

The Four Henri's.
One evening when the rain fell in torrents, in old woman who passed in the neighborhood for a sorceress, and who inhabited a poor cabin in the forest of Saint Germain, France, heard some one knock at the door. She opened it and saw a cavalier, who demanded shelter from the storm. She put his horse in the stable, and bid him enter. By the light of a smoky lamp she saw that he was a young nobleman. His appearance denoted his youth, his dress his quality. The old woman lighted the fire and demanded if he wanted to eat. A stomach of sixteen years is like a heart of the same age, very eager and a little hard. The young man replied in the affirmative. A piece of cheese and a loaf of black bread was placed on the table. This was the supply of the old woman.

The Columbia Spy.
A PENNSYLVANIA INDEPENDENT JOURNAL.
COLUMBIA, PA. SATURDAY, DECEMBER 7, 1857.
A Convocation of the Episcopal clergy, called by the Bishop of the Diocese, will be held in St. Paul's Church, Columbia, on the 10th, 17th and 18th insts. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Potter, Dr. Bowman, the Rev. Messrs. Thomson, of York, Castleman, of Harrisburg, Hawkins, of Pequea, Stuart, of Churchtown, and Appleton, of Lancaster, are expected to be present, and take part in the exercises. The rite of Confirmation will be administered. The opening services will be held on Wednesday evening, commencing at a quarter before eight o'clock. The meetings will be continued on Thursday and Friday; morning service at 10 o'clock, evening at 7 o'clock. A missionary meeting will be held on Friday evening. The public are invited to attend.

Burglary.—On the night of Thursday, 6th inst., the jewelry store of Mr. John Felix was broken open and robbed of goods to the amount of about \$120. The thief bored through the side of the bulk window and removed the fastening of the shutters, getting access to the glass, which he broke, thus effecting an entrance. Fortunately the most valuable contents of the store were secured in the safe, but the robber carried off several boxes of gold pens and other plunder. On the discovery of the burglary in the morning, Mr. Lewis Tredenick and Mr. Jacob M. Strickler undertook the investigation of the affair, and soon obtained a clue in the shape of an augur and tarred cloth which were found among the board piles on the river shore. They traced the ownership of the augur, after considerable trouble, to a German tailor, employed by Mr. Martin, in Front street. He was arrested and taken before Justice Welsh, where evidence was produced of his purchase of the augur at J. W. Cottrell's, and of his having had it fitted with a handle at a blacksmith's shop in Fifth street. Marks of gas tar were also found on his clothes, and his left hand was cut; the mark of a bloody left hand was imprinted on one of the clocks in Mr. Felix's store. He gave his name as Lewis Johnson. He was committed by the Justice and was to have been taken to Lancaster by the evening train, but by a confession of his guilt and a promise to point out the hiding place of the booty, and reveal the names of pretended accomplices he succeeded in being retained in Columbia. He acknowledged the burglary, and described his mode of operations. He bored through the window frame as above stated and broke the window with a stone, first covering it with the tarred rag to prevent the noise of falling glass. He endeavored to implicate several individuals, but his stories were contradictory and unworthy of belief. He indicated several localities as the place of concealment of the stolen goods, but after thorough search, nothing was recovered. Having missed the Lancaster train the Justice committed him to the lock up for the night, but from the filthy condition of the cell, a disgrace to the Borough, by the way, was induced to permit the prisoner to be guarded in a third story room, at the Washington House. Constable Hollingsworth being unwell, Johnson was put into the hands of Mr. Tredenick, who was assisted by Mr. John L. Martin. They took what they believed proper and effectual precautions for the safe keeping of the burglar, but falling asleep towards morning, the prisoner, who is evidently an old hand, knocking his sheets together, made his escape from the window. He was seen about five o'clock, at C. Hershey's stable, where he asked for a pair of trousers, being clad only in his shirt and drawers. On being questioned as to his identity with the burglar of Sunday night, he took to his heels, and was seen passing through Tow Hill shortly afterwards at a quarter gait, to the alarm of the superstitious denizens. He was followed next day by Justice Welsh, as far as Sellers' Mill, where all trace of him was lost and the pursuit given up. Much blame has been unjustly laid upon Mr. Tredenick, and every absurd and outrageous charge, from complicity down to wilful sleep, has been made by the malignancies of the town whose time is chiefly passed in malicious gossip that would discredit the veriest old maid newsmonger in the Borough. He, together with Mr. Strickler, had been from an early hour in the morning until midnight, engaged in the arduous task of ferreting out the burglar and endeavoring to recover the stolen property, for which they both deserve the gratitude of the community, and Mr. Tredenick was utterly exhausted. He relied on the watchfulness of his companion, Mr. Martin, who has come in for his share of the blame. We think that the charge of sleepy-headedness is the most serious that can be laid at the door of either. We must protest against the scandalous connection of the names of two good citizens with that of a miserable thief, because they failed in watchfulness, and he succeeded in cunning. Johnson is still at large, and the goods have not yet been recovered.

