THE Senate on Saturday confirmed Wayne McVeigh as Minister Resident at Constantinople. THE Augsburg Gazette is authority for

the statement that the American delegates in the Ecumenical Council show a growing disinclinatian to the dogma of Papal infallibility, and that they are disgusted with the sophistry of its advocates. IF any one had said three months ago,

that the Express would in so short a time be an out-and-out free trade organ he would have been called a falsifier. Yet in less than that time, that paper has be come an outspoken, unequivocal and bare-faced free trader. What say the republicans of Lancaster on this vital sub-

THIRTY-THREE thousand, five hindred and thirty-seven cars passed over the Penna, R. R at Columbia eastward and westward during May—an increase of 13.458 over January, and an increase of 2,725 over April. This shows conclusively the increase of business of the Penna Central for first five consecutive months

THE Express asks whether, if iron were as cheap as water would it be a blessing? and if so why not make it cheap as possi-

To this we reply that were it as cheap as water, no capital would be invested, it would not be one of the staple products of the country, nor would it require such studied legislation. Water needs no protection, nor legislation. The question is as weak as water.

A MAN named Smith has been nominated by the Republicans of the First District of Philadelphia for the Legislature, who is said to be "one of the sharpest detectives in the country." Why didn't the Republicans of Philadelphia send Smith to Harrisburg last winter, to watch bill-stealers, politely termed "abstractionists." If we only had a detective in Columbia, we would nominate him. He might commence his operations at

THE case of "Dickey vs Wickey" has not troubled us, the evidence of the knowing ones to the contrary notwithstanding. The biography of the one and the speeches of the other have appeared in our columns equally prominent. Honor to whom honor is due is an old maxim. We are untrammeled by party cliques, and we intend to fight it out on this line, against public corruption everywhere. The man who says we are sold, pledged, bartered or controlled in any way by considerations beyond our sense of right, justice and honor, misrepresents us.

THE Lancaster papers have been persistently, industriously and frequently acrimoniously engaged, the past year or two, in discussing and making clear the manner of conducting the affairs of the State Treasury. If the people of Lancaster county do not know all about these figures of the county do not know all about these figures. nancial affairs, they must be a very stupid people, or the discussion has not been characterized by that lucidity which carries information and conviction.—Lebanon

Yes, Mr. Courier, we have had ample discussion on all these subjects. But our people are neither stupid nor has the discussion lacked the perspicuity or lucidity which carry information and conviction. We have had treasury talk to some effect, and the discussion has resulted in a partial reform, though not by any means satisfactory to those who look upon legislation and official corruption with disapproval. But we really think we have had enough treasury talk. Next winter will be time enough to agitate the question further. Our representatives in the Senate, Messrs. Warfel and Billingfelt will attend to that subject faithfully, and fully represent the wishes of their constituents. and the honest portion of the party.

Let us unite now on the great issue of the day-the tariff question, and counteract what influence the Express may have in its advocacy of free trade.

FROM England comes the story of British manipulation of the Legislatures and the press of this country. The Mining Journal, the organ of the iron interests of England in commenting on "American legislation on British iron and steel." says:

"We have good news from the United States. The House of Representatives, in their discussion on the new tariff bill, have got beyond the debate on the general principles, and are now contesting the measure in its details. It has reached the item of iron, and has disposed of the duty mon nice in a table or most sufficient duty upon pigs in a fashion most satisfac-tory to the British ironmaster. Most of our readers know that the existing duty on pig iron imported into the states is \$9 a ton. As a sop to Cerberus, hoping thereby the more effectually to securaligher duties upon finished iron and steel than those at present levied, the Commit-tee of Ways and Means, through whom the Pennsylvania ironmasters were operthe Pennsylvania ironmasters were operating, proposed to reduce the duty to \$7. Last Monday, however, they found that they were taken in their own net. To the proposition that \$7 should henceforth be the duty upon pig iron generally. General Butler moved an amendment, bringing down the duty yet another \$2, and fixing it at \$5 a ton. It was a thin House; for out of the whole number of Representatives ninety-eight members were absent, and we are thankful they were. Their absence left the free-traders with just a majority. After several hours' debate, General Butler carried his amendment by five votes, the numbers being—for it 69, against it 64. 'As an augury of the future, it is most gratifying that so many Representatives were out of the House."

