The Columbian AND Bloomsburg Democrat.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Friday Morning, August 5, 1870.

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

The Convention.

The Convention on Monday last was fully attended, every district in the county sending delegates. For the first time the two election districts of Bloomsburg were separately represented in Convention, thus doubling the former representation of Bloom township. This change is just, regard being had to the principle of numbers, and is in conformity with the Standing Rules which regulate nominations in this county. But we are fully convinced that the free vote or some other plan for full and equal representation of the people should be applied to Bloomsburg and other populous districts, so that delegations from them should be divided between candidates in Convention according to the real preferences of the voters at the delegate elections. Such arrangement also would prevent the undue influence of any locality in the county upon nominations. In connection with the representation of districts in proportion to their democratic vote, it would very greatly improve our delegate system and would render it much more just and satisfactory than it is at present.

The principal question of contest in the convention was the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff. There were no less than ten candidates presented for popular support at the primary elections but in Convention the contest was narrowed to four. Captain Millard of Scott was nominated upon the seventh vote by a vote of 30 to 24. He is a respectable gentleman well known in the county, served with credit in the late war and underwent imprisonment in a Confederate prison. He is now a merchant in the town of Espy, and formerly held the office of Postmaster at Orangeville.

John R. Yohe of Mifflin was nominated for Associate Judge upon the first vote with special reference to his location in the county, and to his prolonged service as a member of our party. No candidate for this nomination being presented from the northern side of the river the question was between the two gentlemen presented by Main and Mifflin townships.

The nomination of Mr. Reeder (now of Catawissa but formerly of Franklin township) for county Commissioner, is very generally and heartily approved. He is a fit and worthy man and will faithfully attend to the interests of the county.

The nominations for Jury Commissioner, Coroner and Auditor are well distributed and are, in all respects, unobjectionable.

For the Congressional nomination the Convention named the Editor of this journal and selected good Conferees whose object it will be to regard the public considerations connected with the question of nomination as well as the dictates of private friendship. It is their hope and expectation that these will be found to be perfectly compatible with each other; but in any event their duties will be faithfully performed. For ourselves we tender to the gentlemen of the Convention our very sincere thanks for the honor conferred upon us by their recommendation.

Representative conferees were chosen without instructions, to meet conferees from Montour county, to nominate a candidate for Representative. The issue made in the Convention between two sets of Conferees was the result of a misconception. The second set had been selected beforehand for mention in the Convention upon the supposition that the first set was to be proposed *under instructions* for a particular candidate. Both sets, in point of fact, we believe, held the same position with reference to concurrence in a Montour nomination, and their common position on that subject was, we believe, that of nearly every member of the Convention. The Conferees selected are gentlemen of experience, integrity and firmness, who will insist, under all circumstances, upon a nomination acceptable to the people of this county, and carry out fully the wishes of the Democracy of the District.

The only resolution adopted, beyond those of a business natur,e was endorsing the course of Senator Buckalew and Representative Scott. This was unanimously adopted. The compliment was merited,and reflects the sentiments of the people of the county. They were always at their posts, always industrious, and always on the right side of public questions.

Handcuffs.

A Democratic contemporary asks, with mysterious and hypocritical horror, why it happens that a large contract for handcuffs appears in the Government accounts during the war. We can tell him. They were purchased to use in enforcing the draft, and the expense of buying them and the necessity of using them is, like most other war expenses, directly chargeable to the Democratic party.—*Press.*

We fancy that, if the truth concerning these handcuffs were known, it would be found that the greater portion of them were used in cases very distinct from deserters and drafted men. Stanton, and Seward with his "little bell," probably are responsible for the use of more handcuffs than the army, There were also certain military men whose most formidable weapons were handcuffs, and who were far more dangerous to political opponents than they ever were to the enemy. If an honest investigation were made, we have no doubt that where these iron bracelets were used for military offences, there would be more Republican names than Democratic in the list of the victims, but where false imprisonment, persecution, unjust and arbitrary arrests, were taken into account, then would the Democratic names be numerous enough. If such an investigation were possible, the *Press* would be the last to court it.

THE returns from Kentucky show that the Democratic column remains unbroken. The united assault of white Radicals and negroes made no impression upon it.

Bradley's Truthfulness.

