

The Columbian AND Bloomsburg Democrat. BLOOMSBURG, PA. Friday Morning, June 24, 1870.

THE COLUMBIAN has the Largest Circulation of any paper published in Northern Pennsylvania, and is also a much larger one than any of its contemporaries and is therefore the best medium for advertising in this section of the State.

Something Wrong.

It is a matter of vast public interest that the returns to the present Census should be correctly made. But such will be very far from the case. In many instances, men have been appointed as a reward for political services, who are notoriously unfit. Again, the people for ten years past have been so hoodwinked by revenue assessors and tax gatherers, that they avoid the census marshals, or give figures of valuation for their property far below what it should be, under the idea that it is a dodge to exact taxes.

The Knights Templar at Williamsport.

The 17th annual convocation of the Knights Templar of Pennsylvania was held at Williamsport last Friday, ending on Tuesday and ending on Friday. Crusade Commandery was there in force but owing to a lack of banners did not make as good a display as other commanderies with lesser numbers. About seventy-five of our Sir Knights appeared in procession. Gen. Ent was aide-de-camp to the grand commander, and won new friends by his knightly bearing and good horsemanship.

It is estimated that there were not less than 15,000 strangers in Williamsport to witness the parade, while the residences of Masons along the route were decorated with emblems, and those who were not members of the order displayed the stars and stripes. Over 1,000 Knights, representing thirty Commanderies, appeared in full uniform, and sixteen bands, including the Marine of Washington, furnished music for the occasion.

Mayor Herdic and the City Councils reviewed the procession as they passed the Court House, the different Commanderies saluting them in honor of the hospitalities extended. Gov. Geary and other dignitaries were in attendance through the entire procession. After marching over the route laid down, the Knights proceeded to Herdic Park, where standing room was scarcely obtainable within hearing distance of the main stand, where the installation of the Grand Encampment Officers elect took place.

Columbia County Co-operative Relief Association.

Some weeks ago we published an article on this subject culled from the Williamsport Gazette & Bulletin. The charges were so serious that we thought it our duty to call attention to them, and fully expected our contemporary to vindicate the parties assailed, as he has had considerable pecuniary benefit from the organization. He has failed to do so, (unless abuse of us is vindication of others) and we have taken the trouble to examine the subject.

We find that the Columbia County Co-operative Relief Association was regularly chartered by our Court on the 6th of last September, its object being legal and meritorious. Among the petitioners and officers we find the names of responsible men such as W. H. Bradley, Editor of the Republican, Samuel Knorr, Assessor of Internal Revenue; Daniel Snyder, Abram Snyder, R. J. Millard, W. H. Woodin, H. R. Kline and others.

Grant and Cuba.

"The great Cuban debate is over, and what does it amount to? To nothing more than the old story of the mountain and the mouse."—N. Y. Times. So, after all, it seems that the official patronage of the President is stronger than Congress, and that that august body rather than lose its hold on appointments for the constituents of its honorable members, is content to receive the recent insult offered by Mr. Grant in his Cuban message, and prefer to eat "humble pie" rather than thwart the plans of His Majesty the appointing power. So be it, but we are pleased to have the vexed question settled as to "who's bossing this administration" job."

ONE hundred and sixty-five acres of the Agricultural College land, situated to Maine, were sold yesterday by G. F. Lewis, of Cleveland, Ohio, for \$48,700.

Congress a Source of Danger.

When Congress assembled, on the 9th of December, it seemed to be impressed with a sense of the necessity of prompt legislative action upon the questions before the country. It made many demonstrations of a hearty willingness to dispose of business, and for a short time it seemed probable that it was really in earnest. The financial, the manufacturing, the commercial and the agricultural energies of the whole country were depressed, and business enterprises of all kinds were eagerly waiting for the establishment of a permanent policy which could be made the basis of safe action in the future. The people were inclined to be hopeful and confident. They had patiently waited for the final completion of the measures which the war had rendered necessary, and which the resistance of the Democratic party had so long postponed; and they confidently looked to the Forty-first Congress to complete the work without further delay.