The inference is that "so many repre-

The inference is that "so many representatives were out of the House," because British gold paid them to be out. Now we anxiously ask if such legislation is so satisfactory to the British Ironmasters, how does it come that the Express can join hands with the free traders in promoting the satisfaction of the English-tyrants over the poor man. We trust the Republicans of Lancaster county will mark the position of the Express on this vital question, and give expression according to their sentiments. Let a convention be called, at which there shall be full and fair representation, and let us give unqualified and unmistakable judgment on this question.

Since the Express is committed to free trade, poverty, ruin, the degradation of the laboring man, the destruction of American interests and the enrichment it as an exponent of our principles.

A STRAWBERRY train of twenty-three cars arrived in Chicago on Wednesday. "construction" train followed with material to manufacture them into shortcakes on the shortest notice.

THE feat of striding two horses at once is generally conceded to be an impossibility, and yet the telegrah tells us that a Mayor was elected in Hartfort, Conn., on Monday last, whose name headed both the Republican and the "Citizens"

"THE GRAND ARMY," a four-page weekly devoted to the interests of the Grand Army of the Republic in Pennsylvrnia, has just been started at Scranton, Pa. The introductory number contains well executed wood cut likeness of Gen.

Congressional Action on the Income Tax. It is rather difficult to keep accurately posted as to what is done in the house of Representatives, when amendments are being voted on under the five minute rule: but the following seems to be the net result of yesterday's proceedings in the matter of the Income Tax, down to the time when this notice is written. The rate was reduced from five per cent. to three per cent., the amount of income exempt from the tax, was increased from \$1000 to \$2000; and the allowance for house rent was limited to \$500. From statistics before us, we infer that these changes will operate about as follows: the increase of the exemption to \$2000 will relieve about one hundred and fifty-nine thousand salaried men, and other people of limited means, from the payment of the tax, who now pay between nine and ten millions; the reduction of the rate to three per cent. will take off about \$6,400,000 more from the remaining hundred and sixteen thousand taxpayers who will still remain subject to the tax. As the law now stands, the income tax of last year was levied upon two hundred and seventy-five thousand persons who paid \$25.025,068. If the foregoing amendments shall be finally adopted by the House and the Senate, they will reduce the amount raised from this source about \$16,000, and leave about \$9,000,000 to be collected. As the House has thus advanced two-thirds of the distance on the right road, why not go the whole distance and abolish the odious tax altogether?—Ledger.

The Borough Loan. In another place in to-day's SPY will be found the advertisement of the Finance Committee for a loan of forty thousand dollars for ten years. The loan will bear interest at six per centum per annum. free of taxes. We understand that the Borough Finance Committee are making preparations to place this loan in the market an an early day.

As an investment, safe and desirable, we recommend it with pleasure to the public. The enterprise, the furtherance of which this loan will effect, is in itself sufficient commendation to the people to assure their hearty approval and co-operation. The loan besides possessing the advantages of safety, reliability, &c., will pay its interest semi-annually on the first days of April and October, and thus offer the same advantages as government or railroad loans. Coupons will be attached, made payable on presentation to the Treasurer, or designated depository.

As to the safety of the loan there can be no question. Under the provisions and franchises of the act, authorizing the loan and the erection of the Hall, the property of the Borough is pledged to the payment of the bonds. Its rate of interest is liberal, it has a long time to run, and we presume the bonds will be accommodated to ready transfer. We can see no reason why this should not be a most desirable and populer investment. The financial history of the Borough shows that it has always met its obligations promptly.

It should be a source of pride to our their ready means, but also to encourage investment by others in so grand an enterprise. The history of public halls, as exhibited in towns of less population all over the State, shows that they will pay if rightly managed. When once erected, the people will have some place of resort for lectures, concerts and other entertainments, which will be a credit to the enterprise and spirit of the place. Columbia s known all over the State as one of Pennsylvania's most beautiful towns. The grandeur of our mountain, hill and river scenery combining a diversified view of surpassing natural beauty and loveliness, the intelligence, enterprise and refinement of our people, added to the reputation of our commodious public buildings will benefit us abroad as well as at home.

Controversy in Earnest.

