J. W. YOCUM,
J. A. WOLFERSBERGER, Proprietors. Columbia, Pa.

Saturday, AUGUST 13. 1870.

POLITICAL.

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

CONGRESS. O I DICKEY Lancaster city. JAMES P. WICKERSHAM, of Lancaster city

Mr. Wickersham can be seen at Room No. 2. Cooper's Hotel, on Mondays and Saturdays. JOHN E. WILEY, Concy Township.
JULIUS L. SHUMAN, Washington Borough.
THOMAS A. CLARK, Drumore Township.
DR. J. C. GATCHELL, Martic Township. CAPT. SAM'L D. MILLER, the old soldier, Marietta. MAJ. A. C. REINOEHL, Mahneim Township.

ARTHUM.
GEORGE WHITSON, Bart Township.
DAVID SHULTZ, SR. (hatter) City.
A. J. KAUFFMAN, Esq., Columbia.
DR. P. S. CLINGER, Conestoga Township. HENRY M. ENGLE, of East Donegal two JOSEPH McCLURE, of Bart twp. Capt. W. W. HOPKINS, of Lancaster city. . HUNSECKER, of Manheim twp. DILLER, East Township,
D. K. BURKHOLDER, East Hempfield twp.
Lam 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.

D. K. BURKHOLDER.

DANIEL BROWN, West Earl twp. PETER DIFFENBACH, East Lampeter twp.

J. W. FRANTZ, East Lampeter twp. GEORGE J. HIGH, East Lampeter twp. BENJ, LONGENECKER, Strasburg bor. ROBERT K, McCULLOUGH, Fulton twp. HARRISON ROSS, Sallsbury twp. Dr. C. J. SNAVELY, Manhelm bor. BENJ. URBAN, Conestoga twp. DANIEL WERNTZ, Strasburg bor. LEWIS S. HARTMAN, of Lancaster City, late private Co. B, lat 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, in Grant's campaign in front of Riehmond. Grant's campaign in front of Riemmond,
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
decensed's family \$1,718.77 out of the proceeds
of the office.

PETERSHURG, 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 disinterested kindness in assuming a very responsible trust for the benefit of myself and iatherless 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.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER. SIMON BRENEMAN, Elizabethtown PETER JOI. NS, of East Lampeter twp. JOHN K. REED, City. ISAAC L. ROYER, Ephrato twp.

SAMUEL CURTIS, (Miller), of East Lampeter CHRISTIAN R. LANDIS, Upper Leacock twp 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 Lampeter ownship. JACOB S. WITMER, of Manor twp. LEONARD PICKLE, Bart twp. HENRY LANDIS, Manheim Township DANIEL HERR, (Pequea) Strasburg Two

COUNTY SOLICITOR.
B. C. KREADY, Lancaster City.
WILLIAM LEAMAN, Lancaster city. CAPT. D. P. ROSENMILLER, Jr., of Lancas-ter City, late Act. Master U.S. Navy, and who served in the Mississippi River Gunboat Flo-tilla during the Rebellion.

Republican Primary Election.

The Republican voters of the several election districts of Lancaster county are requested to meet at the places where the last primary meetings were held, (except in the districts hereinafter named), on Saturday, August 27th, 1870, and hold primary elections, subject to the rules adopted by the Republican County Committee, to select candidates, to wit: ONE person for Congress,

Four persons for Assembly, ONE person for Recorder, ONE person for jury Commissioner, ONE person for County Commissioner, Two persons for Prison Inspectors. Two persons for the Directors of Poor

ONE person for County Solicitor. ONE person for Auditor, EACH district will also elect one person to serve on the County Committee. A vote will also be taken on the continuanc of the Crawford County System.

The election in West Hempfield town ship will be held as follows: Northwestern District at the public house of John L. Duttenhoffer.

Western District at Norwood Graded School-house. Silver Spring District at the public house of — Monegomery.

Mountville District at Graded Schoo Rohrerstown District (East Hempfield at the public house of Daniel Hess.

The polls open at 3 o'clock P, M. and close at 7 o'clock P. M.

The Return Judges will meet in the Or phans' Court Room on Monday, August 29th, at 111 o'clock A. M. By order of County Committee.

A. J. KAUFFMAN, Chairman.

Ballet-Box Stuffers. As these are not all dead yet, we would

keep a sharp look out on the day of our We all know that the people have been

often defrauded of their choice, and that candidates realy nominated have been counted out and dishonest men stealthilv put into their places. It is time there was a stop to this thing. Let voters be at the polls early and stay until the close. Select for officers of the election only the best men; have good watchers appointed to stand by from first to last and see that no stuffing is permitted; have the votes correctly counted, the returns correctly made out and certified by the officers; let several copies of the returns be taken, so that no fraudulent alteaations can be made without detection, and then probably there will be a fair election.

