The Columbia Spy.

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

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

Columbia, Pa.

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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!

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ALL FOR FOUR DOLLARS!!

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, April 4th, at 1½ o'clock A. M. for such important business as may be brought before the Committee.

We quote a notable passage from a lecture delivered on the 4th instant at Washington, Pa., by W. D. Moore, Esq.

"I am a democrat, and opposed to the Fifteenth Amendment, but I desire to bear my testimony to the character of the negro population of the South. After the passage of the conscript act they outnumbered the whites five to one. They could have arisen at any time and utterly annihilated the white population, and there were not wanting evil men to make the suggestion. They remained, however, the same in obedience, docility, faithfulness, and order, as before the war broke out. There is nothing like it in all the pages of history, and I never knew or heard of a race who seemed, in my judgment, to live so near to the Divine teachings as the negroes of the South during the rebellion. Their conduct was epitomized in a single remark made to me by a very aged one among them. 'We're like the children of Israel at the Red Sea; all we has to do is to stand still and see the Salvation of the Lord.' At all the times and under all the circumstances I will bear testimony to the unequalled behavior of the Southern negroes during the war."

Our Legislature continues to attest its uncompromising devotion to retrenchment and reform! The House has just created a new $3,000 office, with traveling expenses. The incubent is to be styled a "Commissioner of Pensions," and his special business will be to stop certain small outside stealings from the State Treasury, in the matter of pensions. Fearing the Governor's incapacity to select a suitable man, the House expressly designates, for the post, Mr. Thomas Nicholson, the present Chief Clerk under Mr. Mackey, in the Treasury. The Governor will be grateful for this mark of confidence in the Executive discretion; Mr. Nicholson, who has been generally expected to take an active part ere long in certain legal proceedings against a former delinquent officer, will perhaps also be so grateful that he will think better of his desperate intent; and Mr. Ames, himself a supporter of Mr. Irwin, who introduced this little sugar-plum, no doubt, expects to be grateful also for the probable suppression of a further unpleasantness. All this is very cheap at only $3,000 more, per year, out of the Treasury. By all means, don't stop it!—*Ex.*

The Philadelphia Democrats are split up on the negro question, and are about to disband the organization known as the 'Democratic Association of Pennsylvania,' in consequence. At the last meeting resolutions were offered to this effect, and some spicy speeches were made on the occasion, one of them by a Mr. Karnes, an "old fogy," in which he referred to the new doctrines which were inaugurated by the new Saturday night speeches. He was in favor of disbanding the association at once; he did not want to see it go into the power and hands of those who preached the new doctrines. He for one was in favor of a "white man's government," and as of late the association did not favor this view, it had better be dissolved. After a big 'row' between the 'old' and 'new lights' the meeting adjourned to meet again on March 29, at 7½ o'clock, when the question of continuing or dissolving the association will be settled.

The tendency of our copperhead neighbors to announce several days before what will appear in their sheet is a family weakness. One of the trio—the Alexandria autobiographist—was in Lancaster on Monday, and told a disgusted group of intelligent citizens—strangers to the aforesaid editor—how "he was agoing to pitch into the Spyman this week." The "pitch in" accordingly came, but knowing that there was not a word of truth in his representations, and knowing too, the credit which is attached to his sheet, he supplemented the article with the sparkling announcement, "the above facts are true." Like the fly said to the ox. "I won't hurt you.

The Rome (Ga.) *Courier* casts a political horoscope and cries out, "we can't see ahead, and if we could we would hit it." How fortunate that that head is not likely to be a colored man's this time. The negro's skull is notorious for its thickness and it can stand, as the experience of the past few years has proven, any amount of hitting or "butting." The head ahead now is woman's—"beautiful woman's,"—which our gallant contemporary in Rome will no doubt have but little objection "hitting" in a friendly contest. An Eastern philosopher predicts that within eleven years a woman will be inaugurated President. Think of that, ye Rome suns.—*N. Y. Herald.*

What is the Matter?—The Lancaster *Intelligencer* takes the Philadelphia *Age* severely to task for publishing articles laudatory of the late swindling railroad act.