The editor of the *Republican* in his paper of July 27th, in an attempt to bolster up Mr. Mercur and create for him a political reputation which he does not possess, says "*The Congressional Globe*—states in every instance in which the yeas and nays were called, that Mr. Mercur voted for a tariff and against its reduction. Upon the amendment of Butler to reduce to $5, he voted in the negative. *We speak by the record.*" The italics in the foregoing quotation are our own and we ask any reader of ordinary intelligence whether it is not a direct assertion on the part of the editor of the *Republican* that he speaks from the printed evidence in the *Globe*. What else can he mean, by speaking "*by the record.*" But lo and behold, in this week's issue of the *Republican* we find the following extraordinary statement: "*we did not quote the Globe as authority upon this vote.*" We call this as pleasing an instance of bare faced mendacity as we have ever had offered us even by a Republican editor. Here is a blunt denial of an assertion which is in print and before the public. He further says, that Kelly wrote to him on the subject and told him so, which, perhaps, is true, he says also "Kelly is better authority than the *Globe*, an opinion to which he is perfectly welcome, but which we positively decline to accept. We had fully as lief rest our belief in the editor of the *Republican* and with about as much chance of correctness. The *Republican's* article ends as usual, with the statement that this paper not being able to prove anything has descended to falsehood, &c. We have nothing to say in reply, but to commend the two numbers of his paper to the people and would remark, simply, that if we were ever guilty of falsehood we were not fools enough to deny it with the printed proof of it in the possession of half the people in the county.

Old War Cries.

The Republican press have begun the campaign by using the old war cries of the past, and appealing to the nearly extinct passions of the people. Their papers teem with such words as "traitors," "rebels," "copperheads," &c., as though party success could be achieved by such means. The people are not to be deceived by such stale tricks. They will decide between the parties upon the living issues of to-day. Upon this subject the New York *Times*, a leading Republican paper justly says:

To a certain class of politicians, the rebellion will furnish a theme for stump speeches as long as they live. They will never cease to lavish encomiums upon the loyalty of their candidate, or to heap coals of fire upon the copperheadism of his opponent. The old story will be told over and over again at each succeeding election. They will remind impatient audiences that Republicans saved the Union which the Democrats would have destroyed. In what the Republican party did during the war, and what the same party has done since the war, their patriotic imaginations will discover reasons for keeping it in power at least to the end of the century. Thus, and thus only, will these small politicians talk. They have their uses, we suppose, in the party organization, but they are not its safest guides, nevertheless.

North Carolina.

In another column we publish an editorial from the *World* on the troubles in North Carolina. The arbitrary, reckless course of Gov. Holden and his hirelings disgusts many of the Republican party, notwithstanding that Grant endorses his course. The New York *Times*, a Radical paper of much influence, has the following:

Gov. Holden, however, has set himself up as a sort of dictator—proclaiming counties in a state of insurrection, perpetrating all manner of arbitrary acts through agencies unknown in a free community, holding persons in custody in opposition to judicial orders, and actually proposing to try them by military commission.

Proceedings like these were bad enough when a gigantic rebellion furnished exigencies which had justified them. Now, they are not only startling, but to all appearance,indefensible. They look particularly bad, moreover, because the State is in the theater of an active canvass, which will culminate in an election next Thursday, and Holden is so much of a partizan that the disinterestedness of his motives and the impartiality of his conduct are—to use the mildest term—doubtful. Holden's newspaper, the Raleigh *Standard*, boasts that he is "indorsed" by the President. We hope that the President in his "indorsement," discriminates between acts in conformity with law, and in harmony with justice, and acts in defiance of law, and repugnant to American ideas of order and liberty. If United States troops are to appear in the transaction, at least let there be some guarantee against the application of their authority and influence to unworthy ends. There is a strong national aversion to military commissions in a State endowed with a regularly organized judicial system, and to the presence of United States troops as partisan auxiliaries at an election.

Twaddle.

Germany claims that every man in her army can read and write, while of the French forces at least seventy-five per cent. can do neither. This fact of itself determines the balance of American sympathy, and will probably decide the feeling of the scale of war. Bayonets think in these modern days, and thought rules.—*Press.*

If the *Press* really believes in the principle set forth above, it would command greater belief and sympathy, if it worked as well on this side of the water as in Europe. But how is it that the "sympathy" of the *Press* is determined in favor of the blacks, about 99¾ per cent. of whom, cannot read or write. The *Press* assumes to represent "American sympathy" we take it. We should very much prefer to see something like appreciation of education as between white men and negroes before placing any weight in the opinion of the *Press*. It is, not to put it too strongly, *all stuff!* As for the concluding sentence in the *Press'* article, we know very well how much thinking,bayonets can do. North Carolina affords a fine example, given over to cut-throats and murderers, backed by Mr. President Grant, Gov. Holden and such hypocritical canters, as Forney's Philadelphia *Press*.

The Tax on Farmers.

Congress has always been eager to pass burdensome laws and Radical officials have uniformly given them such construction as bears hardest upon the people. The latest decision is that which compels farmers to pay a special tax as produce brokers whenever they attempt to sell their produce any place else than upon their farm. Farmers when they come to vote should remember that this odious law was passed by a Radical Congress.

The Convention.