THE Democracy of Berks county held their convention in Reading on Wednesday. They passed the usual resolutions about the Declaration of Independence. approved the Revolutionary war, declared the Rebellion over, Slavery abolished, the Ffteenth Amendment a fraud, the negro an animal, but not a word about Protection to American Industry. The Resolution instructing ward politicians to beware of the Gen. Jackson voters was tabled.

HON. D. J. MORRELL, the champion protectionist has again been nominated and his election is sure. The convention at Johnstown was unanimous.

THE Lancaster Express quotes the New York Post, and refers to it as authority on the Prussian Tariff question. Of

NAPOLEON is the sickest man in Eu-

rope to-day.

The State debt must be paid, paid honestly and to the utmost furthing, and as
soon as it can reasonably be done. To
this doctrine I am irrevocably pledged in
every possible manner, and the credit of
the State must be kept up to its highest
point in order that this important object
may be most readily accomplished. No belief or suspicion of bad faith or of profligacy, on our part, should be permitted to get
abroad or to derive the slightest support
or countenance from the conduct of our
government in any of its branches. It
should be understood everywhere that we
have an incorruptible and faithful judiciary; a Legislature and an Executive
disposed to work together, and to co-operate heartily in maintaining the honor of the heartily in maintaining the honor of the Commonwealth.—Gov. Geary's Ad-

Among other county officers to be elected this year, are two Jury Commissioners. No officers are of more importance to the people than these. Many, very many complaints have been made as to the conduct of jurors selected, and there are not wanting those who do not hesitate to assert that our Grand Juries have not met public expectation in many matters of of its expenditures, and nobody knows public interest, but have acted in such a | who gets it the inference is that the Commanner as to induce the suspicion that they are little else than political conventions and used for political purposes. Let us, therefore, unite and select two good, onest, upright, well-informed men, who will take a pride in doing their duty faithfully, and select for Jurors such men, and an oath, and perform their duty without fear, favor or affection.

Timely Warning.

We lay before our readers again the timely warnings contained in Governor Geary's address to the people of Pennsylvania. It has never been the privilege or the opportunity of any executive of this State to issue a similarly important State paper. Just upon the eve of a campaign when the people are about to choose their representatives to the Pennsylvania Legslature, and now again as the canvass is about to close, it must exercise an effect which even the Governor could hardly have anticipated when he gave it to the

Those extracts which refer to the sinkng fund, to the payment of the State debt, and the importance of choosing an honest legislature for 1871, are of vital importance. We ask for them a candid and earnest perusal. The Governor has shown the wisest statesmanship and the deepest concern for the interests and fortunes of the commonwealth, and the people should respond approvingly. It remains with the people of Lancaster county, whether in the coming primary elections they will heed the warning of their Executive. The Executive is powerless to act unless his administration is sustained. Give him the support which his honesty, statesmanship and concern for the welfare of the State demand, and the great Keystone State will be eventually saved the disgrace of bankruptcy and discredit.

Chances in Battle.

In the days of the old-fashioned musket, or "Brown Bess," as it was popularly nick-named, the chances of a man's being hit by a bullet were slight. It has been estimated that in Wellington's campaigns in Spain it took eight hundred bullets to lead and powder was due to carelessness and ignorance on the part of the men; some fired so high that the balls went over the heads of the enemy, others so low that they went into the ground. Even in our recent war, with greatly improved firearms, the number of killed and wounded was very small compared with the immense number of shots fired

The total relative chances against being shot in battle of two men of these respective heights and weights are as three | the omission as a mistake. to two in favor of the smaller man, in respect to accidental shots, and in a dec dedly more favorable proportion in respect to direct aim, the latter chance being compounded of the two following: first, a better hope of not being aimed at, secondly, a hope, very little less than three to two, of not being hit when made the object of an aim.

Had Nelson been a large man, instead of a mere feather weight, it is probable that he would not have survived so long the extraordinary dangers he encountered. In the course of five years he took part in a hundred and twenty actions at sea, including the battles of Cape St. Vincent and the Nile, and in them he lost an arm and an eye. He was ultimately killed at Trafalgar (after escaping death at Copenhagen) by one of many shots aimed directly at him by a rifleman in the maintop of the French ship with which his own was closely engaged; but it should at the same time be added that on this occasion lie greatly increased the chances against him, by pacing the quarter deck in full uniform with all his medals and orders fastened on his breast. When the famous Marshal Soult visited England, a story appeared in the newspapers to the effect that some English veteran had declared the hero must bear a charmed life, for that he (the soldier) had covered him with his rifle upwards of thirty times, and yet never hit him. It is not at all surprising that the uneducated believe some men to bear charmed lives, when we remember Napoleon at the bridge of Lodi, and again at Arcola, where, it is set down in history, the Austrian artillery swept off every body but himself within a circle where he was standing, yet he led the way advise the honestly disposed voters to across the bridge unharmed—though the grape rattled in a perfect hail storm around him. The same may be said of Wellington at Waterloo, where, it is reported, that every man of his staff was either killed or wounded, and he had for a while to do their work until others could

be brought up from the other end of the

ine, he escaping all the while untouched.

from the havoc going on all around can be

found in history, but these are two re-

markable cases, familiar to most people.