The newspapers of Lancaster county, the politicians of the OLD GUARD, and rings, cliques and factions have been carrying on political controversies, both local and general, in such a bitter spirit, that it has awakened the keenest passions and enmities in our own ranks. Overwhelmning majorities in the county, the impossibility of defeat, and the chronic desire for office have hardened the hearts of our political leaders, until nothing but personal hate, spite and bitter vituperation pervade the annual campaigns. The greatest good for the largest number is no longer the maxim.

Self is the universal watchword. These discussions are becoming dangerous and alarming, and will serve sooner or later to divide the Republican ranks. When we say this we would not be understood as opposing fair and candid, yes earnest, discussion. By no better means is the truth so forcibly brought out as by newspaper discussion, and personal controversy. But when once men and papers are forced to abuse, when they descend to low calumniation, then they transcend their mission and their dignity, as well as

their honor. If it becomes necessary to stuff a ballot box to elect a particular candidate, it is done, as can be proven by instances cited during a late primary election; if the personal character of a candidate can be maligned to his political disadvantage and for his defeat, the political defamer does not hesitate. No one is free from danger of unexpected attacks, based on mere imagination and oftener on personal dislike. The "rule or ruin" policy is acted upon everywhere. Suspicion attaches even to the social or religious associations of some men. Some over-imaginative individuals will attempt to throw around the business relations of men with oneanother, suspicions of a dreadful and fore-

boding character. Now this is wrong, radically wrong. The democracy everywhere are taking advantage of this, and still further promoting it as far as possible. Can we not conduct our discussions, our canvasses and campaigns on more courteous principles? Our cause is just, and there is no occasion for personal calumniation or villification. It does no good, it begets distrust, it destroys the mutual amenities between man and man.

...We can do the republican cause infinite of British capitalists, the Republicans of good by uniting as one man on the great-Lancaster county can no longer regard est political question of the day—the question of the tariff.

AND now that the raid on Canada has ended, says an exchange, and Ireland's iberties are no nearer being achieved than pefore it was inaugurated, let us hope that in future our Fenian friends will oonder the subject well before they unlertake another invasion of the dominion of the "Kanucks." A moment's reflection should have taught the too confiding rank and file that the undertaking was a rash one, and that the instigators of it themselves never for a moment believed that it would succeed. The result has een that many hard-earned dollars have ound their way into pockets where they lo not rightfully belong, but from which they never again be restored to their ightful owners. We learn wisdom from experience, and it is to be hoped that the pitter experience of this last attempt to wound England to death through the earts of our Canadian neighbors will inluce the impetuous, warm-hearted Fenians to court the cost before embarking in nother similar unwise undertaking.

THE great Indian chiefs from the ar west, are eating ice cream at Washington, making speeches to Grant, heir Great Father, and cooling their for est lips with sparkling soda water. But while Washington authorities are thus holding "festal hours of mirth" with these savages, their tribes at home are butchering soldiers and citizens at Bear Creek Station, near Fort Dodge. These representative braves" had the primitive impudence to protest against further inroads into their country, and to demand the pardon and release of John Richard, the half-breed, who killed a soldier at Fort Fetterman, and who was present at the interview at Washington as interpre

The continued and unceasing warlike demonstrations of the Indians would almost justify a little more of Phil Sheridan's policy, and if they cannot be brought to peaceful subjection, we can do nothing less than declare open war. The Indians at Washington are getting ice cream; on the plains they are getting scalps. IF tea and coffee were now made free

and half the duty taken off sugar and nolasses, the revenue of next year from customs would be cut down about forty three millions. If, besides, the incom tay were sholished about sixty-five milions of taxes would be released, and the Treasury would still have a surplus of, say twenty-five millions above anything ike a fair account of income and expenliture for the year. Is not this enough?

How are we concerned to run up the bonds above the par of gold in the broker shops? They are at par now, but if productive industry is crippled by the insane attempt to pay them off now, they will go down in the market, and the greenbacks and the national currency with them, with a run. We do not think that the country can be ruined-that's some comfort-but we are right sure that the active business people of the day can be; and we are not a little apprehensive that they will be. In a word, instead of our Governments. State and National, giving their attention to our business, will soon be zealously engaged in warring with each other for the possession of its political powers, and so demoralizing the nation instead of serving it for its good.

Down the River-the Democracy.

