate on Monday, Mr. Sumner introduced a bill to provide for the resumption of specie payments. In the House Mr. Marshall offered a resolution declaring for a reduction of taxation, and that no tariff should be imposed on any article above the lowest rate at which it will yield the highest revenue, that the highest duty should be imposed upon luxuries, and that the tariff should operate as equally as possible throughout the country, not discriminating against any class. Mr. Holman, to test the sense of the House, moved to table the resolution, which was not agreed to, the yeas being 38, and the nays 115. The previous question was then moved but not seconded, and the resolution was referred to the Ways and Means Committee.

Mr. Butler, of Mass., offered a joint resolution, which was passed, allowing owners of homesteads to deduct interest paid on mortgages from their income returns.

In the U. S. Senate, on Tuesday, Mr. Abbott introduced a bill for distribution of arms to the Southern States, for the militia, which was referred. Mr. Sherman, from the Finance Committe, reported beck the various propositions relative to increasing the currency, and, at his request, they wete tabled.

In the House, Mr. Schenck moved the reference of the Funding bill to the Ways and Means Committee, and Mr. Garfield moved its reference to the Banking and Currency Committee. Mr. Garfield's motion of reference was rejected—yeas 65, nays 79—and the reference to the Ways and Means was agreed to. Mr. Butler, from the Reconstruction Committe, reported a bill for the admission of Texas, similar to the Virginia and Mississippi bills, which was passed.

The Georgia bill was taken up, and Mr. Revels, the colored Senator from Mississippi, made his first speech in the Senate, opposing the Bingham proviso. Mr. Morton, of Indianna, after complimenting Mr. Revels, followed upon the same side. Mr. Howard then took the floor, when the Senate went into Executive Session and soon after adjourned.

In the House, Mr. Stevenson, from the Election Committee, made a report in the Louisiana case of Hunt vs. Sheldon, declaring Sheldon entitled to the seat. The Deficiency bill was passed. The New York and Washington Air Line Railroad bill was considered, and an amendment was adopted, reserving to Congress the right to alter and amend the charter. Bills were introduced by Mr. Hooper to promote international coinage, and, by Mr. Cake, "for the redemption of outstanding United States notes and bonds, and the resumption of specie payments." Mr. Logan, from the Military Committee, made a report that Representative Butler, of Tennessee, had appointed a non-resident of his district to West Point, and subsequently received money from the young man's father. The report is accompanied by two resolutions, each signed by half the members of the committee, one of which censures and the other expells Mr. Butler.

A delegation of colored Georgians called upon the President yesterday, and asked his influence to defeat the Bingham amendment. In reply to them, the President said all classes ought to be protected, and proper legislation ought to be directed to this end, even if it went further in the South than in ordinary cases,

Gen. Sickles was confirmed yesterday as Minister to Spain.

The Prison Bill.

In our last we referred to the Prison Bill as likely to pass both Houses. Since then we have the gratifying intelligence that this attempt to drag the courts into partisan politics will fail. Under the inspiration of the probable passage of the act, some of the "rings" were already setting up their candidates for the next Judicial contest. The bill, however, was objected off the House calendar by Dr. Herr, and called back to the Senate by Mr. Warfel, where it awaits further action. These gentlemen deserve the thanks of every honest voter in the county for their rally in defence of the purity of the bench. In the house Messrs Herr, Godshalk, and Wiley are opposed to the measure. We have not learned what position Mr. Reinœhl holds, but as he has always been on the side of the people, and in favor of giving them a voice in the choice of their officers, we can safely presume his opposition to the measure.

The *Express* has long articles in defense of this means of appointing the prison Inspectors, and in connection with the arguments used in its favor asserts that "the prison ring got their friends to work and raised the clap-trap cry that the passage of such a bill would be an invasion of the rights of the people by taking the election of Inspectors out of their hands. They were so far successful in this that Mr. Warfel was induced to offer a resolution in the Senate recalling the bill from the House, Dr. Herr having in the meantime objected it off the calendar. * * We think we know enough of the people of Lancaster county to guarantee that any man who supports this bill will be sustained before his constituents, while he who cowers and attempts to shirk the responsibility, in the vain hope of conciliating the noisy politicians and prison roosters who are opposing it, will find in the end that his position will be as untenable as it is unpleasant. * * * It seems to us that a conscientious legislator ought to rise above such influences as are brought to bear by the men who have been running the prison for years merely as a rich placer to be mined solely for the pecuniary benefit of themselves and their friends."