The Bellfonte *Watchman*, is quite sharp on the *Age* for refusing to publish sound democratic doctrine without putting the word advertisement over it, and placing it with quack medicines.

The *Day Book*, denounces the *Age* for refusing to publish democratic doctrine without being paid.

"If any man attempts to (oppose the new Town Hall) haul down the American flag, shoot him on the spot."

Senator Billingfelt.

From the speech of Mr. Billingfelt on the great Railway raid on the State sinking fund we make the following extracts:

"I might not have attempted to speak upon this subject to-day, on account of the condition of my health, had it not been for the fact that my colleague and myself have been challenged repeatedly, by the Senator from Potter last night, and the Senator from Greene to-day, through allusions made to the fact that the main line runs through the county of Lancaster, which we have the honor to represent, and hence our county being largely benefited thereby, intimating as though we ought to favor the passage of this bill. It is true, the main line runs through our county, and could they in building it have found any other practicable route to reach Philadelphia, it is doubtful whether we would have had the benefit or it. As it is, we have the road; the trains are running through there, and barely stop long enough in the city of Lancaster to enable passengers to take a decent dinner. And what has the county of Lancaster to pay for this privilege?

Look at the enormous debt heaped upon the Commonwealth, created almost solely by the construction of the public works, and see what proportion of them falls upon Lancaster county, and compare it with the benefits we derive therefrom—a debt which will cling to us for generations yet to come, unless we adopt a different policy of managing the finances of the Commonwealth faom what we have heretofore done, and especially from what is proposed to be done by the provisions of this bill. And does not Lancaster county pay more taxes into the Treasury of the Commonwealth than all the counties represented by the Senators named who favor this bill, with the county of Schuylkill added to them?

Mr. Olmstead: Give us a Railroad and we will pay as much as you pay.

Mr. Billingfelt: I am as much in favor of developing the resources of the Commonwealth as any other Senator, and I am willing to give you all the corporate privileges you may ask for, but no money, for we have none to spare to build Railroads with. We need it all, and more too, to pay our debts as rapidly as they become due.

Mr. Randall: The county of Schuylkill pays more into the State Treasury than Lancaster, and the Auditor General's Report shows it.

Mr. Billingfelt: Well, then, let us refer to the Annual Report of the Auditor General. I find that the county of Schuylkill pays $11,000 tax on personal property, whilst the county of Lancaster pays over $34,000.

Mr. Randal: In reply to the remarks of the Senator from Lancaster (Mr. Billingfelt) I would say that the county of Schuylkill pays three times as much tax as the county of Lancaster, although Schuylkill county may not show it in her return to the Auditor General. The products of her mines pay three times as much as the county of Lancaster.

Mr. Billingfelt: I generally take a man at his own offer on a question of this kind and have already proved my assertion by the report of the Auditor General. Now he falls back and asserts that they swell their revenues by paying a tax upon the products of their mines. This is undoubtedly true; but since the passage of the act of 1864, taxing the products of the mines, &c., for every dollar they pay into the Treasury the consumer is charged an extra price on coal to the amount of a dollar and a half if not two dollars. And here again the county of Lancaster comes in for a larger portion than the county of Schuylkill, because the consumer in reality pays the tax. And, sir, those are not the only burdens Lancaster, as well as other eastern counties, has to bear more than her appropriate share. Look at the immense appropriation bill passed every year. The amount appropriated last year exceeded the revenues for that purpose $918,000, and that much had to be taken out of the sinking fund in violation of law. And for what purpose? Why, the principal item is the appropriation to Common Schools. Several years ago it only amounted to $200,000, next to $350,000; last year to $500,000, and this year the House raised it to $750,000. Now the secret of this large appropriation is little known to the public, the real object of which is to benefit those counties represented by the Senator favoring this bill at the expense of such counties as Lancaster, Chester, Montgomery, Berks and others. And yet it seems we are to have no interest in the disposition of these bonds, and that we should remain content and let this bill pass because the Pennsylvania Railroad runs through Lancaster county.

