The Columbia Spy.

Columbia, Pa. Saturday, April 30, 1870.

The Sunday Dispatch makes some startling revelations regarding the Diamond-Watt contested election case, and especially to the part a certain Senator, Kerr,

played, as well as how much he was to re-"Mr. Kerr, who seems to have attracted the attention of his own party, and was by them considered of doubtful standing was visited by a party who represented himself to be a friend of Mr. Watt, and stated that \$5000 had been raised and was ready for him in the event of his standing firm by the "party." Whereupon Mr. Kerr, finding himself in such great demand, was not slow to avail himself of Body") could "initiate" or exercise a dehis opportunities. He informed his interviewer that he had been offered twice that amount on the other side. This was a staggerer, and the party making the offer was at first at a loss what to do. In the midst of this perplexity Mr. Kerr made this proposition: "Make it \$12,000 and I will agree to stand by the party under all circumstances," or words to that effect. After some hesitation Mr. Kerr's proposition was accepted, and twelve \$1000 bills were procured, and, in Mr. Kerr's presence, placed in an envelope to be deposited in the bank, there to await the result of the committee's labors. The deposite was made, and Mr. Kerr, true to his promise, did stand up for his party, with what result is known to the community. Mr. Watt retains his place, and Mr. Diamond has his labor for

his pains. . But now the sequel. Mr. Kerr, immediately after the announcement of the decision, visited the bank and claimed the envelope which bore his name. It was handed him, and, at the first convenient opportunity he proceeded to open it. Imagine his surprise, chagrin, rage and mortification, when he found that he had sold himself for less than a "mess of pottage," for the envelope contained nothing more and nothing less than twelve pieces of brown pa-

## Haldeman and Free Trade.

R. J. Haldeman, who represents the XVth Pennsylvania District in Congress, and who is in every respect, we suppose . a consistent Democrat, is unequivocally for free trade. On the 19th inst. he said in place in the House, "I regard their doctrines (the high protective tariff men from Pennsylvania) as wrong in principle, and injurious to my State \* \* \* \* . I will not acknowledge that Pennsylvania

is tied down to iron or tied down to coal \* \*. But Pennsylvania must not grow rich upon the earnings of the rest of the country \* \* \* ... I have voted for a reduction of the tariff. I shall vote for a reduction of the tariff on every single thing,

.... We hope our neighbors of York county, who have the misfortune to be represented by Haldeman will note his action in this matter. The recent valuable discoveries of lime stone and iron will not avail them much if Haldeman's theory of protection

Tto rebel hate since the war e killed in any single battle. ne have placed the number as high as ten thousand. Unless the Government immediately interposes to stop this whole sale murder, it will have to be confessed that it has at last found enemies with whom it can not cope."—Chronicle, April

Ha! ha!! ha!!! Glorious vendetta? Yes! Strike down the hated Yankee by ten times ten thousand! When the Spaniards could not drive the French from Spane by ball and bayonet, to what weapon did they resort? Hol the "Stilletol" Yes, out it to their throats, the hounds, and they will have to confess that they have at last found enemies with whom they can not cope."

K. K. K.

The above contribution was received in way, and a worthy contribution to the choice rebel literature of the day.-Wash-

Ar the lifteenth amendment celebration at Louisville, Ky., a few days since, the procession carried a transparency in which the "Train of progress" was depicted—a locomotive labeled "The Fifteenth Amend-States refusing to ratify, and vainly trying to pull the train backward. This, says the New York Herald, was a "palpable hit."

A PEICE of wood bearing the inscription "The City of Boston is sinking," floated ashore near Cornwall, England, a few days since. It is strongly suspected that the message is a hoax, although there is now no longer room for hope in the case of the ill-fated steamer.

Those of our out-of-town readers, who may have occasion to visit Columbia. and have a few minutes leisure, are cordially invited to spend them in the Reading Room. They will find all current newspaper and magazine literature on file.

THE New York Herald predicts the overthrow of the Democratic party of that State in the next State election, and with the loss of New York the rapid disintegration and dissolution of the party throughout the Union.

· THREE Pennsylvania Congressmen were absent when the vote on the tariff on pig iron was taken-COVODE, VAN AUKEN. and LAWRENCE. It seems strange that the country should pay these men \$5000 apiece for not attending to their business.

THE Harrisburg Patriot, that most influential and most able democratic journal in the State," except the Lancaster Totellinencer, is out in a long article in favor of free trade, and endorsing the recent reduction on pig iron.

As long as the colored people remain sober and temperate in their habits, they will vote the Republican ticket. As long as they are honest they will keep at a respectable distance from the King of Thugs.

ALTOONA is to have a Daily Sun, it seems, in spite of all rain to the contrary. May 2 is the day fixed upon for it to throw some light on that section of the country

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know if we are in favor of the Crawford County | mer, that night will be turned into day. System. Of course we are - YOLULE

The columns of our daily papers are la den with "The Georgia Bill" and the French "Plebiscitum." Everybody knows what the Georgia Bill means, and that the difficulties attending it are likely to be arranged by the bill introduced by Mr.

