



Saturday Dec. 10, 1870. Columbia as a Manufacturing Centre.

Since the agitation of the question of American protection, more or less attention has been directed to Columbia as a great manufacturing centre. The initial step which the Republicans took last fall in protesting against the free trade heresies of the Lancaster Daily Express, the proceedings of their public meeting in Odd Fellow's Hall, extensively published, widely circulated and favorably commented upon, and the bold stand which this of for such a trust, and it was not only paper has always maintained in favor of loss of character, but political death for home manufactures, have awakened a deep interest in the minds of capitalists. And could our local advantages be brought to the attention of persons seeking places for favorable investment, Columbia would soon be the leading manufacturing town in this section of the State.

Our advantages over Lancaster, Harrisburg, York and other cities, arc apparent upon the briefest examination .-We have an unfailing supply of water for steam, and at the same time, vast means of transportation. We have railroad transportation unsurpassed by any Pennsylvania town. The Pennsylvania, with the people, in favor of Mr. Coleman, and its matchless resources, gives us freight rates as low as either Lancaster or Har- last two Sessions will not be repeated.risburg ; the Wrightsville Branch and immediate connections tap the rich ore lands of York and Adams Counties, and bring the superior ore of these counties alongside our furnaces ; the Reading & | will be forever politically dead, and we Columbia Railroad, connecting us with the advise any one who will be mean enough coal mines of Schuylkill county and the network of roads throughout 'the coal regions, offers easy and cheap transportation. The Pennsylvania Canal is another important source of supply, which must not be overlooked.

As with the material for consumption, so we have easy and accessible markets for the manufactured article. For proof of this, we have only to refer to the prosperous condition of all our manufacturing establishments. The demand for our railroad iron is constant, our rolling mills here and at Chiques are crowded with orders, and our thirteen furnaces are all in fice, but those who have proved themfull blast. Philadelphia, New York and Baltimore are reached without reshipment of freight, and the excellent quality of our manufactured iron is fast gaining such a reputation, that the demand is greater than the supply.

public life.

The advantages which we claim, apply not to the iron interests alone, but to the most diversified industries. Labor, rents and market supplies, (in this garden county of Pennsylvania) are as cheap as anywhere, and no inconsiderable item in the estimate for location.

Under the blessings of a protective tar- | of all political integrity, and every memiff. Columbia is destined to lead in indus- ber determined to represent his constitutrial importance, and it is the interest of ents fairly and honestly, must bolt the

THE "Revenue reformers;" or free-The 'treasury Contest. The corruptionists who have fattened or traders, as they may now properly be callthe bargain and sale of legislative votes for the alternate election of Mackey and Irwin, are somewhat disturbed by the intrusion of an honest man as a candidate for the office of State Treasurer. Mr. Coleman, they know is possessed of every virtue and qualification, but that of steal

The gathering was composed mainly of ng, and is therefore in no wise suitable Democratic politicians and New York for their purposes. They know that if he importers, with a sprinkling of Western is elected, there will be no ten thousand free-trade Republicans thrown in here and dollar checks afloat, no promissory notes there. The result, as might have been for five, ten or twenty thousand do lars expected, says the Bucks County Intellisnugly hid in the vault of the Treasury,

encer, was pretty much of a failure. The to large deposits of State funds in the hands-of cditors or coffers of private Banks and Bankers to speculate upon, no pogns transactions or corrupt manæver-Democratic speakers, like Sunset Cov ing at the expense of houest fax-payers suggested that the best way to get tariff hence, as robbing the public is their reduties abolished would be for the revenueligion, their precept and example, Mr. reforming Republicans to join the Demo-Coleman is about one of the worst men crats and thus make up a majority in Conthat the people could present, and hence, gress. The idea of the free-trade Repubtoo, while there is a scoundrel in the licans, such as William C. Bryant and State with hopes of election by fraud, David A. Wells. is that the Democrats bribery and corruption, their efforts will be united to cheat the people out of their Republican party. The result of these choice of any honest man for that important and responsible post. Time was, ridicule of the friends of fair protective when none but good men were dreamed duties, while nothing whatever was ef fected toward the object of the meeting. The disastrous effects of pursuing the any one to propose a dishonest man, but course now advocated by the free-traders now, with the most unblushing impudence and barc-faced corruption, editors, are so apparent that it is surprising that any intelligent men are found to follow politicians and scalawags openly go to them, unless it may be for selfish reasons. work with the crime of falsehood and With the enormous sums that must be fraud on their lips and their acts, and sepaid by the Government for interest on lect, fearlessly, men notoriously corrupt the public debt, not to speak of the gradand dishonest, avowedly for the special ual reduction of the principal, the desrascality of cheating the people and putting into their thieving pockets the money truction of the national income that