They believed, and with justice, that there were no longer any serious obstacles in the way, and that Congress could easily accomplish its work in time to allow the enterprises of the country to flow in its natural channels. With a controlling majority in both Houses, and with a political reputation almost unequalled, the Republican Party had what may be justly termed a splendid opportunity. It had only to address itself to the work before it with energy and wisdom, and to make a practical response to the wishes of the country, to attract to the party even greater strength than was displayed in the campaign of 1868. We are sorry to add that the result thus far has been little more than a general disappointment of the hopes which were indulged. For over six months Congress has trifled with the people, until there is danger that the party itself will be made to suffer for the dilatoriness of its representatives. Instead of adopting a wise and well-considered course of action, Congress has frittered away month after month of precious time in dreary and profitless debate; it has allowed itself to be diverted from the essential work before it, to the consideration of a thousand paltry schemes of legislation; it has spent weeks upon a struggle between local interests over a tariff bill—a bill which ought not to have been introduced, and which there was never any prospect of passing from the beginning; it has paltered with an overwhelming popular demand for relief from excessive burdens of taxation, and has almost entirely failed to suggest any well-digested and symmetrical financial policy.

Meanwhile, the time has passed by for the current year; labor is sorely depressed; trade is paralyzed; capital is idle, and stagnation prevails in almost every branch of business. Those who are accustomed to feel the political pulse of the people detect unmistakable signs of dissatisfaction. There is grave danger that the Republican Party, six months ago strong and full of vigor, will find itself materially weakened by the inefficiency of Congress. It is unaccountable that our representatives do not see the mischief which must inevitably accrue from their do-nothing tactics. The people are fast losing patience, and unless Congress makes haste to retrieve its error, they will be likely to visit the misdeeds of Republican Legislatures upon the party itself.—Times (Republican).

The Fifteenth Amendment.

Punchinello thus satirizes the bill to enforce the provisions of the Fifteenth Amendment under the head of "Congressional Congress." In spite of the obstinate silence of Sumner, the Senate has been lively. Its first proceeding was to pass a bill—an interminable and long-drawn bill—ostensibly to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. But the title is a little joke. As no single person can read this bill and live, and no person other than a member of the bar of Philadelphia could understand it, he survived the reading of it. Punchinello deemed it his duty to have the bill read by relays of strong men. What is the result? Six of his most valued contributors sleep in the valley. But what are their lives to the welfare of the universe, for which he exists? The bill provides, 1. That any person who shall hereafter be entitled to vote in any election, without reference to age, sex or previous condition, anything anywhere to the contrary notwithstanding. 2. That any person who shall vote shall be punished by a fine to the extent of his possessions, and shall be anathema. 3. That any person who shall, with intent to prevent the voting of any such person, strike such person upon the head, or in any other place of voting, within one week of any day of voting, shall be punished by a fine to the extent of twice his possessions, and shall be anathema. 4. That any person who shall advise any other person to question the right of any person of the hue hereinafter specified to vote, or to do any other act whatsoever, shall be punishable by a fine to the extent of three times his possessions, and shall be anathema. 5. That all the fines collected under this act shall be expended upon the emendation of "The Society for Securing the Pursuit of Happiness to American Citizens of African Descent." And if any person shall call in question the justice of such a disposition of such fines, he shall be punishable by a fine to the extent of four times his possessions, and shall be anathema.

THE KALEIDOSCOPE.

A map of their life.—It is distinctions and its life concerns.

THE SHOWMAN'S WIFE.

It was the middle of an unusually cold and disagreeable winter. The roads were almost impassable, being in that state when neither sleighs nor wagons seemed to be the proper vehicles for speedy and comfortable locomotion. A few days before the time concerning which we are about to write, large handbills had been placed about the streets, setting forth the wonderful and fantastic tricks which would undoubtedly be performed by Signor Andrea and his accomplished band; while the intervals between the different slight-of-hand and magic performances, would be filled up and relieved by a performance on the harp by a celebrated player, and singing and dancing by the Signora Andrea. The boys, as usual, were on the *quinté* for the showmen, anticipating rare fun, and already laughing in expectancy at their novel tricks.

