

The Columbia Spy.
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L. A. WOLFFBERGER, Proprietor.
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Saturday, June 11, 1870.

Contributions, notices, communications, generally of merit, and all other matter, will be acceptable from friends from all quarters.

The Senate on Saturday confirmed Wayne McVeigh as Minister Resident at Constantinople.

The Augsburg Gazette is authority for the statement that the American day-gates in the Economic Council show a growing disinclination 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, this paper has become an organ, not only free trade, but also a hard-faceted free trader.

THIRTY-THREE thousand, five hundred and thirty-seven cars passed over the Pennsylvania R. R. at Columbia eastward and westward during May—an increase of 18,458 over January, and an increase of 3,725 over April. This shows conclusively the increase of business of the Pennsylvania R. R. for five consecutive months of the year.

The Express asks whether, if iron were as cheap as water would it be a blessing? or as if so why not make it cheap as possible?

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 "abstractors?" If we only had a detective in Columbia, we would nominate him. He might commence his operations at once.

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 untroubled by the case, 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 industrious and energetic in their discussion of the tariff question, and in discussing and making clear the reasons why this should be a most desirable and popular investment. The financial history of the Borough shows that it has always met its obligations promptly.

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 as an official corruption with disapproval. But we have had several enough treasury talk. Next winter will be time enough to agitate the question further. Our representatives in the Senate, Messrs. Wartel and Billingfield 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 the influence the Express may have in its advocacy of free trade.

FROX England comes the story of British manipulation of the Legislatures and the press of this country. The *Ministry Journal*, the organ of the iron interest, says: "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 gone to the bottom of the general principles, and are now commencing the measure in its details. It has reached the item of iron, and has disposed of the duty on pig iron in a manner which is a triumph to the British ironmaster. Most of our readers know that the existing duty on pig iron imported into the States is 50 cents a ton. As a result of the discussion, there is the more effectually to secure higher duties upon finished iron and steel than that of pig iron. The Committee of Ways and Means, through whom the Pennsylvania ironmasters were operating, proposed to reduce the duty to 37 cents a ton. The Committee, however, were taken in their own net. To the proposition that 37 should henceforth be the duty on pig iron generally, General Butler more than made good, bringing down the duty yet another 52, and fixing it at 30 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 of five. Several members' debate, General Butler carried his amendment by five votes, the numbers being 45 in favor and 40 against it. As an angry of the future, it is most gratifying that so many Representatives were out of House.

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 American interests, and the enrichment of British capitalists, the Republicans of Lancaster county can no longer regard it as an exponent of our principles.

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

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

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

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 persons 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 \$8,400,000 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.

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AND now that the raid on Canada has ended, says an exchange, and Ireland's liberties are no nearer being achieved than before it was inaugurated, let us hope that in future our Fenian friends will ponder the subject well before they undertake another invasion of the dominion of the "Kanucks." A moment's reflection should have taught the too confident rank and file that the undertaking was a rash one, and that the instigators were themselves never for a moment believed that it would succeed. The result has been that many hard-earned dollars have found their way into pockets where they do not rightfully belong, but from which they never again be restored to their rightful owners. We learn wisdom from experience, and it is to be hoped that the bitter experience of this last attempt would England, to lead through the hearts of our Canadian neighbors will induce the impetuous, warm-blooded Fenians to court the cost before embarking in another similar unwise undertaking.

THE great Indian chiefs from the far west, are eating ice cream at Washington, making speeches to Grant, their Great Father, and cooling their forest lips with sparkling soda water. But while the 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 incursions into their country, and to demand the pardon and release of John Richard, the half-breed, who killed a soldier at Fort Petterman, and who was present at the interview at Washington as interpreter.

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 scalp.

IF tea and coffee were now made free, and half the duty taken off sugar and molasses, the revenue of next year from customs would be cut down about forty-three millions. If, besides, the income tax were abolished, about sixty-five millions of taxes would be released, and the Treasury would still have a surplus of six or seven millions above anything like a fair account of income and expenditure for the year.

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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 fostering American industry is undergoing 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; but 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 opposed 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 shipping, 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 opposed 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 forego; entirely ignoring the fact that with the bond in the year period fixed in the bonds, the government has the right to call them in and pay them off.

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 national bank notes, an *ink*, 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 revaluations and bankruptcies, and for the purpose of enabling 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 resumption that would paralyze domestic industry, commerce and enterprise, and to arrest American growth.

10. The free-traders are all in favor of the free-trade organs 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 opportunities for British capital to operate in America.

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 manoeuvre 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 appropriations for naval or military purposes in Alaska, that could render the position useful or formidable in case of war with the British.

14. 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 infidel Jews, and the deep and deadly hatred of the bigoted populace, has only been slumbering, awaiting a vent for its fury. On Sunday last, by a preconcerted signal, the Christian population rose and the fearful work of butchery was inaugurated. At an early hour the houses of all the Jews were ransacked, and those of the occupants who were unable to escape, were massacred in cold blood.

The fleeing Israelites were pursued through 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 repentant class were butchered in cold blood. The work of slaughter still goes on in the interior, and nothing has been heard yet of any movement by the authorities to suppress it.

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

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

MAJON 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.