I am not an enemy to that mammoth corporation. I believe that road to be a great part of the life of the Commonwealth its managers are among the most accommodating and shrewdest business men in the State, and they ought to have all the rights belonging to them; but I cannot agree and be made a party to this proposed measure, whereby securities which are certain are to be given up, and others taken in lieu thereof which are uncertain and most assuredly less valuable to the Commonwealth.

here is no guarantee in this bill at all going further than securing the payment of the interest on those bonds until these new roads are built.

After the guarantors will be relieved, and by the time any part of the principal becomes due those bonds may be shifted on some other proposed new roads like the Sunbury and Erie bonds last year, and if not, we will have no security left for the six million bonds save the Jersey Shore, Pine Creek and Buffalo Railway Company, and nothing left for the payment of the three and a half million bonds save the Pittsburg, Virginia and Charleston Railway Company, with the Wanesburg branch in Green county, for $1,600,000; the Clearfield and Buffalo Railway Company for $1,400,000, and the Erie and Alleghany Railway Company for half million dollars. Here are $9,500,000 to be taken out of the State Treasury to be devided amongst half a dozen unconstructed or proposed railroads, with no assurance that a single dollar of the principal amount will ever find its way back into the Treasury. We ought to hesitate and ponder well before we take this important step, to which nine-tenths of the people would disagree, were the question submitted fairly to them.

The passage of this will be far more unpopular with the masses, as it is more dangerous, than the repeal of the Tonnage tax in 1861. Had the Pennsylvania Railroad Company then paid into the Treasury the $800,000 then due the Commonwealth, perhaps very little would have been said. But here it is proposed to vote away millions of money arising from the contracting of our immense debt, and not applying it to repay such debt, but for other purposes than those named in the Constitution.

We are still in possession of these bonds; they are doubly secured, first, by an Act of Assembly, followed by obligations of which the purchasers of the main line cannot get rid until every dollar is paid. I even doubt whether the transfer of these bonds, although to be authorized by an Act of Assembly, will relieve the Pennsylvania Railroad Company from the original contract entered into in 1861. But why hazard the experiment, and compel our honest tax-payers to make up a deficiency in the revenues that will be caused by giving away those securities before the public may even be allowed to know what we propose to do? You are assuming a fearful risk, and still more fearful will be the responsibility. I would not vote for this bill though the whole of the proceeds of these bonds should go to Lancaster county."

The "Herald" Nowhere.

This exquisite piece of devilism, dubbed the XV Amendment, is a creature of fraud—a child of dirt, oppression and despotism, so bestial, impious, irrational and offensively vile, that it demands resistance at the hands of every true patriot.

If any portion of the Democratic press, anticipates a triumph of the Democratic party, by obsequious submission to this bestial fraud, they must be ignorant and besotted asses. The doctrine of expediency will fail them here, as any other course than squarely contesting the fallacies of the nigger mongering faction, is absurd and destructive to the best interests of the people.

The Democratic journal that succumbs to this hideous devilism, is either a traitor to the democracy or a political strumpet, who, in its lecherous wantonness, has thrown itself into the embraces of Sambo, for a price. It is no time now for the the Democratic press to stand trembling and hesitating upon the brink of this hellish and revolting chasm of miscegenation. Never was the cause of liberty in such deadly peril as at this time, and if we allow this diabolical fraud to be enforced upon us, through timidity or non-resistance, we deserve richly the combined curses of all future generations.

We say to our readers, never, never compromise with this bestal, vile, and unhallowed monster. Stand up to the issue—fight it to the bitter end—fight it till h—ll freezes over, and then fight it on the ice. Ignore every candidate that is not in favor of resisting it. Make it the rallying cry for victory and the restoration of our rights under the Constitution.—Butler County (O.) *Democrat.*

It is seldom in the annals of newspapers that we have the pleasure of enjoying such exquisite feasts as is offered above. The "unwashed" country papers are slow to accept the instruction of their city cotemporaries, and invite the much abused colored man to a seat in the "dress circle" of their political theatre. But Pennsylvania journalism is leading the way. Already we have intelligence of a disruption in the wigwam because a number of the party declare for the negro, while a less respectable portion are resolved to "carry the war into Africa" against the nigger.

