The Columbia Spy.

A. M. RAMBO, Editor.

Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, May 22, 1869.

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

Coatesville.

We do not know of a place of the same size in the State, that presents more of the spirit of enterprise than Coatesville. It is handsomely situated on the Brandywine—dotted down in an agricultural valley, rich in the products of the soil—the land that flows with milk and honey. New buildings go up as if by magic, and the din and hurry of business is manifest in all parts of the town.

They have fine school buildings, a handsome town hall, two banks, and churches of various denominations, besides many very beautiful private residences. They have stores that will cope with any similar town in the State. The drug and dry goods establishments are particularly fine, and all doing a flourishing business. J. D. Broomall, one of the enterprising citizens, will open a confectionery and bakery in a few days, and as he is thoroughly posted in the business he will, no doubt, do a very large trade. Col. B. F. Speakman has made a very fine improvement to his property—has topped his hotel with a French roof, and otherwise greatly improved it; and we think the money spent in its completion will soon return to its coffers again. The Colonel has soul, spirit and vim to push things. The Stephenson House, owned and kept by Vandever & Phipps, has undergone various changes; the old, dingy stoop has given way to substantial marble steps, iron pilasters, and beautiful railing; and is further improved by attaching another building to the west end, greatly increasing facilities for accommodating the public; even now the proprietors are compelled to reject many who apply for boarding. Ben is one of nature's noblemen. We have known him long and well—yes, were barefooted boys together, roaming over the verdant fields of the farm, and thro' rippling brooks. Things have changed since then, Ben; you have grown to immense proportions—able to see the world too. But, Ben, your hotel can claim the title of "par excellence;" your larder is kept full of good things; the tables are at all times loaded with every luxury, served up neatly and in a style to tempt the appetite. At night the stranger is shown to a nice, tidy room, with clean bed and everything necessary to the comfort and convenience of the weary traveler. When compelled to journey thitherward, commend us to the "Stephenson House," and the courteous hosts, Messrs. Vandever & Phipps.

Coatesville has now a population, we are told, approaching four thousand souls, and is rapidly increasing.

The Wilmington & Reading Railroad will be of great advantage to the place, and will be the means of increasing the population and business. It will also bring them nearer the coal regions, consequently the article will be much cheaper; while lime, manufactured iron and the products of a rich agricultural country will find transportation and sale towards the seaboard. It will open up a country, both South and North, which can not help but redound to the benefit of the place.

The grading of the road is almost completed, and the track laying will commence at Coatesville in a few days. An engine to be used on the road has already arrived. It is thought that Joseph Buyham [?], formerly of Columbia, will be superintendent of the road—indeed we believe it is a fixed fact. No better appointment than this could be made. Mr. S. is fully posted in all matters that pertains to railroading.

Preparations are being made to supply the town with pure spring water, and the introduction of gas is being seriously talked of. The Pennsylvania Railroad company are building a new passenger depot. It is situated one square further east than the present depot. The main building will be three stories and the wings two stories high. The first and third stories will be used as a residence, and will be entirely separate from the second story (or rather first story of the railroad), which second story only will be used for railroad purposes. The building will be 68 feet 2 inches by 31 feet—will be heated with hot air. There will be four pediments upon it, over the windows outside, will be ornamented cast-iron heads. The inside wood work will be cherry and ash oiled. Though the work is being pushed forward as fast as could be expected, it will not be ready for use much before the first of September.

Time was limited and our stay in the place was but one hour, else we might go on and note more about the improvements taking place. We did not get to the office of the *Chester Valley Union*, but we know that friend Kauffman is on the high road to fame and fortune. Take it altogether, Coatesville is a thriving, business place and is bound to take rank amongst the first-class towns of the interior.

The National Peace Jubilee.

Madame Parepa-Rosa has accepted an invitation to sing in the grand choruses of the National Peace Jubilee to take place in Boston. In her letter she says "As to terms, I leave them entirely with the committee, as no feeling except the pleasure of joining so great an undertaking can actuate any artiste." The work upon the Coliseum is going forward with great rapidity. Though only half the time allotted for the construction of the building has elapsed, it is already two-thirds completed. Five hundred mechanics are constantly at work on it. And after all the whole thing will be nothing more than a huge scheme for making money.

First Train.

The first through passenger train on the Pacific railroad arrived at Omaha, from Sacramento, on Sunday. It brought five hundred passengers.

It is wonderful to see the swaps and changes in this world. But a short time ago, Gov. Geary was held in such poor estimation among the thugs and corruptionists of Lancaster city and county, that they were ready to fling him over-board and take up Mr. Ketchum as the great and coming man. They were even willing that the County Committee should violate all right and decency and assume the selection of delegates to the State Convention, as if the people were not to be consulted. They could afford to call him a coward, denounce him as unfit for the office and unworthy of a re-election. Now, since they were forced to be honest, against their will, behold how amiable these *gentlemen* are. One of them who has spent some time in the Notarial office, and likes the saxor very much, has condescended to be a candidate for the post of delegate to the State Convention. Modest man!!! If elected he will, no doubt, vote for the re-nomination of his Excellency, provided he can come down handsomely and *make the way clear*, or as readily vote for Mr. Ketchum if he would do better; which he may probably do, as he was gallanted through Lancaster and introduced to the thugs generally on the *very day the County Committee met* and were notified by an indignant people that honesty was the best policy. As the renomination of Governor Geary seems to be a settled matter, these modest, honest thugs see new beauties in his surroundings, and have no objection to receive from him all the favors he can bestow after his re-election; and when gorged, just as readily cut his throat, as they have hitherto attempted. Verily, they are an honest people.

Our County Offices.