While up the river a few days ago, says the Mississippi Republican, we heard a rich one on some poor fellow whose name has escaped us. He was paddling to Vicksburg in a dug-out, and had been informed of a certain locality called Ricks, Bend, which is eighteen miles around, and in one place about one hundred yards across. He was advised to land at a nar row point and drag his craft over, but he passed the spot going down without observing it, and paddled on eighteen miles around, till he struck it on the other side. Landing at once, he dragged his boat across and went gliding on down with a light heart till he came within a few paces of the same spot where he had dragged across before. Thinking that it was a new cut off, he went ashore and tugged his cance over again.

When he got back to the river a sec when he got back to the river a second time, he sauntered around a little to stretch himself, and soon discovered an old newspaper, out of which he had taken his breakfast that morning. It was now about sundown, and as he had paddled 36 miles, without flattering progress, he scuttled his dug-out with a hatchet, halter again and varied, till next day for built a camp and waited till next day for a steamboat.

Just so with modern democracy They have been going over the same ground for the last two decades. It has been the "nigger" cry that animated their campaigns for the last twenty years, and now to-day, in the nineteenth century some of their less reputable journals in dulge in the same foolishness. This species of twaddle, and vulgarity and enseless abuse amounts to nothing, and papers which foster it, are breeding the epest contempt for their cause.

Cruel Outrage in the Coal Regions-A Boy

Murdered in Cold Blcod. The Pottsville Jonrnal says: Of the many fiendish outrages we have been called to record in this country of late, we can bring to mind none that calls more loudly for summary vengeance upon the perpetrators of these deeds of blood than the one which occurred at Loss Creek. near Shenandoah City, on Friday, wherein an innocent inoffensive boy was made the victim of the banditti highwaymen, which seem to have been let loose upor our highways, of late, to prey upon the helpless, unprotected citizen as he passes from one place to another in Schuylkill county. A little while ago it was but the coal operators and paymasters that were in danger of being murdered while pass ing over our country roads; but now it is unsafe for helpless women or inoffensive children to leave their homes for any purpose to pass any considerable distance over rural highways.

On Friday morning as a farmer's son, a half-grown boy, was returning from Shenandoah to his home in Mifilin, Columbia county, after having disposed of a load of hay, he was accosted at Loss Creek by a man, who asked for a ride. The boy consented, and the man jumped on to the wagon, and as they proceeded along the road they came to a hill, when the man whom he had befriended proposed to ge out and work the brake, and as he pro ceeded to do so drew a revolver and shot the boy in the back or side of the neck the ball passing through the head and coming out near the eye. The boy fell to the ground and was run over by the wagon, when another man came out from the ambush and the two villians rifled his pockets and made off, leaving their victim

for dead.

About an hour after the occurrence the boy was found by some road hands and carried to the residence of Mr. George A. Herring, where medical aid was summoned, and the wounds were dressed. At our latest advices, received from a gentleman who came from Loss Creek yesterday, the boy was still living, but no hopes of his recovery were entertained. is recovery were entertained.

The President and family are to leave Washington this evening on their visit to Senator Cameron. They are to return to the Capitol on Monday.

hope of checking, as, owing to some superstitious idea, they refuse to be vaccinated.

Facts for the Curious.

There are some odd coincidences in the positions taken by the free-trade organs of the country, that ought not to escape public attention at a time when the whole subject of festering American industry is indergoing a revision. We group them together for the purpose of asking our readers and the public generally to ponder over them and draw their conclusions.

1. The free-trade organs oppose protection as tending to build up monopolies; that is, American monopolies, by the exclusion of foreign manufactures that are chiefly British. 2. If any such monopolies could exist,

it would only be by giving profitable employment to American labor, in preference to British capital and British labor. 3. The free-trade organs are all oppose to granting subsidies to sustain American lines of steamships to foreign ports, a business now entirely monopolized by foreigners; mostly by British lines. All the British lines are sustained by government subsidies, and have been from the start. Our lines have failed for want of such aid, and free-traders are opposed to granting

it at all. 4. The free-trade organs are opposed to granting drawbacks upon materials used in shipbuilding, with a view to reviving this depressed interest; and demand the repeal of the navigation laws, and what they call free trade in ships; that is unlimited freedom to the British shipbuilders to crush out our own.