There was something "in the bills" that appeared to strike the fancy of the populace, for the event raised more than the usual amount of excitement in the village. We are not easily moved from our propriety, do not interest ourselves much in such matters; and although we are, or at any rate wish to be, charitable, yet we confess we do not look with a very lenient eye on, nor entertain a very cordial feeling for, those who are content to make a living off of the public by slight-of-hand exhibitions, negro harp playing, dancing, and imposture, with a species of low legerdemain generally. Holding such opinions, we did not of course expect to find beauty, taste and refinement among the expected band of performers. While our notions of female delicacy and propriety are not so Quixotic as to exclude women from the stage in the legitimate drama, we think a strolling player, singer and dancer, a depth in the social scale to which they should not descend.

Having been detained longer than usual at our office in the evening, the hands of the clock were turning past the half after nine when we entered, as was our wont, the family sitting-room of the hotel. Upon a rocking-chair on the opposite side of the room sat a lady as yet young, though evidently a mother, as a sweet babe was calmly slumbering upon her knee. Instinctively we felt that this was the showman's wife. Having long been an inmate of the house, we almost felt ourselves as one of the family, and taking a seat at a respectful distance, assumed the privilege accorded by strangers to each other, and particularly those living in a place, by a temporary sojourner in it, and opened a conversation with our modest looking companion.

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any respect; nor can I imagine why I should have become so infatuated, unless because of the opposition I encountered. We were engaged before we had arrived at an age suitable for appreciating and understanding the importance of the relation we were so willing to assume.

"My family were all bitterly opposed to our union. My brothers threatened the most summary proceedings should I dare to connect myself and them with the family of Signor Andrea, and declared that they would not only not acknowledge him as a brother, but would certainly discard me as a sister. Would to God I had listened to the admonitions of my mother, the rebukes of my father, or even the imprecations of my brothers! Let me tell you, sir," she continued, "that, generally speaking, the woman who will marry a man contrary to the wishes of her parents and friends, who so far disregards their tender affection and solicitude for her happiness, will seldom make an exemplary wife. She who will not acknowledge the authority of a parent will seldom brook the government of a husband. I know," she remarked, "that a feeling that we looked surprised," "that the confession is sufficiently humiliating, but I fear it is too true."

"In this state of affairs we eloped and were privately married. We were neither of us twenty years old. We left the city—the little money we were masters of was soon exhausted, and no opening seemed to present itself. Oh! the folly, the inexperience, and the self-conceit of youth. I had left all the comforts and luxuries, the home and the friends of my youth. Necessity drove us from place to place, and I found our precarious subsistence. Although not constantly in our present business, if I dare dignify the calling we follow with the name, yet, ever since my marriage my manner of life has been about such as you see it. I am now hurried from one part of the country to another, traveling through cold, and storm, and rain, by day and by night. Before our child was born it was endurable, but now, the exertion and exposure are too much for my constitution. That and other things are very rapidly wearing me out."

"In God's name, madam," said we, "why not return at once to your father's home, and which there we would not hesitate a moment what course to pursue."

"Yes, my parents would probably receive me at home, but the truth is, I fear to ask them till the worst comes."

"Remember, madam, when the worst has come, it will then be too late."

"While we were speaking, the clock struck ten!"

"How terrible," said she, "is this nightly neglect and delay!"

"Does he usually stay this late after the close of the performances?"

"Frequently. His traveling agent is a man of no principle, indulges in every kind of violence, and is leading my husband still more and more into debt, and daily, almost hourly, losing influence with him, and his coldness and neglect"—her voice faltered here, and after a moment, tears came to her relief. That is a plea we can never withstand, and as we could not offer her any consolation, although our sympathies were entirely with her, we left her to her tears and meditations, and quitted the apartment.

There was another unusual fascination about the woman, and our new-born interest in her induced us to attempt to discover what the signor was about. Putting on an old overcoat and a slouch hat, and taking a heavy cane in our hand, we sallied forth on our journey of discovery. Not being exactly certain of his tastes, we did not know at what place we might find him; but being willing to give him the benefit of the doubt, we entered the most respectable oyster saloons first. He was not to be found. As a last resort we bent our steps towards a low grog-shop and oyster cellar, where we knew that gambling was done on a small scale. The keeper eyed us suspiciously, but a quarter for a mug of ale to a few toppers who were sitting around the stove, was an irresistible temptation, and with a knowledge we passed through the door, which we had the words in large letters: "POSITIVE NO ADMITTANCE."

