...tched her light step and saw her open a door very cautiously; then a shriek of alarm and horror rang through the house, and I waited no further summons to rush to the room.

The sight that presented itself was indeed appalling: on the bed lay a man apparently sightless, the pillow and the sheets covered with blood. I immediately raised his head, and found the bleeding proceeded from the mouth and the nose—he had broken a blood-vessel. The shrieks of the child had brought more assistance than enough, and by dismissing some, and making use of others, I succeeded at last in restoring consciousness to the invalid, and calmness to his poor little daughter.

While applying remedies, I was obliged to stop every attempt to speak on the part of the patient; but he smiled at Alice, whose every faculty seemed absorbed in watching him, and turned his eyes towards the table by the side of the bed. On the table were a pack of cards and a pair of much used dice a note-book to prick the numbers, and another with a pencil by its side and filled with calculatons. The man's face was haggard and emaciated, evidently in the last stages of consumption, but of finely chiseled features: his hands also were delicately formed. He was making efforts to speak, and tried to point still to the table, when Alice's quick eye fell on a letter which he must have received in her absence. She held it out to him. I saw the hectic mount to his cheek: and with a flash of the eye and a violent effort to raise himself and to seize it, he exclaimed: "Thank God! I have not ruined my little Alice. It's all her luck, and she deserves it all." The effort brought on a return of the bleeding, he fell back exhausted, and never spoke again.

The letter, whose perusal had so strongly affected him, proved to be the announcement of a considerable fortune, which had been long in litigation, having been adjudged to him, and at his death to his daughter Alice. His name and family were discovered by this and other papers.

The rest we could only guess; his fatal propensity to gambling, his illness and his sending his child, when unable to go to the table himself—living thus by what he had called her wonderful luck, sometimes in ease, sometimes on the verge of starvation; and the end of the feverish fitful life coming as I have said.

Poor desolate little Alice did not now want friends; aunts and cousins who had ignored her existence, and avoided her gambling father, now disputed with each other so violently her bringing up, that she stood a chance of being torn up by the roots altogether.

I did not lose sight of her; and when, many years after, I met the graceful, somewhat pensive girl—for she always retained a shade of melancholy—she had never forgotten her friend the doctor of Bad-Schlossenbourg.

RED HEADS IN THE ASCENDANT.—The fashional world is revelling in all the delight of a new and brilliant idea. The rage on the part of the ladies for red and gold has culminated, and the effect promises to be so stupendous to throw secession and disunion quite into the shade—in fact it threatens to break up any quantity of unions, present and prospective, unless some ingenious Yankee can invent a Solferino or Magenta liquid hair die which will impart the flaming hue, now considered so desirable.—The new *caprice* exhibits itself in the shape of a *penchant* for those gentlemen only who can boast of what are politely called "auburn tresses," or "golden locks," but which in reality take in every shade of the favorite hue from carrotty red to the mild and dingy tint, known as "gaudy." It is the brilliant color, however, which is in the ascendant—the redder the better, and the more *distingue*. Some young ladies who were unfortunate enough to have dark-haired lovers, after vainly trying to induce them to cut of their hair and wear a red or yellow wig, discarded them, and the poor wretches lately perhaps considered the glass of fashion and the mould of form, find themselves almost excluded from society. The "Solferinos" or "Magentas," (the one indicating the pale red-headed men, and the other the deeper shades,) on the contrary, are astonished at the increase of their popularity.—They are invited to all the parties, they are bowed to and sweetly smiled upon on Broadway, all the belles being covetous of the honor of displaying a red-headed beau on the fashionable thoroughfare. When a young lady makes a new acquaintance, her friends no longer ask her, is he rich? or, is he handsome? but, is he Solferino? or Magenta? One very enthusiastic admirer of the new style had a lover of the right complexion, but whose hair was too light for her taste. Her desire to deepen its hues induced him, it is said, to make a kind of wash which produced such magical effects that a number of other young ladies were crazy until she told them the secret, and it is now quite common for girls when they meet to speak of their beaux, as gentlemen do their meerschaums, and ask, "does he color?"