5. The free-trade organs are all oppose to funding our national debt at a lower rate of interest, and do all in their power to retain the debt in its present form, and to propagate a disbelief in the feasibility of any change calculated to reduce the public burdens: their favorite argument being that the foreign bondholders cannot be induced to fund; entirely ignoring the fact that with the lapse of the five year period fixed in the bonds, the government has the right to call them in and pay them

6. The free-traders are all opposed to the abolition of the income tax and to any sweeping reduction of the domestic taxes; preferring that all reductions should be of the duties on imported goods, of which a vast majority are British.

7. The free-traders are all in favor of the legal tender decision, so as to give to the holders of bonds abroad, chiefly British, executed before the war, the right to demand more money from us, on the plea that it will improve our credit abroad; that is, enable us to run in debt deeper and go on piling up the yearly balance of trade against ourselves.

8. The free-traders are all opposed to the legal tender currency, because it cannot be exported or exhausted for the purpose of creating periodical revulsions and bankruptcies, in order to enable foreign manufacturers and merchants to rush in and monopolize our markets.

9. The free-traders are all in favor of the immediate resumption of specie payments because they know that there is not coin enough in the country to resume with, and therefore calculate on a revulsion that would paralyze domestic indus try, commerce and enterprise, and to arrest American growth. 10. The free-traders are all in favor of

what is called the redemption of the national bank notes, that is, placing the national bank notes at a discount, unless the banks keep balances in New York to redeem them, while the security for the notes is deposited in the national treasury. The object of this is to increase the power of the free-trade fiscal organization in New York to control the trade of the interior, to cripple the financial capacity of the country, and to afford better oppor-

tunities for British capital to operate in 11. The free-traders are all opposed to the annexation of San Domingo, which would give us a formidable position in the West Indies, and enable us to manœuvre with a navy to great advantage against Jamaica, the Bahamas or Demerara, in

case of war with England. 12. The free-traders are all opposed to the annexation of the Fejee Islands, which would give us a naval station in the south Pacific, where the British now stand alone supreme.

13. The free-traders were all opposed to the annexation of Alaska, which placed British Columbia between two American territories and commanded perfectly on the coast by both. They now oppose all oppropriations for naval or military purposes in Alaska that could render the position useful or formidable in case of war with the British.

We might put with these some more curious coincidences. But these will suffice. Now these people profess to be conscientious in all these things. If we were to admit that they are, let us ask what could any hired advocate of British interests do more than this to advance the scheme of John Bull?-N. American.

Religious War-A Fearful Massacre. A fearful war of religious intolerance

has broken out in the Province of Roumania, the Metropolitan Province of the Turkish Empire, in the South of Europe. For some time the native Christians have manifested a spirit of fearful vindictiveness against the Jewish population, who have endeavored in vain to obtain from the government some protection against outrage and extortion.

A secret movement has been in organization for the extermination of the inoffending Jews, and the deep and deadly hatred of the bigoted populace, has only been slumbering, awaiting a vent for its

On Sunday last, by a preconcerted signal, the Christian population rose and the fearful work of butchering was inaugurated. At an early hour the houses of all the Jews were invaded, and those of the occupants who were unable to escape,

were massacred in cold blood. The fleeing Israelites were pursued hrough the town by a mob and murdered wherever caught. Men, women and children were ruthlessly slain. The fury of the populace was inflamed with religious bigotry, and only exhausted itself for

want of victims. In all of the principal towns the fearful work of butchery prevailed, and thousands of men, women and children of the repugant class were butchered in cold blood. The work of slaughter still goes on in he interior, and nothing has been heard yet of any movement by the authorities

o suppress it. The reigning Prince is absent from the Province, and advantage was taken of this to complete the total extermination of all the Jews from the Province

Energetic measures will at once be taken by the Sultan to suppress this religious emeute. The city election of Omaha, Nebraska,

on Tuesday, resulted in the choice of three Republican and three Democratic Councilmen, both parties being united on the remainder of the ticket. The small pox is raging among the Crow Indians, and there is very little

HORACE GREELY was seriously ill on Wednesday, at the Hoffman House N. Y., suffering from feaver.

MAJOR MORRIS L. CHESTER, a colored man, formerly of Harrisburg, this State, but who was educated in Liberia, was admitted to the English bar on the 30th of April, as barrister-at-law.