The most formidable enemies an army

has are camp-fever, privation, over-fa-

tigue, and too great exposure to heat, cold and damp, and the carelessness of the

men. These kill three times as many men

as the bullet does; and yet the bullet kills

its thousands, notwithstanding the large

chances in favor of the escape of any individual soidier.—Ledger. The inviolability of the Sinking Fund, by which your public debt is to be reduced and finally extinguished, must be maintained against all attacks upon it, whether open or secret. A public debt is not a blessing but an evil—an evil not to be measured by the amount of the direct pecuniary burden it imposes upon the people, but by its whole effect, the entire amount of all its consequences have been pointed out so fully by the fathers of the republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy, and a conviction republic, and by the most reliable writers upon political economy, and a conviction of them is so deeply impressed on the minds of all reflecting men, that I need not recapitulate them, nor insist even upon their existence. The operation of the sinking fund was temporarily interrupted, or rather weakened by the recent war, but by the blessing of Heaven upon the patriotic efforts of the nation the days of peace have returned. There can now be no excuse for diverting from that fund any of the moneys pledged to it by the Constitution and the laws, nor for tampering in any manner with its regular administration.—Gov. Geary's Address to the people of Pennsylvania.

County Committee.

The election of a good County Commit mittee is an all important matter at this time. The late resolution of the present Committee to disfranchise republican voters by refusing to circulate the names of Legislative candidates who will not pledge themselves to vote for State Treasurer, has startled the people very much. They deem it an act of unwarranted assumption, showing the necessity of selecting only those who have the true interests of the party at heart, in preference to party hacks, aspirants for office and others who use the position for like selfish purposes.

A membership of the Committee seems to be sought for as a stepping stone to a lucrative office or a means of private emolument, and hence it is we may jufer that every year successful candidates are compelled to pay to the committee from three to four thousand dollars under the pretense of defraying election expenses; but as the Committee make no public exhibit mittee must take especial good care of it.

The belief is general that neither a candidate for office nor an office-holder should be a member of the Committee, and that they have not, as they assume, the control and management of the whole party and its candidates. Nor have they the right such only, as will feel the obligations of to make those enormous annual demands upon candidates to defray expenses which never existed legitimately. But from what has already transpired, we should not be surprised if they openly demand a bonus from every candidate nominated at the primary election as a remuneration for that nomination under a threat that on his refusal to pay, his name shall not be printed on the tickets as was done last rear, when Mr. G. W. Hensel refused to ay the sum levied on him, and the peoole triumphantly supported him. His ex-

imple should be followed by all. It may be well enough to inform that Committee, that they are not clothed with plenary power and competent to do as they please. They are not commanders-in-Chief, whose orders must be emphatically obeyed. Their epaulettes are not gold, like those of a General, they are only cotton like those of a corporal. They take only a common rank among their fellow men. They are responsible as agents to those who have conferred upon them only a limited trust. It is their duty to do what is right and proper for the benefit and honor of the party they repre-

sent and nothing more. That no one may think we have judged this Committee too severely, we mention the undeniable fact as stated by the Lancaster Express, that last year the Chairman gave no notice in his official call of the primary election that a member of the Committee was to be chosen for each district, by which means the managers of the Ring elected a majority of their own creatures; this year the same omission is made. If these mistakes are not wilful they are

certainly inexcusable. -Since writing the above we notice that the Committee, yielding to public sentiment, have announced that on the 29th instant the people of each election district in the county are to vote for one person to serve as a member of the Committee and also to determine by their votes whether kill one man, but much of this waste of the Crawford County System shall longer be observed in our county, or whether we shall return to the old delegate system. The last meeting of the present Committee was held July 11th, when, of course, it was directed that proper notice should be given. But strange to say it did not appear till Wednesday's Examiner & Herald announced it-and then an amended notice only appeared somewhat different from that in the Inquirer of the 6th inst. We will be charitable enough to accept

daring attempt was made in the Legisla-ture, during its last session, to invade the Treasury and seize the proceeds of the sale of the public works of the State, deposited there in the sinking fund, for the use of there in the sinking fund, for the use of certain affiliated corporations of this Commonwealth, and that that attempt was defeated only by the interposition of the Executive veto. This was to me an ungracious and unpleasant task to resist the majority in the Legislature, composed of Senators and Representatives, chosen by you under the regular forms of the Constitution, presumably for their intelligence and integrity; and it was inexpedient, perhaps, as a question of personal interest and ease, that I should incur the hostility of nowerful enemies by the hostility of powerful enemies by the course adopted. But I saw before me the open path of duty, pointed out by the clear words of the Constitution, and by my oath of office; and I did not hesitate to treat the subject with the firmness and ac-tion which the urgency of the case requir-

