J. W. YOCUM. Publishers and J. A. WOLFERSBERGER, Proprietors.

Columbia, Pa. Saturday, AUGUST 6. 1870.

Connumerrans, letters, contributions, generally on crit and interest to the reader, will be acceptate from friends from all quarters.

POLITICAL.

We are authorized to announce the following persons as emdidates for the offices respectively named, subject to the decision of the Republican voters at the ensuing primary election;

CONGRESS. JAMES P. WICKERSHAM, of Lancaster city Mr. Wickersham can be seen at Room No. 2 Cooper's Hotel, on Mondays and Saturdays.

ASSEMBLY.

JOHN E. WILEY, Conoy Township.

JULIUS L. SHUMAN, Washington Borough. THOMAS A. CLARK, Drumore Township. DR. J. C. GATCHELL, Martic Township.
MAJ. A. C. REINOEHL, Mahneim Township. CAPT. SAM'L D. MILLER, the old soldier Marietta.

GEORGE WHITSON, Bart Township, DAVID SHULIZ, SR. (hatter) City.
A. J. KAUFFMAN, Esq., Columbia.
DR. P. S. CLINGER, Conestoga Township. HENRY M. ENGLE, of East Donegal twp. JOSEPH McCLURE, of Bart twp. Capt. W. W. HOPKINS, of Lancaster city. L. HUNSECKER, of Manheim twp. C. L. HUNSECKER, of Manheim twp.
SOLOMON DILLER, Earl Township,
D. K. BURKHOLDER, East Hempfield twp.
I am unalterably opposed to the passage of
the Omnibus Railroad Bill or the Border Raid
Bill; and further, I am opposed to railroad or
any other corporation controlling the Legislature.

FOR RECORDER.

DANIEL BROWN, West Earl twp. PETER DIFFENBACH, East Lampeter tw J. W. FRANTZ, East Lampeter twp. GEORGE J. HIGH, East Lampeter twp. RENJ. LONGENECKER, Strasburg bor. ROBERT K. McCULLOUGH, Fulton twp. HARRISON ROSS, Salisbury twp. Dr. C. J. SNAVELY, Manheim bor. BENJ. URBAN, Conestoga twp. DANIEL WERNTZ, Strasburg bor. DANIBL WERNTZ, Strasburg bor.

LEWIS S. HARTMAN, of Lancaster City, late private Co. B, 1st Regiment Penn'a Reserves, who carried the musket for three years, and was severely wounded on the 30th of May, 1864, on the last day of his three-year term of service, at the battle of Bethsada Church, in Grant's campaign in front of Richmond. Grant's campaign in Front of Luctutiona.

MARTIN D. HESS, of Paradise twp., 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 family \$1,718.77 out of the proceeds

PETERSHURG, April 25th, 1870.

I hereby certify that Martin D. Hess has made a tull, final and satisfactory settlement with me for the the time he held the office of Recorder. For his disinterested kindness in assuming avery 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.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER. SIMON BRENEMAN, Elizabethtown PETER JOLNS, of East Lampeter twp. JOHN K. REED, City. ISAAC L. ROYER, Ephrats twp. PRISON INSPECTOR. EZRA REIST, Warwick township.

SAMUEL CURTIS, (Miller), of East Lampete CHRISTIAN R. LANDIS, Upper Leacock two DIRECTOR OF THE POOR. DANA GRAHAM, 9th Ward, City.

LEWIS SPRECHER, 2d Ward, City

JOHN J. FRY, of Rapho twp.
DAVID LANDIS, (miller,) of East Lampet wnship. JACOB 8. WITMER, of Manor twp.

DANLEL HERR, (Pequen) Strasburg Twp.
COUNTY SOLICITOR.
B. C. KREADY, Lancaster City.
WILLIAM LEAMAN, Lancasler city.
CAPT. D. P. ROSENMILLER, Ir., of Lancaster City, Inte Act. Master U. S. Navy, and who served in the Mississippi River Gunboat Flotilla during the Rebellion.

- Qualms of Conscience.

Under this significant heading, the Lan easter Intelligencer, afterquoting our article on the Irwin-Mackey fight now going on among the legislative candidates, "pitches into" us after this wise:

No one who reads the above paragraph will need to be told that the editor of the spy is young in years and a novice if his profession. If he were not he would have learned by this time either to go in for Mackey or Irwin, or to keep his mouth shut up as tight as that of an oyster. Every Republican editor in Pennsylvania knows that his party is rotten to the core, and is fully aware of the fact that it has long ago ceased to care for principle, and is only kept alive to enable a few certain number kept alive to enable a few certain number of lucky fellows to grow fat on the spoils of office. We believe the editor of the Spy has had a crumb thrown to him in the shape of an appointment to the position of Notary Public. It may be Governor Geary has a candidate of his own for the office of State Treasurer, and that our youthful and verdant friend of the Spy has been ordered to assail both Mackey and Irwin. All that he says is very true; the only wonder is that he has dared to say anything. "Keep quiet till the crib is cracked, and then divide the spoils," is the motto of burglars and the leaders of the Republican party. the Republican party.