would be caused by the abolition of sufthey filch from the public, and when exficient tariff duties would be equivalent posure of the truth is sought by legislato absolute repudiation. The American eve investigation, they take refuge under people do not mean that, and they will be that salvo of the law, which excuses the in no haste to accept and enact the selcultrit from self crimination by refusing fish views of the New York importers of to answer a Committee on oath, although their refusal impliedly convicts them .-foreign merchandise.

So strong, however, is the pressure from Items of Interest. so carnest their demand for his election, There are about 100,000 Chinaman in the we apprehend, that the rascality of the United States. "Leather Woldlings" have been invented

All eves are upon the Legislature, and in Connecticut. we fearlessly announce that any member Among the attractions of a Paris restaur who will dare to disregard the wishes of ant is advertised "a first-class horse, formerhis constituents, and especially so in ly the property of Count Lagrange." Lancaster County, by voting against him, For over thirty years an old gentleman at St. Albans, Vt., has made a practice of getting out of bed every night at 12, 2 and 4 to sell himself to the Corrupt Ring, to be o'clock to enjoy a "comfortable smoke." It is sad to think, when so many people sure and get as much money for his vote as he may want for a life time, for he will are in actual want of clothes, that other people can be found in New York willing to be sunk so low in popular opinion, that if waste \$400 on the dress of a single doll. he has any shame about him, or a decent

Josh Billings abhors cats. If e says they regard for his family, he will retire from will harvest a dozen ov yung chickens for yu, and then steal into the sitting room az No one need believe that the odium and softly az ad undertaker and lay themselves lisgrace will die out. It will be as the down on the rug at vure feet full ov injured mark of Cain upon him, and his punishinnocence and chicken and dream of their me t more than he can bear. A time childhood days. has arrived when these disgraceful scenes The ministers of some of the Southern must cease, and cease forever. The fuchurches do not appear to take kindly to the ture of the party and the State is in jeop-

proposition to collect money for the erection ardy. There has been enough corruption, of a monument to the late Robert E. Lee. It and the new order of things to be introis said that two clergymen of Fredericksduced is, that none will be selected for ofburg Va., declined to accede to the request. on the ground that "it was secular in its naselves honest, competent and worthy, and ture," and could not, therefore, be entertain especially those who like Mr. Coleman, ed.

will not seek the office, and spurn the In Massachusetts they open Court, at the contemptible trickery and dishonest elecbeginning of a term, with prayer. In Worcester, recently, an earnest supplication was ioneering that has disgraced our State made by a distinguished divine, closing with Treasurers. Let us now see who will be asking blessing upon the judge's wife and the man so recreant to his trust as to vote

children; that they might be spared in lite for either Mackey or Irwin, and we can and in health during his absence, and that at noint to a man who has corruptly sold the close of the trim, he might be oncemore himself for money, place or ill-gained adrestored to the bosom of his family. As the vantage, and let him not hope for office presiding judge was a bachelor, his feelings/ or respect hereafter. And we most during the service may be imagined. solemnly protest against any honest mem-A boy fifteen years of age, was almost burber going into caucuses and binding him-

ied alive, quite recently, in an attempt to self to vote for the dishonest nomince of dig his way out of the Wabashaw (Minn.) such caucus. A caucus may be the death iail. The intention was to assist two other

nination, unless such nomination shall along, he finally made the hold

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

ed, gave a public dinner to a few of the To the Senate and House of Representatives. newly-elected members of Congress at A year of peace and general prosperity Delmonico's, in New York, one evening to this nation has passed since last assemblast week. Few of the invited guests atling of Congress, and we have, through a tended, although some of them .ent letkind Providence, been blessed with abunters, and the projectors were obliged to do dant crops and have been spared from most of their own eating and talking. complications and war with foreign nations.

In our midst comparative harmony has been restored. It is to be regreted, however, that a free exercise of elective franchise, has by violence and intimidation been denied to citizens in exceptional classes in several States lately in rebelfree-traders, pure and simple, wanted all | lion, and the verdict of the people has import duties abolished and the govern- thereby been reversed; the States of Virment supported by direct taxes. The ginia, Mississippi and Texas has been restored to representation in our National Congress, Georgia is the only State now without representation.