The democratic organ in Lancaster county is preparing for the presto! change which must be accepted as a part of history. The democracy of Lancaster city have decided upon nominating a purely Anglo-African ticket, one which can not fail to unite the disturbing elements of this most harmonious party. Thaddeus Henry, a distant relative of a distinguished local politician, is to be nominated for the office of Inspector. As Thaddeus is an expert whistler and banjoist, he can resurrect democratic visions of "the lost arts," and perform the offices of an oracular muse! Pat Rowland, the intelligent teamster, is to be the democratic candidate for Constable in Brubaker's ward, and with the *Intelligencer* to bolster up his claims, will become a formidable rival for primary election honors. We rejoice in this growing appreciation by the democracy of their fellow men. The political millenium, about which we read, is dawing in Lancaster county, and there are even wild rumors of a somewhat similar affiliation of these heretofore antagonistic elements in Columbia. We understand that a call is being signed for a meeting of the "leaders" and that measures will be adopted, which will result in the most felicitous coalition of the democrats of all ages, color and sexes. The heterogeneity of the past will be lost in the homogeneousness of the future.

Unblushing Frauds.

Dispatches to the Philadelphia papers on monday night reveal the following:

The Senate was not in session. The evening session of the House was marked by the most reckless legislation that could be imagined. Bills incorporating railroads and other companies were passed by simply reading their titles, and it was ascertained in one instance that a company had been granted rights which would enable it to construct a six foot wide track through the entire length of the State. This bill was afterwards reconsidered under the system pursued. It was absolutely impossible for the contents of the bill to be known before the passage.

Since then it has transpired that another infamous outrage has been committed by members of the Philadelphia delegation. A bill was introduced approved by councils providing for the transfer to that body full authority over the whole subject of delinquent taxes, a matter in which there has been great abuse and loss to the city amounting to millions of dollars. This bill was *really passed* by the Legislature.

The fact of its passage is vouched for by William Elliot, one of the Representatives from this city, who had charge of it in the Legislature, and by Mr. Bardsley, Chairman of the Joint Committees of of Councils, who, with his colleagues, represented the wishes of the city authorities. These gentlemen both attest the fact that the bill prepared by councils and correcting the abuses of which the city justly complains, passed the House of Representatives on the 15th of March, and the Senate on the 22d of March. At that time it went to the clerk's office to be engrossed or enrolled, and there all trace of the genuine bill is lost. Between that time and the time when another, a counterfeit bill was signed by the Executive, the gross and villainous fraud was perpetrated substituting for a genuine act of legislation a false paper that was never passed. We present this additional insight into the character of Harrisburg legislation, and the perils to the interests and property of Philadelphia and its people from the never-ending frauds perpetrated at Harrisburg.

In another column we present an extract from the able speech of Mr. Billingfelt delivered in the Senate on the great Railroad bill. The speech has been favorably commented on by the press, as Mr. Billingfelt's best effort.

Maj. Gen. Thomas, the hero of Nashville, died at San Francisco on the 28th inst. In the language of Gen. Sherman, there is no need to refer the archieves to search for his history, for it is recorded on almost every page.

Our copperhead neighbor does not receive his instructions from the *Intelligencer*, or the *Age*, but plays "second fiddle" to the Bellefont *Watchman*.

ENFRANCHISEMENT!

RATIFICATION OF THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

"Raised From a Dead Level to a Living Perpendicular."

"The surf shall wear the strand away,
The granite hills to dust shall moulder,
Ere Slavery its hated hand shall lay
Again upon the negro's shoulder."

Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States:

To all whom these presents may come, greeting:

Know ye that the Congresss of the United States; on or about the 27th day of February, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-nine, passed a resolution in the words and figures following, to wit:

"A resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States:

"*Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, two-thirds of both Houses concurring,* That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States, as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid as part of the Constitution, viz: Article 15.

"Section 1. That the rights of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude.

"Section 2. The Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation."