So obstinate has this fancy become that a short time since a lady in Fifth avenue, N. Y., gave a party, at which only gentlemen with hair of the prevailing shade were invited. As one after another of the male guests arrived the effect produced became very curious. The majority rejoiced in brilliant flaming top knots which fairly illuminated the room, but all the different tints were exhibited from the bright auburn and "golden chesnut" (which some ladies particularly effect) to the pale reddish brown and delicate flaxen. Some gentlemen are becoming as eager for flame colored locks as the ladies, indeed it is whispered that the ardor and gallantry of a few induced them to extend the coloring process to their noses. That is, however, probably a libel—at any rate, dark-haired individuals may consider themselves eclipsed for the time unless they will consent to be shaven and shorn and fitted up with a new coronal decoration at the hands of some fashionable *coiffeur*.

☞It is a pleasant thing to see roses and lilies growing upon a young lady's cheek, but a bad sign to see a man's face break out in blossoms.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, DEC. 22, 1860.

☞SEE NEW ADVERTISEMENTS OF A. M. RAMBO'S, ODD FELLOWS' HALL, IN TO-DAY'S PAPER.

☞*See Fendrich & Bros' advertisement in to-day's paper. Theirs is the largest Wholesale and Retail Tobacco, Segar and Snuff Manufactory in the State.*

OYSTERS.—Col. Herr advertises in to-day's *Spy* prime oysters for family use. Try the article at Christmas and you will be satisfied that he has the genuine native, in all its purity.

CHRISTMAS.—The season of joy and mirth and general jollity *will come*, in spite of hard times, and panics, and other prosaic work-a-day inflictions. Next week brings the day of days for juvenility—the morning of full stockings and glowing anticipations, the noon of monster turkies and mince pies, the night of repletion and convictions that the world is a fleeting show and that dolls are filled with saw-dust. To older hearts the day has its charms—the unwonted let up in the week's drudgery; the drawing tighter of ties of blood and kindred around the home hearth; the interchange of the thousand little tokens of affection and remembrance. To very few the day will fail to come as a blessed season of love towards some fellow creature. To very very many it will dawn with the promise of hope and joy now and forever.

The *Spy* wishes all happiness to its readers, on the joyous festival, and will endeavor to realize its own legitimate share. It cannot fail to hold high jinks if its patrons will duly remember it—not in gifts; it does not hang up its stockings; but in a rush of advertisements and job work during the holidays. *But come what will the Spy* wishes to all its readers a merry Christmas.

SOME POTATOES.—We have examined a barrel of potatoes sent from Stephenson county, Illinois, grown by one of our family, William Wright, of that ilk which rather opened our eyes. The said tubers are a new variety originating in the neighborhood of the grower, and called the Stephenson County Seedling. They are immense in size and prime in quality. They are a long flat potato, white, and when cooked mealy as a Mercer. We do not exaggerate when we say that some of the specimens measure over ten inches in length and exceed in thickness a large man's wrist. They yield immensely and are in every respect *the* potato. The specimens sent were not *picked*, but taken as they ran. Go on, William, in the path you are treading, prosper and be happy. The man who can raise such potatoes must have a clear conscience. William, is your genius catholic? can you raise everything as well as you do potatoes? If so you would be invaluable in these parts just now, in raising the wind. What a state! What a people! Abe Lincoln and the Stephenson County Seedling.

HEN ROOST DEPREDATIONS IN MARIETTA.—We copy the following from the *Mariettian*, of last Saturday:

Our neighborhood is again infested by *foul* thieves. Mr. Robert Carroll had his hen-house robbed of sixteen chickens and four turkeys one evening last week. Very early on the morning after the robbery, a *sable gent* was seen passing St. Charles Furnace with a pair of turkeys in one hand and a bag filled with something on his shoulder. Upon being asked by some of the hands at the furnace what his bag contained, he answered "shavings"—a gentle feel of which soon disclosed sixteen chickens and two turkeys—minus heads; having all been killed in Mr. C.'s yard before leaving. He is, no doubt, a poultry merchant, and was on his way to market. He was provided with quarters at Lancaster.