From present indications we conclude that the number of candidates for the different offices in this county will be very great, giving surety as Abraham Lincoln said, "that we have more pegs than holes to put them in." It is well that it is so perhaps, as we may have the right kind of men to choose from. We sincerely hope that good men, and *none* but good men will offer. The people are tired of hacks, drummers and scallawags, thugs and thug-tools, hangers-on and lick-spittles of corrupt politicians, pasters and folders, dog-pelters, and lazaroni, who only want offices to make money outside of their salary, and pass laws for open bribes and shamelessly brag of their corrupt doings. Such cattle as these have no claim upon honest voters. We desire therefore, that good and true men of honor, honesty, sobriety and sound principle who will look only to the true interests of their constituents, their government and country, will not hesitate to announce themselves at an early day. The people want to support them and will rejoice at the opportunity. A new era is about to take place. The tax-payers and voters have resolved upon a thorough change, and that the days of thievery and thuggery shall end. Let all evil doers stand from under.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps.

The Pennsylvania Reserve Corps Association will hold their annual meeting at West Chester on the first day of June next, at which the usual business of the Association will be transacted. The annual Oration will be delivered by Colonel R. Biddle Roberts, of Pittsburg, late Colonel of the First Reserves. In the evening there will be a grand banquet, a feast of reason and a flow of soul—an event which is yearly becoming replete with interest and glorious reminiscences of the eventful past. Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, who is President of the Association, will probably not complete his arrangements for his departure for Russia, whither he goes as our Minister Plenipotentiary, before the meeting, and if so, he will doubtless be present to preside at this happy re-union of the brave soldiers whom, in his wisdom, he called to the defense of the Nation in the dark hour of war, ready to move on the enemy from the Keystone State at a moment's notice. We understand that arrangements will be made with the various railroad companies to carry those who propose to participate in this meeting at reduced rates.

Little rebel Delaware is at her barbarous work again—has erected new pillorys and whipping posts for the inhuman punishment of those unfortunate creatures who dare to transgress the law of that God-forsaken State. Elsewhere we give a partial list of the victims who have been made to appreciate, in all their gentle severity, the consequences of setting Delaware law at defiance, with the nature of their offenses and the character of their punishment.

After the first day of June it will be unlawful for any person to commence or continue the practice of medicine or surgery in several of the counties in this State, who has not graduated with a Degree of Medicine, and received a diploma from a chartered or medical college, or other institution authorized to grant diplomas.

Miss Jones, Postmistress at Winterset, Iowa, recently married Mr. Alfred Smith. Mrs. Smith is not known to the Department as postmistress. Miss Jones has no longer a legal existence, and things generally are very much mixed. Smith is anxious to know if he has married into the post-office, or has married the post-office out of the family.

The Pittsburg *Leader* has been sued for libel for stating that the vote of a certain member of the Pennsylvania Legislature was in the market. The editor made a mistake in not making the charge general. He would then probably have come nearer the truth.

Secretary Boutwell intends to stamp on all bonds, purchased and returned to the Department, the statement that they are the property of the United States, held as a sinking fund, under the law of 1862.

Dr. Norton, a colored man, of York county, announces himself as an independent candidate for Congress against Col. Ayers, the Wells candidate.

The crop reports from Iowa are very promising. The amounts of wheat and corn planted are much larger than last year, and a fine yield is expected.

The Irish Republican Association in Washington has passed a resolution favoring the appointment of a competent colored man on the general ticket.

Noticing the Woman's Convention, the New York *Democrat* says: Mrs. Sarah Norton makes a very pleasant appearance, but she should grease her jaws a little—they squeak badly.

The Delaware Lackawanna and Western company's miners at Pittston, and the Delaware and Hudson miners at Oliphant, numbering altogether more than five thousand, are and have been steadily at work.

What has been done by the National Life.

It is too late to talk of the importance of insuring one's life for the benefit of those dependant upon him. What was, some years ago, accounted by many scrupulous and doubting ones as "a tempting of Providence" has become the recognized duty, as surely due to a man's family as the daily labor for bread, clothes, and a home. The number of new insurance companies which are yearly started upon their course prove the extent of the popular feeling in favor of this beneficent provision. The two plans upon which insurance is offered—the Stock and the Mutual—are industriously presented by their respective adherents and the merits of both fully discussed. A significant indication of the popular choice is found in the great success of the National Life Insurance Company of America, which began business in August last, and has since that time, so rapidly extending its agencies throughout the country, as well as in the Dominion of Canada. Upon the first of May, only nine months after its beginning work, the Company had issued five thousand policies—a success unprecedented in the history of insurance. This is a purely stock company, for which there is this to say, that while it does not always make as glowing *promises* to the insured as some of the companies organized upon the other plan, it faithfully fulfills every letter of the plain business contract which it makes with its customers. It has low rates for a certain fixed return; there are no possible uncertainties of notes or dividends, and no complications or disappointments at the death of the insured. The simplicity of the system, and the certainty of the position occupied, are recommendations too strong to be overlooked.

We have spoken of the large business already done by this Company. It has also met with losses by death of the insured; but these losses have been of such a character and so promptly adjusted, that they have strengthened the Company, where the circumstances were known. Rev. Lambert S. Fine, a clergyman of Troy, Bradford Co., Pa., paid $100.25 on December 1st 1868, for a $5,000 policy. He died March 5th, 1869, and on the 1st of April, the $5,000 (with no deduction for notes) was paid to his family; this being the only provision which the deceased had been able to make for their future comfort. Could any other possible investment of one hundred dollars on his part proved so judicious or profitable? Another case was that of Louis H. Piaget, of Franklin, Pa., who insured for $1,000, and died six weeks thereafter. In this case the prompt payment of the $1,000 enabled the agent to effect $20,000 more of insurance upon the appreciative neighbors of the deceased.