We believe that our legislators *are* rising above partizan influences and are beginning to appreciate the full measure of the confusion and evil which would result from the enactment of the proposed law. This is a question to be decided by appeals to reason and argument, and not by immediate imputation of improper motives upon one side or the other. We agree with the *Express* in its own words, that "the party that is driven to this mode of attack and defense virtually acknowledges either that his cause cannot be sustained by argument, or that he is incompetent to handle that weapon." We are in favor of any reformatory measure *which will not increase the evil which it seeks to remedy.* The people want the evil removed but do not desire a worse one in its stead. No member need fear that he will not be sustained by his constituents, simply because he fails to support this particular bill.

The Treasury Investigation.

On Wednesday evening the 9th inst., the Senate Finance Committee held a meeting, when the Chairman, Mr. Billingfelt, submitted a report in regard to Gen. Irwin's refusal to be sworn, which report was agreed to, and on the following day submitted to the Senate. Mr. Billingfelt also offered a resolution, on his own responsibility directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to bring Gen. Irwin before the bar of the Senate for such action as may be taken by that body, which resolution was adopted by a large majority.

On Friday the Senate reconsidered the vote on Mr. Billingfelt's resolution requiring the attendance of Gen. Irwin at the bar, and thus the matter remains undetermined.

Treasury Reform.

Remarks of John B. Warfel, esq., delivered in the Senate of Pennsylvania, March 3d, 1870, on the bill to reform the management of the finances of the State.

Mr. Warfel said:

Mr. SPEAKER: It is not my purpose at this time, to address the Senate on the particular merits of this or any other financial measure proposed for the consideration of the Legislature, but inasmuch as pet schemes have frequently been alluded to by different speakers, since this discussion commenced, and in a way that would imply that they interfere with the proper consideration of the question, it seems but just and proper that I, who am justly chargeable with one of these schemes, should define my position, and not be subjected to any unfair or unjust charge resulting therefrom. And here let me state that I have no personal feeling or prejudice in relation to the matter whatever. My bill was principally prepared before the late election of State Treasurer, as the Senator from Potter will bear me witness. But I have no desire to shirk any just responsibilty, and I did originate a scheme, and gave to it considerable thought and effort, and I have had the satisfaction of knowing that it was approved by some of the best men in the Commonwealth, both in high official position and otherwise. That it would work a cure of some of the worst evils that we suffer from in the management of the Treasury, I fully believe; that it would put a stop to such scenes as we had here at the commencement of the present session, and that it would thwart many of the schemes growing out of the contest, I have no doubt. Yes, sir, I believe it would, as it was intended to do, secure to the State many thousands of dollars, that otherwise will go to the pockets of individuals, or be used for the purpose of debauching the Legislature; and if you will allow me to say, it would relieve us from the power of, so far as I have been able to ascertain, the grand cess-pool from which more corruption is engendered, than from any other one source. Yes, sir, I believe that and more. I have examined as carefully as I am able, the various other bills introduced, and I still believe there is none other, that would better produce the result at which I aimed, than my own, though there are many excellent provisions in most of the other bills. But, sir, I want to be practical; I want to accomplish something; I want to do some good; and if I can't do it in the way I proposed I am willing to take the next best. I know that nothing is more certain than that gentleman may honestly differ in opinion, and I am not so unreasonable as to think that I only can be right. I am satisfied that the bill which we are now considering has many good points in it, and, as has been said, it has the additional merit of having passed the othes branch of the Assembly, which it is doubtful if any other billean do. But I want something that means reform. I want something that will at least help to remedy the evil. The gentleman from Clearfield introduced a most excellent measure in his last bill. I would like very much to see that adopted. But I don't want to endanger this by trying to substitute anything else, and I believe there is danger. Pass this bill, and you will work a very great reform; fail to pass this, and my judgment is that no other reformatory measure of this character will the Legislature this session.

A voice. Why not?

Mr. W. I could tell the gentleman why I think so, but perhaps it would not be proper.

Mr. Connell. Speak it out.