The bill to distribute the securities in The bill to distribute the securities in the Sinking Fund among several newly incorporated railroad companies, and to substitute for them very inferior, if not utterly worthless obligations, was sent to me only on the day next preceding the final adjournment of the Legislature, although it had passed both houses about two weeks before. Borrowing time from the usual hours of rest, I was enabled, the part morning to return the bill with my next morning, to return the bill with my objections to the House in which it had originated. There its further consideration was postponed, and no final judgment upon it was pronounced. It stands now among the open questions which may be revived at a future session. It may again revived at a luture session. It may again be introduced and passed next winter or at any subsequent time, without embarrassment from any prior decision of either House against it. And if the membership of both Houses shall be so made up at any time that a two-thirds vote for the measure can be obtained in each, its enactment who a law will become certain and the nto a law will become certain, and the ourden of your taxes will be inevitably in-preased and prolonged.—Gov. Geary's Ad-

An Executive veto is in the nature of an pass upon controverted questions involving grave considerations of public policy or safety. Upon a question of this kind, in which every man, woman and child in Many more instances of such exemptions | the Commonwealth is interested, this great prerogative of the Executive, conferred by the Constitution, should be fearlessly exercised. Is not this such an oclessly exercised. Is not this such an oc-casion? Is not the subject to be consider-ed vitally important? Is it not urgent that you should determine it for your-selves, in the selection of men to represent you in the Legislature of 1871?

Be this as it may, this question is in fact submitted for your judgment. The issue upon it was distinctly and openly made at the last session between the Legislature the last session between the Legislature and the Executive, and that issue is now before you for your arbitrament, and you should instruct your Representatives, in

each and every county, in accordance with your wishes and determination upon this nportant subject. important subject.
Should you, by your indifference to the question, or by a careless and uncalculating choice of the persons to represent you in the Legislature, encourage and strengthen the combination of men who destrengthen the communation of men who desire and threaten to invade your Treasury, rest assured that the vast fund now sacredly devoted to the payment of the public debt will be serized and carried off.

-Gov. Geary's Address. WHAT is that venerable statesman (?) Morrow B. Lowry going to do ? Some journals are sending him off on a foreign appointment, others are putting him on the track for re-election to the State Senate, while the people of his district, and indeed of the State are quiet solicitous that the old gentleman should not be dragged from that privacy where he can repent his past political misdeeds and keep his resolution to sin no more.

W. H. HANNA, a prominent lawyer of Chicago was instantly killed by lighting last Saturday night while in bed. His wife, who was lying by his side, escaped,

being only slightly stunned. A SINGULAR CASE .- At one of the battles of the rebellion, a young gentleman of Greenville, S. C., was shot in the eye, and the bullet lodging in the head could not be extracted by the most skilful surgeons, and caused continued annoyance. Recently, however, the sufferer was seized with a violent fit of coughing, during which the bullet, weighing half an ounce, dropped into his mouth. In six years the bullet had worked its way slowly through the palate, and was released by the convulsive effort of cough-

Our Copperhead neighbor advocates tariff as a democratic doctrine, but forgets the record of his party. He has forgotten that every other democratic paper in Pennsylvania is for free trade.

But figures and records will not lie, and n looking over the notes on the passage of the present tariff bill we find 140 Republicans voting for it, and only Two against it-their names were Hays and Heflin, of Alabama.

On the democratic side we have FOUR-FIFTHS of the whole party voting against protection-the only ones who voted in favor of the bill being Adams, Knott, Rice, Trumble, Lewis of Kentucky, Woodward of Pa., Axtell of Cal., Milnes of Va., Crebs of Ill., McCormick and Wells of Mo.

The Crawford County System.

At the meeting of the County Commitmittee on the 4th of April, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the next election to be held under the rules of the Republican party, for the purpose of nominating a county ticket, the present system of nominating and the country ticket. nating candidates for the different offices —popularly known as the Crawford Counv System—be submitted for confirmation Or rejection; and that the chairman of this Committee be, and is hereby instructed, to cause the tickets to be so prepared as

roperly to execue this resolution In conformity with this resolution at the nominating meetings on Saturday August 27th, the voters will be called on to vote for or against, or in other words, they will be called to vote either for the Crawford System, or for a return to the old delegate system. We hope the people will be fully awake to their interests, and as the present system has served us so well in the past few years that they will give an overwhelming majority for its further adoption and retention. Do not be deceived by demagogues.