Based upon ample financial capital—$1,000,000 paid up—conducted upon strict business principles, and managed by men of national reputation for honesty and sagacity, this Company justly deserves the front rank it has taken in the insurance corps. The advertisement of the local agent for the National Life will be found in another column.

A Ferocious Indian Attack.

Chicago, May, 18.—The following military intelligence has been received at General Sheridan's headquarters to-day.

Lieutenant Mason Carter, writing at Fort Hays, Kansas, May, 10th, gives an account of the killing of some Indians who were confined at that point. The chiefs were ordered to remove, in care of a guard, from the corral to the guard-room, when they gathered in their tents, began the death whoop, and taking out their knives, went for the soldiers. Cardighu attacked the sergeant of the guard, and was instantly knocked senseless by a blow with the butt of a musket. Stilla, a ferocious squaw, wielding a knife, tried to sheath it in the body of an officer, when one of the guard shot her dead. Big Head, looked with scorn on the circle of bayonets surrounding him, and stabbed Sergeant Hazen dangerously, wounding him in the back. A guard shot him dead. Dull Knife tried to stab everybody near him and he was pricked severely by bayonets. He and the senseless Cardigan, were then disarmed and placed in the guard-house.

Great Incomes.

New York prides itself on being the wealthiest district in the Union. In a list of incomes published in that city recently, we find that there are number of persons who can felicitate themselves on having a little more than a cool one hundred and fifty thousand coming in annually. Among these are Aaron Arnold, $280,660; David Dows, $151,644; Amos R. Eno, $217,276; Moses Taylor, $279,433; Peter Goeler, $235,663; Elias [?] Higgins, $431,128; A. S. Hatch, $278,261; James Gordon Bennett, $186,900; George Bliss, $160,650; William E. Dodge, $221,375; Harvey Fisk, $226,120; George Fox, $271,411; James H. Benedict, $311,859; Peter B. Sweeny, $181,865; Francis Warden, $206,567; William Sloan, $202,397; George Moke, $174,010; and Alexander T. Stewart, $3,019,218. This intelligence will develop a healthy inspiration among the working classes—we think.

The Tribune Scandal.

The following "general orders" have been posted in the office of the New York *Tribune*:

GENERAL ORDERS.

I. Mr. John Russell Young having resigned the position as managing Editor of the New York *Tribune*, that position is henceforth abolished.

II. Until further orders Mr. Whitelaw Reid will make up the schedule, and will take care that my orders are generally obeyed.

III. Kane O'Donnell is directed to take charge of the Foreign Department, including all its Foreign Correspondence.

IV. Mr. James McConnell will take charge of the City Department until further orders.

HORACE GREELEY.

PARDONED.—Hester Vaughan, who, about one year ago, was convicted of child-murder and sentenced to be hung has been pardoned by Governor Geary. The death-warrant of the condemned had not been signed by the Governor, for immediately after sentence a movement was made to obtain a pardon, and the effort was continued unremittingly until it was successful.

A Relic of Barbarism—The Whipping-Post and Pillory in Delaware—Three Persons Pilloried and Twenty-three Persons Flogged.

NEWCASTLE, DEL., May 15.—The Criminal Court of Newcastle began its semi-annual session on Monday last and before the week was half over a fine lot of workers was laid out for the Sheriff to-day. The old weather-beaten idol upon which the historic "eyes of Deleware" have gazed with mingled admiration and awe for so many years, had at last become so shaky and dilapidated that its devotees were afraid to lay their offerings on its shrine once more; so the council of high priests, known as the County Jail Commissioners, determined upon demolishing it, and erecting in its place a new and substantial shrine on which to place the offerings of Justice. To-day, for the first time the reconstructed pillory and whipping-post is to be made available for the purpose of demonstrating to the whole world how very far in advance of the rest of the universe is the great State of Delaware in its holy regard for the majesty of the law, and its holy horror of all who defiantly attempt to evade it. The following is a partial list of the victims who are to be made to appreciate, in all their gentle severity, the consequences of daring to set the majesty of Delaware law at defiance, with the nature of their offenses and the character of their punishment:

James Edwards, a gentlemanly-looking white man, about 22 years of age, who pleaded guilty to the larceny of an overcoat, a pair of pantaloons, and a pair of boots, for which he is to pay double restitution, receive 15 lashes, and spend one year's imprisonment.

John Pierce, a gentleman of color, who was found in possession of a set of harness, but protested his innocence of the charge of having stolen it, sentenced to pay double restitution, receive 20 lashes, stay in jail one year, and be decorated with a convict's jacket for six months after his release.

George W. Thompson, a white man, who stole a horse and forgot to remove the halter before he drove the animal off. For stealing the horse he has to pay $200 restitution, $200 fine, stand one hour in the pillory, and receive 20 lashes. For not removing the halter he has to pay $2 restitution, the costs of prosecution, receive 10 lashes, be imprisoned one year, and wear a convict's jacket for six months.

Timothy Doran, a white man, who stole a ham worth $1 50, has to pay $3 restitution and costs, receive 10 lashes, live in jail six months, and wear a convict's jacket for six months after his release—making the ham a rather expensive one.

Promptly at the appointed time (10 o'clock) the jailor threw open the gates and admitted an eager and expectant audience of pepper-and-salt complexions, who were in the highest state of excitement to witness the grand show provided for them gratis by Delaware justice. The majority of the crowd was small boys, upon whom the exhibition could not fail to have a most salutary effect. To say that they highly enjoyed the performance would scarcely express their delight at the crack of the whip and the cries of the victims as the lashes descended upon the trembling flesh. Ten colored women were present, who alone appeared to have any sympathy for the sufferers, and they gave utterance to many exclamations of pity in undertones, as if they feared that outspoken expressions of opinion at the barbarity of the whole affair would subject them to the similar punishment.