Cessna of Pennsylvania. 🗧 The Plebiscitum, however, is a French term and its signification at the present time may best be gathered from the folowing:

The existing French Government is, in heory, a constitutional monarchy. Both the Constitution and the Emperor derived heir authority from a popular vote by the whole French people, which vote was taken on the 20th and 21st of December, 1851. The Constitution then voted was promulgated January 22d, 1852, but has been modified since that time by several Imperial decrees. Under the constitution the Emperor has been until quite a recent period the source and foundation of all changes in the organic law, and, indeed, of all laws. There has been a Senate and a Legislative body, and a Council of State, as well as a Ministry or Cabinet; but these have been but little more than consulting bodies. The Emperor has had (until quite recently) the sole initiative in legislation; that is, all propositions to change the laws or to enact new ones had to originate with him. Neither the Senate nor the Corps Legislatif (or "Legislative cisive influence on anything. The Corps Legislatif, although a popular assembly, composed of deputies chosen by universal suffrage, like our House of Representatives, had only the power to discuss and vote upon such matters as were laid before it by the "Council of State," the latter being a body appointed by the Emperor, and holding office during his pleasure. The Senate, composed of the Marshals, Admirals and Cardinels of the Emperor. and a number of other eminent personages chosen by the Emperor, had a negative on the Corps Legislatif, and no vote of the latter was effective without the sanction of the Senate. Neither of them had any power without the sanction of the Emperor. Changes in the Constitution or organic laws might be proposed and considered in the Senate; but such changes must be approved by the Ministry, and have the approbation of the Emperor. Such a proposed change or modification of the fundamental law, when passed by the Senate, with the approval of the Emperor, is called a Senatus Consultum. Sometimes these changes, or 'amendments," as we call them, go into effect without any vote of the people, the decree of the Emperor, by virtue of the Constitution, being sufficient. But occasionally it becomes necessary, or is thought advisable as a matter of policy, to submit

are hearing so much about just now. The vote to be taken on the 8th of May calls on the French people to accept or reject the following plebiscitum: "Do the people approve the liberal reforms made in the Constitution since 1860 by the Emperor, with the concurrence of the great legislative bodies of the State, and ratify the Senatus Consultum of April 20th, 1870?" To this the registered voters, of whom there are about ten millions, simply answer "Yes" or "No." The modifications of the Constitution which the French people are thus called upon to ratify or reject are substantial reforms, show-

them to the people for a vote, and it is

this submission of a Senatus Consultum to

popular vote, and the taking of the vote,

that is called the "plebiscite," which we

ing large progress towards liberal and constitutional government. A Senatus Consultum differs from a Plebiscitum in this, that the former means a decree of the Senate and the Emperor. while the latter, from two Latin words plebs and scitum, means a law enacted by that more men have the common people, under the superinnate plebeian magistrate. The recent Senatus Consultum when once approved by the people by popular vote, will become a law by and with their consent. It will then be a plebiscitum.

## A Stormy Spring.

Not for many years in this country have we had such a cold and stormy month of March, followed by such a tempestuous April, as we have had and are suffering this season. From the Upper Mississippi and its tributaries, from the Ohic and its feeders, from the Susquehanna and its tributaries, from the Mohawk and the Upper Hudson, from all the New England States, we have had or are getting our last evening's mail. It is a gem in its | reports of destructive storms, freshets and inundations. We have had similar reports from the British islands, and at Lisbon they have just experienced the sensation of something like a West Indian tornado. But all these March and April storms north of the equator dwindle into small affairs compared with the terrific hurricane of the 9th of March at Buenos Ayres. The sea, by the force of the wind, ment," with a train of twenty-nine cars | was driven into the city, and so heavily attached, representing the ratifying that men and horses were drowned in the States; and a number of jackasses har- streets, numerous buildings were undernessed to the rear car, emblematic of the mined by the waters, and then crushed to their foundations with the weight of the goods storred in them; ships were driven on shore and wrecked, or sunk at their anchorage, and many sailors were drowned

The loss of life and property by this fearful visitation must have been very heavy. After our prolonged season in these latitudes-from the middle of December to the middle of February-of soft and balmy weather we were apprehensive that we should have to pay for it in the spring. Sure enough, too, March came in like a lion and went out like a grizzly bear, and April, which poets have sanctified as the month of "sunny smiles and tears," has been this time as fierce in its northeasterly storms as the breaking up of a cruel winter at Newfoundland. We hope that the worst is over, and that we shall soon be favored with days and weeks of balmier winds, and softer and brighter skies, and with a general and prolonged season of

strawberries and cream. STEAMSHIP City of Brooklyn, from Liverpool bringing twelve hundred and twenty-nine passengers, arrived on Saturday. The succeeding steamers of the same line are said to have like numbers engaged for four or five weeks ahead. Since Wednesday last the arrivals at Castle Garden have been between eight and nine thousand. It is gratifying to have a semi-official assurance that these new comers, as a general rule, have a larger share of this world's goods than usually falls to their lot. A large proportion of those brought

by the C. of B. are English add Scotch, who are going to Virginia as farmers. Keep up a high protection tariff and emigration and foreigh wealth will be on the steady increase.

THE New York Sun is an exceedingly lively paper. It resembles a moist cheese in fly time, or rather a fly in moist cheese time. It now attacks the President on suspicion that his fare was not paid on a Hudson river boat.

A COMET of such brilliancy is coming this year, according to a Boston astronoand gas companies ruled.