No one who reads the above extract can fail to comprehend two things: that in the opinion of the Intelligencer it is a sign of verdancy to be honest, and a reproach to have been appointed Notary Public. On the other hand, because a party is "rotten to the core,' as the democratic has long ago known to be, that therefore discretion requires abject silence on the part of its members.

Democratic papers are so accustomed to being manipulated by politicians, tied up | their last meeting they very adroitly pass-"hand and mouth," and gagged by the party leaders, that they hardly know what | candidates to pledge themselves in writfreedom of the press means. So with Bro. Smith of the Intelligencer. He can't see how a radical editor can summon enough courage to administer rebuke to his own party, or expose its corruption. He has always lived in such blissful ignorance of the requirements of independent journal- | pledge, his name shall not be printed on ism, that the first intimation sets him wild with delight, and he is suddenly possessed by such a spirit of philanthropy towards us that he gives the kindly advice that we "keep our mouth shut up as tight | Mackey or Irwin, and nobody else. We as that of an oyster." It has long been a pet rule for democratic editors never to | bind himself by such a degrading pledge, tell tales out of school, and unless Bro. and if this arrogant committee shall refuse from his pen. The Radical party can survive a thorough expurgation, and then be strong enough to withstand the attacks of our democratic foes. We do not know whether Gov. Geary has a candidate of but what we do care about, and what we desire very much to see accomplished is thorough reform in the administration of the State finances.

Our business men and merchants spend hundreds of millions of dollars every year for insurance against fire. And yet fire is a small calamity compared with free trade. The business man whose store, or factory, or dwelling, burns down in prosperous times has no difficulty in raising the means to buy or build another. But the business man whose investments are ruined by free trade finds that all his neighbors are cast down and prostrated by the same general catastrophe.-Philada.

tached, and their mutual affection is a clare unless you vote for "me"-" great bright spot on the history of a great life. \[me,"\text{-you shall not vote at all.} \]

In some quarters, we believe, we have occn misunderstood in our remarks about candidates belonging to the County Committee. We do not say that any of the or dishonest enough to take advantages of we do believe that if they maintain their present relations with the committee, that they will be reproached with unpleasant, and no doubt unjust, imputations. Then again in the course of a hotly contested election, contingencies might arise, in which the committee, acting as the only organized representatives" of the party, night be called upon to decide delicate luestions, affecting the interests of the very candidates themselves. In such an emergency, members might become the arbiters of their own cases.

HON. R. J. HALDEMAN, representative in Congress for this district is a candidate for re-nomination. Mr. Haldeman is an out and out free-trader and his re-nomination is a committal of the democratic of free trade.—As free trade has a tendency to cheapen the price of labor, it will ship the democracy have for the poor man.-Free trade will close up every manufacturing establishment, "blow mill, throw thousands of laboring men cultural products so as to render farming anything but a paying business. We shall soon see where the democracy of the of protection to American labor.—York True Democrai.

To our cotemporary who, in his zeal for reform, calls for an amendment to the State Constitution by which United States Senators shall be chosen by a direct vote of the people, we would suggest that there is a slight obstacle to the project in the following clause of the United States Constitution:

The plan is this: Elect representatives pledged by this caucus rule. Next winter the "roosters and pinchers" outside of Lancaster county, who do not have the fear of an indignant people and an outspoken press in their eyes, will sell themselves in sufficient numbers to secure the

"The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for

As the editor of the paper referred to is a member of the Lancaster county bar, it is not to be presumed that he is ignorant of the above provision, but the difficulty is to learn the process by which a State Constitutional Convention, or the people of Pennsylvania, can evade it or set it aside.—Lancaster Express side.—Lancaster Express.

The above paragraph refers to an article in the Sry of the 30th ult. The editor of this paper, as well as the cotemporary to whom he referred, very well knew of the provision of the National Constitution recited by the Express. The existence of uch a provision however does not prevent us from recording the suggestion of the cotemporary, that election by the people of United States Senators should be provided for. Nor did our readers under stand us to suggest that an amendment to the State Constitution could effect such a desired end. Neither do the people understand the Express, in its advocacy of was to be effected so nicely by the caucus free trade, to mean that its ruinous policy | programme. We feel confident that the will be adopted merely at the dictation of that paper, or that our representatives in the lower house, will amend the State Constitution so as to abolish all Protective duties.