As soon as I learned that a Republic had been proclaimed at Paris, and the people of France had acquisced in, the change, the Minister of the United States was directed by telegraph to recognize it, to come over and help them control the and tender my congratulations, and those of the people of the United States. Should conflicting expressions was to invite the the present struggle result in attaching the hearts of the French to our simpler forms of representative Government, it will be a subject of still further satisfaction. Should the time come when the action

of the United States can hasten the return of peace by a single hour, that action will be heartily taken. It is not understood that the condition of the insurrection in Cuba has materially changed since the close of the last session of Congress. In an early stage of the contest the authorities of Spain inaugurated a system of arbitrary arrests.

Such proceeding so far as they effected persons or property of citizens of the United States, were in violation of the provisions of the treaty of 1795 between the United States and Spain, and presentation of injuries resulting to several persons claiming to be citizens of the United States, by reason of such violations, were

made to the Spanish government. From April. 1869, to June last, the

Spanish Minister at Washington had been clothed with a limited power, and in redressing such wrongs that power was found to be withdrawn, in view, as it was said, of the favorable situation in which the island of Cuba then was, which, however, did not lead to the revocation or suspension of the extraordinary and arbitrary functions exercised by the executive power in Cuba, and we were obliged to

make our complaints at Madrid. In the negotiation thus opened and still pending there the United States fully claimed that for the future the rights se cured to their citizens by treaty should be respected in Cuba, and as to the past a oint tribunal should be established in the United Stated, with full jurisdiction over III such claims.

The acquisition of San Domingo is an adherence to the Monroe doctrine. It is a measure of national protection. It is asserting our just claims to a controling influence over great commercial traffic soon to flow from west to east by way of the Isthmus of Darien. It is to build up our merchant marine; it is to furnish new markets for the products of our farms, shops and manufactories ; it is to make slavery unsupportable in Cuba and Porto

Rico at once, and ultimately so in Brazil

It is to settle the unhappy condition of Cuba and an exterminating conflict. It is to provide honest means of paying our honest debts without overtaxing our people. It is to furnish our citizens with the necessaries of every day life at cheaper rates than ever before, and it is, in fine, a rapid stride towards that greatness which the intelligence, industry and enterprise of the citizens of the United States entitle this country to assume among nations -prisoners-one of whom is under sentence of In view of the importance of this ques-

ntive the power to suspend, by proclamaion, the operation of the laws authoriz ing the transit of goods, wares and mer-chandize in bond, across the territory of the United States to Canada.

And further, should such an extreme measure become necessory to suspend the peration of any laws whereby the vessel of the dominion of Canada are permitted to enter the waters of the United States. A like unfriendly disposition has been manifested on the part of Canada. In the naintenance of a claim of right to ex-lude the citizens of the United States

from the navigation of the St. Lawrence This river constitutes a natural outlet to the ocean for eight States, with an aggregate population of about 17,600,000 inhabitants, and with an aggregate tonnage of 661,367 tons upon the waters which discharge into it. The foreign commerce of our ports on

those watcas is open to British competi-tion, and major part of it is done in Brit-ish bottoms - if the American scamen be excluded from this natural avenue to the ocean the monopoly of the direct commerce of the lake ports with the Atlantic would be in foreign hands, if their vessels on trans-atlantic voyages, having an ac-

cess to our lake ports, which would be do nied to American vessels on similar state such a proposition is to refute its justice. During the administration of Mr. John Quincy Adams Mr. Clay manswerably demonstrated the natural right of the citizens of the United States to the navigation of th eriver, claiming that the het of the Congress of Vienna in opening the Rhine and other rivers to all nations showed the judgment of European jurists and statesmen, that the inhabitants of a ountry through which a navigable river asses have a natural right to enjoy the avigation of that river to and into the

sea, even though passing through terri-This right does not exclude the coequal rights of the soverign possessing the terri-ory through which the river debauches toty through which the life life holdches into the sea to make such regulations re-lative to the police of the navigations as may be reasonably necessary; but those re-gulations should be formed in a spirit of county and should not impose needless burdens upon commerce which has the right of transit. It has been found in practice more advantageous to arrange practice more advantageous to arrange these regulations by mutual agreement. The United States are ready to make any reasonable arrangement as to the police of the St. Lawrence which may be sug-gested by Great Britain. If the claim made by Mr. Clay was just when the pop-ulation of the States bordering on the shores of the lakes was only 3,400,000, it now deserves greater force and equity. from the increased population wealth production, and tonuage of the States on the Canadian frontier. Since Mr. Clay advanced his argument in behalf of our

right, the principle for which he contend-ed has been frequently, and by various nations, recognized by law or by treaty, and has been extended to several other great rivers. By the treaty concluded at Mayence in 1831, the Rhine was declared free from the point where it is first mavigable into thesen. By the convention between Spain and Portugal, concluded in 1835, the navisution of the Douro throughout its whole extent was made free for the subjects of both crowns. In 1853 the Argentine Confederation by treaty threw open the free navagation of the Parana and Urugua to to the merchant vessels of all nations. In