Mr. Dickey's Remarks on the Tariff. On Tuesday, 19th, the Tariff bill being

up again, Mr. Dickey said: I agree with the gentleman from Connecticut.

"No pent-up Utica contracts our powers. The whole boundless continent is ours." We go for the whole country and all its ndustrial interests.

But I agree with my colleague when he stated—and I desire the House fully to appreciate this single fact—that no vrought iron can be classified with cast ron in any shape or form. Wrought iron has undergone another process of manufacture.-When it becomes wrought iron it becomes more valuable in any and every shape.—You may put wrought iron in any possible shape that you please and it is worth from \$12 to \$15 a ton more than cast iron for the purpose of manufacture. Why? Bedause it has undergone another process: it has been heated and rolled and been freed from the wastage of puddling. As an illustration of what I am now stating I may say that 6 tons of pig iron will make 4 tons of rails, while 5 tons of wrought scrap will make 4 tons of rails, and with less heat.—Now as a matter of revenue, independently of any protective policy, if you tax iron according to its value you should tax this wrought scrap according to its value. As my colleague has shown from the returns of the custom house, this scrap is valued at \$15 a ton more than pig; more than double. Should t not, then, pay a higher duty?

Gentlemen may talk against this as they please; but here is the secret of it. Cunning gentlemen, not of course in Connectticut, but in New York, New Jersey, and even those interested in the rolling mills of Pennsylvania, discovered this want of proper discrimination in the duty on scrap ron. And from 1867, when there were but 80,962 pounds imported, the import ose under this tariff to 2,359,823 pounds in 1869.—In the gentleman's district and along the coast of New England the little rolling-mills found that there was here an opportunity for a small "steal." Under this tariff they saw that they could import rails from Russia; that they could import from London cargoes of wrought ron in varrious shapes worth \$15 a ton at \$1 less duty then they could import pig iron. Yes, sir; that is the meaning of it. And I ask, is it fair? Is it honest? We of Pennsylvania think there is something more noble in our position. If we cannot get the consideration and the favor of this House we at least challenge their respect when out of old mother earth, from the ore and from the limestone and from the coal, we build an article of national defeuse and necessity, an article that makes your cannon balls and your ordnance, your plows and your plowshares. When we do this we think we challenge your respect if we cannot gain your consideration and get from you protection. But we think that those people who in a peddling way steal advantages from the tariff and run in 2,000,000 or 3,000,000 pounds of iron under a false pretense are entitled to nothing but your contempt, whether they be rolling-mills of Pennsylvania or the cutlery factories of the gentleman's dis-

triet in Connecticut. [Here the hammer fell]

The Chicago Tribune says that the impression seems to be general that "hardoan" has been reached in the wheat market, and a few operators profess to be contemplating an advance in prices. The grounds on which this conclusion is arrived at are that the English farmers are

The Wheat Market.

argely discontinuing the culture of wheat this year, in view of the increasing supply from other countries, and the uncertainty of the wheat crop in that climate. This being the case, the demand on foreign countries for the supply of Great Britain and Ireland will be largely increased. It is believed, too, that in the United States, except on the Pacific coast the planting of wheat will be much less this year than last, owing to the losses suffered by the farmers on the crops of the last two years. American farmers are turning their attention to corn and pork, and flax seed in some quarters almost exclusively, and the prospect is that we shall have much less wheat to export in 1871 than now. There is no fear that the British market will not be liberally supplied. In California the promise is good for a larger wheat crop than ever and we believe the same is true on the European continent. Prices can scarcely be expected to exhibit a very large advance in England, and if the United States has any wheat to offer for

export, the Liverpool quotations will determine the price in home markets. There is one way in which the farming community can hope to make wheat growing on a large scale profitable in the near future. That is, in a reduction of the cost of sending their property to a market. The prediction of Sir Samuel Morton Peto, that wheat would be moved from Chicago to Liverpool for 15 cents per bushel, is not yet realized, but the indications are that it will be at no very distant day. The interests of both producer and consumerthe great masses of civilized society in both hemispheres—demand that the cost of transfer and intermediate handling, shall be reduced to a minium, and the demand must be complied with.

Then there is still another way. Let every farmer, east and west, vote for such men only, who are in favor of a protective tarifl. Advocate protection everywhere, and whenever opportunity presents itself. Maintain the highest reasonable wages for the laboring man, and you will attract foreign emigration, and foreign labor to such an extent that home consumption will be fully equal to the supply of wheat. The European markets at best are very uncertain; there are always nearer supplies than the American wheat fields. Our exports of wheat are so small that they constitute the merest portion of the crop. By combining a protective tariff, you attract emigration, create a demand at the bin, and not only ensure a speedy sale, but increased profit, arising from the saving of the cost of transportation.

ALREADY the political caldron is boiling. The fight for office is opened and candidates are marshalling their strength if they have any. Several highly esteemed and useful citizens who were candidates a year ago will have the extreme modesty

to decline running this year. THE Providence Herald announces that Miss Anna Dickinson will shortly be led to the altar by a well known Rhode Island literary gentleman. Whether for matrimony or sacrifice is not stated.