This occurred on Thursday morning.—Justice Welsh and Constable Read proceeded to the Furnace and secured the ravisher, and after a hearing he was committed by the former. Constable Read put the darkey in the cellar over night, where he was furnished with meat and drink by High Constable Waites. Early on Friday morning the Sheriff opened the lock-up to remove the plate, &c. He found the lower door closed by some heavy object inside. He suspected an escape and investigated the grating outside, but found all secure. He then made another effort and succeeded in entering, displacing a large stone which lay against the door inside. The prisoner was nowhere to be seen. The Sheriff raised his voice in inquiry and was answered very meekly by the darkey, apparently from the Market House. He ascended and passed around into the Market House, where he discovered the half of the short-haired friend under one of the stalls, the balance being still in limbo. The negro had forced a stone from the wall and grubbed through. A larger stone he was unable to displace, and tried to escape through the hole already made, but could not force his hips through. In his struggles he so fastened himself that he could move neither way. Assistance was procured, and it was only by the use of the crowbar in displacing other stones of the wall, that the prisoner was relieved.—He went down in the next train. The Sheriff has had the foundation repaired and defies anything short of a bomb shell to get though now.

THE SECESSIONISTS.—The South Carolina Convention of Secessionists assembled at Columbia, on last Monday, and after organizing adjourned to Charlestown on account of the Small Pox which was raging at the capitol. They are now in session at Charleston, but nothing of interest or importance has yet occurred. There is no doubt but that they will pass resolutions of secession.

P. S. The ordinance of secession has passed unanimously on Thursday.

☞David C. Brandt, late a member of the Board of Prison Inspectors, died at his residence, in Mount Joy township, this county, on Thursday last. Mr. B. possessed qualities of head and heart that endeared him to a large circle of relatives and acquaintances, by whom his demise is sincerely mourned and regretted.

SECRETARY OF STATE.—On last Friday General Cass resigned his Secretaryship because of the refusal of the President to send reinforcements to Fort Moultrie.

Mr. Cass, in his letter to the President resigning the position, states his dissent from two points in the President's Message, and bases his withdrawal on the ground that there should be unity of sentiment in the Cabinet.

Judge Black was nominated for the Secretaryship of State, and confirmed by the Senate on Monday.

Hon. E. Stanton, of Ohio, has been appointed Attorney General to replace Mr. Black.

TERRIBLE CALAMITY IN MARIETTA—*Four Children Burned to Death:*—Last evening, about 8 o'clock, a fire broke out in a two-story frame house occupied by colored man named John Walker, in an alley opposite Samuel Johnson's stable, Marietta, and before it was discovered, or before assistance reached the spot, the interior was a sheet of flame, and four children—three of them belonging to Walker, and the other a child of his sister-in-law—perished in the flames.—It appears that, early in the evening, the children were put to bed on the second story, and that shortly afterwards the father locked the door and went to church, leaving a fire in the stove down stairs. There was some kindling wood on the top of the stove, which it is supposed caught fire, and hence the cause of the frightful calamity. As soon as the alarm was given, several persons were quickly on the spot, and for a few seconds the terrified faces of the children were seen at an upper window, but they soon disappeared and were not afterwards seen until their charred remains were picked out of the smouldering ruins. The ages of the children ran from about four to ten years. Another, a boy about 13 years, who was also in bed at the time, fortunately escaped without injury.

A tobacco shed adjoining the house, belonging to Dr. Houston, containing a large quantity of tobacco, undergoing the drying process, was slightly scorched, and the tobacco seriously injured by the water thrown from the engines.—*Express, Monday.*

Congress.

Both Houses of Congress having adjourned from Thursday to last Monday the news from Washington up to that date was mainly the speculations of the letter writers. We condense the proceedings of this week as late as received:

MONDAY, 17th.—In the Senate, Mr. Wade, of Ohio, made the opening speech of the session from the extreme Republican side. He denied the right of secession, and declared it to be the imperative duty of the President to enforce the laws, protect the property, and collect the revenue. There was no evading of this duty, and, if necessary, all the power of the Government must be used for its accomplishment. He denied that the Southern States had presented any schedule of grievances, and proclaimed that the Republicans would hold the City of Washington as the capital of the United States against all opposition. A resolution of inquiry was also introduced, but not acted upon, by Mr. Clark, calling on the President to inform the Senate what arrangements he has made for protecting the forts and public property at Charleston, and also for any correspondence that may have taken place between General Scott and the commander of said forts with reference to supplying them with the means of protection.