Candidates for Office. The Chairman of the County Committee has addressed the following circular to

COLUMBIA, Pa., August 10th, 1870.

Dear Sir: At a meeting of the Republican County Committee, held July 11th, 1870, the Chairman of the Committee was directed to exact the following pledges from all candidates, and in case of refusal of any condidates, the five such pledges. from all candidates, and in case of refusal of any candidate to give such pledges his name shall not be printed on the tickets furnished by the Committee. You will, therefore, please return me the enclosed pledges with your answer so that I shall receive it on or before the 17th inst.

By direction of the County Committee, you are also assessed 5— towards deforming the expresses of writing and leading to the committee of the country committee. you are also assessed \$\int \text{towards defraying the expenses of printing poll books tally papers, tickets, &c. The resolution authorizing this assessment, further compels the Chairman to permit the name of no candidate upon the ticket unles he pays the assessment, or or before the 17th inst the assessment on or before the 17th inst.

Line assessment on or before the 17th inst.

Yours, &c.

A. J., KAUFFMAN, Chairman.

I hereby pledge myself to support the nominations made by the Republicans at the coming primary election.

First, Will you, if nominated and electived as a member of the General Assembly, by the for or in any manner assist in the vote for or in any manner assist in the passage of any bill or resolution, appro-priating any money, bonds, evidences of indebtedness, or any property or thing of value whatever belonging to the State—either in the Sinking Fund or out of it or in any manner lend the credit of the State to any railroad, canal or other company, or to any individual association of individuals, upon any pretext whatever? And, if not will you—should such a bill or resolution be introduced—vote against it in all stages of its progress or passage, and against all motions intended to aid

and against all motions intended to aid such passage?

Second. Will you, if nominated and elected as a member of the General Assembly, vote for, or in any manner assist in the passage of any bill or resolution appropriating any money or bonds belonging to the State, or in any manner committing the State to the payment of any claims for damages done by either army during the late war of the rebellion?

And, if not, will you—should such a bill And, if not, will you—should such a bill or resolution be introduced—vote against it in all stages of its progress.

it in all stages of its progress or passage; and against all motions intended to aid such passage? I hereby pledge myself to attend all cau-cuses for the nomination of State Treas-urer and other offices, and I will abide by the decision of said caucus.

The above circular addressed by the Chairman of the County Committee calling on the Legislative candidates to pledge themselves to support all nominations made in Legislative caucus and to pay an assessment of \$--- is a pretty bold measure, that we hope no candidate having a proper self respect will condescend to reply to. Who gave this Committee authority to do this? It is a trick to defraud certain candidates whose honesty is sin in the eyes of the Committee and who are sure to be elected, if not cheated.

The Committee will find that the people will furnish their own tickets if necessary, and it is respectfully suggested to all concerned, that no undue smartness be improvised to defraud the people of their honest choice of candidates, as there is a remedy which is always effectual and the very smart (dare we say honest) gentlemen, who concoct those nice little schemes appeal to the people, to enable them to | may find themselves sorely disappointed. The setters had better beware.

From the facts the people have enough to show them how very necessary it is to select good men as members of the County

GEN. Von Moltke persists in violating GES. Von Moltke persists in violating all the rules of war and in disregarding the maxims of the uncle of his gouty opponent. He has done at Hagenau precisely what he did at Sadowa—divided his army in the face of the enemy and gone into battle to fight his way to a concentration at a point behind the enemy's line. Military critics will doubtless pronounce it a hazardous undertaking, but at present advices it appears to have been an eminently successful one.

The Crown Prince of Prussia. Frederic Willaim, who fought Marshal MacMahon

Willaim, who fought Marshal MacMahon at Weissenburg, is now in his 39th year. He married the Princess Royal of Eng-He married the Princess Royal of England, and his eldest son, a young warrior of eleven years, holds several commissions in the Prussian army. We do not read, however, that this princely child picked up any bullets on the banks of the Louter, or that the veteran soldiers paused in the fight to weep at his intrepidity. Probably if the Crown Prince had seen the dispatch about "Louis and I" from Saarbruck, he might have made his bulletin to the Queen much better. much better.

Marshal Le Bœuf and all the military dandies composing the military staff of the army atterly lost the confidence of the army, and the change in the command was an absolute necessity to prevent muting

ed, some days before the battle, to fire the forests in his front, through which the Germans came down unexpectedly upon the French, but the Emperor declined to authorize the step..
It is reported that Cousin Montaubau,
Count of Palikao, has been called to form

a new ministry.

THE EUROPEAN WAR!

ANOTHER GREAT BATTLE-DEFEAT of MARSHAL McMAHON by THE CROWN PRINCE!