On Monday last, being the first day of August, and that appointed for the meeting of the Democratic Convention, the delegates assembled in the Court House, at a little past one o'clock. The meeting was called to order by Capt. C. B. Brockway, Chairman of the Standing Committee for the past year, who spoke briefly upon resigning his position. Upon motion of Col. H. R. Kline, of Orange, Wm. J. Ikeler, of Mount Pleasant, was chosen President of the Convention and took the chair. Charles Conner and Capt. George W. Utt were chosen Secretaries. The calling of the roll of delegates being in order, the following gentlemen answered to their names and presented their credentials:

Beaver—Allen Mann, F. L. Shuman.
Benton—H. F. Everett, Jas. Conner.
Berwick—Isaiah Bower, J. G. Jacoby.
Bloom (E.)—Eli Jones, John B. Casey.
Bloom (W.)—Robert F. Clark, G. W. Sterner.
Briarcreek—Lewis Adams, Albert Smith.
Centralia—Thomas Geraghty, Martin Gaughen.
Conyngham (N.)—Richard Thornton, Henry Britt.
Conyngham (S.)—Thomas Kilker, Peter Luby.
Catawissa—Solomon Shuman, Henry G. Pfahler.
Centre—Edward Hartman, Henry Hess.
Franklin—Joseph C. Reeder, Washington Parr.
Fishingcreek—Cyrus B. McHenry, B. F. Edgar.
Greenwood—Capt. George W. Utt, Robert Robbins.
Hemlock—Wm. H. Shoemaker, Hugh McBride.
Jackson—Clinton Lewis, Silas W. McHenry.
Locust—John Snyder, George Fetterman.
Maine—Wm. Longenberger, John M. Nuss.
Mifflin—Samuel Nuss, I. K. Schweppenheiser.
Madison—O. P. Christian, John M. Smith.
Mount Pleasant—Mathias Gilbert, Wm. J. Ikeler.
Montour—Peter B. Evans, Elias Giger.
Orange—Charles Conner, Hiram R. Kline.
Pine—P. W. Sones, John Bruner.
Roaringcreek—John Mowry, David Long.
Scott—Jacob Terwilliger, Daniel Snyder.
Sugarloaf—Josiah R. Fritz,Cyrus Larish.

Wm. H. Shoemaker, of Hemlock, offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That Cyrus B. McHenry and John G. Freeze be appointed Congressional Conferees to meet similar Conferees from the counties of Bradford, Wyoming, Sullivan and Montour; and that they be instructed to support the nomination of Capt. C. B. Brockway, for Congress.

A motion to strike out the name of Capt. C. B. Brockway, and insert that of Victor E. Piolett, was lost, no count being had. The resolution was then adopted unanimously.

On motion of Robert F. Clark, the following gentlemen were chosen as the Standing Committee for the ensuing year: Wm. B. Koons, Bloom; Thomas Geraghty,Centralia; D.H.Montgomery, Mifflin; Wm. Lamon, Briarcreek; Andrew Laubach, Sugarloaf; Capt. Geo. W. Utt, Greenwood; John Snyder, Locust; John G. Quick, Montour; Edward Hartman, Centre.

Wm. H. Shoemaker offered the following resolution, which was adopted by a unanimous vote:

Resolved, That the course of Senator Buckalew and Representative Scott, at the last Session of the Legislature, is fully endorsed by this Convention, and particularly their determined and efficient opposition to the dispersion of the Sinking Fund, and to improvident grants of power to incorporated companies.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for Sheriff; Chas. Conner nominated James Lake of Scott township, Wm. H. Shoemaker nominated Aaron Smith of Hemlock township, Robert F. Clark nominated Capt. Rees J. Millard of Scott township, and Jacob Terwilliger nominated S. R. Kline of Scott township. Nominations being declared closed,seven ballots were had with the following results:

FIRST BALLOT.

James Lake	10	votes.
S. R. Kline	5	"
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	19	"

SECOND BALLOT.

James Lake	10	votes.
S. R. Kline	5	"
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	20	"

The name of S. R. Kline was withdrawn after this ballot.

THIRD BALLOT.

James Lake	13	votes.
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	22	"

FOURTH BALLOT.

James Lake	13	votes.
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	22	"

FIFTH BALLOT.

James Lake	12	votes.
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	23	"

SIXTH BALLOT.

James Lake	12	votes.
Capt. R. J. Millard	19	"
Aaron Smith	23	"

The name of James Lake was dropped after this ballot, having the lowest number of votes.

SEVENTH BALLOT.

Capt. R. J. Millard	30	votes,
Aaron Smith	24	"

Whereupon Capt. Rees J. Millard having received the highest number of votes was declared duly nominated.