onor and illegitimate profit? The refusal to bring out another man shows plainly that by a very "nice little game," it matters not which of the two should be elected, their friends, the managers, will be handsomely rewarded for the "set up." Whether it be Irwin or Mackey, or "Hayfoot or Strawfoot," it will be all the same | appointment made by Gen. Gregory in the to those who control the votes of the Leg- | census department. Of course we could slature, for they can divide the plunder amicably and equally. As Irwin has been | a large number of office-seekers, but we Treasurer a second year, according to the | had a right to expect an approximation at arrangement of last winter, he will have to yield to Mackey this year, with the Mackey again the year after, so that each shall have the allotted term of three years, provided there is money enough left in the Treasury to make it desirable, and pay those who rattle the dice box and throw

the leaded sixes. It is time that a new man was brought before the people for this important office, one who is competent and worthy, to whom the millions of our State funds may be safely trusted, and who will spurn to buy his election, to bribe a member or rob the Treasury for the benefit of dishonest men whose trade is to buy and sell votes and offices. We want a new man and a good man. Who is he? Who will name him? Let him stand forth and he will be clected.

But is seems that our County Committee claims a special interest in the election of this officer, that is not to be ignored without a hearing, and takes the initiative in a very new and strange order of things that deserves a patent right. At ed are solution requiring all our Legislative ing that if elected they will attend all the Legislative caucusses and support all the caucus nominations no matter how corrupt or unfairly made, no matter how corrupt or dishonest the nominees may be; and if any candidate shall fail to sign such the tickets to be distributed among the voters by the immaculate committee.

This, virtually is a modest turn of the crank, to compel all hands to vote for hope no candidate will be base enough to Smith be loosed from these fetters we may to put any candidate's name on the ticket, never expect a word of candor or truth or refuse to circulate tickets with his name on as they circulate tickets of other candidates, the people will attend to them and in time see that those who sign the pledge shall not be voted for, or if voted for and even nominated, at the primary his own for the office of Treasurer or not, election, shall be repudiated at the

October election and honest men will be triumphantly elected in their stead. Who are the County Committee? What important units constitute this great and august body who dare to interfere between the candidate and the voter, and impudently say "unless you will vote for our bought up candidates for Treasurer you shall not be voted for at all, no tickets shall be circulated with your name, and the people, the voters, the tax-payers, shall not have the opportunity to vote for you. "Oh ye God's upon what meat doth this our Cæsar feed," and who are they that beard the men that made them? Perhaps it might be well to enquire how many candidates for office belong to this Grand Committee? Who of them HERR VON BISMARCK is married, and are candidates for Assembly? Who has three children. His private life is of of them would be glad to ostracise his the happiest, and his wife is said to be a rival candidates, and prevent the peomost efficient help meet, and his very ple's voting for them? Verily, it seems best secretary and amanuensis. To his that we have hit upon strange times, when sister he is most tenderly and devotedly at- candidates shall dictate to voters, and de-

"Premeditated Treachery."

The Lancaster Inquirer of Saturday has a long and laborious article under the above caption, an article about as clear as gentlemen named would be dishonorable, mud, and so pungent and chaste that a premium alone could induce its perusal their official positions or use money, but by the general public. The editor of the Inquirer intersperses his arguments with that convincing maxim so oft misquoted about the thief, feeling the halter draw, &c., and then feels himself quite able and ready to overwhelm his enemies right and left. The whole gist of the article is a quasi defense of the notorious caucus resolution of the County Committee which the editor of the Inquirer, while he has not the courage to condemn, dares not ap-

The editor of the Inquirer calls the writer in the SPY a "demagogue." That paper was never wider of the truth. We are neither a demagogue, nor posessed of the demagogue's design. But we claim to speak the sentiments of honesty, when we protest against the action of the County Committee in this matter. We re-assert party in the XVth district to the doctrine our conviction that this measure of the Committee was the creation of some designing politician (probably the editor of then be demonstrated how much friend- the Inquirer himself, judging by his caucus record, for in this he has been consistent) who is to receive for his services a compensation in cash. If the leaders in out" every iron furnace, stop every rolling | this movement succeeded in electing a set of men bound by this pledge, the election out of employment, and cheapen all agri- of the caucus candidate, whether nominated by fraud or otherwise, will be secured in advance. It is a precious "set up," we admit, and did we not know Bro. XVth district stand, in the great question | Greist's life-long reputation for honesty and fairness, we would at once pronounce him guilty-the trick is so clever.

The plan is this: Elect representatives selves in sufficient numbers to secure the caucus nomination of any man, however dishonest he may be. The Lancaster delegation, being bound by pledges in advance must sustain the caucus, and the danger of opposition is forever averted. The editor of the Inquirer may class such measures among the "usages and discipline of the party," but no true Republican will so recognize them.