CAPTURE OF 4,000 PRISONERS, SIX MITRAILLEURS and an IM-MENSE QUANTITY of STORES!!

RAPID ADVANCE OF THE WHOLE PRUS SIAN LINE!-KING WILLIAM AT THE FRONT!

EXCITEMET AND CONSTERNA TION IN PARIS-AN APPEAL FROM GENERAL Le BŒUF!

A Special Train Dispatched to Bring the "Noble Infant" to his

Berlin, Aug. 7.-King William sends the following despatch to the Queen: "Good News! A great victory has been von by our Fritz. God be praised for His mercy. We captured 4,000 prisoners, 30 guns, two standards, and six mitrailleurs. McMahon during the fight was heavily reinforced from the main army. The con-

test was very severe, and lasted from 11 A. M. until 9 P. M. when the French retreated, leaving the field to us. Our losses vere heavy."

BERLIN, Aug. 6, via LONDON, 1:30 P. M. The French Emperor has withdrawn his whole line, and is concentrating his troops for the defense of Paris. His losses have been enormous. The Prussians overtook the retreating French forces early on Saturday morning, west of Saarbuck, near the the Spiehren hills. General Kamers begun the attack, supported by Gens. Barnakow and Stupnagle. Gen. Van Goeben ultimately resumed the command. The action was severe. A position at which the French endeavored to make a stand during their retreat was carried by the Prussians at the point of the bayonet. This battle is known as that of Hagenau. A salvo of artillery has been fired here n honor of the Prussian victory.

MAYENce, Saturday, Aug. 6, 10 P. M. The French were turned back on their entire line, and commenced to retreat towasd the interior of France. The French had commenced an advance from Saarbruck, which they had held since the famous battle of three divisions against three companies of Prussians, but having to fall back they burned that rich and un protected town and in withdrawing spread conflagration by throwing hot shot into

Paris, Aug. 7. The Empress has issued the following proclamation:

FRENCHMEN: The opening of the war has not been favorable to us. We have suffered a check. Let us be firm under the reverse, and let us hasten to repair it. Let there be but one party in the land that of France; a single flag, that of national honor. I come among you faithful to my mission and duty. You will see me the first in danger to defend the flag of France. I adjure all good citizens to maintain order. To agitate would be to conspire with our enemies.

La Liberte says: A special train left the station at 51 o'clock this evening to bring back the Prince Imperial. We have strenuously urged his return, and we are glad that it has been decided upon. In the never rode in the horse cars, have voted to grave crisis through which we are passing the enemy should find opposed to him the breasts of men. The camp should no longer resemble a court out of place. PRUSSIA TO HAVE \$00,000 MEN IN THE FIELD TO-DAY.

THE POPE ASKS EUGENIE FOR A WAR

SHIP. London, Aug. 8.-The Prussians claim hey will have eight hundred thousand nen on the theatre of war this evening. Advices from Rome state that the French disasters cause profound terror,

and that the Pope has asked Eugenie tor just one ship to defend him from the Italans now organizing for the attack on Pa-pal authority and the Papal dominions. Marshal MacMahon's corps is in full rematshar hatchtains copies is in that re-reat towards Nancy. It is thought in nilitary circles he is endeavoring to form i junction with the French forces at Metz. Metzhas been hurriedly placed in a state of defence. Every male person in the place has been pressed into service. THE PRUSSIANS ADVANCING DIRECTLY

LONDON, Aug. 8.—In the event of MacMahon being cut off from Metz there is not the slightest doubt but that General Buffineir will be compelled to evacuate Metz, and fall back towards Paris. Napoleon has left Metz and to-day esablishes his headquarters at Chalc

point just about half way between Metz and Paris.

The whole of the Prussian reserves comnenced moving yesterday, and is rapidly coming up with the Prussian advance. The Prussian army, under command of he Crown Prince, Frederick William, is divancing rapidly into the very heart of Frence, and on a bee line for Paris.

If, however, Prussia should again and

again repeat her triumphs the position of Napoleon becomes serious indeed. To him more than to any monarch in Europe success is a necessity. On the next great battle hangs the fate of dynasties and empires.
PARIS, August 10.—In the Corps Legis-

rans, angust 10.—In the Corps Legislatif yesterday Deputy Jules Favre offered a proposition that the Chambers should ussume full powers to save the country. He declared that the Emperor's incapacity to command the army and direct its operations had been conclusively proved. He should therefore be recalled. THE FRENCH CENTRE REPORTED

BROKEN AT METZ.

LONDON, Aug. 10, 10 A. M.—A report is current that Prince Frederick Charles, with the Second Prussian Army Corps, has broken through the French centre between Metz and Nancy.

LONDON, Aug. 9.—Letters from Metz speak in the most undisguised way of the calamitous and fabulous incapacity of the Emperor.