Town Meeting.
At the solicitation of the Town Council and other citizens, I give notice that a meeting will be held at the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 10th, at 7 o'clock, for the purpose of organizing in consideration the application on the part of some of our citizens, made to the Court of Quarter Sessions, praying for a change in our municipal government for the better regulation of the Borough. And further: it is highly desirable that a full and general expression of opinion should be had; and all interested will please attend.
R. WILLIAMS, Chief Burgess.
Columbia, Dec. 8, 1857.
In pursuance of the above advertisement, a meeting of the citizens of Columbia was held at the Town Hall, in Columbia, on the evening of Wednesday, the 9th of December, 1857. Samuel Brooks, Esq., was appointed Chairman and J. W. Cottrell, Secretary.
On motion of Mr. Bentz, seconded by Mr. Patton the following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That we are opposed to having the Borough of Columbia made subject to the act entitled "An Act Regulating Boroughs," passed April 3, 1857.
SAMUEL BROOKS, Chairman.
J. W. COTTRELL, Secretary.
The above minutes of the Town Meeting, of Wednesday evening, embody substantially the action of the citizens on the occasion. The meeting was largely attended, the room being crowded. Messrs. Kaufman and Shreiner spoke against the resolution; and Messrs. North, Patton, Bruner, Caldwell, Wait and others in its favor. The vote was very decidedly in the affirmative. Much interest was manifested by the meeting, and the remarks of the speakers were attentively listened to. Mr. North, in a plain, straightforward speech, gave reasons in favor of retaining our old law rather than receive the new one, which went far to secure the adoption of the resolution.
PROCEEDINGS OF THE COUNCIL.—The Council met on Friday Evening, December 4.—Messrs. Black, Bletz, Murphy, Richards, Tyson, and Hess, President, were present.
The following bills were presented, approved and ordered to be paid: Samuel Waits, \$37.05; N. Binchour, \$9.50; Peter Gardner, \$48.12; Henry Conn, \$3.00; A. Gohn, \$85.25; J. H. Black, \$4.00; Henry Wisler, \$7.52; J. S. Dellett, \$40.00; Abram Myers' bill for stone, and Jos. Hogenboller's for hauling, were referred to the Finance Committee. A bill was presented against J. F. Houston, Esq., of \$17.41, for materials for paving and curbing, which was on motion ordered to be collected by suit. A petition presented from the Trustees of Old Columbia Public Ground, asking Council to require the property holders between Fifth street and the pike, to pave the sidewalks in Cherry street, and to lay a stone crossing on the turnpike opposite Cherry street, was laid on the table for a future time. Mr. Black moved that the High Constable have privilege to use the building that is in the Hall, for the lock up, which was agreed to.
The President read an ordinance for regulating the speed of cars and locomotive engines through the Borough.
Mr. Richards moved for the passage of said ordinance.
Messrs. Black and Richards called for yeas and nays, which were as follows:—Yeas, Messrs. Black, Murphy, Richards and Hess, 4; Nays, Messrs. Bletz and Tyson, 2. Mr. Richards moved that there be 50 copies of said ordinance printed, which was agreed to.
On motion, the Council adjourned.