Mr. W. Well then I will state that I have no confidence in this Legislature wanting to reform the management of the treasury. Senators try to ridicule the idea of the State receiving interest on her deposits, and say that bankers would scorn such a proposition. The statement of the gentleman from Allegheny is sufficient answer to that. The fact that the city of Pittsburg has adopted this plan, in the management of her financees, and that she has had no difficulty in having her funds secured, and yet receives five per cent. interest on her daily balance, is sufficient answer to all such attempted ridicule. Again, we are met with the constitutional provision, that the money belonging to the Sinking Fund can only be used for the payment of the public debt, or the interest thereon; and that all the money we have belongs to the Sinking Fund. Well, that simply illustrates the difference between theory and practice. The money all belongs to the Sinking Fund when we ask the State to be benefited, when we want to use it in lowering our taxes, or in paying our debts. But it is conveniently in the Treasury proper, when it is for the interest of the Treasurer, or corrupt combinations to be there. I have no sort of patience with such reasoning. The facts are, that for years the people's money has been taken from the Treasury, and used to enrich individuals or corrupt combinations, and it will continue to be used for just such purposes, unless we take means to prevent it, and we all know it. Every Senator knows that it was not for the salary of $1700, that we had such a disgraceful scramble here at the beginning of the present session, and the only question now is—Shall the whole people be benefited by their own money, or shall it continue to be used to enrich a few favored individuals?

The Auditor-General's report shows us that the average monthly balance in the Treasury last year exceeded $1,500,000. Five per cent. interest on that would have been $75,000. Does anybody doubt but some one was greatly benefited by that money? We all know it was not the State. Nay, more, if it only was used to enrich an individual, its effects would not be quite so bad; but I fear its evil influences ramify much farther. And shall this state of things continue? In all probability the average monthly balance in the Treasury this year will be as great as last. Nay, more; in July a part of our State indebtedness will be due—about $1,500,000, payable in gold. Under the recent decision of the Supreme Court, the holders will demand the coin, while it is well known the State will refuse to pay in other than legal tenders. Litigation will ensue, and the consequence will be that the money will remain in the Treasury until the suit is decided. Another $1,500,000, and in all $3,000,000 in the Treasury, and on which we might, as well as not, receive $150,000 interest. And if the State does not, does anybody doubt that somebody else will? I have no desire to impugn the motives of Senators opposing this measure, but I think they will have some difficulty in satisfying the people of the State that they acted in their interest. I therefore appeal to Senators to lay aside their personal preferences, and vote for this bill. It will be a long stride in the way of reform. It will do a great deal of good, and if not all that Senators want, it is the best that we can agree upon at this time

One word further, and I shall be done. I want to wash my hands from all connection with Treasury combinations. I never did and never will have anything to do with them. As I stated before, the Treasury seems to be the cess-pool from which more debauchery emanates than from any other source here at Harrisburg; and that is saying a great deal. And we all know it, and the people all over this Commonwealth know that there is something very wrong there. Here is a measure intended to, and which certainly will, cleanse that Augean stable from many of its impurities. Let those who favor reform show it by their votes for this measure. Let no mere personal preferences swerve them from the path of duty, but let us unite and show by our votes that we legislate in the interest of the whole people, and not in that of particular individuals or combinations. "By their fruits ye shall know them," was a wise saying and by our votes here to-day the people may know whether we are honestly in favor of reform or not.

Columbia and her Carpet-baggers.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

It will be impossible to condense in one short article a fair statement of how much has been done for Columbia by that class of our citizens, who are promiscuously termed carpet-baggers. We can not positively determine why our population differs in this respect from neighboring towns, whether from geographical position, from the nomadic habits of the aborigines who first peopled this territory long before the Fourth of July or Washington's Birth-day were heard of; or from the superior advantages offered to business men to embark in successful enterprises. No doubt this peculiarity of our population was partly induced by the lumber interests at this point, which at one time made all other interests subservient.