SAN FRANCISCO no longer depends on Alaska for its ice supply; its ice now comes from the Sierras, over the Pacific

Who is the most distressed citizen, a cooked up democrat or a colored republi-RICHMOND has been the scene of an-

other terrible disaster, particulars of which will be found in our news column. THERE is great excitement in Greece over the murder of several members of diplomatic delegations by brigands on the plains of Marathon. Southern Interests and the Tariff.

The friends of the tariff in the North will be glad to know, that since the destruction of slavery, the statesmen of the bouth are beginning to recognize the neessity of protection for the development of their own section. The following extract from a recent speech by Hon. Horace Maynard, sets forth the arguments on the subject in a very strong light:

"But it is especially as the Representa-

tive of a Southern constituency that I ad-

vocate the policy of protecting and fostering our manufactures. The opposite loctrine had prevailed for a whole generation prior to the war; and during the war we experienced the bitter consequences. Isolated from the rest of the world seaward by the blockade and landward by the military lines, we endured privations altogether incredible and difficult to appreciate. With three thousand miles of seacoast, and naval stores and material n abundance, we had neither ships nor seamen. With unlimited supply of cotton and wool, and hides, and oak bark, and falling waters, we had neither shirts, nor coats, nor blankets, and shoes. But for the household industry prevalent in the South beyond her parts of the land, not a few would have been reduced to stark nakedness. Many ladies spun and wove the material for their own dresses and for the clothing of their families; professional centlemen made and mended shoes for

heir own and their neighbors' children.

"With vast deposits of coal and iron ore we produced nothing worth naming of which iron was the component material: neither rails, nor wheels, nor tires, nor axles for our railways, nor nails, nor screws, nor locks, nor hinges, nor hamners, nor planes, nor saws, nor axes, nor augers, nor chisels, nor plows, nor hoes, nor chains, nor shovels, nor, with the exception of horse shoes and bowie knives. scarcely anything required even for our common every day affairs. Our salines had been so imperfectly developed, under the cry of free, untaxed salt, that as soon as our external supply was cut off we endured untold sufferings througg privation of this imperious necessity. The growth of sugar, almost alone of southern industries, had been encouraged by the tariff; and until the loss of New Orleans and the sugar producing region our people had a full supply. One most important and valuable lesson to be learned form the war is the impolicy of relying upon imports to supply those articles of prime necessity which we can produce ourselves, even at a disadvantage and a higher cost.

This lesson is not likely to be unheeded by the South. Already the effects of protection are felt upon all her industries. The closing of her ports and the military lines of circumvallation, pending hostili ties, combined with the utter worthlessness of her currency to stimulate her manafactures as never before. Iron, salt, saltpetre, powder, caps, arms, cannon, shoes and clothing were produced in considerable quantities. In the construction of armored ships and in submarine warfare there was progress beyond anything in the previous history of warfare. In short, it is not extravagant to affirm that the southern people came out of the war greatly improved in all the mechanic arts and the manual skill necessary to indepencence and self reliance. They proved

## themselves apt learners, though the teach ing was harsh and severe."

Our New Citizens. We cull from the daily papers of Wednesday several interesting extracts, which we offer as the best comments upon the conduct of our newly enfranchised citi-

"Those who were in the line of the parade conducted themselves with strict decorum, and it gives us pleasure to note the fact that we did not see a man in any way under the influence of intoxicating iquors."—Phila. Ledger.

Philadelphia never saw a more orderly procession than that of yesterday, nor one more imposing in its moral significance, It was a splendid body of men, admirably organized, and throughout the day there was not a single instance of improper conduct. The character of the procession impressed every one favorably; on none of the banners and flags was there any motto that the defeated Democracy could construe to be offensive rejoicing over the grand victory our colored citizens celebrated. They conducted themselves with magnanimity and dignity, and won golden opinions from men of all parties.-Morn-

ing Post.
The celebration yesterday by our colored citizens of the adoption of the 15th Amendment was in all respects a highly credit-

able affair.—Lancaster Express. The celebration of yesterday, which emphasizes this great event of our day, was in every way a success. The colored people of Philadelphia made a most favorable impression on their fellow-citizens, and fully vindicated all that their friends have claimed for them. It is safe to say that even the bulk of the Democracy will join in commendation of their behavior on this critical occasion. As good citizens-orderly, sober, intellgent—they have proved their right to rank with any other class. It is also safe to say that no political demonstration of equal size ever took place in Philadelphia with less danger to the

peace and propriety of the citizens. Yesterday's jubilee and processional were only marred by the scholars of the Democratic party, who, in obedience to the teachings of their masters, attempted to incite riot. The mob of "roughs" that made the dastardly attack at Chestnut street bridge and at Fifth and Race streets were merely repeating the resolutions of the Democratic Executive Committee. -Press.

## The News.

Thursday, April 28.—A terrible disaster occurred at Richmond, Va., yesterday morning. The Court of Appeals, in the Capitol building was crowded to hear the decision in the Mayoralty case and just as it was about to be delivered the gallery and floor gave way, precipitating hundreds of persons into the Hall of Representatives below, where some members hundreds of persons into the Hall of Representatives below, where some members of the Legislature were awaiting a caucus. Fifty-eight persons were killed and nearly one hundred and twenty injured. Among the killed are E. M. Schofield, brother of General Schofield, ex-rebel District Attorney Aylett, a great grandson of Henry Clay, U. S. Marshall Foley, ex-rebel General Thos. H. Wilcox, Colonel Richegrew, and Dr. J. Brock, of the Richmond Inquirer Among the wounded are ex-Goyand Dr. J. Brock, of the Richmond Inquirer. Among the wounded are ex-Governor Wells, and ex-U. S. Representative Thos. J. Bocock, severely; Jayors Ellison and Cahoon, ex-rebel Gen. Corse, Judge Meredith, and ex-U. S. District Attorney Chandler.