And further, that it appears from official documents on file in this department that the amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed as aforesaid, has been ratified by the Legislatures of the States of

North Carolina,	West Virginia,
Maine,	Wisconsin,
Michegan,	Louisiana,
Pennsylvania,	South Carolina,
Connecticut,	Arkansas,
Illinois,	Florida,
New York,	Indiana,
Nevada,	New Hampshire,
Virginia,	Vermont,
Missouri,	Alabama,
Ohio,	Mississippi,
Kensas,	Iowa,
Rhode Island,	Minnesota,
Massachusetts,	Nebraska.

Texas,

in all twenty-nine States. And further, that the States whose Legislatures have so ratified the said proposed amendment constitute three-fourths of the whole number of States in the United States. And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of the State of New York has since passed resolutions claiming to withdraw the said ratification of the said amendment, which had been made by the Legislature of that State, and of which official notice had been filed in this department. And further, that it appears from an official document on file in this department that the Legislature of Georgia has, by resolutions, ratified the said proposed amendment—

Now, therefore, be it known that I, Hamilton Fish, Secretary of State of the United States, by virtue and in pursuance of the second section of the act of Congress approved the 20th day of April in the year 1818, entitled "An act to provide for the publication of the laws of the United States, and for other purposes," do hereby certify that the amendment aforesaid has become valid to all intents and purposes as part of the Constitution of the United States.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the Department of the State to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this 30th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and [L. S.] seventy, and of the Independence of the United States the ninety-fourth. Hamilton Fish.

If the Crawford County System is unpopular with the masses of the people, then let the people themselves petition the County Committee for an opportunity to test the question, but it looks bad for any one of the Committee to get up petitions, and personally canvass a place for names. Of course it is quite charitable for any one to help them out of the little trouble into which they "delved" when that call for a special meeting was issued.

If any member of the Committee thought the movement to press the issue on the people on the 30th of April was right and judicious, and calculated to send him to the Legislature, there can certainly be no good reasons for his securing the petition of his neighbors.

Somebody made a big mistake in not getting the aforesaid petitions signed and presented before that special meeting. To get them now will not mend the matter any. The object was to foist the matter suddenly upon the people. The attempt failed. We have had special elections enough. At a general primary election the question may receive a full and honest decision. At another time it will not. There are many *good* men who believe that the popular system of nominations has a bad tendency, that it will corrupt the people, &c; but even they acknowledge the injustice of a special election.

The present movement has for its object the sending of certain politicians to the Legislature, who want just one session in which to be *ruined*. They know the people don't want them there. *Sic transit gloria mundi..*

The Night of St. Bartholemew.

Monday night was, to use a Hybernicism, a regular Field Day in the House. The roosters flaunted their gayest plumage, and flapped their wings, and crowed so lustily that the very rafters of the capitol vibrated with the noise. As the hours of official existence are waning, the character of the legislation becomes more profligate. It would be in vain to run through the catalogue of bills that were hurried to final passage that night. The bills were read merely by their titles and passed in a twinkling, and all who are familiar with Pennsylvania legislation know how ingeniously the language of the title is made to cover the fraudulent nature of the act. Scarcely a member, except those who had charge of a bill knew its contents, for no opportunity was given to examine them. With such unseemly haste were the bills rushed through that the reporters could hardly catch the titles, and it was not intended that they should. As if to give some show of decency and deliberation to the proceedings, two or three bills were reconsidered, but this was, probably, for the purpose of giving them a fresh "squeeze." The shameful scene was kept up until a late hour, the chanticleers finally desisting from downright exhaustion. Long will Monday night be remembered in the disgraceful annals of Pennsylvania legislation.—*Patriot.*

Columbia and her Carpet-baggers.

WHAT THEY HAVE DONE.