Connor and Reeley were in the pillory when the gates were opened. They remained there one hour, and as the weather is warm and pleasant they apparently suffered but little. When Thornton, the horse-thief, was placed in the pillory he also remained one hour, and evidently did not relish his position. He appeared to suffer more than the other men [illegible] refused to utter any cries. At 11 o'clock the [illegible] and seven others under sentence are to be flogged. This interesting ceremony was postponed until the afternoon by the Sheriff, after he had his dinner, as he feels uncomfortable about the job, and does not wish to undertake it on an empty stomach.

Serious Accident on the Erie Railway—Reckless Conduct of an Engineer.

BINGHAMTON, May 15.—Another of those episodes, which so frequently enliven the operations of the Erie Railway, occurred this morning near Belvidere Station. The Cincinnati train No. 3 arrived at Olean about 1 A. M., and there received a despatch that an oil train was off the track and smashed at Belvidere, and to lay over until at Friendship Station, four miles west of the accident, till it was cleared away. We remained at Friendship till 6.30 A. M., when the engineer received a despatch to "proceed cautiously to Belvidere if the track is clear." We started, and proceeded at a fearful rate—over forty miles an hour. On turning a gentle curve 1½ miles west of Belvidere we saw a freight train on the track (a single one near) Belvidere. When near the freight train the whistle blew to break up and in less than 10 or 12 seconds there was a terrible smash up of course. The freight train proved to be an empty one standing on the track waiting for the oil train to move away. Our engine went through it like so many chicken coops; drove them into each other, and ground some of them like kindling wood. Our engine was smashed; the fireman was killed when jumping. The conductor and the engineer also jumped the train. The conductor sprained his ankle, and was slightly bruised, but the engineer was seriously hurt, and had to be taken on a litter to the sleeping car. There were others slightly bruised; one gentleman had his shoulder dislocated. Dr. Payne, of Philadelphia, together with the ladies on board, did all they could to aid and relieve the injured. The poor fireman (Gardiner) died within ten minutes, and was brought to his home at Hornellsville. There were two gentlemen on the engine, who also jumped, and escaped with a few cuts and bruises. About 1 P. M. we got started, and were brought by the Cleveland train, which came along just after our smashup, to Hornellsville, where we got dinner and another engine.

These are the facts, and are patent to every one on the train. Such reckless running and outrage on the lives of travelers has seldom been equaled. Some thought the engineer under the influence of liquor, as they had seen him drink at Friendship Station. Had the freight train been loaded, our train must have gone to pieces and many lives been sacrificed. Are such things to continue.

The strike in the coal regions, it appears, was not the result of any particular arrangement among the miners themselves, but a combination between the owners of the mines and their workmen, in order that the supply of coal in the market might be reduced and higher prices obtained during the coming fall and winter. This looks to us like a scaly affair, and one that redounds but little to the credit of those who are at the bottom of it. Let the press of the country speak out on this subject, for it is one in which every household and every manufactory is to a greater or less extent interested.

Vast ruins have been discovered in the Zulu country, in south Africa—obelisks, with colossal carvings, terraces, and halls of hewn stone, or cut out of the solid rock. The natives regard them with mysterious awe, and keep strangers from them, for fear that if they are approached no rain will fall for three years.

In Dennisville, and other places in New Jersey, a large buisness is done in raising cedar trees out of marshes in which they were buried many centuries ago. They are covered with peat. The wood raised from these buried forests is as sound as if recently felled, and is mostly made into shingles.

[From the Daily SPY.]

Telegraphic Summary.

FRIDAY, May 14.

Reports from the valley of Virginia indicate that the wheat crop will probably be the largest and finest ever known. The tobacco is also promising. There is much political activity among the people, and it is thought that distances of the registration offices and polls will prevent many from voting in the coming election.

James E. Pilkinton, of Baltimore, has been appointed Superintendent of the Interior Department, to succeed Mr. Duncan.

The Connecticut House of Representatives ratified the suffrage Amendment yesterday by a party vote. It had previously been ratified by the Senate.

A despatch from Sacramento, Cal., yesterday, announced the arrival there of a train of Springfield cars, being the first train across the continent.

A despatch from Clearfield, Pa., says the County National Bank at that place was robbed, on Wednesday night, of $45,000 in U. S. bonds and about $15,000 in cash.

Two men and a boy were badly injured by a premature explosion in the Mount Pleasant mine, at Scranton, yesterday. One of the them is not expected to recover.

SATURDAY, May 15.

It is understood that the President has determined upon the appointment of General Daniel E. Sickles as Minister to Spain.

The Indiana House of Representatives yesterday ratified the Suffrage Amendment, it having been previously ratified by the Senate. The action was taken notwithstanding the Democratic members had resigned leaving the House without a quorum.

At Hoboken, N. J., early on Thursday morning a deputy sheriff and a private watchman detected three men stealing iron from the Morris and Essex Railroad dock. They fired at the thieves, and one of the latter fell into the river and sank. The others fled, but returning soon after, were again fired upon, and one of them wounded.

Finch's bonded warehouse in South Pittsburg, Pa., fell yesterday. Three men were buried in the ruins and severely injured; one of them died. Five hundred barrels of whisky were destroyed.

A band of Indians killed four settlers, and drove off one hundred cattle and horses, in Wind River Valley, Colorado, on the 9th instant.

William Chapman, a brakesman on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville Railroad, was killed yesterday morning, while trying to uncouple cars at Catasauqua, Pa.

MONDAY, May 17.

The President's proclamation, relative to the election in Virginia, was issued on Saturday. As already stated, the 6th of July is the designated time, and the disabling and test oath clauses are to be voted upon separately.