A couple of tallow candles served to shed a light upon the table at the further end of a narrow room, around which were seated four men, playing the game popularly known as poker. The stakes, about forty dollars in bank notes, were lying at one end, and the game was progressing. Two of the men I knew as most abandoned scoundrels; one of them having lately, in a gambling quarrel, stabbed his adversary; and the other, having boasted in the village of the money he had won, and if he dared to resent the insult. The other two were the signor and his agent. There were several men standing round the table, none of whom were sober, and all of whom were ready and willing to back their acquaintances. Having satisfied our curiosity, we debated whether we should stay and see the signor out on account of his wife, or let things take their natural course. Thinking discretion the better part of valor and the death of the whole four and their confederates no loss to the community, or to any of its individual members, we quietly left the room, and throwing another quarter on the counter as we passed out, directed our steps towards the hotel.

It was about eleven o'clock when we once more entered the sitting room. The showman's wife was walking the floor impatiently, anxious, tearful.

"I am left thus alone," she said upon our entrance, "night after night among strangers, who care not for me; they know only as a strolling player. I know, I feel the estimation in which we are all held."

We begged her to calm herself, assured her that every respect should be paid her, and ventured to hope that Signor Andrea would soon make his appearance. The moments passed heavily and slowly, and she continued to pace the floor more and more impatiently.

At last she turned to us, and said, pointing to the clock—"There, it is almost midnight! If you have any compassion on me, direct me to the hall where they performed this evening. I will go and seek him." We assured her that there was no probability of finding him at the hall, and pointed out to her the rashness and probable result of such a step. She was not, however, to be put off, and finally a domestic was despatched with her to the hall. We took occasion to inform the servant

where to find him; and, as we did not wish to witness the return, we retired at once to the solitude of our bed-chamber.

Long did we there muse upon what we had just heard and seen, nor could we help condemning the husband for his most unkind and ungenerous behavior to his wife. She had forsaken all and followed him. He had taken her far from the home of her childhood, far from those to whom she could naturally look for assistance and comfort; surrounded her with strangers, exposed her to the inclemency of the weather, left her unprotected and alone from dark until midnight, liable to insult and misconstruction, without offering to care for her convenience, her comfort, or her happiness. Her natural disposition was amiable, joyous, cheerful; and her constitutional gaiety would break out in spite of his neglect, like the fitful gleams of the sun in a November sky.

Before I slept I heard their voices in no very gentle concord as they passed along the gallery to their sleeping room; and at length, with my head full of them, I slept and dreamed of the signor and gambler, and money, and women, and wine.

Early the next morning, as I was buttoning on a warm overcoat preparatory to going to my office, an open two-horse spring wagon drove up to the door, and Signor Andrea and his band of performers, and his beautiful wife, seated themselves in it. She was scarcely half clad, considering the state of the weather; and looked the very impersonation of despair as she folded her babe in her thin swawl, and laid it against her breast. I stepped out on the pavement and spoke to her. A tear trickled down her cheek as she bade me "good-bye," and I parted, I presume for ever, from *The Showman's Wife*.

In the Lions' Den.

An Appalling and Horrible Occurrence. Three of Robinson's Circus Men Killed, and Four Shockingly Lacerated by the Savage Beasts.

Upon starting from Cincinnati for the season, the management of James Robinson's circus and animal show determined to produce something novel in the way of a band chariot, and conceivably the idea of mounting the band upon the colossal den of performing Numidian lions, and which would form one of the principal and most imposing features of the show.

Although repeatedly warned by Professor Sexton that he deemed the cages insecure and dangerous in the extreme, the managers still persisted in compelling the band to ride upon it. Nothing, however, occurred until the fatal morning of the 13th.

The band took their places and the procession commenced to move amid the shouts of the multitude of rascals, who had assembled to witness the grand pageant and hear the enervating strains of music. Not a thought of danger was entertained by any one, but the awful catastrophe was about to occur.

As the driver endeavored to make a turn in the streets, the leaders became entangled and threw the entire team into confusion, and he lost control of them, and becoming frightened they broke into a violent run. Upon the opposite side of the street the fore-wheel of the cage came in contact with a large rock with such force as to cause the cage and stanchions which supported the roof to give way, thereby precipitating the entire band into the awful pit below.