Nominations for Associate Judge being declared in order, Isaiah Bower nominated John R. Yohe of Mifflin township, Wm. Longenberger nominated J. R. Jameson of Main township. Nominations being closed, a ballot was had with the following result:

John R. Yohe	35	votes.
J. R. Jameson	19	"

Whereupon John R. Yohe having received the highest number of votes was declared duly nominated.

The Convention then proceeded to the nomination of a candidate for County Commissioner. Washington Parr nominated Hiram J. Reeder of Catawissa township, Solomon Shuman nominated Minner Hile of Catawissa township, F. L. Shuman nominated Christian Wolf of Mifflin township. Nominations being closed, a ballot was had with the following result:

Hiram J. Reeder	29	votes.
Minner Hile	13	"
Christian Wolf	10	"

Hiram J. Reeder was thereupon declared duly nominated.

Nominations for Jury Commissioner were next declared in order. John B. Casey nominated Isaac McBride of Madison township, Josiah R. Fritz nominated Andrew Hess of Sugarloaf township. A ballot being had, resulted as follows:

Isaac McBride	36	votes.
Andrew Hess	17	"

Isaac McBride was declared duly nominated.

Nominations were then made for Coroner. John B. Casey nominated Richard Thornton of Conyngham township, John Mowry nominated John D. Houck of Roaringcreek township. A ballot was then had with the following result:

John D. Houck	35	votes.
Richard Thornton	16	"

So John D. Houck was declared duly nominated.

Nominations were then made for County Auditor. Richard Thornton nominated Charles G. Murphy of Centralia, Isaiah Bower nominated James Lake of Scott township, Wm. J. Ikeler nominated Daniel Lee of Madison township, Wm. H. Shoemaker nominated Hugh McBride of Hemlock township, Solomon Shuman nominated F. L. Shuman of Beaver township, C. B. McHenry nominated William C. McKinney of Bloomsburg. The names of all the gentlemen were withdrawn with the exception of that of Daniel Lee, who was then nominated *viva voce*.

Robert F. Clark offered the following resolution:

Resolved. That David Lowenburg and Joseph B. Knittle be appointed Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Montour county to select a candidate for member of the Legislature.

Wm. H. Shoemaker offered the following resolution as an amendment to the above:

Resolved, That Iram Derr and John A. Funston be appointed Representative Conferees to meet similar Conferees from Montour county, to select a candidate for member of the Legislature to be supported by the Democracy of this District.

A ballot being had on the amendment it was adopted by 28 votes to 12.

The Convention then adjourned.

CHARLES CONNER,
GEORGE W. UTT.
Secretaries.

Poor Directors.

It is not to be forgotten that three Directors of the Poor for the Bloom District are to be chosen the present year, and that it will be necessary to make nominations of proper persons for election. The Directors will serve for three year terms, commencing 1st of April next and will be chosen upon the plan of the free vote by the electors of Bloomsburg and of the several townships included in the Poor district. Either by a meeting of the citizens of the district, or by a Convention of delegates, the proper nominations should be made. Under the plan of voting which applies to the choice of these officers, as we understand it, two Directors only should be nominated and voted for by the Democrats of the district. The third Director will be chosen by the Republicans in case the vote shall be political.

As to the mode of voting, the provision of the law of last session is, that each voter "may distribute his votes to and among candidates as he shall think fit,or may bestow them all upon one candidate, and when three directors are to be chosen he may give one vote and a-half to each of two candidates; in all cases the candidates highest in vote to be chosen." As the Democrats have a clear majority but not a three-fourths vote in the district, it follows that they can elect two Directors and the Republicans one,and neither party can prevent the other from obtaining their proper share of representation in the board to be chosen.

Republican Assessments.

The Republicans are getting hard up for money, and have laid a tax on all Government employees, variously estimated at from one to three per cent of their salaries. Where are the wealthy and gushing members of the party who think nothing of giving Mr. Grant, thousand of dollars at a pop when they are in need of the Presidential service? Are they dead or discouraged? Or is it possible that they foresee the coming downfall of their rotten party,that party which is only held together by a common plunder, and do not think it advisable to risk anything on a dying animal. Be that as it may it is a very small piece of business to demand highwayman-like "your money or your (official) life," and none but a party in extremity would stoop to so low a means of recruiting their treasury. This is the precious document.

UNION CONGRESSIONAL REPUBLICAN EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 26, 1870.

SIR: The political campaign of 1870, which has already been commenced in some of the States, promises to be contested with more than usual activity by the Democratic party. It is therefore necessary that it should be met with spirit and determination. Every Republican whose attention has been directed to the subject will readily see the necessity of prompt and decisive action. The only defence needed by the administration is that the people may be furnished with the facts as they exist. To accomplish this,money will be necessary to defray the expense of printing and circulating documents, and in sending competent speakers into the field. Your position in the Republican party warrants the committee in believing that you would willingly contribute to this purpose. They have therefore thought proper to call upon you for a contribution of —— dollars, the receipt of which will be promptly acknowledged, and the money expended in maintaining Republican principles. Where it can be done, money should be sent by draft money-order, or in registered letters, made payable and directed to Hon. J. H. Platt, M. C., Secretary Union Congressional Republican Committee, Washington, D. C. An answer is expected. Respectfully.