Scorr county, Illinois, was visited by destructive tornado on Saturday. For a space of four or five miles in length, by one in width, all the trees, crops, fences and vegatables were destroyed. No lives were lost.

The Ohio Democratic Convention met last week at Columbus. Nominations were made as follows:-Secretary of State Wm. Heisley: Supreme Judge, R. O. Harrison: Comptroller, John II. Heaton Member of the Board of Public works, William Spencer. Resolutions were adopted, asserting the equality of the States and their right to control their own con-

cerns; denouncing the tariff; declaring

that the internal revenue system ought to be remodelled, abolishing stamps, licenses and the tax on sales and incomes, and making the collections by State and county officers; censuring the Administration for corruption, favoritism and disregard of the rights of citizens abroad; declaring that the whole of our public lands ought to be held as a sacred trust to secure homes for actual settlers, and denouncing the recent action of Congress. "in making grants to mammoth railroad corporations which are already too powerful, and may become dangerous to a free people," de-

manding taxation of investments in United States bonds; opposing the system of national banks, and demanding the substitution of greenbacks for their circulation; and denouncing "the truckling of the Administration to Great Britain and Spain," and the efforts of the party in power "to reduce whole States to the condition of vassalage to the General

THE Ohio Democratic Convention is evidently hopeful that the sun will go back at their bidding, and that they may achieve power again. They have adopted a platform in which all of the old planks are edged in somewhere. Untaught by experience, they still hold the powers of the government incompetent to put down treason or warrant enfranchisement, and are certain of inexpediency when they cannot prove incompetence. Congress has done wrong and infringed State sovereignty in crushing rebellion and giving the franchise to the colored race: but this is "the land of the free," and it is desirable to import as many Chinese as possible

and give them the ballot. They are utterly hostile to the pestilent idea of a tariff, and assert that they will not support a candidate who does not go for a near appoach to free trade; evidently reserving their wildest enthusiasm for who is an extremist for that doctrine. They would abolish the internal revenue system. They would have the national bank system wiped out at once, and Treasury notes used for circulation. They are imperative that the bonds should be taxed, and pledge themselves to work for the repeal of the Act to enforce the Fifteenth Amendment. The Administration is far from pleasing these Solons, and they do not believe in grants of lands to rail-

Taking the resolutions as a whole, they are of the "root and branch" school. Pretty much everything that is wrong, end nothing but a grand overturn will be satisfactory. All of the cheif interests of the country find them in opposition. Their positive declarations are for free trade, the importation and citizenship of Chinese destruction of the banks and repeal of the constitutional amendment. The balance is chiefly buncombe. Perhaps they will conjure in Ohio with this magic. Its extravagance is more likely to injure them there, while it will warn the people of all other States from the extremes they certainly promise, whether they would venture them or not.

Guns and Boys.

No amount of caution will keep boys from handling guns. It is a facinating implement. There is a charm about a gun which bewitches a boy's imagination. Guns are now so cheap that everybody can have one. Even if timid persons withhold fowling-peices from their sons, it will not prevent their handling them. The town is full of them. And accidentally or on purpose, your son will find out something about gunning. The military companies are so many, and the manual of arms so fascinating, and sharp-shooting has become such a fashion, that you may be sure that an average boy will come by a gun clandestinely, if he does not with your permission. Now, we argue that it is far more dangerous to leave boys to find out secretly the pleasures of a gun than it is to teach them its skillful use. A child soon learns caution. After a few weeks, a boy of ten years old is in as little danger of doing mischief with a gun as he is of taking poison, or falling into the river, or down stairs, or of stabbing himself with his knife. We hold it to be sound philosophy that children are safer by being taught how to meet danger and overcome it than by seeking to keep them away from all danger. It is not the bold and brave lads that are most apt to be harmed. In wrestling, climbing, swimming, riding, leaping or shooting, they have been taught skill and self-reliance are seldom injured. It is the clumsy hand, the awkward foot of one untaught in manly exercise that courts disaster. The boy that is familiar with a gun is not the one who snaps it at his sister, thinking that it is not loaded, and shoots her dead. It is the green lubber who has not been permitted to know anything about fire arms that does that. A wise father should teach his boy how to load, how to carry a gun safely, how to scale a fence, and all the pecuniarities of the art of hunting. It would be well, too, to teach every girl how to use a pistol. Many a woman has been placed in the power of burglars for lack of that knowledge.-Henry Ward

The Latest News.