1856 the Crimean war was closed by a streaty which provided for the free navi-gation of the Danube. In 1858, Bolivia by treaty, declared that

it regarded the river Anizon and La-Plata in accordance with the fixed princi-ples of National law as highways or chan-nels opened by nature for the commerce of all nations. In 1859, the Paraguay was made free by treaty, and in December, 1866 the Ennear of Brazile by imposit 1866, the Emperor of Brazile, by imperial decree, declared the Amazon to be open to the frontier of Brazill, to the merchant ships of all nations.

As soon as the revenue can e dispensed with all duty should be removed from coffee, tea, and other articles of universal use not produced by ourselves. The President declared himself in favor

f an honest revenue reform, but not if it the government needs by direct taxation. The army has been gradually reduced, so that on the first day of January, 1871, the number of commissioned officers and men will not exceed the number contem-

plated by law. The War Department building is an old structure, not fire-proof, and entirely inadequate in dimensions to our present wants. Many thousands of dollars are now paid annually or rent of private buidings to accomodate the various bucaus of the department. prisoners—one of whom is undersentence of death for murder—to escape; but in piling up the dirt behind him, as he carly action expressive of its view as to the present and growing wants of the he best means of acquiring San Domingo. The report of the Secretary of War shows a very satisfactory reduction in the expenses of the army for the last fis-cal year, for d tails you are referred to his accompanying report, the expenses of the Navy for the whole of the last year. from December 1st, 1867, the last report are less than S10 000 000 or a heart 50 000. are less than \$19,000,000, or about \$10,000, are less than \$19,000,000, or about \$10,000, 000 less than they were the previous year. The expenses since the commencement of this fiscal year since, i. e., since July first show for the five months a decrease of over \$,400,000 from those of those corresponding months of last year. The message closes as follows : During the last fiscal year, the sum aid to pensioners, including the cost of lisbursements, was \$27,780,811 11, and ,758 bounty land warrants were issued. 1,758 bounty hand warrants were issued. At the close, 198,686 names were on the ersion rolls. The labors of the Pension Office have been directed to the severe scrutiny of the evidence submitted in favor of new claims, and to the discovery of fictitious claims which have heretofore allowed the appropriation for the employment of spe ial agents for the investigation of frauds ha been judiciously used, and the results obtaine have been of unquestion-able benefit to the service The subjects of education and agriculture are of great interest to the success of our republican institutions, happiness and grandeur as a nation. In the in terest of one a bureau has been establish ed in the Interior Department, the Bu-reau of Education; and in the interest of the other a seperate Department of Agriculture. I believe great general good is to flow from the operations of both these bureaus if properly fostered. In conclusion, I would sum up the policy of the Administration to be a thorough enforcement of eve y law; a faithful collection of every tax provided for economy in the disbursement of the same a prompt payment of every debt of the nation ; a reduction of taxes as rapidl as the requirements of the country will admit. Reduction of taxation and tariff to be so arranged as to afford the greatest re-lief to the greatest number. Honest and fuir dealing with all other people to the end, that war with all its blighting conend, that war with all its blighting con-sequences, may be avoided, but without surrendering any right or oblightion due to us, a reform in the treatment of Indians, and in the whole civil voice of the country. And finally, in securing pure, untram-moded builds where were man emitted to And maily, in securing pure, untram-meled ballot, where every man entitled to vote may do so just once at each election, without fear of molestation or proscrip-tion, on account of his political faith, na-tivity or color ivity or color. Signed, U. S. GRANT. Executive Mansion, Dec. 5, 1870. FIRES IN NOVEMBER .-- During the month of November last forty-three fires occurred in the United States, outside the eities of New York and Brooklyn, in which he loss at each fire was \$20,000 and over. The total loss at such fires, including those during the same month in this city, amounted to \$3,883,413 being an increase of \$1,612,913 over the fire losses in Octo-"AGAINST TIME," by Alexander Innes Shand, first published in America in Lit tell's Livine Age, is on our table, put up in paper cover-making a book of 200 pages. Like all the "Tales of the Living Age," this is of the very highest order o literary merits, and can be read with profi and pleasure by all who appreciate this kind of mental pabulum. Littell & Gay, Boston: Price 75 cents. Union, South Carolina, has a School Com est bidder. The publisher, who recently died, felt so mortified at this proceeding that for the demand against Great Brittin. died, felt so mortified at this proceeding that a fighting that an att unt mpt may pos-sibly be made by the Canadam authorities is "salary." He has mastered the mul-his will which would have given \$25,000 to the commend you to confer upon the Exe-month's salary goes. missioner who can only spell one word, and that is "salary." He has mastered the mul-