The first few sentences of the concluding paragraph referred to in the Inquirer, reveal foresight into the future, and a sagacity never before equaled. It says:

We must say here that we do not approve of that part of the resolution adopted by the committee which requires the chairman to strike from the list of candilates all who refuse to pledge themselves is required. Let their position be made known to the people, and let them lecide the issue. If the Republican party of Lancaster county want to decide that party nominations are not binding—so let

The Inquirer is evidently preparing to chronicle a defeat of his pet scheme, which people will decide this issue, but not in a way most tasteful to our Lancaster cotemporary. The county has been ruled by demagogues too long. Now we see an opportunity to free it, to a certain extent at least. What we insist upon is that this CAN any one furnish a good reason why | campaign be conducted and the nominathe people of Pennsylvania should not in- tions be made without reference to Irwin, sist upon the election of a good, houest or Mackey, for disguise it as they may, man to the office of State Treasurer in this is the real object of the treasury preference to either Mr. Mackey or Mr. | combination outside of the county who Irwin, who have published so much truth | have dictated this caucus movement, and about each other as to prove conclusively the demagogues in the county, who have that neither is worthy of that post of so faithfully obeyed their biddings; and while the Inquirer has not the courage to oppose the resolution referred to, it dare not absolutely sustain it.

In looking over our exchanges, from all sections of the Eastern District of the State we find numerous complaints against the not expect entire satisfaction among such

least. The Inquirer of last Saturday calls at understanding, of course, that Irwin | tention to a remarkable case in our own should have another turn next year and | county which is deserving of a passing notice. That paper says:

"A case of the kind occurred in this county in the township of Earl a short time since. A citizen of that place was appointed, but declined. Instead of selecting from those who had been applicants, of which there were several, our valorous Chief Marshal appointed a Philadelphian, a native of Erin it is said, to take the census of Earl, where the common language of a large number of the citizens is Pennsylvania Dutch! Surely Mr. Gregory must have studied human nature to but little purpose if he expected that appointment to be satisfactory.

It is true that Mr. Gregory subsequently recalled the Earl appointment, but as if to show his supreme contempt for public opinion, as well as for all sense of propriety, he has selected this same man to take the Social Statistics of Lancaster and Berks countles."

It is strange that in the face of several hundred unappointed applicants from these two counties, a native of one or the other could not be appointed. We know of several worthy soldiers, citizens of Lancaster county, competent in every particular to perform the duties, were applicants for this very position. But a native of 'Erin's Green Isle," (none the worse for that, however,) and a resident of Philadelphia, was appointed in preference to these soldiers. How Gen. Gregory can justify his course we cannot imagine.

The Fight for Congressman. On Saturday next the Democracy of Cumberland county will nominate (by the Crawford county system,) their county ticket. The fight seems to be on the Congressional candidate. It seems that Haldeman, two years ago, boasted that he bought his nomination with money, and that he would do so again. This foolish boast has greatly roused the indignation of a portion of his party in that county, and hence he is very bitterly opposed. Bratton, his old opponent, has taken the field, and at the outset had good prospects of success. But Haldeman, full of expedients, has brought out a third candidate, C. E. Maglaughlin,) who it is calculated will draw enough strength from Bratton to enable Haldeman to succeed by a plurulity of votes. The fight is a very interesting one, and its result is anxiously awaited by the copperhead conventions of York and Perry. By tacit consent Cumberland has been made the battle ground of the Congressional question this fall. It remains to be seen whether Haldeman who is a wealthy man, will purchase the Democracy body and breeches, as easily as he purchased the leaders two years ago .-York Republican.

One of the largest manufacturing companies in Massachusetts by its exhibit for six months' work, made only a fraction of one per cent. on its capital. It paid a dividend, however, from its reserve fund.—Philada. Ledger.

What Massachusetts wants, though her representative Butler is a free trader, is a high protective tariff. To make her investments pay more than one per cent. vestments pay more than one per cent., she must repudiate the action of her Con-

Responsibility for Damages.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania has recently made the following important de-cision in reference to the precise point at which pecuniary accountability for the consequences of wrongful or injurious acts is to cease. The facts of the case were as follows: The employes of a rail-road company negligently placed a loco-motive on a track near a warehouse which motive on a track near a warehouse which was set on fire and burned by the sparks emitted from the smoke pipe. The burning warehouse in turn set fire to a hotel about thirty-nine feet distant, which was destroyed. In an action by the hotel-keeper against the railroad, the Supreme Court, on appeal, held that the damages to be recovered must be the natural and proximate consequences of the act complained, and that the hotel was destroyed by a secondary cause, namely, the burning of the warehouse. The Court, Chief Jusof the warehouse. The Court, Chief Justice Thompson delivering the opinion, says the sparks from the locomotive did not ignife the hotel. They fired the wurehouse, and the warehouse fired the hotel. The sparks were the remote cause—the cause of the hotel being burned. As there was an intermediate over a rease of the