(Signed) ZACHARIAH CHANDLER,
JOHN H. KETCHAM,
J. H. PLATT, JR.,
Finance Committee.

American Commerce.

It is perfectly well understood that there is no American Shipping and that our mails as well as our exports are conveyed in German or other foreign vessels. In view of this fact it is with the highest satisfaction that we hear of an American vessel having been chartered to carry a cargo of flour and produce to London. This is indeed welcome news, and it is an inspiring thought that this great nation of forty millions of people have at least one little boat of their own at sea. To Radicals and a Radical Congress is the country indebted for the present utter prostration of American Commerce by what is virtually, a prohibition of ship building, in other words protecting it out of existence.

The War on North Carolina.

It would be interesting to know whether the President has really authorized the Governor of North Carolina to enlist a standing army and make war upon the people of that State. This, stripped of all surroundings, is what that Governor is doing, and in these procedures he claims most positively that he has the aid, encouragement, support, and countenance of the Federal Executive. It adds color to this claim that the President has ordered a force of United States artillery to North Carolina—his latest directions to that effect bearing date at Long Branch on the 22d inst. But, not to prejudge the case, we will give, first, the circumstances of this war upon the unfortunate people of North Carolina, and next the declarations of the Governor that he is acting with the consent and approval of the President, and then leave it for the friends of Mr. Grant to declare whether he has really given the lawless and bloody-minded authorization claimed.

The circumstances are these: During this year there have been in the North Carolina counties of Alamance and Caswell several homicides—one of a Radical State Senator, one of a negro, and one committed upon a family of whites, Conservatives in politics, all of whom were slain in their own homes. The fact that these homicides were committed on those of both parties sufficiently relieves them of any suspicion of having been prompted by political reasons; and there is no reason to suppose but what the civil law, if allowed to operate, would have been quite sufficient in the premises. Disdaining, however, a resort to that instrumentality, and claiming to act with the approval of President Grant, the Governor (Holden) immediately set on foot an army—not calling out the militia, but regularly enlisting an army under the command of an East Tennessee bushwhacker named Kirk, formerly an officer in Brownlow's militia. Marching this force into Alamance and Caswell, the Governor proclaimed those counties under martial law, arrested very near one hundred citizens, ordered them for trial by a military commission, and spread such terror by these proceedings and the excesses of his soldiery that many of the citizens of the vicinage fled to Virginia in fear of their lives. In behalf of those held for military trial a writ of habeas corpus was prayed out before the Chief Justice of the State and served upon Kirk, on which that worthy remarked that this kind of thing was "played out," and drove the civil officer away. Other attempts to serve like writs having been made, he tears up the writs and claps the officers serving them in his guardhouse. On this the Chief Justice is applied to for an attachment against Kirk and an order to the Sheriff to raise the *posse comitatus* to execute the same. The poor old man, overawed perhaps by the Governor's boast that "Grant backed him," proves false to his duty, refuses the attachment, and declares that all he can do is to write a letter to the Governor. That functionary, in a communication now before us, replies: "I have declared "the counties of Alamance and Caswell "in a state of insurrection, and have "taken military possession of them," "and "I do not see how I can surrender "the insurgents to the civil authority "until that authority is restored;" or, in other words, I have proclaimed martial law, and because I have proclaimed martial law I cannot respect the civil courts. In this attitude, then, the unfortunate people of North Carolina remain: the judiciary impotent for their protection, while the Executive, with the claimed approval of President Grant makes war upon them.

So much for the facts; now for the evidence going to show the approval of the President. On the very day on which the Governor dates his letter to the Chief Justice, the Raleigh *Standard*, organ of the Governor, says that the President has just written from Long Branch to Governor Holden to say that he had ordered more United States troops to North Carolina, and then continues: "A large number, *armed with* "*the best fast-shooting guns*, are expect-"ed in Raleigh in a day or so." The next day the organ chronicles the arrival of a large detachment of troops "*armed with the best fast-shooting guns*," "and sneeringly adds: "Does the Presi-"dent support the Governor? We "should think so."