For an instant the vast crowd were paralyzed with fear, but for a moment only, and then arose such a shriek of agony as was never heard before. The awful groans of terror and agony which arose from the poor victims who were being torn, lacerated by the frightful monsters below, was heart-rending and sickening to a terrible degree.

Every moment some one of the band would extricate themselves from the debris and leap over the sides of the cage to the ground with a wild spring and faint away upon striking the earth, so great was the weight. But human nature could not stand and see men literally devoured before their very eyes, for there were willing hearts and strong arms ready to render every assistance necessary to rescue the unfortunate victims from this shocking calamity.

A hardware store which happened to stand opposite was invaded by the quest of the noble-hearted proprietor, and pitchforks, crow bars and long bars of iron, and in fact every available weapon was brought into requisition. The side doors of the cage were quickly torn from their fastenings, and then a horrible sight was presented to view. Mixed among the brilliant uniforms of the poor unfortunate lay legs, arms, torn from their sockets and half devoured, while the savage brutes glared ferociously with their sickly green colored eyes upon the petrified crowd.

Professor Charles White arrived at this exciting and gave orders in regard to extracting the dead and wounded—he well knowing it would be a difficult and dangerous undertaking to remove them from the infuriated monsters.

Stationing men with forks and bars at every available point, he sprang fearlessly into the den amid the monsters, and commenced raising the wounded, and passing them upon the outside to their friends. He had succeeded in removing the wounded, and was proceeding to gather up the remains of the lifeless, when the mammoth lion, known to showmen as old Nero, sprang with a frightful roar upon his keeper, fastening his teeth and claws in his neck and shoulders, lacerating him in a horrible manner. Professor White made three heroic efforts to shake the monster off, but without avail, and gave orders to fire upon him.

The contents of four of Col's navies were immediately poured into the carcass of the ferocious animal, and he fell dead; and the brave little man, notwithstanding the fearful manner in which he was wounded, never left the cage until every vestige of the dead was carefully gathered together and placed upon a sheet, preparatory for burial. It was found that three of the ten were killed outright, and four others terribly lacerated. The names of the killed are August Schorer, Conrad Freiz and Charles Grein. Col's navies were produced and an immediate funeral determined upon, as the bodies were so frightfully torn and lacerated as to be unrecognizable to their most intimate friends.

The lions are the same ones which nearly cost Prof. Charles White his life two years ago, while traveling with the Thayer & Noyes party, and were known

to be a dangerous cage of animals. Every attention is being given to the sufferers by the kind and hospitable citizens of Middletown, and at last accounts they were all pronounced out of danger.—Middletown (Mo.) Banner.

Startling Affray Between Two Crazy Brothers.

Not long ago one Lawrence Rapps, living near Monroe, Detroit, became deranged, being subject to fits of melancholy and weeping. He continued to grow worse until it became necessary to send him to the asylum at Kalamazoo. One morning last week George F. Streeter was to start with the unfortunate man for the asylum, but felt that he should need assistance, and Christopher Rapps, brother of the crazy man, volunteered to accompany Streeter. The Detroit Free Press says:

"On the train the two brothers had a seat directly in front of the officer, and it was noticed that the insane man grew more and more excited. He continued to groan and weep, deploring the calamity that was so soon to separate the two, perhaps forever, and refused to be comforted by the sympathetic and cheering words of the officer. Lawrence had now and then a glimpse of reason, and when the trio got off for dinner at the junction, was the coolest of the three. They all sat down at the hotel dining-table, the officer between the brothers. The table was filled with men, women and children, passengers on the train which stood opposite the door. The meal had only commenced, when Christopher, the sane brother, suddenly uttered a loud scream of sorrow and despair which startled every one, causing every cheek to turn pale. As he shrieked he rose from the table, dashed the officer aside as one might a child, and then the two insane brothers locked together in a mad struggle. Up and down they whirled, shrieking, kicking, striking, pulling, each one a giant in strength, strongest man trembled and pushed away from the strange scene, the woman screamed, and for a moment or two there was such a strange spectacle there as no one ever witnessed in his lifetime. The mad brothers struggled and writhed, now one down, then the other until some of the passengers cried 'shoot them!' The officer, coolest of all, made several efforts to separate the combatants, which was accomplished by Lawrence seizing his brother's hat and springing through the crowd to the door. He went straight aboard the train, clambering on top of the cars. Christopher was thrown down and bound, and then came a struggle to secure the other brother and take him from the car. The feat was accomplished, and then he was tied hand and foot, and left at the hotel, while Streeter came on to this city with Christopher. The victim was locked up at the Central Station while the officer returned to go forward with the other, and will return to-day and take this one to Monroe. The yells and shrieks of the poor fellow confined at the station were enough to make one tremble, and he jumped and bounded against the door of his cell in a way that shook the building. The whole incident is one of the strangest that has occurred for a long time, and but for the torn clothes and scratches exhibited by the officer, and the yells and shrieks of the last victim of the fearful disease, might seem like a romance.