was an intermediate agent or cause of de-struction between the sparks and the de-struction of the hotel, it is obvious that the burning of the warehouse was the proximate, and the emission of the sparks was the remote cause. The court gave other illustrations of the above rule, showing that, if the law were different, the careless use of matches in one dwell-ing house might mulet the owner in dames for the destruction of squares of adages for the destruction of squares or actions. It was, therefore, held that the railroad company was not liable for the burning of the hotel, though it was an swerable for the destruction of the warehouse. The above question, Chief Justice. house. The above question, Chief Justice Thompson says has never before been adjudicated upon in Pennsylvania, and he also adds that there are no cases in the English reports where the difference between the remote and the proximate causes of injuries have been discussed. A case, however, almost similar in every respect has been decided in the same way in the New York Court of Appeals. In this ast case, an action for damages had been brought against a railroad company for lthe destruction of a dwelling house, set fire to by the sparks from a wood-shed of the company. The wood-shed was 130 feet from the house, and had been ignited by the sparks from a locomotive negligently placed. The New York Court of Appeals unanimously decided that the sparks from the locomotive were the remote cause, and that the railroad was not responsible for the destruction of the

French and Prussian Arms.

dwelling house.-Ledger.

responsible for the destruction of the

Among the considerations which give special importance to the Franco-Prussian war, is the fact that both of these Powers have for years been improving their arms by every possible means. Both in cannon and small arms France has been making improvements. Some of their experiments have been carried on so privately that the public can know but little of them until they have been exposed on the field of battle. They claim to have a rifle much more efficient than the Prussian needle gun, and a sort of light cannon more destructive than anything that has ever been directed against infantry or

At the same time the Prussians have been quietly making improvements on their old, efficient needle-gun, until they now claim to have a rifle twice as effective as that; that is, one that can be fired twentytwo times a minute; whereas the old gun could be fired but ten or twelve times a minute. And besides this they have devised improvements by which 200 rounds of amunition can be carried, ,instead of 60 rounds, the old standard. They have also introduced a very large cast-steel rifle, which is mounted on light wheels and pushed about by hand, like a piece of artillery. It carries a cast-iron, hollow projectile, some 21 inches long, and can be shot with the utmost accuracy to any distance that heavy artillery can be. These are distributed among the infantry, and are to be employed particularly against the artillery, to pick off the men and the

FRANCE VS PRUSSIA.

The War Feeling at Home and Abroad.

LONDON, Monday, Aug. 1, 1870 The special correspondent of The Tribune at Saarbruck on the 29ult., reports that large French forces are said to be assembling immediately behind the hills; but deserters from them say they have nothing to eat and their appearance confirms their report; they are half starved and woebegone. Some French infantry entered Prussian territory at 3 o'clock this morning to dig up potatoes. They were driven off without any potatoes, and with the loss of two men. Potato-digging has been attempted at intervals all along the frontier.

The French can hardly have been acquainted with the weakness' of the Prussians force in Saarbruck during the last few days. It is not now so much at their mercy. The Prussian patrols are very active and penetrate to the extreme right and left of the valley.

A Prussian party made their way yesterday along an open marching space below the woods which stretch to the French camp, when some Chasseurs burst out of the wood within 50 yards shooting. The Prussian party made off as fast as they could the Frenchmen firing at them behind. This is the worst exhibition yet of French unsteadiness and want of selfresturant. If the Chasseurs could have remained quiet a minute or two longer, they might have destroyed or made prisoners of the whole party. Even when they had nothing to do but take good aim at the flying horsemen from 50 yards anward, they did not succeed in hitting their bodies. Three shots were received

in different parts of men's equipments. From the top of the hill behind Saarbruck, where the Prussian picket is one can hear the French band playing. The French shoots at any Prussian who walks along Forbach road. At half a mile out of town, one has to "look out." If the shooting of last few days is any indication of the general character of French and Prussian shooting, we may expect to hear that the French, with plenty of time to aim, make very fair shooting up to surprisingly long distances; but that in rapid firing they are very wild. The Prussians, on the other hand will not even attempt shooting at long ranges, but at ranges suited to the guns-under 500 yards-are steady and certain marksmen The artillery firing of the French on that day was very good.