Two hundred Lutheran ministers, representing the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in the United States, paid their respects to President Grant on Saturday. They were introduced by Rev. Dr. Pohlman, of New York, in a brief speech, and then shook hands with the President.

The Northampton County Republicans have instructed their delegates to the State Republican Convention to support General Selfridge for Governor.

A number of buildings, including Turner's Opera House, and several dwellings, in Dayton, Ohio, were burned yesterday. The loss is estimated at from six to eight hundred thousand dollars. A gentleman perished while trying to save some of his goods from one of the buildings.

During a thunder storm in Eddyville, Ulster county, N. Y., on Saturday, five barns, two stores and a storehouse, the buildings and ways of a ship-yard, and a boat were destroyed by fire caused by a stroke of lightning.

Rufus L. Lord, the victim of the great Lord bond robbery, died on Saturday in New York.

TUESDAY, May 18.

The commission of General Sickles as Minister to Spain was signed by the President yesterday.

In a suit to compel the city of Richmond to redeem her small notes, issued during the war to the amount of $100,000, Chief Justice Chase has decided that they cannot be redeemed, having been issued to aid the rebellion. The Legislature which authorized their issue was a *de facto* one, with power to grant such authority, and had they been issued for legal purposes they would be redeemable.

The German banking firm of Schepler & Co., in New York, has suspended. Their liabilities are estimated all the way from $1,000,000 to $10,000,000.

Three children, two boys and a girl, were buried by the sliding of a sand bank, at Cleveland, Ohio, on Saturday afternoon, and their bodies were not found until Sunday evening. They were missed by their parents, but it was not suspected until Sunday evening that they had been buried by the sand. The eldest was but five years old.

Four men were carried over the rapids in St. Francis river, near Drummondville, Canada, yesterday, and all were drowned.

Fifty-seven kegs of powder, used for quarrying, exploded early yesterday morning, at the Jordan Bridge, a station on the Catasauqua and Fogelsville railroad. An unknown man was killed by the explosion, which is supposed to have been the work of design.

In the case of Cyrus H. McCormick against the Pennsylvania Railroad, to recover for loss of baggage in 1862, before the New York Court, a verdict of ten thousand dollars was given for the plaintiff yesterday, and the Court gave an extra allowance of five hundred dollars.

WEDNESDAY, May 19.

Gen. Reynolds announces that he has selected all the registrars for Texas, and that if the President so order, the election in that State can be held in July.

An Omaha dispatch reports a fight between a cavalry force, under General Carr, and 500 Cheyennes. The Indians lost 25 killed and a large number wounded. Three of the cavalrymen were killed and three wounded.

An invoice of Japan teas has arrived in St. Louis, in thirty days from Yokohama, via the Pacific Railroad.

A Salt Lake dispatch of Monday says, ground was broken on that day near Ogden City, by Brigham Young, for the Utah Central Railroad.

A boy was killed and a woman seriously injured by the falling of a house, near La Crosse, Wis., on Saturday. The Farmers' Hotel, in the same city, was burned on Monday, and a man perished in the flames while trying to save his goods.

A man was instantly killed at Watertown, Minn., on Monday, by his gun being accidentally discharged by a kick from his horse.

The Methodist clergymen of Chicago, at a meeting on Monday, adopted resolutions protesting against the ceremony of decorating the soldiers' graves being performed on the Sabbath day.

The Young Men's Christian Association, of Chicago, has adopted a resolution refusing to admit women as members of their association.

THURSDAY, May 20.

Minister Motley sailed for England yesterday.

In Baltimore, yesterday, a clerk of the Harnden Express took a package of money to deliver to George J. Howard, in Charles street. When he entered Howard's room, he was gagged by two men and robbed of $16,000 which he had for delivery at different places. The robbers then locked him in and escaped. Howard was not present at the robbery.

In New York, yesterday morning, the Irving Bank messenger placed $25,000 in the hands of the messenger of the Corn Exchange Bank, for delivery to the latter institution, and neither the money nor the messenger to whom it was given have been seen since.

Editorial Brevities.