In the House, Mr. Paine introduced his In the House, Mr. Paine introduced his bill reducing the tariff, which was referred to the Committee of the Whole. Mr. Farnsworth, from the Reconstruction Committee, reported a bill removing the political disabilities of nine persons elect-ed to office in Texas, which was passed with two more pames added.

ed to once in Texus, which was passed with two more names added.

Mr. Benjamin moved to add 60 cents per pound on railroad iron made to pattern and fitted to be laid down, and Mr. Ingersoll moved to reduce it to 50 cents. The latter motion was rejected, and pending action on Mr. Benjamin's motion, the House adjourned.

Thus far the Assistant Treasurer at New York has paid out \$6,000,000 of the coin interest due May 1st. Gold closed yesterday at 1151.

The Latest News.

SATURDAY, April 23.—In the United States Senate, yesterday, the Invalid Pension Appropriation bill was passed; also the bills to prevent counterfeiting of forthe bills to prevent counterfeiting of for-eign trade marks, and prescribing an oath of office for persons not disqualified by the Fourteenth amendment, who participated in the rebellion. The bills giving deputy collectors and assessors, to resume specie payments, and to protect Congressmen from importunity of office-seekers were indefinitely postponed. After an Execu-tive session, the Senate adjourned until

The bill passed by the Senate prescribing an oathefor Southerners not disquali-fied by the Fourteenth Amendment, if it become a law, will enable about half a million persons in the South to hold Fed-

A despatch from Erie, Pa., says that the United States steamer Michigan, which has been at that port during the winter, is being got ready for active service. It is supposed the movement has some connection with the apprehended Fenian raid.

The drilling of volunteers and movement of troops continue in Canada. An Ottawa despatch, however, says that orders have been given to withdraw the volunteers from the border, there being procused to Emily raid. no appearance of a Fenian raid.

The funeral of four murdered Marsh children took place in Baltimors, yesterday, service being held in St. John's Catholic church in presence of a great crowd. The mother is stated to be now a "raving maniac."

Two men were killed and one seriously injured by the premature explosion of a blast at Georgetown, Colorado, yesterday. Monday, April 25.—The U. S. Senate was not in session on Saturday. In the House, Erasmus D. Peck was sworn in as a member from the Fourth District of Ohio, to succeed Mr. Hoag. Mr. Schenck reported back the Senate amendment to the income tax bill and moved a non-concurrence. He said that the Commissioner of Internal Revenue had decided to claim income tax for 1870 next spring. After discussion, and the suggestion of various amendments, Mr. Sargent, of California, moved to lay the the resolution on the table, which was rejected, the House refusing to order the yeas and nays. The House then refused to concur in the Senate amendment, and soon after adjourned. The Ways and Means Committee, it is understood, will discard the Senate Funding bill, and report a substitute to the House.

It is stated that the friends of the Pennsylvania iron interests in Congress, will vote against the Tariff bill, should the House concur in the further reduction upon iron made in Committee of the Whole.

During the past seven months of the present fiscal year, our imports exceeded our exports \$3,693,572. This is favorable in comparison with the first seven months of the last fiscal year, when the excess of imports was \$35,852,178.

In Greene county, N. Y., two persons were drowned during the recent freshet. The funeral of Anson Burlingame took place at Boston on Saturday, with impressive ceremonies, including the singing of a hymn written by John G. Whittier. The remains were interred at Mount Au-

There is a report that the Mormons north of Great Salt Lake City are buying all the arms and ammunition they can obtain ostensibly for protection against the Indians. It is stated that the Indians have never been unfriendly to the Mor-

The Fenian Congress at New York adjourned on Saturday, having re-elected General O'Neill President. It is understood that a "war policy" was determined

At Chicago, on Saturday, 5000 bushels of oats were sold in the exchange, deliverable upon receipt of news that the Fenians had occupied the Red River country. A Montreal despatch says that orders have been issued for the disbandment of the volunteers in active service, except those on the border. The four persons arrested on the railroad cars on suspicion arrested on the fairroad cars on suspicion of Fenianism, have been discharged. The gunboat Rescue has gone to patrol the St. Lawrence between Kingston and Prescott. At Ottawa, on Saturday, Riel's delegates, Father Richot and Scott, at Fort Gary, were discharged, the case having been abandoned by the prosecution.

A person, just arrived at Chicago from Winnipeg, says the poeple there were ignorant of the excitement and warlike preparations in Canada. They expected troops to be sent to Fort Garry, but only troops to be sent to Fort Garry, but only to protect them against the Indians, who show signs of hostility, and believed that the bill of rights would be accepted, and the Northwest peaceably admitted, with a Governor not obnoxious to the people. Reil had confiscated \$45,000 of McKenzie river furs, and only delivered them upon payment by McTavish of \$3000, and promise of \$1000 more.