The Benedetti treaty has in the process of French explanation undergone as many changes as the story of the three black crows. The latest is the most preposterous. Benedetti did write the treaty,there is no use denying that since Bismarck showed the autograph copy-but then he wrote it at Bismarck's dictation! We never fail to laugh at the good old story of the hunter and the Indian. "You may take "the crow," quoth the hunter, "and I'll take "the turkey, or, I'll take the turkey, and you "may take the crow!" But never before did we hear the Indian accused of originating the proposition, and merely employment the hunter as an amanuensis to write it down for him! PARIS, August 2-Evening.-Official

the heights which overlook Saarbruck, and an artillery fire was not slow to drive the enemy from the town. The elan of our troops was so great that our losses were slight. The engagement commenced at 11 A. M. and ended at 1 P. M. The Emperor assisted at the operations, and the PRINCE IMPERIAL, who accompanied

him everywhere, received on this first field

of battle his baptism of fire. His presence

of mind and sangfroid in danger were

worthy af the name he bears. The Emperor returned to Metz at 4 P. M. The Times argues that the arm of the French, the Chassepot, on account of the likelihood of its fouling speedily, will be found to be infinitely less efficient than the needle-gun, and the difference in this respect will possibly be sufficient to govern

the result of the war. The Figuro of to-day announces that the government has refused an offer of the American General P. H. Sheridan to serve

in the French army. The first installment of French troops from Rome arrived at Marseilles this morning. There is no war news proper to make public. No battle has yet been fought.

received from the seat of war, but advices show that skirmishes are becoming more frequent, though so far they have been of an insignificant character. The Prussian commanders rigorously

exclude foreign correspondents from their lines.

The scene on the departure of the King for the seat of war, on Monday evening, was extraordinary. The King rode from his palace to the railway scated in an open carriage with the Queen. He wore a short military cloak, and his helmet was placed on the seat by his side. The carriage was surrounded, followed, and frequently stopped by an immense multitude filled with emotion, shouting farewells

and benedictions. The houses were hung with flags and festooned with flowers, and at the railway station arches were erected, and patriotic inscriptions displayed. The Queen, parted from the King with repeated embraces. When his Majesty, from the platform of the car, finally saluted the crowd, the scene was indescribable; the people were frenzied with enthusiasm, and the entire court, ladies and all, mingled with the crowd, participating in its emotion, surrounding the old soldier and bidding him good bye with every demonstration of loyalty and devotion. Bismarck and Generals Moltke and Von Roon were present, and were repeatedly cheered.

LONDON, August 2.—The presence of armies on the frontiers and the Rhenish provinces of Prussia has given rise to serious apprehensions of famine there. The Opinion Nationale of Paris says in this connection that in order to avoid impoverishing the theatre of war, the Emperor draws his supplies from a distance by rail-

Is it not almost time for M. Benedetti to give us a new explanation of the secret treaty? We have not had one for three

The attitude of every state in Europe is now a subject of eager scrutiny and speculation,—of every state except one. Spain is left out of consideration. What a satire upon the continental system, that the power which caused the war should be the only one not affected by it!

At last the curtain rises, and the dreadful drama of war begins in carnest. The first collision of importance between the French and Prussian armies took place yesterday morning.

After a conflict which lasted for two hours, in which the infantry and artillery of both sides were engaged, victory declared for the French. Saarbrucken, the frontier station of Rhenish Prussia towards Metz, was the prize of battle.

The return of the Emperor to Metz which is distant but two hours and a half by rail from Saarbrucken, and at which point the Imperial headquarters are established, plainly indicates that the engagement yesterday is to be followed up at once by a decisive onward movement of the masses of the French army.

LONDON, August 3.-Lord John Russell, in proposing a bill to give the Crown of England the power of enlistment of militia, asked the government to pledge itself to protect Belgim. He believed it allowed, France would occupy Antwerp. England's extinction as a great power would follow.

Earl Granville in reply asked the country to permit the Government to choose its own time to make declarations, but he assured the House that the Government understood its duty to preserve the independence of Belgium. (Cheers.) Without menacing any power, England would not withdraw from that position. (Cheers.) Paris, August 3 .- Austra, Italy and

Turkey, will form an alliance with France in case Russia joins Prussia,

LONDON, August 3.-Confirmatory despatches of the engagement at Saarbruck have been received.

The French are reported to have been victorious against a largely superior force. A report requiring confirmation states that the French army has occupied Saarbruck.

BERLIN, August 3 .- Since Napoleon's arrival at Metz, the whole German armies have marched from the second line on the Rhine to the first line on the Saar.

Four corps, under General Steinmetz are in position on the Saar, between Saarburg and Saarbruck. An equally large force under Prince Frederick Charles, is pressing forward in the rear, to take a central position between Sasrbruck and Zweibrucken.

man troops headed by the Prussian royal guard, and one of the Northern Army corps, is coming up on their left as a Third Great Division. One of Steinmetz's corps from Cologne was marched upon Treves, across the Eifel mountains. Thirty thousand cavalry have marched to the front by the same

The Crown Prince with the South Ger-

Johnny Steele, the played-out "oil prince," is said to have received a letter requesting his instructions concerning \$20,000 which he deposited in a New York bank during the heighday of his prosperity and had utterly

Frederick the Great says in his history of the Seven Years' War;—"There is a God of war; the issue of battles is written in the stars. I have won battles that I had already given up for lost, and have been beaten when victory was already nearly in my grasp."

my grasp."