The New Attorney General.

We are now enabled to answer the question, Who is Ackerman? Amos T. Ackerman, appointed by the President to the office of Attorney General of the United States, is a native of New Hampshire, but has for many years resided in the State of Georgia. He studied law with the late J. M. Pherson Berrien. When the secession movement came on, he opposed it, but afterward yielded to the current which swept his State out of the Union. In 1862 we find him raising a regiment for the armies of Jeff. Davis, and shortly afterward a member of the staff of Gen. Robert Toombs. He served about eighteen months in the Confederate army. After the failure of the Southern cause, he applied to Congress for remission of his political sins, which was granted in a bill for the removal of the disabilities of sundry repentant rebels. In his petition for restoration to the rights of citizenship, he states that he entered the Confederate service voluntarily, but promises if Congress will only forgive him, he will go and sin no more. He has been a "republican" ever since he received the congressional pardon, and in 1868 was on the Grant and Colfax electoral ticket for his State.

When Gen. Grant was President, he appointed the humble and repentant Ackerman U. S. District Attorney for the district of Georgia, which position he has held until the present time. Though acting with the so-called "republican" party of his State, it is said that he has been an earnest and consistent opponent of the Balloak faction.—Patriot.

Origin of the Term Free Mason.

Dr. Buchanan says: "The members of the building fraternities were called free masons, not because they were free men, but because they were free masons; that is to say, that being masons, and having granted to them, as such, the king's peace or freedom of his kingdom, they were free as masons to work anywhere there; but they were not altogether free, apart from that character, for, as men, they were not free to intermeddle with the politics or other affairs of the country, but as members of the building fraternities their presence is needful in the kingdom; and in order to encourage and protect them, the masonic fraternities received by charter, or otherwise, the protection of the 'King's peace,' which entitled them to be held free as masons from all molestation, and being employed on the magnificent buildings then erecting for the church, they therefore received the protection of the church also. Hence, having the freedom of their country in their masonic capacity, and the protection of both church and king, they were doubly free, no noble nor any one daring to insult, attack or enslave them, because they were the 'free masons.'"

REMEMBER, tax-payers, that Mercer voted to continue the present income tax, and also voted against reducing it from five to three per cent.