—Shoes are cheaper.
—The weather is cool.
—New potatoes are here.
—Jim will go to the Pass.
—Strawberries are in bloom.
—Dickens is to be peer-ed.
—Napoleon eats horse flesh.
—Lilacs are in full fragrance.
—Bonner weighs 200 pounds.
—Strawberries cure scrofula.
—Dummy is going to Europe.
—Tom Thumb drinks a little.
—J. Russel Young is no more.
—Where are the dog-catchers?
—The country looks charming.
—Prof. B. G. Hassell [?] is in town.
—The lumber trade has wilted.
—Who is the "Spotted cat?"
—Business languishes in Idaho.
—Boston incubates a baby show.
—Wales got tipsy at Alexandria.
—London divorce trade is active.
—Indiana potatoes are depressed.
—Dexter is handy with his hoofs.
—Napoleon eats horse meat daily.
—Corn is a foot high in California.
—[illegible] photographs at night.
—Albert Gray has returned home.
—Rhubarb pies are unwholesome.
—Barley is harvested in California.
—Tilton will soon emit new poems.
—Everybody on Cape Island is busy.
—Houses to let are still in demand.
—Shad fishing still goes on briskly.
—Dan Bryant isn't funny any more.
—Ole Bull goes to Lapland in the fall.
—Thurlow Weed can't see his friends.
—Columbia will be represented at Erie.
—Cincinnati has had a beer convention.
—[illegible] for two cents at Breneman's.
—The new postage stamps is a nuisance.
—$35,000 won't buy the horse Bashaw, Jr.
—The "Rabbits" have the prettiest dog.
—Cricket invades Regent Park, London.
—Velocipeding will supersede base ball.
—The steam man has inverted at Nebraska.
—Breneman's store is a credit to Columbia.
—Bonner thinks Grant over-rates him. [?]
—Lake shad are surprising Ontario fishermen.
—The vegetable crop will be big this year.
—The snow still lies on the Berkshire hills.
—Rhode Island has purchased a State farm.
—[illegible] in Doylestown [illegible] "Twilight dew."
—Nine papers are published in Blair county.
—Minnesota belles slaughter frogs for money.
—[illegible] Marietta.
—Bangor is to celebrate its centennial this year.
—England is adopting narrow gauge for railroads.
—Savannah now has a population of thirty thousand.
—White Pine is called "a stupendous perhaps."
—The Mormon shoemakers are trying co-operation.
—Turner Brothers have revived "Billy Vidkins."
—Childs and Kelleher came over in the same ship.
—A "marble roofing company" has started in Ohio.
—Brigham Young runs about seventy-five wives.
—$154, in currency, from the Atlantic to the Pacific.
—Kate Field is creating quite a furore in New York.
—Richmond is amused at a nineteen ounce baby.
—Carleton will publish the new Artemus Ward book.
—S. C. Swartz has not raised the price of ice this year.
—Saxe is the easiest rhymster that ever drew breath.
—Brick Pomeroy considers Olive Logan a sweet posy.
—The ancient inns of our town are fast disappearing.
—The Orange crop of Alaska is injured by the last frost.
—The New York *Ledger* now circulates 300,000 copies.
—Railway companies are not obliged to store baggage.
—Jenny June writes the fashion letters for six papers.
—The Hoosac Tunnel will cost Massachusetts $16,000,000.
—Washington Irving's neices still occupy "Sunny Side."
—Strawberries sell at 40 cents per quart in Philadelphia.
—The St. Paul *Dispatch* has a column of "Pin-feathers."
—Witchcraft persecutions are being revived in Mexico.
—One of the *Tribune* clerks is constantly taken for H. G.
—Madrid can boast of upwards of sixty political journals.
—There are eight tunnels on the Pennsylvania railroad.
—One editor has been cowhiding another at Council Bluffs.
—Miss Anna Dickinson is fireproof against offers of marriage.
—The St. Louis lawyers have adopted swallow-tail coats.
—The Pacific railroad gets $200 a mile a year, for the mails.
—Potatoes are selling in Indiana at sixteen cents a bushel.
—The Methodist ministers spend a million a year fitting round.
—Senator Pomeroy will preach female suffrage at Salt Lake.
—How about the "Columbia National Insurance Company?"
—A Lowel bill poster stuck notice to milkmen on the pumps.
—Large numbers of gold fish are caught daily in the lower Hudson.
—Bismarck orders the male ballet dancers to cut off their moustaches.
—Dulce has almost finished the Cuban insurrection—by telegraph.
—Busy—our job presses—running off cards, circulars, posters, &c.
—It is hinted that the Empress of Austria is again putting on heirs.
—A Bengal nabob had one of his corns extracted in Paris—price $80.
—Trout two feet long are caught in the mountain streams of California.
—The New York *Democrat* has an item column styled "Fly-catchers."
—Seventeen towns in Mississippi are preparing to build cotton factories.
—Minister Washburne is terribly caterwauled by the French papers.
—There was a heavy hail storm in the vicinity of Landisville, on Sunday.
—Chicago has discovered that clothes can be washed for fifteen cents a dozen.
—A German in New Orleans left only this will: "Mrs. Roper is my heiress."
—Two hundred and twenty-five thousand Europeans sojourn in New Zealand.
—Mr. Childs brought home most a ship-load of presents for his *Ledger* family.
—Brigham Young has reached three score and ten by taking his seventieth wife.
—Three delegates to the Woman's Convention, in New York, have to shave.
—"Hail, gentle Spring" fell 18 inches deep in Choctaw, Miss., the other day.
—Edwin Booth has a little daughter that he tries to keep away from the theatre.
—The Gettysburg "spring" water does not come from Croton Lake as formerly.
—Philadelphia milkmen have reduced the lacteal fluid to eight cents per quart.
—Vermont farmers manage to get 500 pounds of butter a year from one good cow.
—A wooden wedding was celebrated in Middletown, Dauphin county, on Monday last.
—Jack Wright, of the Velocipede Book Store, will please accept our thanks for papers.
—One day last week a Wall street speculator made $70,000 in New York Central stock.
—The Catholic Church in Bellefonte has set a noble example in organizing a temperance society.
—At the first opening of the county court at White Pine, one hundred and fifty lawyers were on hand.
—We have not, as yet, been favored with an exhibit and statement of the condition of the Public Ground Company.
—Not a single case of intemperance has been known at Bowdoin, Me., for two years. Wish the same could be said of Columbia.
—The Rev. Dr. Hodge has been reading an essay on "Irony" before the woman's Club of boston and a local paper dares to suggest that an essay on "Ironing would have been better."

Literary Notices.

"THE CONTROVERSY BETWEEN TRUE AND PRETENDED CHRISTIANITY" is a terse essay written by, and originally read before a Massachusetts Methodist convention, by Rev. L. T. Townsend, Professor of Historical Theology in the Boston Theological Seminary. The aim of the author is to show the difference between a practical as well as theoretical belief in the cardinal doctrines of the Evangelical Christian Church, and the formal acceptance of the observances of true Christianity, with or without an apparent acceptance of such doctrines, but with an actual rejection of them. He considers that the present controversy in the religious world rests upon this general statement; and he then discusses, (1) Who are the parties engaged? (2) What are the vital points at issue? (3) Whether evangelical denominations are not especially called upon to define their positions and defend their doctrines? (4) And with what spirit the controversy should be conducted?