SPECIAL NOTICES.

· DECEMBER

Manufacturers of, and have constantly on hand Sashes, Door Blinds, Shutters, Window and Door Frames, Br.ekets, Mondding, Shelv-ing, Casings, &c. &c. P. S.—The Planing and Dressing of Lamber is southnucd and carried on as heredolore by sep4-69-ftw] JOHN B. BACHMAN.

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-110 pa

The undersigned have opened up a Pottery Ellow Lane, between Fitth and Sixth Sts., no filthe Big Jug, where they will fill all or-is in this line of bus mess. The pairbange of the public solvated, alloly WESLEY, SWILENY & BRO.

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ac. Orders promptly attended and exponential meaning rates than elses are. Call and seen Designs of new styles of Fine work, such a nonunentai dine arts, de, will be turnishe put the upon application to the proprietors, septi-on-two IIEP/118.6 & Mislik.

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DECEMBER. The Grent Pictorial Annual. Ilostettor's United Almanac for 1671 for dis-tribution grafts, divonghout the United States, and all civilized countries of the Western Hen-isphere, will be published about the fit of Jan-ary, and all who wish to understand the true pill'osophy of health should read and ponder the valuable suggestions it contains. In addition to an admitable medical treatise on the causes, prevention and cure of a great variety of discus-es, it embraces a large amount of information in-teresting to the merchant, the mechanic, the miser, the farmer, the planter, and professional man; and the calculations kave been made to such meridians and latitudes as are met suf-able for acorrect and comprehensive NATIONAL CALESDAR. - The undure, uses, and extraordinary sanitary effects of Hostetter's tomach Bitters, the state to information and etters of the discussion and all erceipes dot information in-arises interspensed with pictorial line trues, which are also interspensed with pictorial line strations and the recipes for the discuss, besta, the state to the and alter of the discuss, besta, the state of the year, this will be one of low year, this will be one of the into a useful, and may be hat for the asking. The pipatelow, blessts, first there are sing the Annuals to apper with the opening of the year, this will be one of use year, this will be one of the into a useful, and may be hat for the asking. The pipatelow, blessts, first there are stand to every of a two cent stamp, will are wall, a copy by mail to any person who can-not procure it is in settly on and village, and are extensively used throughout this entire cav-thead will. DUREES GEORGE BOULE, LUMBER OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS. Office-Front Street, between Locust and Union.

ADURESS

To the Nervous and Debilitated. Whose sufferings have been protracted from

tridden causes, and whose cases require prompt treatment to render xistence desirable: Hyot are suffering, or have suffered, from involuntary discharges, what effect does it produce upon our general health? Do you feet weak, debililated, easily tired? Dres a little extra exertion produce palphation of the heart? Does your liver, or urinary organs, or your kidneys, tre-quently get out of order? Is your urine sometimes thick, milky or flocky, or is it ropy on settling? O: does a thick scan rise to the top? Or is a sediment at the bottom after it has stood awhile? Do you have spels of short b, eathing or dystepsia? Are your bowels constipated? Do you have spells of funding, or rusines of blood to the head? Is your memory impaired? Is your mind constantly dwelling on this subject? Do you feel duff, insteady durining on this subject? Do you feel duff, insteady, moping, fored of com-pany, of life? Do you wish to be left alone, to getaway from every body? Does any little thing make you start or jump? 1, your sleep broken or restless? Is the fustic of your eve as brilfiant? The bloom on your cheek as bright? Do you enjoy yourse this society as well? Do you pursue your business with the same energy? Do you have as much confidence in yoursoft? Are your spirits duil and flagging, given to fits of inclancholy? If so, do not lay it to your liver or dyspensia. Have you restless nights? Your back weak, your knees weak, and have but little appetite, and you attribute this to dys beberg on hter-complaint ;

Now, reader, sen-abuse, venercal diseases badly cured, and sexual excesses, are all capade of producing a weakness of the generative organs. The organs of generation, when in perject health, make the man. Und you ever think that those bold, default, energetic, perse-vering, successful business men are always those whose generative organs are in perfechealth? You never hear such men complain of being melancholy, of nervous ness, ci paipitation of the heart. They are never afraid they cannot succeed in business; they don't become sac and them right in the face-none of your down cast looks or any other meanness about them. I do not mean those who keep the organs inflated by running to excess. These will not only

of the trouble scarcely ever suspected, and have doctored for all but the right one.