Now, is there not something horrible in this thought of the President of the United States sitting at ease in his Long Branch cottage, watching the children at play on the beach and the pleasure-yachts skimming the sea,and out of this scene of summer tranquility despatching battalion upon battalion of Federal troops to mow down with their "fast-shooting guns" the unhappy people of the Old North State? Let there be some denial of the statement of this scoundrel Governor that "Grant backs him;" for, as the case now stands, it is a dishonoring supposition that our Chief Magistrate is capable of so cold-blooded an atrocity as is here charged.—*World.*

IT appears that the cadet-broker Whittemore took entire charge of the South Carolina Republican State Convention on Thursday last. It was Whittemore who decided which of the delegates were duly elected; Whittemore who framed the platform "indorsing President Grant's administration;" and Whittemore who nominated the candidates for the coming race. In one word, from its head to its tail, the whole Republican party in South Carolina was incarnated in this convicted and twice-branded cadet-selling, carpet-bag Congressman; and so decided a prominence on the heels of his second rejection by the House seems to indicate that, just in proportion as any man becomes degraded in general estimation, just in that proportion does he rise in the estimation, just in that proportion does he rise in the estimation of those rice-field suffragans who form, with some Whittemore-ish white men, the Republican party of South Carolina. This fellow was driven from the House for plain theft, and his constituents sent him back; the House spurned him from its threshold, and, lo! he rises still higher in South Carolina Republicanism, and from a simple Congressman becomes the great head-centre of the party throughout the State.—*World.*

ST. LOUIS, July 31.—A project is on foot here to build an immense structure to embrace under one roof a grand union railroad depot, custom-house, merchants' exchange and hotel, covering three entire blocks, and to cost $3,000,000.

Latest News.

ROME, July 27.—His Holiness the Pope is in receipt of official information from France, that all the French troops now in this city, have received orders to immediately evacuate the Pontifical territory, the Italian government having promised to respect the Pope's dominions.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 27.—A desperate attempt to rob Mr. Browning, teller of the First National Bank of Fishkill village, was made at Cold Spring to-day at noon. Mr. Browning was standing in front of a store near the depot, waiting for the up train, and had in his hand a carpet bag containing several thousand dollars, collected for deposit in his bank, when suddenly a man walked up to him, and, throwing a handful of red pepper in his eyes, seized the satchel and ran into Mr. Munsell's grounds, near the depot, where Mr. Munsell's watchman, named Elijah Jones, seized him and threw him to the ground and recaptured the satchel. The thief then drew a revolver and fired three shots at the watchman, one of which took effect in the latter's abdomen, mortally wounding him. The citizens at once seized the thief and handed him over to the sheriff, who took him to Carmel jail. The thiefgives his name as John Smith, and says he resides in New York. Mr. Browning's eyes were badly injured by the pepper.

POTTSVILLE, July 27.—At a convention of the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association, held 26th and 27th ult. David McDonald, president, in the chair, the following resolutions were adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That the Schuylkill company is to unite on the eight hours and restriction. That

2. WHEREAS, it has become manifest that the authracite board of trade is prosecuting its purpose with the object and intention of dismembering the W. B. A., and not as alleged to force a restriction of wages only, and

WHEREAS, we deem it wise to sacrifice a little, rather than endanger the whole, therefore be it

Resolved, That while we maintain our faith in eight hours for a day's work, we deem in unadvisable to force the issue at this time.

The yeas and nays being called for, it resulted in yeas, 19; nays, 2.

NEW YORK, July 27.—The excitement here relative to the yacht race was very great this afternoon, and so many reports were made relative to the winning yacht, that for nearly two hours nobody knew whether the Cambria or Dauntless had won.

The Cambria reached the light ship off Sandy Hook at forty-six minutes past three p. m. The Dauntless passed five minutes past five, losing the race by one hour and nineteen minutes. During the morning it appears that both yachts were in sight of each other in a dead calm, thesails of both vessels hung idly, neither could make any progress, and were about 20 miles apart. When the wind came up it was favorable for the Cambria.

Both yachts report heavy weather at sea. The Cambria lost one man overboard, but recovered him. The Dauntless lost two men overboard during the storm, by which event it is said she lost three hours' time waiting to recover, if possible, the men. This accident occurred when three days out from Kinsale. The Cambria reports head winds all the passage until reaching Cape Race.

HARRISBURG, July 28.—Gov. Geary yesterday received a letter from Paul Schoeppe, dated from Carlisle Prison, appealing to the Governor for release in order that he may volunteer in the Prussian Army, to teach the tyrant Napoleon a lesson. He still protests his innocence.

OSWEGO, July 28.—Willis Sumner, for many years a respected and influential citizen; Edward M'Graw, formerly on the police force; Jas. Carlon, a saloon keeper on Water street; N. Goodsell, a hotel keeper at New Haven, and an old man named Pennellsville, died last night from the effects of intemperance.

PHILADELPHIA, July 28.—Emma Curtis, aged sixteen, indentured to Mrs. Kolseritz, arose about 5 o'clock this morning, and making a bundle of almost everything of value in the house, decamped. The first intimation the family had of the matter was a strong odor of gas. An examination disclosed the fact that after gathering together all the clothing, jewelry, &c., she could find, she had turned on every gas-burner in the lower stories, with a view of smothering the inmates of the house. She was arrested and sent to prison.