A gentleman, who belongs to this distinguished, but often persecuted class of our fellow citizens writes that prominent amongst our carpet-baggers is one who perhaps has done more to promote the development of Columbia than any other. He came here sometime during the year 1859 a period when a general prostration of business prevailed in our Borough. The Shawnee Rolling Mill which a few years previous had been built by a company of gentleman had suspended operations and was sold by the Sheriff at a great loss to the original proprietors. At that period when almost every business and enterprise was languishing we had an association composed of a few of our most energetic citizens designated a "Board of Trade," whose circulars and letters possibly elicited the interest which afterwards this gentleman manifested in the purchase of the Rolling Mill and the establishment of a first class store which soon after were in successful operation giving employment to a great number of persons and indeed infusing a new energy into the citizens of our town. The Reading & Columbia R. R. at the time of which we write was simply a project; we believe a bill of incorporation had been obtained, and apparently its history through the croaking and indifference of our old fogies consummated. The gentleman of whom we write conceived in the construction of this road a market for the rails which his mill was so successfully producing, and by the magic of his energy, secured a subscription to the stock of the company, and effected the sale of the bonds which by his untiring effort eventually built and constructed the road, and which we may add secured a greater benefit to our town than any enterprise heretofore accomplished. Mr. W. G. Case has contributed very largely to the wealth and prosperity of our town We learn with pleasure that Mr. C. contemplates the erection of a mansion, and that he will make Columbia his permanent home.

Another enterprise, undertaken by gentlemen from a neighboring county has been attended with great success, and has been made to yield a liberal income to the proprietors, and furnish steady employment to a large number of skilled laborers. The manufacture of steam engines, boilers and other machinery for mills and factories was always contracted for at foundries in Philadelphia and other places, until the Messrs. Supplee invested their capital in the large foundry and machine shop which have been in successful operation for many years. The very finest steam engines are built here, and besides furnishing employment, the enterprise has attracted trade and kept capital at home.

The immense lumber trade of Columbia is due mainly to the energy of gentlemen who coming from abroad invested their capital here. The coal trade has steadily increased under the same inspiration though much of this business is directly managed by native Columbians—all good men and true. The public improvements of the town and her rapid growth, into the dignity of a borough, have reflected that same energy and enterprise.

These interests combined—the capital and enterprise of our adopted citizens, and the energy of native Columbians—have made us a prosperous community. We have not space to refer to the great iron interests of the place, but must leave these for a subsequent chapter.

A Voice From The West In Favor Of Protection.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following extracts from the able message of Gov. J. W. McClurg, of Missouri. In speaking to the legislature of the resources of the State he presents in forcible language unanswerable augunents in favor of protection to American industry. What he says will apply with equal force to nearly every other State in the Union. Protection, as he clearly shows, will make the United Stater a market for the entire world, while free trade will send us to Europe and other parts of the world to purchase what we are able to produce in abundance at home.—Gov. McClurg deserves the thanks of every true American for his timely warnings against the insidious wiles of foreign free traders Coming from a Western State, which the free traders claim as entirely devoted to their views, it has double force, and sets an example worthy of imitation in other parts of the country:

"What Missouri needs is the development of her resources. She should spread abroad correct information as to their diversity and immensity. They are not generally underetood at home or abroad. While possessing within her limits unusual facilities and most abundant materials for almost every variety of manufactures, at the same time she is, comparatively speaking, destitute of manufactories. Nature has been lavish and we have been remiss. We are to-day essentially an agricultural people, with what commerce we have based principally upon agriculture, but without cities and towns of manufacturers to consume our agricultural products. We rely chiefly on markets for purchase and sale outside of our own State; even on the manufacturers of other States for the very furniture that is both necessary to and adorns our homes; for hardware and cutlery, for stoves and hollowware; for clothing, both woolen and cotton; for leather; for boots and shoes; hats, wooden ware; while we have at our own doors, unsurpassed water-power, the required timber, iron ore sufficient for the world, coal in abundance, lead ore in at least forty counties, and cattle and sheep upon thousands of hills ready to supply our own tanneries and woolen factoreis, and counties upon the entire southern line of the State cotton producing. Why do we not have our own manufactories of our own raw materials with towns and cities of busy operatives affording—while themselves employed, independent and comfortable—a ready market at their doors of our agriculturists for the meats and grain that now seek distant markets at a cost of transportation that might be saved to pay for articles on which transportation and various profits might also be saved? Why not thus keep the wealth that goes to other States and countries at home and reduce the burden of taxation by having more wealth to tax to raise a given amount of revenue?