Emperor.

The news from the Rhine this morning may be summed up in two lines. The whole French army is beaten and retreat-ing. The center is driven in, the right wing is turned and cut off, and Napoleon calls upon France to rise and save the

calls upon France to rise and save the country.

Le Favre, editor of the Soir, who has just arrived in Paris from Forbach, says he witnessed the entire destruction of Gen. Frossard's corps.

He claims to speak for 30,000 French soldiers who are cut to pieces by the fault of their leaders, and who lamented with their last cry that they fell uselessly. The universal cry of the army, M. Favre says, is give us generals that we can trust. London, Tuesday, Aug. 10.—A dispatch from Carlsruhe, dated to-day, states that Strasbourg is surrounded by an army of 60,000 Prussian troops, mostly from South Germany. The city must surren-South Germany. The city must surren-der, as the garrison is composed of only 7, 000 soldier. An advance of the Prussian right from Saarlouis and Treves has commenced. It is supposed that Prince Frederick

Charles is in command.

The official dispatches state that Marshal Bazaine, the Commander-in-Chief, has 130,000 men at Netz, Gen. MacMahon has 130,000 men at Netz, Gen. MacMahon 50,000 at St. Averne and Gen. Canrobert 50,000 at Naney. It is also stated that Gen. Failly is in communication with Marshal MacMahon. The morale of the army is excellent. There had been no fighting since the 7th. In the battle of Froschweller, 140,000 of the enemy attacked 23,000 men under MacMahon. News has just been received here that the vote of want of confidence in the ministry was adopted by the Corn's Legislatif

the vote of want of confidence in the ministry was adopted by the Corps Legislatif last night, and the sitting suspended.

An enormous mob collected outside the hall of the Corps Legislatif yesterday. The ground in the vicinity of the building was densely packed. The streets resounded with the cries of the infatuated populace, whose anger manifested itself against the ministry of Ollivier by cries of "a bas Ollivier." The hall was surrounded by a detaclment of military, who, upon the crowd becoming over-demonstrative, charged the mass and dispersed them. The disorderly parties retreating precipitately, the avenues leading to the assembly room were picketed and patrols of gens d'armes established.

The chambers met yesterday. Most violent discussions ensued, and the members became greatly excited and made enraged demonstrations against each other.

raged demonstrations against each other. The tumult and confusion was overpow-oring; the Deputies in their rage returned grave accusations back and forth.

FRIDAY'S WAR SUMMARY.

Later particulars of the battles at Woerth Later particulars of the battles at Woerth and Haguenau show that the destruction of that portion of the French army engaged therein was only prevented by the retreat of McMahon, who steadily refuses to again risk an engagement with the Crown Prince, continuing his retreat to-Nañcy, closely followed by the Prussian army. No fighting is reported from any part of the line.

The French fleet moved south from Copenhagen on Wednesday, and the bombardment of Kiel and Stralsund is hourly expected, the harbors of which are ob-

expected, the harbors of which are of cructed by chains, sunken vessels.
orpedoes. A Prussian seet is at elmshaven

The new French Ministers took the oath of office yesterday, and entered upon their luties with the exception of the Prince De la Tour d'Auvergne who is temporarily absent. The Ministers of War and Inte-rior have taken energetic measures to in-sure the effectiveness of their respective departments. The Orleans princes, it is said, have asked permission to enter the army. Napoleon remains at the front. The rumored arrival of the Prince Imperial in London is confirmed upon the authority of the Pall Mall Gazette. The

work upon the fortifications of Paris continues, and great military enthusiasm is reported throughout the whole country. King William of Prussia has issued an address to the French people, wherein he states that he and his army come not to make war more citizens but soldiers only make war upon citizens, but soldiers only and so long as the former refrain from tets of hostility they will not be harmed. Count Palikao is said to have prepared decree, which he will submit to the Em peror, ordering all Germans residing in Paris to quit French soil within twelv hours after receiving notice to that effect

General Items

Jefferson Davis is paying a visit to the inooga, Tennessee. On a gate post in front of a farm hous out West is a sign reading, "No life insur-ance or sewing machines wanted here."

A Georgia neighborhood is discussing the "law point" whether a man has a right to put rattlesnakes in his struwberry patch to guard them from his neighbors children. An idol, carved out of limestone, with lineaments well defined, was dug out of the earth at Madison, Ind., a low days since, which is supposed to have belonged to some extinct race. It may have been worshipped by the Cardiff giant.

A Detroit lady who eloped from her hus-band has returned, and the papers say, is resting from her fatiguing journey, her hus-band doing the housework. Secretary Stanton's portrait is on the 50 cent bills, and that of John Quincy Adams on the \$500 bills. To show how much more popular Stanton is than Adams, it may be mentioned that we see a dozen of the bills with his portrait on, to where we find one with the face of Adams.

with the face of Adams.