In a former article we referred to the fact, when W. G. Case, Esq., first located in Columbia, the Reading & Columbia Railroad was only a project. This has been questioned by a few. An inquiry into the history of that enterprise establishes even more than we asserted. When the construction of the road was first proposed to Mr. Case, he stipulated for an immediate commencement of the work, provided subscriptions to the stock to the amount of $300,000.00 could be secured. This condition was apparently complied with, the subscriptions were secured, but when the collections were to be made only about 75,000.00 could be made available. This exceedingly small sum became the starting point of a project which, as now completed, cost nearly three millions of dollars: in fact this amount was the *only cash fund* which Mr. C. could command in his hazardous undertaking. This was in truth the working capital. This fund was soon exhausted, and Mr. C. had to rely upon his individual enterprise and the resources which a man of enterprise and determination may devise. Bonds, scrips, due bills, &c., were issued, loans negotiated, and the finances so carefully managed that every dollar of the floating obligations was promptly met. The details of the disappointments and disparagements which beset the enterprise would alone form an interesting chapter in the history of our carpet-baggers. Yet it was finally accomplished, and no one can estimate the great advantage to Columbia, which resulted from the completion and subsequent operation of the R. & C. R. R. There is not a parallel in the history of railroad construction, in which so much determination was displayed. Mr. Case stood almost alone in the breach, but refers with pleasure to the devotion of the few citizens who were always ready to sustain him. They were carpet-baggers—good men and true.

It is a pride for Columbians to point to the thirteen furnaces and the two rolling mills (one now lying idle) in and around the town. As an iron centre we wield no small influence in shaping legislation on the most important interest. In fact it is asserted in well-informed circles that the late able and statesmanlike review of commissioner Wells' report by Senator Scott was induced by the resolutions and petitions of Columbians. The comments by the leading papers in the county upon their action is a flattering endorsement of the importance we attach to these interests.

The increase in wealth and population, induced by these investments can only be approximately estimated. They give employment to hundreds of men, and to that extent increase trade. The true prosperity of any town consists in the amount of steady employment she can offer the laboring man. The addition of such capital as would employ one thousand additional men would open up a most certain and direct way to city dignity. To this end our iron interests have contributed largely. One gentleman alone contributed at least $40,000.00 to the value of the real estate of Columbia.

We might pursue this subject further, and prove but one and the same proposition at first laid down—that about ninety five per cent of our population belong to the nomadic race (we do not however ignore those most excellent citizens, who join hands with their adopted brothers in every public enterprise.) We might point to the banks, to the school building, to the market house, to the new town Hall, to the newspapers, and to—everything. With such associates as these, the epithet of carpet-bagger has become but another name for enterprise, energy, thrift and influence. Surely in the intelligence of the decade upon which we have just entered, the croakers and old fogies "must stand from under."

DEFUNCT.

Sale of the Furniture of the Democratic Association of Pennsylvania on Monday.

Monday saw the last of the Democratic Assosiation of Philadelphia. For some time past a furious war has been raging in the ranks of the party in this city, which last week culminated in open rupture and subsequent disbandment. The leaders of the unterrified have been quarrelling over the new voting element so lately added to our population, and were at daggers' points as to the measure by which their failing fortunes might be retrieved. All these causes, together with certain little debts which the association had never cancelled, conspired to hasten its dowfall. A few days ago an advertisement appeared in the newspapers stating that on Monday, March 28, the furniture and fixtures of the "Democratic Association of Pennsylvania" would be disposed of at public sale. In accordance with the announcement a motly crowd gathered on Monday at the rooms of the association, in the old-fashioned but respectable mansion at Ninth and Arch streets. The crowd was curious one, and was made up of all classes, Democrats and Republicans, Irish and colored men, coalesced together and kept up a friendly rivalry in bidding for the effects of the defunct Democracy. A few members of the moribund association, with woe-begone countenances, mingled in the throng and helped to run up the prices by putting in an occasional bid. Keepers of junk shops, secone-hand dealers, and a sprinkling of professional thieves made up the residue.

The sale commenced punctually at ten o'clock in the west parlor. The tables, chairs, carpets, and chandeliers of this apartment were sold at very good prices. Two good engravings of Washington and Jackson, whom the Democracy profess to revere so much, were knocked down for $1 each. Photographs of Seymour and Blair, which adorned the walls of this parlor, were not put up, on the plea that they were private property. No body manifested any special anxiety regarding them, as far as we could see. The Flag staff which surmounted the building, and from which the banner of the Union, so distasteful to the Democracy, had often floated, was disposed of at a sacrifice. A member of the association, as if to excite commiseration in the hearts of the buyers, in a plaintive voice announced that it had cost the association $150. This appeal was in vain, however, it was knocked down at the end for $10.