You have all read the affecting story about the Albany lady who has not spoken to her husband in twenty years. Well, the reason is, he has been dead just that length of time. It seemed, all the time since we read that item, us though there was some "catch" in it, as no woman could stand it that long unless she had an impediment in her speech.

ner speech.

The census taker in Henniker, Mass., has found an old lady, Mrs. Straw, ninety-five years old who keeps house and does her own work. Since last Octobershe knit over 20 pairs of stockings, some of them with long legs, besides doing her work, and appears to be as smart as young ladies of tity years.

A clock in an Esta hard.

despatches from Metz announce that at 11 A. M. to-day the French had a serious engagement with the Prussians. Our army took the offensive, crossed the frontier, and invaded Prussia. In spte of the numbers and position of the enemy, a few of our battalions were sufficient to carry

OUR PHILADELPHIA LETTER.

After a short interval of really pleasant After a snort interval of really pleasant weather, and of nighs from which one awoke feeling rested and refreshed, we have again entered upon what bids fair to be another heated term. This morning the sun arose hot and misty, and, even in the cool of morning, we feel that the day would be a warm one. You, who are livered the statement of the statement of the same would be a warm one. I ou, who are hying under the shades of the grand old hills
of the Susquehanna, and who are fanned
by its cool breezes, cannot realize how we
suffer, living in a hollow baked by the
sun. We could stand the heat of mid-day, could we but be comfortable during the hours of night.

At the Court of Quarter Sessions, yesterday, was commenced the trials of the

terday, was commenced the trials of the three wretches who committed the outrage upon the young lady on South Broad street, on the night of July 14th, of which you have doubtless heard. The first witness called by the commonwealth was the young lady herself, and a buz of excitement ran through the court room as she ascended the witness stand. As she told her tale of horror and identified the persons at the bar as her assailants, the memory of her discrete overcame her and ory of her disgrace overcame her, and bowing her head she wept bitterly. It was good that there was a standing guard around the prisoners, for they were looked at with eyes ablaze with fatherly indigna-tion; and as men are looked at when the people take the law in their own hands fought.

Berlin, August 2—Noon.—No news of any movement or engagement has been before is judge whose very name is a terror to evil doers. He knows but one course of punishment, and that is the utmos vigor of the law. In his address to the grand jury, on Monday last, he stated that the whole criminal court bench had firmly resolved, in view of the present ter-rible state of affairs, to punish all convicttmost limit of their power—and the peo ple say "amen.'

Great preparations are being made to receive the Athletic Base ball Club, on their return from their victorious Western tour. At the conclusion of the reception game, between the Athletics and Howards, it is proposed to take both clubs in six-horse omnibuses out to the Park. After drivomnibuses out to the Fark. After driving them around the grounds they will adjourn to some hotel, not yet designated, and treat the returned champions to a splendid collation. Beck's Band has been engaged to enliven the affair; and the aid of Prof. Jackson, with his works, will make the affair guite "recherche". make the affair quite "recherche." (you see "Republics are not ungrateful." Of the firemen injured at the Sugar Refinery fire, two have since died; and the condition of two more is such as to cause great anxiety to their friends. Shortly great auxiety to their friends. Shortly after the admittance to the hospital, the surgeons in charge informed one of them that nothing but amputation of his hand would save his life. Refusing to allow the operation to be performed, the surgeons are expecting that mortification will ensue. The other wounded firemen seems to be slowly sinking awar. Loss nearly covered by insurance—but can any insurance compensate for the loss of these brave men, can it fill the dreary blank.

insurance compensate for the loss of these brave men, can it fill the dreary blank in their homes and families when they are called up higher.

Business of all kinds is very dull, as this is the dreaded time "between seasons." Clerks and sales-ladies are having a good time of it, their only, business at present being to kill time and keep cool. As the frogs in the fable said to the boys who were stoning them, "it may be fun to you but it is death to us." So the merchant can say to his idle imployees. Heavy rents, immense stocks of goods that will not improve by keeping, large expenses, all go to make the dealer feel blue these dull times, Let us hope that taking advantage of the past busy season he has made hay while the sun shone, and is able to meet the hard times. But vigorous competition and large stocks vigorous competition and large stocks have pretty effectingly killed good profits. A large dry goods dealer informed your correspondent that if he was able to get his money out of his business he would do so, and invest it in bonds and real estate. which would pay him better. Business is at a bad stage when investments like those, really paying but six per cent. are preferred to merchandise. A dealer's profits on sales of goods should be double what he would receive in any other in-vestment; for the reason that he devotes his time and personal attention constantly to it; he carries a large stock of perishable goods that may, by fluctuations of fashion be unsaleable, and trusting different parties, he is liable to heavy loss.

August 3d, 1870.