Attest, J. S. DELLETT, Clerk.
We clip the following, with its fearful ominous heading, from an exchange.
AS EASY TO KISS.—A short while since the affectionate kiss was abolished by the story of a young lady whose neck was dislocated in consequence of the ill-advised resistance which she offered to the amiable salute of an admirer more ardent than discreet. Our last exchanges from Europe now match this tale with another of an inquest held at Leeds on the body of a young man of 21, who fell down stairs and killed himself in the course of an attempt to snatch a kiss from the unwilling lips of a girl of fifteen. Some of our contemporaries deduce from the first of these occurrences the wholesome moral that young ladies should never oppose the advances of their admirers. In common sense we are not bound to infer from the second accident, that no man should ever attempt to take a kiss until it is offered him. Between the two lessons there is reason to fear that an ancient and not altogether disagreeable custom may be abolished.
NO SIR! Not so long as "Graham" propagates such sentiments as the following, Leland, in his "Cabinet of Kisses," says: "A kiss is nothing if not everything—it is either a delicious all-surpassing, celestial ecstasy—or merely a delicious rife. Those who have a mission to kiss in the old Greek style of classic and perfect rapture, do not snatch at the fruit of Paradise and run, or snore it up in a scuffle with boys and girls, but with serene and giggling in playing for fun. No—when the object is a worthy one—one of those bewilder-eyed beauties from whom one word indicating genial sympathy of spirit is light for a life-time—we can hardly treat the subject of a kiss with a negligent regard, or sufficiently intensify its deliciousness. There should always be a *notice prepense* in such kissing—the parties should feel it approaching for days and weeks with a fearful certainty, like the inevitable destiny of the antique tragedy—they should never look upon each other without a fore-knowledge of the fact that they are to enter Paradise hand in hand. It should be the feeling with which a fervent believer in mysterious lore would learn from an inspired prophet, that one certain fair soul whom he has long worshipped, is the one destined to first meet him on the rosy portals of eternity, and wander with him forever through realms of bliss. Where the antecedent certainty of a kiss exists, supported by peculiar mental sympathy, the kiss itself when finally born—for it must be neither given nor taken)—becomes a rapture too great for thought—too infinite for aught save feeling.
In a community where such pleasant and enticing propounded doctrines form the monthly mental pasture of a rising and not altogether slow generation, what chance that the melancholy fortune of a brace of old-world kissers should go very far as a moral warning?
ARTHUR'S HOME MAGAZINE.—We have received Arthur's Home Magazine for January; a good number of a favorite family monthly; abounding in feminine decorations and conceits of every style, all of the newest. Arthur commences the new year with evidence of marked improvement.

Public Schools of the Borough, for Nov. 1857.
Number of male scholars, 308
" female, 354
Whole number of scholars, 662
Average attendance of males, 229
" females, 273
Whole average daily attendance, 502
Average number of scholars for each school, 60
Average attendance for each school, 46
Number of schools—5 male and 6 female teachers, 11
The colored school has 43 males and 47 females,—total, 90. Average attendance, 20 males and 30 females,—total, 50.
Salaries paid to teachers, \$575.00.
H. M. NORTH, Secretary.
Synopsis of the President's Message.
The President, after the usual opening and ascription of thanks to Almighty God at once proceeds to consider the financial embarrassments of the country, their causes and the measures which he thinks Congress may legitimately adopt. He says that owing to the monetary derangements of the country, a government loan may be required before the close of the present session. The financial history of the last forty years is one of extravagant expansion in business, followed by ruinous contractions. The Federal government cannot do much to provide against the recurrence of existing evils—he must rely mainly on the patriotism and wisdom of the States which should afford a real specie basis for our circulation. He recommends the passage of a bankrupt law, applicable to all the banking institutions of the country.
As Great Britain and the United States understand the Clayton and Bulwer treaty in a sense directly opposite, he says the wisest course is to abrogate it by mutual consent and commence anew. The overtures for the adjustment of the difficulty recently made by the British Government were in a friendly spirit, which the President cordially reciprocated.
With all other Governments, except Spain, our relations are as friendly as we could desire.