"With iron under our feet we send to other States and Europe for the manufactured article. Almost all the iron on the railroad tracks in our State came from Great Britain, in area but little larger than our own State, but through her manufactures one of the first powers of the world. We import white lead and pig le d; while in many counties of our State in which not a single shaft has been sunk the lead ore looks out from the surface as if in derision of our indolence and ignorance, almost from the Eastern to the Western line of the State.

"Bold streams and springs, though sufficient for Lowells all over our State, still continue to break silence of solitudes, as they have been accustomed for ages, without the hum of spinning wheels and shuttle's noise; while our old citizens, unable to awake from the lethargy that slavery produced, send even their wool, dry hides and other materials to other States for manufacture, to be returned with profits and capitalists of other States seem to know that that curse is removed and that labor is honorable and remunerative with us.

"The water-power of our State is absolutely unexampled. With two of the mightiest rivers of the world, one washing our whole eastern line and the other dividing the State near its center from West to East, we have other rivers and streams unsurpassed facilities for manufacturing.

"The great desideratum in our State is to make these facilities available and develope these varied and immense resources. This can be accomplished only by the application and expenditures of capital and labor. How that capital and lagor are to be obtained is therefore an important inquiry.

"If, under any circumstances, it were ever wise for a State to engage in manufacturing or mining, no one will advance the idea that our State can, in her present financial condition, embark in such enterprises.

"Individual capital and enterprise must make the development and reap the direct rewards. How can that capital and enterprise be induced to our State? The answer is plain: 'Make the inducements known; spread abroad true information as to our resources.' Moneyed men will invest in agricultural lands, in timber, in water-power, in mines of iron, coal and lead, in woolen mills, in flouring mills, in tanneries, and import operatives from other States and countries, and build up cities and towns, because their investments cannot be otherwise than remunerative. It is true, capital is sensative, but is equally true, that it is shrewd and seeks profitable investment.

"What can we afford to do, in view of our financial condition as a State, in order to place before the millions of this and other countries correct information as to our climate, soil, agricultural products, minerals, timber and water power?

"In speaking, as I have, of manufactures and the importance of their being established in our midst. I would not be understood as undervaluing agriculture, which underlies, as a solid basis, all our other interests. But with agriculture alone we cannot have that dense and busy and thriving population of which our State is so susceptible. We want the fields of agriculture made inviting by making them remunerative, with markets by their sides for the surplus produce. We want the same price for wheat, pork and beef at every farmer's county town or in his vicinity, from manufacturers, that they would bring it in an Eastern market or in Europe, when there may be there an occasional large demand. For the encouragement of our agricultural interests therefore, we should welcome and encourage manufacturers. They foster and strengthen that interest.

"It is for you to have regard to all of these interests in your own State, and, as wise legislators, in your deliberations, leave the question of a national tariff to the wisdom any discretion of those selected as national legislators in view of whatever necessity there may be for a national revenue. At present there is but little that is practical to be arrived at by such discussion. No doubt there should be and will be modifications of the present tariff laws, so as to remove any burdens there may be, as rapidly as possible and place the duties as much as possible upon articles of luxury. If that be the object of present discussions they are well. But I hope what are called 'free trade' movements may be regarded with suspicion. Should, in remote years, 'free traders' be successful and manufacturers of our country be broken down, and our whole population become agriculturists without home markets, we will see the beauty of 'free trade' when we are left 'free' to choose between Europe, Asia and South America and give our entire products to pay transportation. We will see the beauty when our Government shall have been bankrupt and be compelled as ever in the past to resort again to a tariff on imports. Common-sense people will take a common-sense practical view of these things and wisely tax themselves, in one sense, to procure manufacturers, just as lately the Council of Jefferson City made a deed of ground worth some thousands of dollars, in consideration of machine shops to be built that will add laborers and consumers to the poulation.

We certainly in our State should condemn anything like indecisive or vacillating national legislation on this subject; tending to cause doubt and fears among capitalists as to a future policy. While our national resources are profuse and readily made available, uncertain national legislation may cause them to lie comparatively neglected as at present.