"Prof. Townsend's essay has already attracted wide attention for the forcible and compact manner in which he has treated the subject; for his vigorous presentation of both sides of the question at issue; for his fairness, and also for his boldness. This controversy will be sent by mail, post paid, by Lee & Shepard, publishers, Boston, on receipt of 50 cents for cloth, or 25 cents for paper covers.

PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY for May is to hand, and well sustains the proud title it bears—"The Prince of Musical Monthlies," for if there is any one periodical adapted to suit the wants of all Lovers of Music professional or amateur, it is certainly this Magazine.

The number comes to us overflowing with choice new music. There are four new songs by Hays, Thomas, Danks and Eaton; three piano pieces; and we notice a new feature in the shape of six pages of Quartet Music, which will prove a valuable addition; also, a dozen or more pages of Biographical Sketches and Reviews of new music, that will be of interest to all musicians. Besides the Musical Sketches and Reviews of new music, each number contains no less than thirty full-sized pages of new music by the best writers in the country. Four dollars worth of good music cannot be picked up every day for thirty cents, and we feel justified in saying that a subscription of $3 will give as much music (and good music, too,) as you can buy for fifty dollars. Published by J. L. Peters, 198 Broadway, New York, (P. O. Box 5429.)

"WOMAN AS GOD MADE HER: THE TRUE WOMAN," is the title of a good book, by Rev. J. D. Fulton, the popular, wide-awake Pastor of Tremont Temple Church, Boston. Its aim is set forth in the divine ideal for woman in her various relations, and under such heads as Woman as God Made Her, Woman a Helpmeet, The Glory of Motherhood, Woman's Work and Woman's Mission. He believes that woman's mission is different from that of man; that the position assigned to her by the Bible is the only one in which she can attain a symmetrical development, and meet all the obligations devolving upon her. Society owes to her love, honor and protection, and her social and religious rights should be carefully guarded.

Mr. Fulton's argument on Woman *vs.* Ballot is appended to the volume.

The opening sentence is the key-note: "Three facts stand in the way of woman's being helped by the ballot—God, Nature, and Common Sense." Of the many books written on this general subject, now attracting so much attention, this, certainly, is one of the best. Many of the points made are decidedly original, all are well put, and no one can justly claim to have examined the subject in some of the most important of its phases until he or she (especially the latter) has read it. There is not a dull line in it.

"Woman as God Made Her, The True Woman," is bound in a neat, 16mo volume, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, by the publishers, Lee & Shepard, Boston, on receipt of 50 cents for the paper edition, or $1.00 for the cloth.

THE LADY'S FRIEND FOR JUNE.—The Steel Plate in this number is beautiful. The Colored Fashion Plate gives a rich and tasteful bridal dress, and others of the latest style; and a number of well-executed wood-cuts illustrate the most picturesque varieties of the present mode. The literary department is attractive. Published by Deacon & Peterson, 319 Walnut street, Philadelphia, at $2.50 a year; four copies $6.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP,

Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills, will cure Consumption, Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, if taken according to directions. They are all three to be taken at the same time. They cleanse the stomach, relax the liver and put it to work; then the appetite becomes good; the food digests and makes good blood; the patient begins to grow in flesh; the diseased matter ripens in the lungs, and the patient outgrows the disease and gets well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

To these three medicines Dr. J. H. Schenck, of Philadelphia, owes his unrivalled success in the treatment of pulmonary consumption. The Pulmonic Syrup ripens the morbid matter in the lungs, nature throws it off by an easy expectoration, for when the phlegm or matter is ripe a slight cough will throw it off, and the patient has rest and the lungs begin to heal.

To do this, the Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills must be freely used to cleanse the stomach and liver, so that the Pulmonic Syrup and the food will make good blood.

Schenck's Mandrake Pills act upon the liver, removing all obstructions, relax the ducts of the gall-bladder, the bile starts freely, and the liver is soon relieved; the stools will show what the Pills can do; nothing has ever been invented except calomel (a deadly poison which is very dangerous to use except with great care), that will unlock a gall-bladder and start the secretions of the liver like Schenck's Mandrake Pills.

Liver Complaint is one of the most prominent causes of Consumption.

Schenck's Seaweed Tonic is a gentle stimulant and alterative, and the alkali in the Seaweed, which this preparation is made of, assists the stomach to throw out the gastric juice to dissolve the food with the Pulmonic Syrup, and it is made into good blood without fermentation or souring in the stomach.

The great reason why physicians do not cure consumption is, they try to do too much; they give medicine to stop the cough, to stop chills, to stop night sweats, hectic fever, and by so doing they derange the whole digestive powers, locking up the secretions, and eventually the patient sinks and dies.

Dr. Schenck, in his treatment, does not try to stop a cough, night sweats, chills or fever. Remove the cause, and they will all stop of their own accord. No one can be cured of Consumption, Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Catarrh, Canker, Ulcerated Throat, unless the liver and stomach are made healthy.

If a person has consumption, of course the lungs in some way are diseased, either tubercles, abscesses, bronchial irritation, pleura adhesion, or the lungs are a mass of inflammation and fast decaying. In such cases what must be done? It is not only the lungs that are wasting, but it is the whole body. The stomach and liver have lost their power to make blood out of food. Now the only chance is to take Schenck's three medicines, which will bring up a tone to the stomach, the patient will begin to want food, it will digest easily and make good blood; then the patient begins to gain in flesh, and as soon as the body begins to grow, the lungs commence to heal up, and the patient gets fleshy and well. This is the only way to cure consumption.

When there is no lung disease, and only Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia, Schenck's Seaweed Tonic and Mandrake Pills are sufficient without the Pulmonic Syrup. Take the Mandrake Pills freely in all bilious complaints, as they are perfectly harmless.