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The Columbia Deposit Bank, Offers unsurpassed accommodations to the public.

Interest at the rate of 4 per Cent per Annum WILL BE ALLOWED

ON DAILY BALANCES. The long experience of the members of this Bank enables them to understand the require-ments of the community, and to give every at-tention and hacility for the prompt transaction of all business committed to their care.

School Directors, Teachers, Parents, Scholars ounity Denois, and *confody* are invited to xambie our stock. Discount to Directors and POCKET DOOKS, BLANK BOOKS, CAP, LET-TER, NOTE AND BILL PAPER, Always on hand at PAIN KILLER WRIGHT'S. No. 262 Locust Street.

doctored for all but the right one. Diseases of these organs require the use of a Darretic, HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT RUCHU is the great Durethe, and is a certain cure for diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Grav-el, bropsy, Organic Weitness, Fennie Com-pidnits, Genera Debility, and all diseases of the Uninary Organy, whether existing in Male or Fennale, from whether existing in Male or fennale of how long standing. If no freatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue. Our flesh and blood are supported from these sources, and the heath and happiness, and that of Posterity, depends upon prompt use of a reliable remedy. Helmbold's Extract Buehn, established pp-ward of 19 yeaus, preprived Will, T. HELM-BOLD, Druggist, 591 Biondway, New York, and 101 Souties not streaged Philadelphia, P.A. PRICE-SL25 per boilie, or 6 boths for 65.00 delivered to may address. Sold by all Druggis's everyw hire, (j NOAE ARE -ENUX) Eurless done up in Steel engrived windper, with lac-simile of my Chemiteri Watchouse, and signed April 1, 70-1V. He, 11ELMEOLD.

TOR THERT YEARS

bred Fuit, Pickles, and Fancy Grocenes of all finds, and at the lowest prices. Call and ex-amine mystock, whether you buy or not. IEENIX SUTDAM, 91-0)-tfw] Will open on Monday morning next, and al iolars must be provided with the nece-sar SCHOOL BOOKS, COPY BOOKS, SLATES, INK, PEN HOLDERS, PENS,

and discouraged; they are always p lite and pleasant in the company of ladies, and look you rain their constitutions, but also those they do business with or for. How many men, from badly cured diseases, from the effects of self-abuse and excesses, have brought about that state of weakness in those organs that has reduced the general system so

much as to induce almost every other discuseidioev, lunacy, paralysis, spinal affections, surcide, and almost every other form of disease which humanity is heir to, and the real cause

every working man, every merchant and every citizen to further such hopes. See to it that none but protectionists are the balloting of that caucus shall be pubsent from this county to our State or | lished. No representative has a right to National Legislatures. Rebuke by voice | withhold his vote from the knowledge of and vote every free-trader, and make the his people. Let every man show himself. question of American Industry a personalone. The heresies of free trade can not long prevail, and it is for the laboring men of America to exert their potent influence against the enemies of their homes and firesides. Let us be radically

aggressive in these great questions.

Rall-Making.

It requires now more than a million of railroad iron per annum to supply the stamps and the taxes on liquors and towants of the United States, and the demand increases regularly every year, in consequence of the enormous development of our railway system, the rapid construction of new lines, and the wear and tear of old ones. Our consumption in 1869 more opposed to it, if it means a failure to was 938,586 tons, and our production only 593,586. We increase our milling capacity as fast as the means can be had but Pennsylvania is almost the only State that enters heartily into this industry on a large scale, three-fifths of the rails proor effort on his part." duced in 1869 having been in this State. It seems, therefore, to be apparent that if American railroads are to obtain their rails at home, they must look chiefly to Pennsylvania for their supplies. Here | Indian service, and a variety of other everybody has confidence in this industry matters. and is ready to invest money, time and talent in it. We have a great market in the State itself to depend upon, ours being the leading railroad State in the republic. It is not of much use for us to waste time in encouraging this rail-making industry elsewhere, the attention of the country having become fixed upon Pennsylvania as the main source of supply. We have the money, the iron mines,

the coal, the railroads, and the skilled operatives, and we must increase our pro- | the statement on the 24th ult., in the imduction assoon or fast as possible. There is an ample market for all we can make, and more besides.