With stable legislation, no State has more flattering prospects. We have a population so increasing by immigration that one may reasonably calculate that the United States census of this year will disclose the fact that we number 2,000,000. With our unexampled and varied resources all we can manufacture will find ready market among the population west of us rapidly growing into new States. Our location is central between the oceans and between the lakes and gulf. We have one continental railroad line and destined to have another to bring us their share of the commerce and travel of the world, and a commercial metropolis so favored by nature that rivers and railroads must pour into her, in great measure, their wealth and make her the Great City of the Mississippi Valley, with a prospect equal, if not superior, to any of becoming the capitol of this nation—the greatest city in the greatest valley in the greatest nation in the world.

"It cannot be expected that a message can treat of these subjects in detail. Detailed information should be published and sent abroad.

"Our iron interests are sufficient for a pamphlet.

"Our lead resources are sufficient for another; water-power for another; coal for another; timber for another; growth of wool and grape culture on the very hills beneath whose surface are inexhaustible supplies of iron, coal and lead; and for another the desirableness of the entire southern tire of counties for mining, for fruit culture, for cotton growing, together with their pure gushing streams and their delightful climate.

HON. JOHN HOGAN, the Democratic free trade Representative from St. Louis in the Thirty-ninth Congress, has taken the stump for the protection of home labor. The effort to convert Missouri to the doctrines of the New York importers and to a cause which has covered England with beggary, is something like the effort to ask the negroes to go back to slavery.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PAIN KILLER

MANHATTAN, Kansas, April 17, 1866.

MESSRS. PERRY DAVIS & SON,

GENTLEMEN:—* * * I want to say a little more about the Pain Killer. I consider it a very valuable medicine, and always keep it on hand. I have traveled a good deal since I have been in Kansas, and never without taking it with me. In my practice I used it freely for the Asiatic Cholera in 1849, and with better success than with any other medicine. I also used it here for Cholera in 1855, with the same good results. A. HUNTING, M. D.

* * * "I regret to say that the cholera has prevailed here of late to great extent. For the last three weeks, from ten to fifty or sixty fatal cases each day have been reported. I should add that the Pain Killer sent recently from the Mission House, has been used with considerable success during this epidemic. If taken in season, it is generally effectual in checking the disease.

Rev. CHAS. HARDING, Sholapore, India."

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THE FACTS AS THEY ARE:

Improved. We began in 1861 to make improvements in the style and make of Ready-Made Clothing, and continued to do so, introducing new styles and ideas every year, so that the entire character of the business is now vastly better and totally different from the systems of older houses.

What Customers Want. Our first idea is to learn exactly WHAT THE CUSTOMERS WANT, and instead of persuading him to buy what may be most conveniently at hand, we take the utmost pains to meet HIS wishes.

Size 31 x 130 feet. The building we occupy is the MOST CONVENIENT SIZE, LARGEST AND BEST ADAPTED for our business of any in Philadelphia

140 Windows. Customers can see what they are buying, our Establishment being on the corner of three large streets, Market, Sixth and Minor streets, abundant light is admitted from all directions. A light store is far better for customers than a dark one.

The Large Purchase. *Merchants know* that our sales are larger than those of any other house in Philadelphia, in our line, because we have to buy larger quantities of goods, and so get them at lower prices, especially as we buy altogether for cash. Buying cheapest, we can sell cheapest.

Inspection. We closely *examine* every inch of goods that come into our Establishment, invariably rejecting all and perfect, moth-eaten and fender fabrics.

A Great Saving. The time wasted in looking over the stock of a day, is here saved to buyers, under one roof, instead of being spent in such an examination among the different houses in the ordinary house-

Fresh Goods. We have 600 hands employed in the manufacture of Clothing, and are constantly making up to date, to meet the place of that daily worn by our customers [illegible] selections from.

Custom Department. It is an undisputed fact that our Department, on the Second Floor, on Minor street, has nothing on Philadelphia [illegible] it. We have [illegible] best skill and workmen, but also those who prefer Clothing [illegible] really have advantages [illegible] ceive [illegible]

Deliveries. DEDUCTIONS [illegible]

1st.—A firm composed of [illegible] generation, fully [illegible] of the day.

2d.—An insight to the wants of the [illegible] terprise to meet these wants. [illegible] years has place Oak Hall in a [illegible] ways attained in experience [illegible] years.

3d.—A Building both located [illegible] adapted and [illegible]

4th.—Workmen, [illegible] only from among the best and most experienced, but are experts in their professions and couple with good work a style [illegible] Philadelphia [illegible] deficient.