It is the President's purpose to send out a new Minister to Spain, with special instructions on all the questions pending between the two Governments, and with the determination to have them speedily and amicably adjusted, if possible.
While our Minister to China has been instructed to occupy a neutral position in regard to existing hostilities at Canton, he will cordially co-operate with the British and French Ministers in all peaceful measures to secure by treaty stipulations those just concessions of commerce which the nations of the world have a right to expect, and which China cannot be permitted to withhold.
Our difficulties with New Granada are, it is hoped, in a fair train of settlement in a manner just and honorable to both parties.
The United States are more deeply interested than any other nation in the preservation of the freedom and security of all the communications across the Isthmus of Central America, including Panama. He recommends the passage of an act authorizing the President, in case of necessity, to employ the land and naval forces of the country to carry into effect this guarantee of neutrality; and also recommends similar legislation for the security of any other route across the Isthmus, in which we may acquire an interest by treaty.
The President condemns the lawless expeditions fitted out against independent Republics on this continent, and commends the whole subject to the serious consideration of Congress, believing our duty and interest as well as our national character, requires that we adopt such measures as will be effectual in restraining our citizens from committing such outrages.
The President says that the Kansas Constitutional Convention was not bound by the Kansas and Nebraska Act to submit any other portion of the Constitution to the election of the people except that which relates to the domestic institution of slavery. The election will be held under the legitimate authority, and if any portion of the inhabitants refuse to vote, a fair opportunity to do so having been presented, this will be their own voluntary act and they alone will be responsible for the consequences.
The President says that the rebellion in Utah is the first high bid ever existed in our Territories, and humanity requires that it should be put down in such a manner that it shall be the last. In order to do this it will, he says, be necessary to raise four additional regiments of troops.
He recommends the establishment of a Territorial Government for Arizona, and commends to the friend's consideration of Congress the subject of the Pacific Railroad, without finally committing himself to any particular route.
He next calls special attention to the recommendation of the Secretary of the Navy, in favor of the construction of ten small steamers of light draught.
The President also refers to many other subjects of national importance, but the foregoing embraces the leading features of the message.
Our native forests furnish us with Nature's own remedy for all lung complaints. Dr. Wistar, in his Balsam, combines the essential qualities of the Cherry Bark with Water. It has cured many cases of seated consumption.
When has a man a right to scold his wife about his coffee?
When he has plenty of grounds.
An old bachelor left a boarding-house, in which were a number of old maids, on account of the "miserable fair" set before him at table.
The science of getting on well with a woman is like violin playing. It depends principally on the bowing.
It is a mistake to suppose every man you see with a brick in his hat to be a man.

From Washington.
The first session of the 40th Congress commenced on Monday at Washington. In the Senate Vice President Beckridge was not present, and Mr. Fitzpatrick, of Ala., was chosen President of that body pro tem. In the House, Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, was elected Speaker, receiving the whole Democratic vote, 128. On taking the chair, Mr. Orr delivered a very neat speech. The members of the House were all sworn in.—The Senate appointed a committee to wait on the President, and inform him of their being organized and ready to proceed to business. An executive session was afterwards held, after which the Senate adjourned.
Mr. John F. Carter, of Pennsylvania, has been appointed Chief Clerk to Mr. Allen, Clerk of the House.
The President's Message was sent in to Congress on Tuesday, a synopsis of which will be found in our columns to-day.
In the Senate, after the Message had been read, Mr. Douglas announced that he would hereafter express at length his views in opposition to those of the President concerning Kansas, and show why he could not believe that the people had been left to form their own institutions in their own way. Messrs. Stuart, of Michigan, Dem., and Turnbull, Seward and Hall, Republicans, agreed with Mr. Douglas; and Messrs. Bigler, of Penna., and Mason, Davis and Brown, all Democrats, defended the President.
The House was occupied in debate on the contest for the public printing.
In Congress, on Wednesday, Mr. Douglas defined his position in relation to the Lecompton Constitution. He opposes it without qualification. Mr. Bigler replied, and undertook to speak for the President, but Mr. Douglas denied his authority.