RALEIGH, N. C., July 28.—Gov. Holden refused to deliver up the prisoners arrested by Kirk in Alamance County on the mandate of the Chief-Justice. The counsel for the prisoners moved to attach the Governor. The motion was refused by the Chief-Justice. The counsel then moved to attach Kirk. This motion was also refused. They then moved to send the Marshal of the Supreme Court to Kirk's camp to bring the prisoners. The motion was refused by the Chief-Justice, saying it would be idle, as the order would not be obeyed; that the counsel for the prisoners might take it as a fact that the Marshal had been sent, and the prisoners not surrendered. If, as said by the prisoners' counsel, they intended the application for relief, it should be made by them to the Chief-Justice of the United States.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., July 29.—A special dispatch to the *Journal* says: "The village of Cortlandville was disturbed Thursday night by a party of young men, who essayed to avenge the death of Mrs. Christopher H. Moore, who cast herself into the river, near that village, Tuesday night, and was drowned. It appears at the Coroner's inquest that Mrs. Moore's husband had been intimate with a depraved woman living in the village named Melissa Blye, and the verdict of the jury was, that a knowledge of such intimacy had rendered Mrs. Moore insane, and while in such mental condition she had committed suicide. A strong feeling of indignation arose against the woman, and a party of young men forced the doors of her house and subjected her to a treatment of tar and feathers. She was first dragged to the street, where a promiscuous crowd of about 200 had gathered, and there entirely disrobed. In this condition she was taken through the streets to another part of the village, where tar and feathers were applied. She was then suffered to go her way, and the crowd dispersed. While this outrage was going on she begged of some members of the party to spare her life. The citizens are indignant at these outrages.

POTTSVILLE, July 29.—After four months of suspension of work in the anthracite coal region, a compromise has been effected between the operators and the men, and work will be generally resumed on Monday next. It will require about a week, however, for all the collieries to get fully at work.

THE CANADA FENIANS.

WINDSOR, July 30.—Captain John J. Monahan was arraigned before the court, and pleaded guilty. Gen. O'Neil was then placed in the dock, and was asked by the court if he had anything to say why sentence of the court should not be passed on him, and in reply said he had, and proceeded to make a most eloquent address, recounting his services in behalf of his adopted country as a reason why his sentence should be light. After some able remarks by Judge Woodwruff, O'Neil was sentenced to the State prison in Windsor for the term of two years, and to pay a fine of $10.

Colonel John H. Brown was then asked what he had to say, and handed in a reply and made a speech, which, for eloquence, enthusiasm and pathos has not often been excelled. The court then sentenced him to nine months' imprisonment and a fine of five dollars. Captain J. J. Monahan was then requested to rise, and was asked if he had anything to say. It appearing that he had no command at the front, and that he was not actually engaged in the fight he was sentenced to be imprisoned by the United States marshal for six months, and pay a fine of one dollar.

NEW YORK, July 30.—A terrible murder was committed yesterday morning at No. 12 West Twenty third street, opposite the Fifth avenue Hotel. The victim was Mr. Benjamin Nathan one of the most respected and wealthiest citizens of New York. The murderer had evidently hidden himself in the house for the purpose of robbing a safe which stood in a room adjoining Mr. Nathan's bed room, but having been discovered by Mr. Nathan added murder to burglary by beating out the unfortunate man's brains with an iron bar. The wealth and respectability of the victim, the location of the house and the boldness and atrocity of the crime have rendered this the greatest outrage of the day. The members of the Stock Exchange have offered a reward of $10,000 for the murderer and the Mayor offers one of $5000. The police as yet have no clue.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The mystery of the Nathan murder continues without a clue for its solution, and is the absorbing topic of popular comment and conversation. The rewards offered for the detection of the murderer now amount to $50,000, and the detectives are beginning to work against each other in their desire to secure the entire amount. Full descriptions of the missing watch and studs have been telegraphed to all prominent cities in the Union, and Governor Hoffman, Judge Cardozo, and other prominent citizens are actively co-operating for the discovery and arrest of the murderer.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—The funeral of Benjamin Nathan took place this morning from his late residence, No. 12 East Twenty third street. As early as 7 o'clock the crowd began to assemble in the neighborhood, and by one o'clock, Twenty-third street, from Fifth to Sixth avenues, presented the appearance of a vast army swaying to and fro. The street was densely packed with men, women and children. As many as twenty-five thousand were present.