It is the intelligent [illegible] have been favored that [illegible] parallaled advantages [illegible] and extended [illegible] to divide between our [illegible]

A visit to Oak Hall will satisfy [illegible] stated.

WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

[Sept1-69-1tw

CURE FOR CONSUMPTION.

What the Doctors Say:

AMOS WOOLLEY, M. D., of Kosciusko County, Indiana, says: "For three years past I have used ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM extensively in my practice, and I am satisfied there is no better medicine for lung diseases in use."

ISAAC A. DOLAS, M. D., of Logan County, Ohio, says: "ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM not only sells rapidly, but gives perfect satisfaction in every case within my knowledge. Having confidence in it and knowing that it possesses valuable medicinal properties, I freely use it in my daily practice, and with unbounded success. As an expectorant it is most certainly far ahead of any preparation I have ever yet known."

NATHANIEL HARRIS, M. D., of Middlebury, Vermont, says: "I have no doubt it will soon become a classical remedial agent for the cure of all diseases of the Throat, Bronchial Tubes, and the Lungs."

Physicians do not recommend a medicine which has no merits, what they say about

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM,

Can be taken as a fact.

Sold by all Medicine Dealers.

READING RAIL ROAD.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 27TH, 1869.

GREAT TRUNK LINE FROM THE NORTH AND North West for Philadelphia, New York, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Ashland, Shamokin, Lebanon, Allentown, Easton, Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c., &c.

Trains leave Harrisburg for New York, as follows:

At 5.35, 8.10 A. M., 12.20 noon, and 2.05 P. M., connecting with similar trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and arriving at New York at 12.15 noon, 3.40, 6.50 and 10.00 P. M. respectively. Sleeping Cars accompany the 5.35 A. M., and 12.20 noon trains without change.

Returning—leave New York at 9.00 A. M., 12.00 noon and 5.00 P. M., Philadelphia at 8.15 A. M. and 3.30 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany the 9.00 A. M. and 5.00 P. M. trains from New York without change.

Leave Harrisburg for Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, Minersville, Ashland, Shamokin, Pine Grove, Allentown and Philadelphia, 8.10 A. M., and 2.05 and 1.10 P. M., and stopping at Lebanon and principal way stations the 1.10 P. M. train connecting for Philadelphia, Pottsville, and Columbia only. For Pottsville, Schuylkill Haven, and Auburn, via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Branch, return from Reading at 7.40 A. M.

Way Passenger Train leaves Philadelphia at 7.30 A. M., connecting with similar train on East Penna Railroad, returning from Reading at 6.55 P. M., stopping at all stations.

Leave Pottsville at 7.40, 9.00 A. M., and 2.15 P. M., Hermdon at 9.30 A. M., Shamokin at 9.40 and 10.30 A. M., Ashland at 9.45 A. M., and 12.50 Noon, Tamaqua, at 8.35 A. M. and 2.20 P. M. for Philadelphia and New York.

Leave Pottsville via Schuylkill and Susquehanna Rail Road at 8.35 A. M. for Harrisburg, and 11.30 A. M. for Pine Grove and Tremont.

Reading Accommodation Train leaves Pottstown at 6.40 A. M., returning leaves Reading at 7.30 P. M., arriving at Pottstown at 9.20 P. M.

Pottstown Accommodation Train: Leaves Pottstown at 6.45 A. M., returning leaves Philadelphia at 4.00 P. M.

Columbia Rail Road Trains leave Reading at 7.15 A. M., and 6.15 P. M., for Ephrata, Lititz, Lancaster, Columbia, &c.

Perkiomen Rail Road Trains leave Perkiomen Junction at 9.00 A. M. and 3.00 and 7.00 P. M. Returning, leave Schwenksville at 8.00 A. M., 12.15 Noon, and 4.15 P. M. connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Colebrookdale Railroad Trains leave Pottstown at 9.40 A. M., and 6.20 P. M., returning, leave Mount Pleasant at 7.40 and 11.25 A. M., connecting with similar trains on Reading Railroad.

Chester Valley Railroad Trains leave Bridgeport at 8.30 A. M., 4.45 and 7.00 P. M., returning, leave Downingtown at 6.30 A. M., 12.15 noon, and 5.15 P. M., connecting with trains on Reading Railroad.