Congressional. SENATE. THURSDAY, June 16th, 1870. Mr. Edmunds called up the House bill to define the duties of Pension agents, to prescribe the manner of paying pensions, and for other purposes. The bill provides, among other things, for the quarterly payment of pensions, and makes the fees of pension agents uniform. HOUSE. Mr. Maynard, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to relieve coal from all taxation, and moved its reference to the Committee of the Whole. After discussion, the bill was recommitted. The amendments offered by Messrs. Ingersoll, Lynch, and Smith, of Oregon, were severally rejected. Others were agreed to, and the bill passed—yeas 98, nays 81. FRIDAY, June 17.—In the Senate, yesterday, the Franking bill was taken up at 1 o'clock, and a protracted debate ensued. A motion to postpone the subject till next session was defeated by 17 to 31. An amendment continuing the present provisions of the law regarding free transmissions of newspapers was adopted. An amendment depriving members of Congress and postmasters of the privilege was offered. The Senate adjourned without voting on the amendment. In the House, a bill was reported to amend the duty on all kinds of coal. The House at an early stage in the proceedings began to vote on the Cuban resolutions. The substitute offered by Mr. Bingham, on Wednesday, for the resolution reported by the majority of the Committee on Foreign Affairs, was adopted by a vote of 102 to 88. The Conference Committee on the Pension Appropriation bill reported no agreement with the Senate, and the House refused to concur in the Senate's amendment relating to the Navy Pension Fund. The Sergeant-at-arms was directed to take Woods, the assailant of Mr. Porter, to Richmond to testify in a murder trial, and then bring him back to await the action of the House. SATURDAY, June 18.—In the Senate, yesterday, at the expiration of the morning hour, the Banking bill coming up in regular order, Mr. Sumner endeavored to have it set aside, and the Mrs. Lincoln Pension bill further considered. This was not done, however. The evening session did not close until nearly midnight. The Post-office Appropriation bill was the subject under consideration the entire time. The Franking question was brought in by amendments and discussed. Mr. Sumner's cheap postage amendment was rejected; Mr. Nye's (a two-cent postage in place of three) was adopted; but no final action was reached on the measure. In the House the Committee on Elections reported in the Virginia contest a decision in favor of McKensie, the sitting member. A bill to equalize bounties was reported from the Military Committee, and at once passed through the various stages. It allows \$8 3/4 to non-commissioned officers, soldiers and musicians for each month's service between the 12th of April, 1861, and the 9th of May, 1865, deducting United States bounties already paid. SENATE. MONDAY, June 20.—Mr. Conkling reported back the House bill in relation to naturalization, with an amendment, and gave notice that at an early day he should call it up. The Post Office appropriation bill was then taken up, and a number of amendments debated until the hour of adjournment. HOUSE. The Speaker laid before the House the credentials of B. F. Whittemore, Representative elect from the First district of South Carolina. He suggested that the case should be postponed. He now moved the House postpone the case until Tuesday, after the morning hour, and then take up the naked question on Whittemore's admission. Agreed to—80 yeas to 9 nays. TUESDAY, June 21.—In the Senate, yesterday, the bill to reduce taxation was reported from the Committee on Finance. The Post-office Appropriation bill was taken up, the question being on the amendment abolishing the franking privilege. Mr. Sumner's proposition for cheap postage was voted down. An amendment providing for two cents postage was also rejected. Another was offered allowing each member of Congress \$500 for postage, and was rejected. An amendment that the bill shall not take effect until Oct. 1, was agreed to. Without acting on any other amendment, the Senate took a recess. In the House a number of bills were introduced, among them one authorizing the President to open negotiations with the British North American Provinces for their admission as States of the Union, and one to annex the Republic of San Domingo. A bill authorizing the name of "Lincoln" was reported from the Committee on Territories, and was recommitted. The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Fortification bill, appropriating \$1,264,750. A motion to strike out the enacting clause was voted down by 59 to 60. The bill was, after a long debate reported to the House and passed. The Army bill, appropriating \$29,977,967, was taken up in Committee of the Whole; \$50,000 was added for meteorological observations in the Northern counties, and the bill was reported and passed. SENATE. WEDNESDAY, June 22.—The House bill to pave Pennsylvania avenue was passed. The Senate took up the unfinished business, the post office appropriation bill and franking repeal amendment. Mr. Trumbull's amendment limiting the franking privilege hereafter to the departments, and allowing public documents to be franked only from Washington City, was rejected by a vote of 22 to 25. The question recurring on Mr. Ramsey's proposition to repeal the franking privilege, a large number of amendments were proposed, only one of which was adopted, to wit: prohibiting any allowance for stamps or increased pay to Senators or Representatives in consequence of the franking repeal. Mr. Ramsey's amendment as amended was rejected—yeas 29, nays 28. The bill then passed, and the consular and diplomatic appropriation bill was passed. HOUSE. Mr. Butler, of Massachusetts, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill for a full and general grace

amnesty, and oblivion of wrongful acts done, and omissions of all persons engaged in the war of the late rebellion. Ordered to be printed and recommitted. The case of B. F. Whittemore, of South Carolina, then came up by special arrangement. Mr. Logan offered a resolution reciting the action of the Committee on Military Affairs, and of the House in reporting and adopting a resolution declaring Mr. Whittemore, by his conduct in selling military and naval cartridges, unworthy of a seat in the House of Representatives; also, reciting his re-election and the presentation of his credentials, and resolving that the House of Representatives decline to allow the said B. F. Whittemore to be sworn as a Representative in the Forty-first Congress, and direct that his credentials be returned to him. After a long discussion the previous question was seconded—yeas 41, nays 57—and then the resolution offered by Mr. Logan was adopted—yeas 139, nays 24.