The House adopted Mr. Houston's resolution providing for the election of a printer, by 40 majority. James B. Steadman, Dem., was then elected Printer, receiving 121 votes, and George M. Weston, Republican, 89.
I really believe some people save their bright thoughts, as being too precious for conversation. What do you think an admiring friend said the other day to one that was talking good things,—good enough to print? "Why," said he, "you are wasting merchantable literature, a cash article, at the rate, as nearly as I can tell, of fifty dollars an hour." The talker took him to the window and asked him to look out and tell what he saw.
"Nothing but a dusty street," he said, "and a man driving a sprinkling machine through it."
"Why don't you tell the man he is wasting that water? What would be the state of the highways of life, if we did not drive our thought sprinklers through them with the valves open, sometimes?"
Besides, there is another thing about this talking, which you forget. It shapes our thoughts for us—the waves of conversation roll them as the surf rolls the pebbles on the shore. Let me modify the usage a little.—I rough out my thoughts in talk as an artist models in clay. Spoken language is so plastic,—you can pat and coax, and spread and shave, and rub out, and fill up, and stick on so easily, when you work that soft material, that there is nothing like it for modeling. Out of it come the shapes which you turn into marble or bronze in your immortal books, if you happen to write such. Or, to use another illustration, writing or printing is like shooting with a rifle; you may hit your reader's mind, or miss it; but talking is like playing at a mark with the pipe of an engine; if it is within reach, and you have time enough, you can't help hitting it.
The company agreed that this last illustration was of superior excellence, or, in the phrase used by them, "Fust-rate." I acknowledged the compliment, but gently rebuked the expression. "Fust-rate," "prime," "a prime article," "a superior piece of goods," "a handsome garment," "a gent in a flowered vest,"—all such expressions are final. They blast the lineage of him or her who utters them, for generations up and down. There is one other phrase which will soon come to be decisive of a man's social status, if it is not already: "That tells the whole story." It is a phrase which vulgar and conceited people particularly effect, and which well meaning ones, who know better, catch from them. It is intended to stop all debate, like the previous question in general court. Only it don't; simply because "that" does not usually tell the whole, nor one half of the whole story.
—It is an odd idea, that almost all our people have had a professional education. To become a doctor a man must study some three years and hear a thousand lectures, more or less. Just how much study it takes to make a lawyer I cannot say, but probably not more than this. Now most decent people hear one hundred lectures or sermons (discourses) on theology every year—and this, twenty, thirty, fifty years together.—They read a great many religious works besides. The clergy, however, rarely hear any sermons except what they preach themselves. A dull preacher might be conceived, therefore, to lapse into a state of quasi heathenism, simply for want of religious instruction. And on the other hand, an attentive and intelligent hearer, listening to a succession of wise teachers, might become actually better educated in theology than any of them. We are all theological students, and more of us qualified as doctors of divinity than have received degrees at any of the universities.
It is not strange, therefore, that very good people should often find it difficult, if not impossible, to keep their attention fixed upon a sermon treating feebly a subject which they have thought vigorously about for years, and heard able men discuss scores of times. I have often noticed, however, that a hopelessly dull discourse acts indirectly, as electricians would say, in developing strong mental currents. I am ashamed to think with what accompaniments and variations and floriture I have sometimes followed the droning of a heavy speaker—not willingly—for my habit is reverential—but as a necessary result of a slight contin-

uous impression on the senses and the mind, which kept both in action without furnishing the food they required to work upon. If you ever saw a crow with a king bird after him, you will get an image of a dull speaker and a lively listener. The bird in sable plumage flaps heavily along his straight forward course, while the other sails round him, over him, under him, leaves him, comes back again, twinks out a black feather, shoots away once more, never losing sight of him, and finally reaches the crow's perch at the same time the crow does, having cut a perfect labyrinth of loops and knots and spirals, while the slow fowl was painfully working from one end of his straight line to the other.
From France.
THE SPREAD OF FASHION.—A scene at a German Fair Bazaar. Fashionable Infant rejecting contemptuously a Quakerish looking Dope.—"No Mamma, I won't have that doll—I want one that has got lots of crinolines!"