It is astenishing how many old men and women the census takers are turning up in all sections of the country. Nearly every exchange has something to tell us of patriarchs discovered in different localities, aged all the way from 103 to 107. We believe none of them have dared to go beyond 107. It is a still more singular fact that most of It is a still more singular fact that most of centenarians never ch every President that ever lived, and stil have the use of their eyes and teeth

Frederick Lang, of Florida, Ohio, while beating one of his horses, was struck upon the head by one of the animal's hoofs and instantly killed. The Portland Advertiser suggests that the fishes tamper with the Atlantic cables, which may account for the doubtful odor of

some of the war rumors. A New York playwright is dramatizing Horace Greeley's "What I Know About Farming," The chapter on ploughing will turnish the most harrowing scene of the

During a tornado or any severe storm the ressure of steam in any boiler should be ses than at other times, because the pressure of 14.6 pounds to every square inch of the stmosphere on the outside of the boiler is decreased, and the boiler is less able to stand the pressure from within, on account is decreased, and the boile is less able to stand the pressure from within, on account of the lifting up of the air.

A man out West has constructed a new kind of burglar-proof safe, which is considered the very safest safe ever invented. When it is once locked it can't be opened in any other way than by melting the whole concern in a blast furnace. The inventor put five hundred dollars in it to show eyerybody how secure it was, and he has been boring and hantmering and blasting at it for a week with cold-chisels, drills, monkey-wrenches and gun-powder, and it is just as good as ever; and the man is perfectly satisfied it is safe—only how to get that five hundred dollars out of it he don't know. The progress of the arts in this age is simply wonderful.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Sinking Stowly.

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 dry rot does not blast a tree as suddenly as a stroke of lightning, but, unless arrested, it destroys it as certainly; and in like manner chronic debility, although it does not kill with the swiftness of yellow fever, it is as sure to sap the swiftness of yellow fever, it is as sure to sap the swiftness of yellow fever, it is as sure to sap the swiftness of yellow fever, it is as sure to sap the swiftness of yellow fever, it is as sure to sap the swiftness of yellow fever, it is as under discase, it not checked by invigorating medication. There is something inexpressibly touching in the spectacle of premature decay. Languor, hallor, enaciation, depression of spirits, and a distaste for exertion are its ordinary symptoms and they should be promptly met by tonic treatment. The best invigorant and exhibitrant that can be administered in a case of this kind is Hostetter's Stomach Bitters. The stimulating principle of the preparation rouses the dormant energies of the system, and the strengthening and regulating properties give a permanent and healthful impulse to the vital torces thus brought into play. The falling appetite is re-awakened, the process of depending appetite is re-awakened, the process of depending and the strengthening and regulation are pulckened, the quality of the blood is improved, the secretions become more natural, and every organ that contributes to the notificant is the secretion of the left of the prostration of the prostration of the played and striking than In the ordinareterized by general debility and never a prostration. Ladies affected with these allments in this most wholesome of all tonics of injure, such is the uniform testimony of "clouds or witnesses." stroke of lightning, but, unless arrested, it des COUGH, COLD OR Sore Throat

Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incura-ble Lung Disease. Requires immediate attention, as neglect often results in an incurable Lung Disease.

RONCHAL Brown's Bronchia. Troches will most invariably give instant relief.

FOR BRONCHITIS, ASTHMA, CATARRH, CONSUMP-rive and Throat Diseases, they have a south-ing effect. singers and Public Speakers use them of clear and strengthen the voice. Owing to the good reputation and popularity the Troches, many worthless and chap training reaffers, which are good for nothing. Be sure to onals the true

Brown's Bronchial Troches.

SOLD EVERYWHERE nov27,'69-6m.

DROPOSALS.

Will be received until the 15th of August for enlarging the Culvert of Shawnee Run at Fourth street. The Arch to be made twenty feet wide, and the Road Way forty feet wide. The materials in the present Arch to be used as far as they are suitable to make good work. The Arch to be laid of good heavy stone, well fitted an i with very little mortar. The work to be made satisfactory in all respects to the Committee. Parties offering to do the work will please give a full description of the character of the work they propose to erect, and time required for completion.

F. S. Ruppes A rumor has reached here that the Prussians are also in Mulhausen, 61 miles south-west of Strasbourg.

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

SUGARS, COFFEES. TEAS. SYRUPS, SPICES, MACKEREL, CHEESE, POTATOES, HAMS. SHOULDERS, 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

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**. AGENT 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 &114Locust Street. GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

SUMMER!

SPECIAL OPENING FOR THE SEASON AT

FONDERSMITH'S. 127 & 129 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!

DOMESTICS Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

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

SEWING MACHINES

The BEST in the Market, and on EASY TERMS.