On Sundays: Leave New York at 5.00 P. M., Philadelphia 8.00 A. M., and 4.15 P. M., the 8.00 A. M. Train running only to Reading; Pottsville 8.00 A. M.; Harrisburg 3.25 A. M., and 1.10 P. M., and Reading at 7.15 A. M., and 10.05 P. M. for Harrisburg, at 7.25 A. M. for New York, and at 8.40 A. M. and 4.25 P. M. for Philadelphia.

Commutation, Mileage, Season, School and Excursion Tickets, to and from all points, at reduced Rates.

Baggage checked through; 100 pounds allowed each Passenger.

G. A. NICOLL,
General Superintendent.

THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fluids, and these change in the condition of the atmosphere as the mercury in the electrometer, or the quicksilver in a barometer tube.

The stomach, the skin, the nerves, the lungs, and the excretory organs are especially liable to be affected by these variations, and the best defence against their disorganizing tendency is to keep the digestive machinery, which feeds and nourishes the whole system, in good working order.

If the stomach is weak or disordered neither the blood nor the bile can be in a healthy state, and upon the fitness of these two important fluids for the offices assigned to them by nature: and the regularity of their flow, health in a great measure depends.

When the air is heavily laden with chilling vapors, as it often is at this season of the year, the digestion should be an object of peculiar care. If it is weak and languid, the whole physical structure will be enervated. If it is vigorous, the entire organization will be strong to resist the untoward and depressing influence of a damp and vitiated atmosphere.

A pure and powerful tonic is therefore especially needed as a safeguard against the disease most common in the spring, and Hostetter's Stomach Bitters being the most wholesome and potent medicine of the class at present known, a course of it is particularly advisable at this period of the year. The stomach will thereby be toned and strengthened, the liver and bowels regulated, the nervous sytem braced up and nature put in a state of active defence against the miasma which superinduces intermittent and remittent fevers, rheumatisms, nervous debility, headache, hypochondria and other complaints which are apt to assail the untoned and unfortified organizations. The body is strengthened without exciting the brain, and consequently no unpleasant reaction follows its reviving and renovating operation.

UPHOLSTERING!

The undersigned has taken rooms adjoining the residence of James Barber, in Walnut street, where he is at all times prepared to do all kinds of work in his line, such as Hanging Curtains cutting, making and laying Carpets, repairing Sofas and Chairs, making Spring, Corn-husk & Hair Mattresses, Cushions, &c., &c.

sept-69-tfw] SAMUEL CARTER.

HALDEMAN'S STORE

ESTABLISHED 1815.

SPECIAL NOTICE

DURING FEBRUARY, 1870.

WE WILL CONTINUE TO OFFER

EXTRA INDUCEMENTS

TO BUYERS OF

ALL KINDS OF DRY GOODS,

TO MAKE ROOM FOR

SPRING PURCHASES,

WHICH WILL BE UNUSUALLY

ATTRACTIVE!

GEO. W. & B. F. HALDEMAN,

112 & 114 Locust Street.

oct9-1

WILLIAM G. PATTON'S

No. 160 Locust Street, Columbia, Pa.,

STILL OFFERS

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS

TO PURCHASERS OF

DRY GOODS & NOTIONS,

GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, &c.

Prices Reduced to a Gold Standard and Winter Goods at cost.

Having determined to relinquish the STOVE BUSINESS, to make room for other goods, he now offers his entire assortment of the best Philadelphia stoves

SHOES AT COST!

MERCHANT TAILORING!

In all its Branches. Prices to Suit the Times.

SEWING MACHINES,

Of all Popular Styles, and on Easy Terms.

Sept4 68-1y

1870. 1870.

HONDERSMITH'S

127 & 129 Locust St., Columbia,

Is CLOSING OUT the balance of his Stock of

WINTER DRESS GOODS!

SHAWLS, FURS, &c.

He is now receiving a large Stock of

GLASSWARE, QUEENSWARE,

AND CARPETS.

BEAUTIFUL TEA SETTS, 48 PIECES, FOR $5.

TICKS, CHECKS, TABLE LINENS, MUSLINS & SHEETINGS, LOOKING GLASSES, PRIME FEATHERS, &c., &c.,

FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.

At Prices which cannot be under sold in Columbia.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE,

NO. 767 CHESTNUT