A NOTION OF TALKERS.—It seems that the French language has 5,000 more words than the English. Upon this fact being mentioned to a lady, she said:
"Well, I'm sure they must want them all, for the French talk ever so much more than we do."
THE UNIVERSAL ALPHABET.—It has only three letters, but they are understood all over the world; viz: "J. S. D."
MOTTO FOR QUEEN ISABELLA.—"The pleasure that we love physics (S) pain."
A COOK SAYING.—You may take your health to the whiskey shop once to often, until it gets broken.
ADVICE.—To a fool, advice is like an almanac—it goes in at one ear and flies out at the other.
EXTRAVAGANCE.—Cleopatra was the first to fling away jewels in the piggish manner condemned by the proverb. She was in the habit of throwing pearls to Anthony's (s) wine.
A REMARKABLE QUICK PASSAGE.—Put a lawyer on your horse, and he'll soon drive you to the devil.
IRISH PROVERBS.—Every goose thinks his wife a duck.
No news in a newspaper isn't good news. Manners make the gentleman, and the want of them drives him elsewhere for his shooting.
A miss is as good as a mile of old women.
Too many cooks spoil the broth of a boy.—It is a good head of hair that has no turning.
It's foolish to spoil one's dinner for a ha'p'orth of taris.
There are as fine bulls in Ireland as ever came out of it.
Necessity has no law, but an uncommon number of lawyers.
Dettor to look like a great fool than to be the great fool you look.
A soft answer may turn away wrath, but in a Chancery suit, a soft answer is only likely to turn the scales against you.
One fortune is remarkably good until you have had another one told you.
Don't ballon, until you have got your head safe out of the wood, particularly at Dunmoyrook Fair.
THE TURNING-POINT OF LIFE.—See gray hair and then dye.—Truefitt.
The Triumph of Philology.
A MULTIFORM AND MANY-COLORED MULTITUDE. Philology, or the acquisition of languages is in itself a very harmless and amusing pursuit for those who have time to spare, and not enough of brains to devote themselves with any prospect of success to the creation of original ideas. But the importance laid upon a knowledge of the dead languages by all the European colleges, and by too many of our own, is supremely ridiculous. It is very true that an acquaintance with the works of Homer, Plato, Sophocles, and Cicero may be desirable; but have we not translations of these in the English tongue, and might it not profit us somewhat more to have carefully rehearsed and studied the noble teachings of Bacon, Shakespeare, Milton, Locke, and Webster? If a man has but one idea, though he may have half a dozen different tongues to express it in, he has but one idea after all. Elisha Burritt, for example, "the learned blacksmith" of Worcester, can converse and write in over half a hundred different languages and dialects; but he has never been suspected of any inordinate supply of brains—and up to the present moment—we are unacquainted with any river that has been set on fire by his genius.
Philology pursued for its own sake is a rank humbug and nothing else; but when a mastery of tongues is used, as Professor Holloway has used it, for the dissemination of new ideas and truly valuable discoveries among all tribes and nationalities of men, we recognize in it one of the noblest instruments of civilization and are grateful for the assistance it imparts.
Whether the long and laborious scientific researches and experiments which Holloway had to undergo before he succeeded in perfecting his universal remedies, left him time for the personal acquisition of all the languages now spoken upon earth, we do not know, and were we speaking of an ordinary man, should think they could not possibly; but in our estimate of such a character as his, the common standard of intellectual measurement is at fault; and it seems not improbable that the mind which obtained dominion over all forms of human malady, could easily obtain the key to every tongue.
Whether this be so, or not, certain it is that Holloway has established printed journals in all the known languages of the world—journals specially devoted to the furtherance of medical truth and a proclamation of the saving principles embodied in the use of his Universal Remedies. The philologist could desire no richer treat than the perusal of the many thousand files of papers, all of them in different tongues, which can be seen in his establishment; and the British Museum, endowed as it has been both by the munificence of individuals and bodies corporate, is indebted to no single individual more than it is to Professor Holloway. If we needed a grand interpreter of hu-