The Eagle which adorned the top of the roof was next put up. This eagle was, as the auctioneer gravely announced, an American eagle, of fine pattern, and had cost the club a great deal of money. In his talons he held a scroll on which was inscribed "The Union and the Constitution." Alas! that the Democracy should set such a little value upon articles so necessary to the rhetoric of their orators. The Eagle and the Constitution brought $17. The benches which had so often supported the weary Democracy when they had repaired to the headquarters to listen to the speeches of their demagogues, were knocked down for a mere trifle. The Rostrum from which so many of the shining lights of the Democracy have addressed the riff-raff of the party, was next put up, and knocked down for ten dollars to a gentleman who, it is to be hoped, will convert it to a better use. Some little indignation was expressed by the curious on account of the failure of the auctioneers to put up the coffee-pot which has often increased the Democratic vote by means of manufacturing fraudulent naturalization papers.

Beecher says: "Its" are the dragons which haunt men's lives. What a drag on their fears would be removed if the old croakers could defeat the new town Hall project.

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 afforded from all directions. A light store is far better for customers than a dark one.

The Large Purchases. *Merchants know* that our sales are larger than those of any other house in Philadelphia, in our line; hence 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 comes into our Establishment, invariably rejecting all imperfect, moth-eaten and tender fabrics.

A Great Saving. The time wasted in looking over the stocks of a dozen stores *can be avoided here*, under *one roof*, we offer for sale an assortment equal in variety and extent to that embraced by a score of the ordinary houses.

Fresh Goods. We have 600 hands employed in the manufacture of Clothing, who are constantly making upstock to take the place of that daily sold; this gives our customers *new and fresh* goods to make selections from.

Custom Department. It is an undisputed fact that this Department, (a large Hall on our second floor fronting on Minor street,) has nothing in Philadelphia, to *equal* it. We have here concentrated the test skill and workmanship, and those who prefer Clothing made to order really have advantages they do not receive elsewhere.

DEDUCTIONS.

Deductions. From all of the above we deduce this one fact, that Oak Hall has all the advantages of any other Clothing Establishments in the city, and in addition these.

1st.—A firm composed of young men of the present generation, fully in sympathy with the tastes of the day.

2d.—An insight to the wants of the people and an enterprise to meet these wants, which in seven years has placed Oak Hall in a position not always attained in experience of twenty-five years.

3d.—A Building better located, better lighted, better adapted and newer in all its appointments.

4th.—Workmen, especially Cutters, who are not only from among the best and most experienced, but are artists in their professions and couple with good work a style-liness, in which Philadelphia tailoring has been particularly deficient.

It is the liberal patronage with which we have been favored that has enabled us to offer the unparalleled advantages, and this patronage continued and extended will multiply advantages, which we divide between our customers and ourselves.

A visit to Oak Hall will prove every fact above stated. WANAMAKER & BROWN,

OAK HALL

Popular Clothing House.

Corner of Sixth and Market streets.

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THE SEASON AND ITS DANGERS.

The human body is chiefly composed of tissues and fibres as sensitive to every change in the condition of the atmosphere as the most delicate 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 disastrous 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 skin 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 generates 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.

REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF The COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK, of Columbia, State of Pennsylvania, at the close of business on the 2d day of March 1870.

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts		$743,155 01
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation		509,000.00
Other Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages		45,700.00
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	$67,037.92	
Due from other National Banks	18,714.61	
Due from other Banks and Bankers	2,162.50	167,935.12
Banking House		12,500.00
Current Expenses		5,927.81
Checks and other Cash Items		955.26
Bills of other National Banks		619.00
Fractional Currency, including nickels		1,030.00
Legal Tender Notes		72,000.00
5 per ct. Certificates		90,000.00
		$1,598,212.26

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock paid in		$500,000.00
Surplus Fund		131,976.51
Discounts	$11,153.08	
Exchange	3,219.63	
Profit and Loss	79.03	14,451.74
National Bank Circulation outstanding		450,000.00
Dividends unpaid		2,941.00
Individual Deposits		497,732.13
Due to National Banks	924.08	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	157.18	1,081.26
		$1,598,212.26

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Lancaster, }

I, SAMUEL STOCH, Cashier of the Columbia National Bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. SAMUEL STOCH, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 31st day of March, 1870. SAMUEL EVANS, J. P.