Iron ship-building will doubtless in due time consume a large share of our iron; but that is still prospective, while the consumption of rails is present, and exceeds all the ability of our iron works to supply the demand. Even if the construction of new lines of roadway should stop, of which there is no likelihood, the necessity of constantly renewing the rails on the old roads creates a perpetual and increasing market, so that there is a fair chance of profit for all the rail mills that can be built. If other iron regions in the United States will not rise to the emergency, Pennsylvania can and must do it, She has all the requisites for such a purpose, and just in proportion as she makes use of them will her waste places be inhabited, the wealth of her mines drawn forth, and the products of her farming soil increase. As the railway future of the republic seems to be almost incalculable, so must the field be for the American proent. ducers of railway iron, and especially of

those of Pennsylvania. FIGTING around Paris without change of either army is the summary of Euro-

bean war news.

be the choice of his constituents. And that he could neither return or go forward. and an alarm having been given, the Sherwe demand too, that if there is a cancus. iff set men to work, and had him taken out more dead than alive. A New York correspondent writes that

"mention is made of an alliance near athand between a four-story brown stone house with without dodging or secrecy. carriage and servants, and a fountain on top

of it of \$250,000 on the one hand, (encumber-WE present in another place a synopsis ed by 250 pounds of flesh and blood with the of the President's message. It is an inbloated countenance of a widower:) and on teresting document in many respects, and the other a chignon and trousseau, a smatwill not fail to attract a large share of tering of French and of the love of the world public attention, in consequence of the the flesh and the devil all done up in the gravity of its contents. As regards revepainted form of a fashionable young lady. nue, the President says that there is no There was, many years ago, a Lazy Man's

reason, if we persist in our present course Society. One of the articles of agreement required that no men belonging to the society should ever be in a hurry. Now it happenwhy in a few short years the direct taxes may not be abolished, except the revenue ed on a time that the village doctor was bacco. If revenue reform means this, the driving post haste through the streets to visit patient. The members of the society saw President is in favor of it; but if it means him, and on his return reminded him of his the maintenance of the direct taxes and fast riding and violation of the rules. "Not at all," said the doctor; "the truth is, my the reduction of the tariff on foreign goods, he is opposed to it. He is still horse was determined to go, and I felt too lazy to stop him. provide the requisite revenue to meet our

The reason the Prussians don't bombard obligations. He says emphatically: "Rev Pariz is because their guns won't throw enue reform has not been defined by any of shells only half way, Well, why don't they its advocates to my knowledge, but seems throw them half way, and then have a gun to be accepted as something which is to stationed there to pass them along? Militasupply every man's wants without any cost ry talent appears to be lacking among those Prussians. The civil service reform is indorsed and

A heathen Chinee bill-poster at Northrecommenced by the President, as also is ampton, Massachusetts, showed how easily the further prosecution of reform in the the rale adapt themselves to circumstances by posting a thousand bills bottom side up The man who hired him says he is ruined

Altogether, this message is pronounced by cheap Chinese labor. in its views, and satisfactory to all who The girls in the East Bridgeport cartridge

have at heart the welfare of truly American interests. Shoady Fertifications.

The Globe, a London evening paper, which has distinguished itself by the extent and general accuracy of its news from the seat of war, and which has a certain leaning in favor of the French, published pressive dignity of large type:

nions by refusing to work. " It is stated that the wall around Paris A wealthy hypochondriae of New Orleans "It is stated that he wan around rans is only a sham work, faced with stone, but illed with rubble. Would it not be wise to take time by the for-lock and have our own fortifications axamined by an impewho believed that his body was as brittle as glass, and that he ran in constant danger of reaking it, was completely cured of the conceit a few days since, by the kindness of rial committee, in no way pledged to up-hold the honor of the service or to shield the contractors? It is quite possible that the same kind of fraud which has been two medical students, who followed him bout from place to place, and when questioned as to their motives, stated that they practiced in France is not unknown in England. In any case no harm can poswere waiting for him to "break himself," so hat they might have a chance to pick up sibly arise, and some good may finally rethe pieces for dissection.