SCRANTON, Aug. 1.—The banking house of John Handley & Co., was robbed of $30,000 in currency at 10 o'clock this morning by parties entering the vault from the rear of the bank, while accomplices engaged the attention of the cashier at the counter. The plan was boldly and adroitly accomplished. There is no clue to the robbers.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Early this morning the Presbyterian Publication-house, in Chestnut-street, was entered and the safe broken into by tearing away a portion of the vault. The thieves removed $7,500 in registered bonds,but left them lying on the floor. All the plunder obtained was two dozen gold pens and $70 in cash.

FLORENCE, Aug. 1.—The negotiations between Italy and France for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italian soil have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian Government has guaranteed the preservation of order in Rome, and the French troops have evacuated the city.

MEMPHIS,Tenn., Aug. 1.—A terrible disaster occurred at Pacific Place, thirty miles above here, at 12 o'clock last night. The stern-wheel steam-boat *Silver Spray*, from New Orleans for Cincinnati, with a barge in tow, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a number of the crew and passengers. The boat then took fire. Twenty six lives were lost.

NEW YORK, Aug 1.—It has been ascertained this afternoon that the Nathan murderer and burglar obtained sixty thousand dollars from the safe which Mr. Nathan had placed there the night before. Three wealthy Israelites of this city have offered a hundred thousand dollars, if necessary, to bring to punishment the author of the accusations, in a Sunday paper, against Washington Nathan as the murderer. There is no clue as yet to the perpetrator of the deed.

The War in Europe.

BERLIN, July 26.—The Prussian Government has also declined to allow foreign military officers at the army headquarters.

LONDON, July 27.—M. Olliveir, in a letter to a friend here, denies the negotiation by France of the alleged secret treaty with Prussia. The French Minister of Foreign Affairs positively denies that France has entertained the idea of annexing Belgium.

LONDON, July 27.—The Spanish government has demanded of Duke de Gramont an explanation of the assertion by him in an address to the Corps Legislatif, that the Cortes were to be surprised into voting for the Prince of Hohenzollern.

LONDON, July 27.—The *Times* to-day maintains that its publication of the proposed secret treaty between France and Prussia, has had one good effect. It secured the neutrality of Belgium, which, without this warning, would have been liable to violation at any moment.

BERLIN, July 27.—The *Correspondence* of to-day prints the text of the treaty the French Emperor offered the Count Von Bismarck. In its comments the *Correspondence* says that the Emperor waived all opposition to German unification, provided Prussia would abet the French acquisition of Luxembourg and the reduction of Belgium. The minutes of the Escrow treaty in Benedetti's autographs are preserved in the War Office at Berlin. Before the war of 1866, between Prussia and Austria, Napoleon had offered to aid Prussia with 300,000 men with which to attack Austria, as an equivalent for a cession to France of the territory on the left bank of the Rhine.

PARIS, July 27.—The *Journal Official* this morning publishes a decree conferring the title of Regent on the Empress with authority to exercise the functions of that office during the Emperor's absence from the capital. The administration will be guided in its policy by instructions and orders prepared by the Emperor, and to be inscribed in the Book of State, and made known in general orders of the service. The ministry will have cognizance of the Emperor's wishes and instructions, beyond which the Empress will not be authorized to proceed in any case in her capacity of Regent. The Empress will preside at the Ministerial Councils, but will not have powtr to promulgate any other laws than those now pending before the Legislative Chambers.

PARIS, July 28.—The Emperor left St. Cloud to-day by special train for the army. He was accompanied by Prince Napoleon. The Empress parted with them at the railway station.

LONDON, July 28—Midnight.—Everything indicates that an important engagement must take place within three days. The Prussians are concentrating between Treves and Merzig, on the river Saar. They have 400,000 men, and rather too much cavalry—more than they can find forage for. The opposing force of the French numbers about 300,000.

PARIS, July 28.—Reports from the southern border of Baden state that no Prussian troops are to be seen along the Rhine from Basle to Constance. A small corps of infantry is posted near Rheinfellen. The troops of Wurtemberg are moving towards the fortress of Rastadt.

BERLIN, July 28—Midnight.—A French detachment of three companies and eighty horses yesterday attacked half of the Prussian Sixty-ninth Foot at Voekinger. After a short engagement the French retired with the loss of an officer and eight men. On the Prussian side one man was wounded.

LONDON, July 28.—The *Daily News* correspondent at Paris, Wednesday, writes: "There are still some hopes of peace. Negotiations of some sort are proceeding actively. Lord Lyons is constantly with Duke de Gramont. The Emperor is reported hesitating, fearing a coalition against him. The European Cabinets are under a strong impression that peace is possible.

LONDON, July 28.—A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the people of that city are furious because Prussia intercepts French and English journals. The *Times* in its general article on the situation fears that Denmark's good understanding with France is due only to her hatred of Prussia. *Prussia* complains of England furnishing arms and coals to France.

ST. PETERSBURG, July 28.—