Dr. Schenck, who has enjoyed uninterrupted health for many years past, and now weighs 225 pounds, was wasted away to a mere skeleton, in the very last stage of Pulmonary Consumption, his physicians having pronounced his case hopeless and abandoned him to his fate. He was cured by the aforesaid medicines, and since his recovery many thousands similarly afflicted have used Dr. Schenck's preparations with the same remarkable success. Full directions accompanying each, make it not absolutely necessary to personally see Dr. Schenck, unless the patients wish their lungs examined, and for this purpose he is professionally at his principal office, Philadelphia, every Saturday, where all letters for advice must be addressed. He is also professionally at No. 32 Bond Street, New York, every other Tuesday, and at No. 35 Hanover Street, Boston, every other Wednesday. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer the price is $5. Office hours at each city from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M.

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Seaweed Tonic each $1 50 per bottle, or $7 50 a half-dozen. Mandrake Pills 25 cents a box. For sale by all druggists.

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HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA, is the great blood purifier.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

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WITHOUT A GOOD DIGESTION.
All other temporal blessings are comparatively worthless. The dyspeptic millionaire who has tried all the portions of the medical profession in vain, and believes his complaint to be incurable, would give half his fortune to be freed from the horrors of indigestion, and thus enabled to enjoy the other half. *Of course he would.*

Perhaps HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS has been recommended to such a sufferer. Possibly he has turned from the friend who made the suggestion with a sneer, intimating that he has *no faith* in any "patent medicine." If this has been the case *so much the worse for him.* His incredulity dooms him to a life of misery, which no luxuries which wealth can purchase are at his command. Not one of them can give him pleasure. His own irrational obstinacy is his bane.

There is, happily for themselves, no less scepticism. There is such a thing as *bigoted unbelief*, as well as *bigoted credulity*; and a golden mean between the two, which men and women who are gifted with common sense adopt and profit by. These are the class that patronize and recommend HOSTETTER'S BITTERS. Why do they approve this famous anti-dyspeptic and anti-bilious preparation? Simply because they have not been too much the slaves of senseless prejudice to give it a fair trial, and have found that when all other tonics, stimulants and stomachics failed, it produced the desired effect.

"Strike, but hear," said the Roman sage, when his ignorant enemies were assailing him. "Doubt, but try," says the man who has been cured of indigestion, or biliousness, or intermittent fever, by the Bitters, as he relates his experience of the medicine to his invalid friends. Whoever is so wedded to his own, foregone, theoretical conclusions as to decline to test the testimony of intelligent men in every walk of life, and approved by the people at large, *deserves to suffer.* may1-1mw

THE PAIN KILLER Is both an Internal and External Remedy.

THE PAIN KILLER Should be used at the first manifestations of Cold or Cough.

THE PAIN KILLER Don't fail to keep it in the house ready for use.

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THE PAIN KILLER—Each Bottle is wrapped with full directions for its use.

THE PAIN KILLER Is sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Family Medicines. May 1, 1869.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors that make disease.

IN THE SPRING MONTHS, the system naturally undergoes a change, and Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Extract of Sarsaparilla is an assistant of the greatest value.

A CLEAR, SMOOTH SKIN and beautiful complexion follows the use of Helmbold's Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla. It removes black spots, pimples and all eruptions of the skin.

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Two Table Spoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoctions as usually made.

An interesting letter is published in the *Medico-Chirurgical Review*, on the subject of the Extract of Sarsaparilla in certain affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., &c. Speaking of those diseases, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states that no remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

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The reputation this excellent medicine enjoys, is derived from its cures, many of which are truly marvellous. Inveterate cases of Scrofulous disease, where the system seemed saturated with corruption, have been purified and cured by it. Scrofulous affections and disorders, which were aggravated by the scrofulous contamination until they were painfully afflicting, have been radically cured in such great numbers in almost every section of the country that the public scarcely need to be informed of its virtues or uses.

Scrofulous poison is one of the most destructive enemies of our race. Often, this unseen and unfelt tenant of the organism undermines the constitution, and invites the attack of enfeebling or fatal diseases, without exciting a suspicion of its presence. Again, it seems to breed infection throughout the body, and then, on some favorable occasion, rapidly develop into one or other of its hideous forms, either on the surface or among the vitals. In the latter, tubercles may be suddenly deposited in the lungs or heart, or tumors formed in the liver, or it shows its presence by eruptions on the skin, or foul ulcerations on some part of the body. Hence the occasional use of a bottle of this Sarsaparilla is advisable, even when no active symptoms of disease appear. Persons afflicted with the following complaints generally find immediate relief, and, at length, cure, by the use of this Sarsaparilla: St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, and other eruptions or visible forms of Scrofulous disease. Also in the more concealed forms, as Dyspepsia, Dropsy, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Neuralgia, and the various Ulcerous affections of the muscular and nervous systems.

Syphilis or Venereal and Mercurial Diseases are cured by it, though a long time is required for subduing these obstinate maladies by any medicine. But long continued use of this medicine will cure the complaint. Leucorrhoea or Whites, Uterine Ulcerations, and Female Diseases, are commonly soon relieved and ultimately cured by its purifying and invigorating effect. Minute directions for each case are found in our Almanac, supplied gratis. Rheumatism and Gout, when caused by accumulations of extraneous matters in the blood, yield quickly to it, as also Liver Complaints, Torpidity, Congestion or Inflammation of the Liver, and Jaundice, when arising, as they often do, from the rankling poisons in the blood. This Sarsaparilla is a great restorer for the strength and vigor of the system. Those who are languid and listless, despondent, sleepless and troubled with nervous apprehensions or fears, or any of the affections symptomatic of weakness, will find immediate relief and convincing evidence of its restorative power upon trial. Prepared by
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