sult from an inquiry properly conducted," If this be true, Paris will have very 'it-tle chance against the Prussian artiflery. A woman living in this State recently had her eyesight restored by an operation, after having been bling for several years. The

RETURNED,-We are pleased to chron first thing she did, after objects became visible, was to sit down and read a number of icle the safe return of our townsman. Mr. letters, which she presumed had been sent W. G. Case, who has been spending a to her husband by ladies during her blindshort season in London. He arrived on ness. The feelings of the poor woman can Thursday evening last after a voyage of so better imagined than described when she about two weeks. He reports but one found that her jealousy had been occasioned pleasant day upon the water, the remainby a number of coal and washing bills. der of the time being very rough. His

Harvard College, in getting out its new description of a life on the ocean wave is catalogue-which, by the way, will probably not very pleasant and we think we will decost more than any document of its size ever fer our trip across the water for the presoublished in this country-felt obliged to

take the printing of it from the proprietor of -Mr, Case was accompanied by his son the University Press, and give it to the low-Brainerd on the outward trip, and he yet est bidder. The publisher, who recently remains in London. He intends returning in the Spring, spending the intervening time in traveling and seeing the sights of the Old World,

My suggestion is that by joint resolution of the two houses of Congress the Execive he authorized to appoint a commision to negotiate a treaty with the authorsion to negotiate a treaty with the author-ities of San Domingo for the acquisition of that island, and on appropriation be made to defray this expenses of such commission. The question may then be determined either by the action of the Secret out the treat the secret sectors. Senate upon the treaty or joint action of Senate upon the treaty or joint action of the two Houses of Congress upon resolu-tion of annexation, as in the cise of the acquisition of Texas. So convinced am I of the advantages to flow from the acqui-sition of San Domingo and of the great disadvantages, I might say calamities to flow from non-acquisition, that I believe the subject has only to be investigated to the subject has only to be investigated to be approved. It is to be regretted that our representations in regard to injurious effects, especially upon the revenue of the United States, of the policy of the Mexi-can Government in exempting from imoost duties a large tract of its territory on our borders, have not only seen fruitless, but that it is even proposed in that coun-try to extend the limits within which the privilege adverted to has hitherto been enjoyed. The expediency of taking into your serious consideration proper meas-ures for countervailing the policy referred to will, it is presumed, engage your car-

est attention. It is the obvious interest, especially of neighboring nations, to provide against impunity to those who may have com-mitted high crimes within t eir borders and who have sought refuge abroad. For this purpose extradition treaties have been concluded with several of the the Central American republics, and others are in progress, Concerning the Turkish massacre the President says: I invited France and

North Germany to make an authorized suspension of hostilities in the East, where they were temporarily suspended by act of the commanders and to act together for the future r rotection in China of the lives and properties of Americans and

works were frightened out of their wits by a Europeans. In April last, while engaged in locating a military reservation near Penbina, a corrs of engineers discovered that the commonly received boundary between the United States and the British posses-ciment that the inclusion formation of the states of the states of the states and the British posses-inner the the states are true to be the states of the sta female fortune-teller stopping at the Atlantic House, who assured them that there would be an explosion in the establisment last Monday morning, at eight o'clock. 'The consequece was the girls refused to go to is in at that place is about 4700 feet south of the true position of the 49th parallel, and that the line, when run on what is cork, and the police were instructed to to wait upon the female diviner and advise and that the fine, when fin on what is now supposed to be the true position of that parallel, would leave the Hudson Bay Company, at Pembina, within the territory of the United States. This information being communicated to the British government, I was re-quested to consent and did consent that the British government, I was reter to "tell no more fortunes for girls in that shop." Some of the girls lost their situ-

he British occupation of the fort of the for the present. I deem it important, however, that this part of the boundary line should be definitely fixed by a joint commission of the two governments. I regret to say that no conclusion has been reached for the adjustment of the claims against Great Britain, growing out of the course adopted by that gov-ernment during the rebellion. The Cab-

inet at London, so far as its views has been expressed, does not appear to be willing to concede that her Majesty's Government was guilty of any negligence, or did, or permitted any act during the war, by which the United States has just cause of complaint. Our firm and unalterable conviction, are directly the reerse.

I therefore recommend to Congress to authorize the appointment of a commis-sion to take proof of the amounts and such to take proof of the amounts and the ownership of these several claims, on notice to the Representative of her Majcs-ty at Washington, and that authority be given for the senttlement of these claims by the United States, so that the Gov-ernment shall have ownership of the private claims, as well as responsible con-trol of the demand against Great Britain.