TUESDAY, June 7.—Returns from near-y all of Whittemore's district in South arolina indicate his re-election to Congress by about 8000 majority. Only one-half the colored and one-fifth of the white vote was polled.

Spotted Tail and his three companions took leave of the President yesterday, and are to start for home to-day. Red Cloud and his party are to have an interview with the President to-day, and another council with Secretary Cox and Commissions. Parker is the course of three or four oner Parker in the course of three or four

A night train ran into the culvert near Summit Station, Vt., on Tuesday night, and the train sent to its relief, after taking on the passengers, ran into another cul-vert three miles from the scene of the first disaster. The result is that three persons were killed, twelve badly injured, and

were killed, twelve badly injured, and several others injured slightly.

The Montreal express train, on the Harlem Extension Railroad, ran off the track at Clarendon, New York, yesterday, owing to the washing away of a bridge by a heavy rain. The locomotive and three cars plunged into the river. The fireman is missing and supposed to be killed. The engineer is seriously and the baggage master slightly injured.

Thursday, June 9.—In reply to a res-lution of the Senate, the President says official information of the reported massacre of the Jews in Roumania. The report is finally exploded by a cable despatch in another place.

In New York, yesterday, the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid with imposing ceremenies. The procession on the occasion included 40,000 Masons, and is considered the finest Masons, and is considered the finest Masonic divoler over mitnessed in that city sonic display ever witnessed in that city.

The Union Pacific Railroad Company is employing Chinese laborers for the section west of Cheyenne, and the displaced labors are making threats.

POLITICAL.

We are authorized to aunounce BENJAMIN URBAN, Esq., of Conestoga township, as a cun-lidate for the Office of Recorder, subject to the lecision of the Union Republican party at the primary election. primary election.

We are requested to announce MARTIN D. HESS, of Paradise township, (who at the death of Isaac Hollinger, late Recorder, assumed the responsible position of Recorder for the unexpired ten months, and paid to the deceased's lamily \$1,718,77 out of the proceeds of the office, at a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds at the Republican nonmating election.

Petersburg, April 25th, 1870.

I hereby certify that Martin D. Hess has made a full, final and satisfactory settlement with me for the the time he held the office of Recorder. For his distinctested kindness in assuming a very responsible trust for the benefit of myself and fatherless children, he merits our kindest regards, and should receive the unanimous support, of my deceased husband's friends and the Republican party, for the office of Recorder of Deeds, for which he is a deserving and competent candidate.

Widow of Isaac Hollinger, deceased.

Widow of Isaac Hollinger, deceased.

We are authorized to announce LEW S S. HARTMAN, of Lancaster City, (late private Co. B, lst Regiment Penn'a Reserves, who carried the musket for three years, and was severely wounded on the 30th of May, 1861, on the last day of his three-year term of service, at the battle of Bethsada Church, m Grant's campaign in front of Richmond) as a candidate for the Office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensuing primary election.

We are authorized to announce that Dia C. J. SNAVELY, of Manheim Borough, will be a candidate for the office of Recorder of Deeds subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensuing primary election.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL WERNTZ, of Strasburg Borough, formerly Coroner, as a candidate for the Office of Recorder subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensuing primary election.

We are authorized to announce J. W. FRANTZ of East Lampeter township, late Deputy Sheriff Frey, as a candidate for the Office of Recorder of Deeds, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensuing primary election.

election.

We are authorized to announce PETER DIF-FENEAUGH, (butcher, and formerly cattle drover) of East Lampeter township, as a condi-date for the Office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensu-ing primary election.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL WERNIZ, of Strasburg Forcogal, formerly Cor-coner, as a candidate for the Office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Republican votes at the ensuing primary election.

COUNTY SOLICITOR We are authorized to announce CAPT. D. P. ROSENMILLER, Jr., of Lancaster City, date Act. Master U. S. Navy, and who served in the Mississippi fliver Gunboat Flotilla during the Rebellion.) as a candidate for County Solicitor, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the cusuing primary election.