There is a heavy freshet in the Missis.

There is a heavy freshet in the Mississippi, along the Iowa and Illinois borders. Some towns have been inundated, and much damage has been done to railroad

FROM ROME.—The police are active in destroying the pamphlets recently spread by Hefel, Ranscher and Schwartzenburg, against Papal infallibility. The photo-graphs of these gentlemen have also been

sered.

The third public meeting of the Ecumenical Council will be held at St. Peter's to-morrow Sunday. After mass the Fathers will vote generally in the presence of the Council. The Pope will solemnly promulgate the acts as soon as the vote is counted. There are comparatively few strangers here.

WEDNESDAY, April 27.—The tariff bill was resumed in the Committee of the Whole. The paragraph taxing iron bars rolled or hammered, comprising flat bars not less than 1½ and not more than ½ inches wide, "etc. 1 cent per pound, was amended by making the tax \$20 per

The colored people of this city vesterday celebrated the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, by services in the churches, a grand parade through the streets, and a mass meeting in the consist. a grand parade through the streets, and a mass meeting in the evening. The celebration was creditable and orderly. At Pottsville and Williamsport, the colored people also celebrated their enfranchisement.

ment.
It is understood that the Indian question was discussed in Cabinet meeting yesterday.
A naval officer, just arrived in Washington from Yokohama, says it was ascertained there that Captain Eyre would have stopped his vessel after the collision with the Oneida but for the entreaties of Lady Temple, wife of the British Minister, who feared shipwreck. At Yokohama who feared shipwreck. At Yokohama, Eyre was regarded as weak rather than

At Richmond, Va., yesterday, the graves of the rebel dead were decorated, and addresses were delivered by General E. G. Lee and others, under the auspices of the "Ladies' Memorial Association." of the "Ladies' Memorial Association."
At Auburn, N. Y. yesterday, the Auburn City National Bank was robbed of \$21,000 in greenbacks in an ingenious manner. Two of the thieves entered by the front door and engaged the attention of the only two bank officers present, while their confederate got in by a back window which was left open, and, going to the vault, seized the package of money, and escaped the way he came. The theft was committed before 12 o'clock, but was not discovered until three hours afterwards. A reward of \$5,000 is offered for the arrest of the theives.

The estate of Hon. Anson Burlingame

The estate of Hon. Anson Burlingame was presented for administration, at Boston, yesterday, and sworn at not more than \$60,000 in personal property. Patrick Burke, a day or two ago, com-

Patrick Burke, a day or two ago, committed an assault, as alleged, upon James O'Kane wounding him in the throat severely with a pocket knife. The offense was perpetrated in Ball alley, and is said to have been without provocation. Burke was not arrested.

The colored people of Mobile celebrated their enfranchisement by a street parade yesterday. There was no disturbance. Five companies of the Seventeenth U. Five companies of the sevencement. S. Infantry passed through Baltimore yesterday on their way to the Northwest. While waiting at the depot, one of them, named Dennis Hardy, was run over and killed by a locomotive.

At Toledo, Ohio, yesterday, Andrew J. Bander, clerk at the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad office in Cincinnati, shot his wife dead and then gave himself up. He alleges that his wife was unfaithful.

Lawsuit About a Hen's Egg, and Almost a Homicide.

An advocate (?) of Woman's Rights, resid ng in Columbia, handed us the following vith the request that it be published, as an ndex o. the future happiness of the Ameri ican people, under the proposed XVIth, aniendment,

In Shaler township there reside in adoining houses Mrs. Anna Meyer and Mrs Chirzena Mimm. The parties had always lived peacably until lately, when Mrs Meyer bought three hens. Suit was fol owed by Mrs. Mimm, who also invested in poultry to a similar extent. In due course of time the hens began to lay eggs, and the fruit proved a most excellent addition to the breakfast bill of fare in each of the houses. Mrs. Mimm and Mrs. Meyer had always lived quietly together until the investment was made in the hens.

The tenants occupied a yard in common and the socially-inclined chickens would mingle with each other and were as happy as hens generally are. The first trouble between the neighbors was relative to the qualifications of the hens to lay eggs. Mrs Meyer was positive that each of her hens laid an egg in the mor..ing, Mrs. Mimm was equally assured that each ofher three bens made a similar deposit, yet in the morning but five eggs could be found as the result of the united efforts of the entire half dozen towls.

The absence of one egg raised considerable difficulty. Each hen owner was pos tive that her brood had done their whole duty as hens, yet the sixth egg could never be found. Each of the neighbors demanded three eggs every morning, but of course out of five their desires could not be gratified. Mrs.Mimm, it is alleged, was in the habit of rising very early in the morning, and, by visiting the hens' nests, made sure of her quarter dozen, leaving put two eggs for Mrs. Meyer when she would reconnoi tre. The respective women began to rise earlier in the morning, in order to secure the eggs If Mrs. Meyer would get up at five o,clock one morning, Mrs. Mimin would

be up at half past four the next. Thu thing continued, until frequently the two women might be seen prowling about at different hours, shortly after midnight The other morning, at one o'clockabout wai h time, according to the obser vations of the women, the hens were indus triously employed- an effective tabl au was formed in the back yard referred to Mrs. Mimm had been getting up too late for severel mornings, to secure the three eg sclaimed by her, but on the occasion re ferred to she had determined to be un hetimes. So had Mrs. Meyer. The result was that both women met in a dark corner of the yard. Each was armed with a lantern. On confronting one another they ran to a convenient woodshed, and while one seized a club the other grasped an axe, and they threatened to annihilate each oth-In the light of the lanterns the tableau

was effective. Eventually they d opped their weapons and seizing each other in-dulged in a regular scuille. The result of the matter was that Mrs. Meyer called on Alderman Taylor, and charged Mrs Mimm with surety of the peace. The matter will come up for disposition shortly, when we hope the magistrate will be successful in settling the ben question amica bly.