ATTEST, JOHN COOPER, GEO. BOUGLE, H. SUYDAM, } Directors.

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REPORT OF THE CONDITION

OF the FIRST NATIONAL BANK of Columbia, Pa., at the close of business, March 21th, 1870.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$207,623.39	
U. S. Bonds to secure Circulation	150,000.00	
U. S. Bonds on hand	7,850.00	
Bonds and Mortgages	9,107.22	374,010.61
Due from redeeming and reserve agents	74,997.24	
Due from other National Banks	11,724.10	
Due from other National Banks and Bankers	4,556.50	91,277.84
Current Expenses		3,823.63
Premiums		11.22
Bills of Nat. Banks on hand	50.00	
Cash Items and Revenue Stamps	1,760.90	
Fractional Currency		
Specie	1,819.00	
Legal Tenders	23,215.00	28,625.68
		$497,748.99

LIABILITIES.

Capital Stock		$150,000.00
Surplus Fund		16,000.00
Discount	2,750.70	
Exchanges	153.89	
Interest	2,283.74	
Profits and Loss	819.17	6,017.55
Nat. Bank Circulation		131,072.00
Individuals Deposits		181,455.81
Due to National Banks	8,675.56	
Due to other Banks and Bankers	3,681.50	12,360.06
Dividends unpaid		844.34
		$497,748.99

State of Pennsylvania, } ss.
County of Lancaster. }

I, S. S. DETWILER, Cashier of the First National Bank, of Columbia, do solemnly swear, that the above is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. S. S. DETWILER, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn before me this 31th day of March, 1870. SAMUEL EVANS, J. P.

ATTEST, E. K. SMITH, JNO. PENDRICH, JOHN FORREY, } Directors

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FOR SALE.

The LOT corner of Fifth and Locust Sts. Inquire of S. W. COLLOM, mar12-tf or C. S. KAUFFMAN;

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.

oct9-1y

1870. SPRING! 1870.

THE NEW BASIS OF PRICES AT

FONDERSMITH'S.

127 & 129 Locust St., Columbia,

CORRESPONDS WITH THE LATE DECLINE IN GOLD AND COTTON.

We invite Special Attention to buyers to another Opening of

DRY GOODS! QUEENSWARE!

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, LOOKING GLASSES,

And a general assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS at prices fullly as low as they were before the war.

WALL PAPERS!

10,000 PIECES OF NEW SPRING DESIGNS, selected in New York and Howell & Brothers, Philadelphia, we can therefore offer to the Public the Greatest Variety and Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

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 Shoe Business, to make room for other goods, he now offers his entire assortment of the best Philadelphia made

SHOES AT COST!

MERCHANT TAILORING!

In all its Branches. Prices to Suit the Times.

SEWING MACHINES,

Of all Popular Makes, and on Easy Terms.

Sept4 68-1y

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,

CHINA, GLASS & EARTHENWARE,

NO. 707 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINE PARISIAN GRANITE,

The best Stoneware in the market, sold at the prices of ordinary goods.

WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in all the best shapes and style.

DECORATED DINNER, TEA and TOITET SETS in great variety.

GLASS ENGRAVED ON THE PREMISES, AND CHINA DECORATED either in full sets or matchings, in the best manner.

FIRST-CLASS GOODS ONLY, AND LOWEST CASH PRICES.

Letter of inquiry in regard to prices, &c., of goods promptly answered. feb26-3m

FINANCIAL.

INTERESTS ON DEPOSITS.

The COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK will pay interest on Deposits as follows:

For 1 & 2 Months, 4 per cent.
" 3, 4 & 5 " 4½ "
" 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 " 5 "
" 11 & 12 " 5½