DOGBERRY

Spy-ings. Paris infants are in arms.
Real will be hung on Friday.
Napoleon rides a black horse,
Brick Pomeroy's health is poor.
The first fiddle was made about 1600.
Donn Patti says the needle gun is a humons.

An Illinois tornado blew feathers off the birds.
Dr. Schæppe thirsts for freedom, to clean out Napoleon.

Handy Andy has made a three hours' speech in Tennessee.

Charles Dickens, it is stated, used blue

New York physicians claim that soda water is largely responsible for the great number of sudden deaths this hot weather. The Massachusetts population has increased but five fold during the past hundred dred years.

Twelve sheep and two boys were recently killed by lightning in a slaughter yard in

The heat throughout northern Europe is The heat throughout northern Europe is the worst, for so great a length of time, ever known there.

On this side of the Atlantic the war fever is observed to be dying out, but when the "dying" begins on the other side it will re-

"dying" begins on the other side it will revive.

The inmates of the prison at Cambridge, Mass., have formed an opera troupe, and do some pretty good singing. It is not a traveling company.

A New England contemporary considers that "the war news is still unsatisfactory," A battle, with great slanghter, would probably be more satisfactory.

The Methodist preachers in Cincinnati want to know whether it is right to shut up church and have a vacation. A discussion of the matter had led to no conclusion. Atmospheric brakes are now in operation on several of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago railway cars. Trains on which this brake is used can be stopped almost in an instant.

an instant.

How long does a widow mourn? For a second.—N. Y. Post.

Kentucky expects to raise 55,000 hogsheads of tobacco this year.

In St. Louis \$30,000 are to be spent in establishing public baths.

It costs three cents less to raise a pound of cotton than it did before emancipation was proclaimed.

SPECIAL NOTICE. Sinking Slowly.

Diseases that progress rapidly to a crisis are not the only ones to be dreaded. Canker or dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but, unless arrested, it desroys it as certainly; and in like manner chron ic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, it is as sure to sap the springs of life eventually as any acute disease if not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, pallor, emaciation, depression of spirits, and ; distaste for exertion are its ordinary symptoms and they should be promptly met by tonic treat-ment. The best invigorant and exhilerant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dor-mant energies of the system, and the strengthmant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital forces thus brought into play. The falling appetite is re-awakened, the process of degestion and assimulation are quickened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more matural, and every organ that contributes to the nourishments of the body undergoes salutary change. By these means the repair of the physical structure is effected and its health and vigor restored. In no class of disease has the benificent operation of the Bitters been more marked and striking than in those characterized by general debility and nervous prostration. Ladies affected with these allments find in this most wholesome of all tonics and correctives the safest and surest means of relief. It is sprong to restore, and powerless to injure. Such is the uniform testimony of "clouds of wilnesses."

COUGH, COLD OR Sore Throat Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in ax incurable Lung Disease.

Brown's Bronchia. Trothes will most invariably give instant relief. FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRII, CONSUMPTIVE and THROAT DISEASES, they have a soothing effect. ing effect.

SINGERS and PUBLIC SPEAKERS use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Owing to the good reputation and popularity of the Troches, many worthless and chap initiations are effered, which are good for nothing. Be sure to on-

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

CHEAPER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

JUST RECEIVED AT

R. HAYES' GROCERY AND PROVISION STORE,

S. E. Cor. 4th & Cherry Sts., Columbia, Pa.

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

FINE

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

COFFEES, SUGARS. TEAS. SYRUPS, SPICES, MACKEREL, CHEESE. SHOULDERS, SOAP, CANDLES

DRIED BEEF, DRIED AND CANNED FRUIT.

Also, Brooms, Brushes, Buckets, Bed Cords, and everything in the Grocery line. He lirects 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 xamine for yourselves. Also, on hand **FLOUR AND FEED**. AUENT FOR

WM. GOOD'S EAGLE MILLS FLOUR.

The BEST 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 & Cherry Sts., Columbia.

HALDEMAN'S STORE

ESTABLISHED 1815.

OUR STOCK IS NOW FULL AND COMPLETE

IN 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.

SUMMER! 1870. SPECIAL OPENING FOR THE SEASON AT

FONDERSMITH'S. 127 & I29 Locust St., Columbia,

OF NOVELTIES IN WHITE GOODS, WHITE AND COLORED SWISSES,

PLAID AND STRIPED ORGANDIES. MARSEILLES AND PIQUES,

GRENADINES, TRAVELING DRESS GOODS. All the New Styles of Shawls, Parasols, &c.

CARPETS. MATTING, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES At Lower Prices than ever offered before in Columbia

WILLIAM G. PATTON'S

No. 160 Locust St., Columbia.

OFFERS

SPECIAL BARGAINS

SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings,

DOMESTICS

Clothing of all kinds made to order and warranted to fit. **CROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE!**

SEWING MACHINES

The BEST in the Market, and on EASY TERMS.