1870.

ANOTHER INVOICE. - A. R. Hougendobler has received a second invoice of spring goods and is better than ever prepared to accommodate the public to every description of boots and shoes, including gaiters slippers, ladies misses and children's shoes of all colors. The largest stock of infants' shoes ever before opened at the lowest prices. Ladies' gaiters as low as \$1.00. Also an elegant assortment mens' boys and youth's hats and caps of the latest styles at prices that defy competion. White corsetts at 50 cents. Hosiery and notions at panic prices. The public will find it a profitable to give him a call at corner of Third and Cherry streets, Columbia, Pa.

SPECIAL NOTICE. CARDEN, FLOWER AND GRASS

SEEDS!

J. A. MEYERS', FAMILY MEDICINE STORE. Dress Goods, Domestic White Goods. Notions.

ODD FELLOWS · HALL, Our Stock is composed ENTIRELY of seeds from the celebrated Philadelphia

D. LANDRETH & SON. We have none other on hand, and having closed out cvery package of last season's stock, we guarantee all to be FRESH AND GENUINE,

And will sell them at Landreth's prices.

N. B.—Having removed my residence to house No. 33 North Second St., formerly occupied by Mr. Jacob Hess, any of my friends requiring Medicine during the night, will please cal

Odd Fellows' Hall. sept.4'69-tfw] TEW GROCERY STORE. MRS. M. TURNER.

Has again returned to Columbia, and opened a No. 208 LOCUST STREET, First door above Odd Fellows's Hall, where she will be pleased to see all of her former patrons and as many new ones as may see proper to give her their patronage. She has a full and com-duct assortment of

GROCERIES. QUEENSWARE, GLASSWARE, CRACKERS, CHEESE, FISH, HAM, Spices of all kinds, &c. Fine lot of FANCY GROCERIES, SUGAR, COFFEE at very low prices. Everything at low rates. No. 208 Locust Street, Columbia

TUST RECEIVED A LARGE SUPPLY OF FRESH GROCERIES,

David Mullin's Grocery Store. Cor. 4th & Cherry Streets, The undersigned, having been in the business since 1849, is enabled to buy and sell goods at better bargains than can be made elsewhere, He has now on hand a fresh supply of

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS, SUGARS AND COFFEES Of the best brands, direct from New York COFFEE, Green and Brown.

TEAS!

EMPIRE, JAPAN, ENGLISH BREAKFAST
AND BLACK TEAS of every description.

HAMS AND DRY BEEF
Fresh from Pittsburg, at the lowest price. No better in the market. POTATOES, FISH, FLOUR, FEED, and everythin in the Grocery line.

Thankful for past favors, the undersigned respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. The citizens of Columbia, and public generally, will find it profitable to visit my store, as I am determited to sell none but the best goods, and at the lowest figure.

DAVID MILLEN DAVID MULLEN, apl16-2m] Cor. Fourth & Cherry Sts., Columbia

NOTICE. All persons are requested, under penalty of FIVE DOLLARS flue, to immediately remove all Ashes and Rubbish from the Streets and Alleys adjoining their properties; and also to immediately remove all obstructions from the side walks or gutters, in conformity with an "Ordinance relating to Deposits of Rubbish in the Streets, Lanes, Alleys, &c., passed June 2th, 1866.

JAS. SCHROEDER, ap123-1t

Chief Burgess.

\$9.00. WANTED an active man, in each take orders by sample, for TEA, COFFEE and SPICES. To suitable men we will give a salary of \$900 to \$1,000 a year, above traveling and other expenses, and a reasonable commission on sales. Immediate applications are solicited from proper parties. Reference exchanged. Apply to, or address immediately.

1. PACKER & CO.

"Continental Mills"

apl23-4:

381 Bowery, N. Y

HALDEMAN'S STORE

ESTABLISHED 1815.

OUR STOCK IS NOW FULL AND COMPLETE

EVERY DEPARTMENT! AND CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF

Good Bargains!

Which have Only to be Seen to be Appreciated

GEO. W. & B. F. HALDEMAN, 112 & 114 Locust Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES

R. HAYES' GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE, S. E. Cor, 4th & Cheery Sts., Columbia, Pa.

The undersigned would call the attention of the public to his large and well-selected stock of FRESH GROCERIES AND PROVINIONS just received from the City, which he will sell CHEAPER THAN EVER!—FOR CASH! His stock comprises MACKEREL, SHOW POTATOES. SPICES.