Latest News. ATTORNEY-GENERAL HOAR'S RESIGNATION. WASHINGTON, June 16.—The great topic of interest at the capital to-day is the change in the cabinet. It was expected and unexpected to many of the most prominent republican senators and representatives. On Tuesday Attorney-General Hoar was called to the meeting, in good humor, and certainly with no intention of resigning, but he informed several members of the press that he was going home for a few days, and would then return, and that he would remain nearly all the summer. His resignation was communicated to the President last evening, in brief, but friendly note, in which he stated that he had finally determined to withdraw from public life, and trusted that the president would accept his resignation, to take effect upon the continuation of his successor.

He visited the White House at 12 o'clock, and while he was in consultation with the president, General Hoar carried to the Senate the name of Hon. Amos T. Ackerman, of Georgia, as attorney general, vice Hoar resigned. It is well known that this was a surprise to Judge Hoar. He did not dream that Mr. Ackerman was to be his successor, nor did Secretary Fish, for the latter entered the White House after Gen. Porter went to the Senate with the nomination, and was then informed of it. Senator Sumner expressed his surprise, and called on Judge Hill, of Georgia, to get the status of Mr. Ackerman. In this he was followed by Senators Pomeroy, Thayer, Thurman and others.

POTTSVILLE, June 16.—James McDonnoy, on trial for shooting the boy Hoag, at Mahanoy City, a few months ago, walked quietly away from the court house, at the adjournment of the court this noon, and has not been heard from since. He was on bail, which has been forfeited.

BALTIMORE, June 17.—Jerome Napoleon Bonaparte died this morning at two o'clock, in his sixty-eighth year, of cancer of the throat, from which he has been suffering for some time past. His mother-in-law, Mrs. Williams, assisted at four o'clock this morning at his residence.

A NEW WAY OF KILLING OFF THE DIABLS. SALT LAKE, June 18.—A gentleman just returned from Omaha reports the following: On Wednesday, June 15, as the railroad train approached the Platte river, the engineer discovered a band of Indians, about three hundred strong, mounted, crossing the track. As the train neared the Indians they began to yell, and the engineer, supposing they were about to attack the train, ran more steam and dashed through the crowd, killing thirteen Indians, and many ponies.

READING, June 21.—An atrocious infant murder took place yesterday afternoon near Boyertown, in this county. A little child of Mr. William Lewy, about a year old, had its throat cut with a butcher knife by a girl about fifteen named Catharine Hummel, employed in the family as a nurse. The deed was perpetrated while the family were at work in the hay field. The girl at first charged the crime on a watchman on the railroad, but circumstances pointed to her guilty, which it is said she afterwards admitted. No motive is known, excepting that she killed the child because it was troublesome. After the murder she fled to the woods and was not apprehended till this morning, when the driver of the Boyertown stage picked her up near Stiversville, and brought her to this city, where she was committed.

Communicated. SHENANDOAH CITY, June 18th, 1870. EDITOR COLUMBIAN.—Dear Sir: News and items are scarce in our little town, but perhaps there will be something more worthy of note by your issue. William Davenport was charged with committing a rape on Charlotte Davenport, his own daughter, a little over about 14 years of age. This was an outrageous case. It was shown that the defendant had frequently had connection with her. The jury returned a verdict of guilty without hesitation. The parties are from Mahanoy City, and not yet sentenced. Just before going to post I received information that the prisoner committed suicide in prison on Friday night. JOHN A. TITMAN.

CATAWISSA, June 19, 1870. MISS ANNE BROWN.—I see in the columns of the Columbian of Monday, June 14, that there are a large number of crippled soldiers in our midst, and I would like to do this work, and to whom I would have been a great blessing, why were they not appointed? S. H. REYNOLDS. Our absence from home last week prevented an earlier reply to the above letter. We can only answer that the appointments were made, and the small fry politicians of this County, and their constituents, stood no chance with them. The Democratic party in this County conferred its two best offices on soldiers, but the opposition ignore them on every occasion.