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

The Ohio Democratic Convention met last week at Columbus. Nominations were made as follows: Secretary of State, Wm. Hedges; Supreme Judge, R. C. Harrison; Comptroller, John H. Henton; 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 concerns; 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, ensuring the Administration of justice, 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," demanding 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 trucking 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 Government."

The Ohio Democratic Convention is evidently hoping 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 wrong, or to enforce an amendment, and are certain of ineffectuality 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 give for a near approach 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 to be censured for its policy of non-interference with the 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 fascinating 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-pieces from their sons, they will not prevent their handling them. The town is full of them. An accident, or on purpose, your son will find 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 their own pleasure in the use 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 dangers. 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 no consequence if he kills her dead. It is the green rubber who has never 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 peculiarities 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 Wood Becher.*

The Latest News. TUESDAY, June 7.—Returns from nearly all of Whittemore's district in South Carolina, have been received by Congress by about 8000 majority. Only one-half the colored and one-fifth of the white were polled.

Spot 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 a last interview with the President to-day, and another council with Secretary Cox and Commissioner Parker in the course of three or four days.

A night train ran into the culvert near Summit Station, Vt., on Tuesday night, and the train set to its relief, after taking care to get the engine and tender out of the culvert three miles from the scene of the first disaster. The result is that three persons were killed, several 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 engine having crossed a bridge by heavy rain. The locomotive and three cars plunged into the river. The fireman and engineer were killed, the engineer being seriously and the baggage master slightly injured.

THURSDAY, June 9.—In reply to a resolution of the Senate, the President reports that the State Department has received no official information of the reported massacre of the Jews in Roumania. The report is finally exploded by a cable despatch from another place.

In New York, yesterday, the corner stone of the new Masonic Temple was laid with imposing ceremonies. The possession on the occasion included 4000 Masons, and is considered the finest Masonic display ever witnessed in that city.

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

POLITICAL. FOR RECORD. We are authorized to announce BENJAMIN DILLON, Esq., of Conestoga township, as a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Union Republican party at the primary election.

We are requested to announce MARTIN D. HESS, of Judge township, as a candidate for the office of Recorder, subject to the decision of the Union Republican party at the primary election.

I hereby certify that Martin D. Hess has made a full, final and satisfactory settlement with me for the three years' term of office of Recorder for the township of Judge, in assuming a very responsible trust for the benefit of our kindred neighbors, and should receive the unanimous approval of our kindred neighbors, and the Republican party, for the office of Recorder of Judge township, in the election of the 11th of June next.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL WEINZ, of Strasburg borough, formerly of Conestoga township, as a candidate for the office of Recorder of Judge township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican party at the ensuing primary election.

We are authorized to announce DANIEL WEINZ, of Strasburg borough, formerly of Conestoga township, as a candidate for the office of Recorder of Judge township, subject to the decision of the Union Republican party at the ensuing primary election.

COUSIN SOLICITOR. We are authorized to announce CAPT. D. P. ROSSMILLER, Jr., of Lancaster City, (late of the U. S. Army), as a candidate for County Solicitor, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensuing primary election.

We are authorized to announce P. C. KILPATRICK, Esq., as a candidate for County Solicitor, 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 portion of the works becomes disordered. The human stomach is to the human system what the living machine is to the watch. It influences the action of the other organs, and controls, to a certain extent, the whole living machine. The consequence may be carried further for the weakness of the stomach is the cause of the main spring is indicated on the face of the living machine, and the result is a general derangement of the system. The stomach is the seat of the vital principle, and the seat of the vital principle is the seat of the vital principle. The stomach is the seat of the vital principle, and the seat of the vital principle is the seat of the vital principle.

MISCELLANEOUS. A COUGH, COLD OR SORE THROAT. Acquires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease. BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES. For BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMPTION and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect. SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them. Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many parties have written us, asking for a reliable copy for sale, to be sent to them. The Troches are sold by all druggists and by the wholesale.

COALS! COALS! COALS!!! The undersigned is now prepared to sell Coal and coke received from the best sources in the State, and guaranteed to be of superior quality. It is from the veins of the celebrated HALDRETH CO. of LEWISBURG, Pa. It is well prepared, and of a fine quality, and is sold by the ton or by the cord. For No. 1 or Gate, \$5.00. " 2 or Egg, 5.25. " 3 or Small, 5.50. " 4 or Small, 5.25. " 5 or Chestnut, 4.75.

Photographers. We aim to suit all our patrons, as well as give them work, which favorably compares with that done in the best galleries. FRAMES, ALBUMS, and all things in our line always on hand. Remember the Photographers, No. 26 West King Street. B. FRANK SAYLOR & CO.

Photographers. No. 26 West King Street. B. FRANK SAYLOR & CO.

Charles L. Hale. 939 ARCH STREET, PHILADELPHIA. Offers for the Spring Trade a splendid assortment of Nottingham & Real Lace Curtains, WINDOW BLINDS AND SHADES.

SPRING HAIR & MATTRESSES. MADE TO ORDER. For Agent for the Philadelphia, Pa. and for the Patent Spring Mattress for Window Shades, No. 114 Locust St., Philadelphia.

FINANCIAL. INTERESTS ON DEPOSITS. THE COLUMBIA NATIONAL BANK will pay interest on Deposits as follows: For 1 & 2 Months, 4 per cent. " 3, 4 & 5 " 4 1/2 " " 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 " 5 " " 11 & 12 " 5 1/2 "

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