SHOULDERS, SOA DRIED BEEF, DRIED AND CANNED FRUIT, Also, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Bed Cords, and everything in the Grocery line. He irects special attention to his new and superior stock of

GLASS AND QUEENSWARE, Which he is selling at prices Lower than ever before offered in Columbia. Call and examine for yourselves. Also, on hand FLOUR AND FEED. AP AGENT FOR

WM. GOOD'S EAGLE MILLS FLOUR, 201 The BEST Family Flour in the Market Every barrel Warranted. Sold Cheap for Cash. Having purchased my goods cheap for Cash; I am prepared t than any other dealers. Goods sold for CASH ONLY. South East Corner Fourth & Cherry Sts., Columbia, Pa.

> SPRING! 1870.

FONDERSMITH'S.

THE NEW BASIS OF PRICES AT

127 & I29 Locust St., Columbia,

CORRESPONDS WITH THE LATE DECLINE IN GOLD AND COTTON We invite Special Attention to buyers to another Opening of

**QUEENSWARE!** DRY GOODS! CARPETS. OIL CLOTHS, LOOKING GLASSES,

And a general assortment of HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS at prices fullly as low

WALL PAPERS! 10,000 PIECES OF NEW SPRING DESIGNS, selected in New York and

WILLIAM G. PATTON'S No. 160 Locust St., Columbia.

NEW SPRING GOODS! AT GOLD PRICES.

Howell & Brothers, Philadelphia, we can therefore offer to the Public the Greatest Variety and Best Goods at the Lowest Prices.

GROCERIES, &c.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS IN MERCHANT TAILORING GOODS.

BEST ASSORTMENT OF CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES. At the Lowest Prices over offered in Columbia.

SEWING MACHINES Of all Popular Makes, on Easy Terms. Machines to Rent: CLOSING OUT SHOES AT COST.

TYNDALE, MITCHELL & WOLF,

CHINA, CLASS & EARTHENWARE, NO. 707 CHESTNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

FINE PARISIAN GRANITE The best Stoneware in the market, sold at the prices of ordinary goods. WHITE FRENCH CHINA, in all the best shapes and style.

DECORATED DINNER, TEA and TOITET SETS in great variety. FIRST-CLASS GOODS ONLY, AND LOWEST CASH PRICES. Letter of inquirs in regard to prices, &c., of goods promptly answered. NEW ADVERTISEMENT:

FINANCIAL. THTERESTS ON DEPOSITS. TIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CO-The COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK WILL Interest Paid on Special Deposits as follows: t per cent. for 30 or 60 days. 1 1-2 per cent. for 90 days and under 6 months. " 3, 4 & 5 " 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 " " 11 & 12 per cent. for 6 month and under 11 months. mar12'70-1y 51-2 per cent for 11 & 12 months. S. S. DETWEILER, Cashier

THE COLUMBIA DEPOSIT BANK No. 164 LOCUST STREET, Doors below the First National Bank. East King Street, Lancaster. COLUMBIA, PA. DIRECTORS:

EDWARD K. SMITH, BANIEL H. DETWILER, ISAAC E. HIESTER, HUGH M. NORTH, SOLOMON S. DETWILER, HENRY N. KEHLER. Who are individually responsible for all the lia abilities of this Bank. TA THE COLUMBIA DEPOSIT BANK Offers unsurpassed accommodations to

WILL BE ALLOWED ON DAILY BALANCES, The long experience of the members of this Bank enables them to understand the requirements of this community, and to give every attention and facility for the prompt transaction of all business committed to their care. The Business of the Bank will be to BUY AND SELL BONDS, STOCKS, GOVERN-MENT SECURITIES AND GOLD, AND DISCOUNT PROMISSORY NOTES AND BILLS, and transact a General Banking Rusiness.

Interest at the rate of 4 per Cent per Aunum

5 1-2 Per Cent Interest Allowed for 12 Months. mar26 '70-ly C. E. GRAYBILL, Cashler ESTATE OF CHARLES GINTER,
Late of the Borough of Columbia, dec'd.
Letters testamentary on said estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted thereto are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims or demands against the same will present them for settlement to the undersigned, residing at No. 12 North 3d Street, Columbia, Pa.
mar23-6t.
MORRIS CLARK, Executor.

SAMUEL SHOCH, Cashier. W. L. BEAR & CO., Children's, Roys' and Youth,s CLOTHING EMPORIUM I

TWO DOORS EAST OF THE COURT HOUSE SUITS OF ALL AGES, MADE OF THE BEST MATERIALS, AND IN THE LATEST STYLES, A FINE ASSORTMENT OF BINDINGS AND TRIMMINGS FOR SALE.

A variety of beautiful patterns of Cassimeres and Tweeds to make to order or sell by the yard, constantly on hand. We intend to make this a specialty.

Agents for the Staten Island Dycing Establishment, one of the oldest and best in the country. country.

Ladies' Dresses, Cashmere, Broche, Wool, Crape, and all other Shawls; Gentlemen's Coats, Pants and Vests, Kid Gloves, &c., dyed, cleaned and retnished in the best manner.

£6-Clothing repaired and renovated with neutress and dispatch.

A COUGH, COLD OR Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, as BRONGHIAL Brown's Bronchial Troches will most invariable give

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMP-TIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothng effect. SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

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