Attorney-at-Law, Office No. 5 Court Avenue, Lancaster, Pa. We are authorized to announce B. C. RREADY, city, as a candidate for county Solitetor, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensuing primary election.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

The Living Machine. Injure the main spring of a watch and every ortion of the works becomes disordered. The uman stomach is to the human system what that clastic piece of metal isto a chromometer. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The comparison may be carried further: for as the weakness or other imperfections of the main syring is indicated on the face of the time piece, so also is the weakness or other disorders of the stomach betrayed by the face of the invalid. The complexion is sallow or faded, the eyes are deficient in lastre and intelligence, and there is a worn, anxious expression in the whole countenance which tells as plannly as written words could, do that the year nowishing organ whose office it is to minister to the wants of the body, and to sustain and renew all its parts, is not preforming its duty. It requires renovating and regulating, and to accomplish this end, if osterier's Stomach Briters may be truly said to be the one theny neight. The broken main spring of a watch may be replaced by a new one, but the Stomach and this is one of the objects of the famous vegetable restorative which for eighteen years has been waging a successful contest with dyspepsia in all climates. As a specific for indigestion it stands alone, when the resources of the pharmacopocia have been exhausted, without, at best, doing more than mitigating the complaint, a course of this wholesome and palatable, yet powerful, stomache effects a perfect and pernament cure. In all cases of dyspeps the liver is more or less disordered, and upon this important gland, as well as upon the stomach and sowels, the Bitters act singular distinctions, regulating and reinvigorating every secretive and assimilating orgal on which boddy and mental realth depend. hat clastic piece of metal is to a chronometer. It nfluences the action of the other organs, and

MISCELLANEOUS. COUGH, COLD OR Sore Throat

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incura ble Lung Discase. Brown's Bronchial Troches will most invariably give instant

OR BRONCHITTS, ASTUMA, CATARRH, CONSUMP-TYE and THROAT DISEASES. They haven sooth-nic effect. SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to elear and strengthen the voice. to erear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity
of the Troches, many verthies and chap initialized
are offered, which are food for nothing. Be sure to OBTAIN the true

Brewn's Bronchial Troches. SOLD EVERYWHERE. nov27, 69-6m

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!! The undersigned is now prepared to sell Coal of all sizes; received from the best mines in the State, and guaranteed to be of superior quality. It is from the Veius of the Celebrated BALTIMORE CO. & LLE MINES at Wilkesburre; well prepared, and force of slate and dirt. The pinee net ton of 2000 lbs., on Whari at Basin:

For No. 1 or Grate, \$5.00.

' 2 or Egg. 5.25.

' 3 or Stove. 5.25.

' 4 or Small Stove, 5.25.

' 5 or Chestinit, 4.75.

The above prices are for the Month of May.
Terms Cash before delivery. The reputation of the above named Coals is a sufficient guarantee of their quality; and as I deal in no other, the public can rest assured they are as represented.

MAIOS S. GREEN, Act.,

mar21-tf For Surkney & Co., Wikesburre.

B. FRANK SAYLOR & CO., HOTOGRAPHERS.

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Window Cornices in Glit, Walnut and Rosewood and Glit. Furniture Slips or Covers fitted, and and SPRING HAIR & MATTRESSES MADE TO ORDER.

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CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

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Begs leave to inform his old friends and patrons that he has just received another large and splendid assortment of

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FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES

Better and Cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.

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

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SYRUPS, POTATOES, CANDLES.

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

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Which he is selling at prices Lower than ever before offered in Columbia. Call and xamine for yourselves. Also, on hand FLOUR AND FEED. ACENT FOR

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The nest Family Flour in the Market **Every barrel Warranted.** Sold Cheap for Cash. Having purchased my goods cheap for Cash, I am prepared to offer them cheaper than any other dealers. Goods sold for CASH ONLY.

R. HAYES, South-east Corner Fourth & Locust Sts., Columbia.

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OUR STOCK IS NOW FULL AND COMPLETE

IN EVERY DEPARTMENT!

AND CONSISTS ENTIRELY OF

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112 & 114 Locust Street.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

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WHITE GOODS, WHITE AND COLORED SWISSES.

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At Lower Prices than ever offered before in Columbia

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BEST ASSORTMENT OF

SEWING MACHINES 5 per cent. for 6 month and under Of all Popular Makes, on Easy Terms. Machines to Rent. 11 months. CLSOING OUT SHOES AT COST. Sopti 65-17