In the House the whole day was consumed in the presentation and consideration of plans for the preservation of the Union. A resolution was offered by Mr. Adrian, of New Jersey, declaring the Constitution the supreme law of the land, and its ready and faithful obedience the duty of all good citizens,—deprecating the spirit of disobedience to the Constitution wherever manifested, and recommending the repeal of all statutes in conflict or in violation of that sacred instrument, and the laws of Congress passed in pursuance thereof, including Personal Liberty Bills. This resolution was passed by a vote of ayes 151, nays 14, the Secessionists refusing to vote. The Union resolutions of Mr. Morris, of Illinois, embracing the words of General Wasington's Farewell Address, declaring immovable attachment to the Constitution and the Union, and a determination to "frown down any attempt "to alienate one part of the country from "the other," were also passed by a vote of ayes 115, nays 44.

TUESDAY, 18th.—In the Senate, Mr. Crittenden submitted his plan of compromise and enforced the necessity of conciliation with an impressive speech. Mr. Crittenden proposes the restoration of the Missouri Compromise by an amendment of the Constitution, with the enactment of other measures designed to protect the rights of the South and remove the slavery question from the field of political controversy. The debate was then closed and the resolution of Senator Powell, providing for a Committee of thirteen on Federal Affairs was passed. Senator Johnson, of Tennessee, commenced a speech against secession, and retained the floor for its conclusion on Wednesday.

The House, after some debate, laid Mr. Crawford's declaratory resolution upon the table and took up the ordinary routine business.

The House Committee of thirty-three referred to a sub-committee, consisting of the members of the Border Slave States, the amendments to the Fugitive Slave Law proposed by the Southern side.

WEDNESDAY, 19TH.—The Senate was principally occupied by Mr Johnson, of Tennessee, who concluded the speech he commenced on the previous day. Mr. Johnson took the strongest ground against secession, asserting it to be treason which must be resisted by the Government. South Carolina, if she set up a government of her own, he declared would have to be conquered by the Government and held as a province. Senator Lane responded to Mr. Johnson. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, obtained the floor, and the Senate then adjourned.

The house was engaged yesterday with the Deficiency bill, during which a long debate on an appropriation of $900,000 to supply deficiencies in the appropriation for the suppression of the slave trade. The appropriation was finally agreed to and the bill passed. The House twice voted down resolutions to adjourn over during the holidays.

THURSDAY 20TH.—In the Senate Mr. Hunter reported back the Tariff bill with a recommendation that it be postponed till the 4th of March. Mr. Pugh, of Ohio, spoke at length. The Vice President announced the following select committee of thirteen appointed under Mr. Powell's resolution.

Messrs. Powell, Hunter, Crittenden, Seward, Toombs, Douglas, Collamer, Davis, Wade, Bigler, Rice, Doolittle and Grimes.

Mr. Davis asked to be excused, on account of the position in which his State stood. Excused.

In the House the Pacific Railroad bill was passed.

The House adjourned till Monday.

FRANK LESLIE'S MONTHLY.—The January number of this beautiful Monthly Magazine is promptly on hand. With it commences the Seventh Volume, and no time is more appropriate than the present to subscribe. The illustrations this month are unusually beautiful, and the literary matter is of rare interest, consisting of tales, poems, anecdotes, humor, &c., by the most eminent writers, besides the splendid and exciting novel of "Verona Brent; or, the Wayward Course of Love." Leslie's Monthly contains nearly twice as much matter as any other Magazine published in the country. The Fashion Department will attract the undivided attention of the ladies, for it is most elaborately and splendidly illustrated with the reigning fashions in Paris and New York, besides a vast amount of work patterns, &c. How all this is afforded for $3 per year is a mystery. Those of our friends who wish the Monthly can send the subscription to Frank Leslie, 19 City Hall Square, N. Y.

THE RURAL ANNUAL AND HORTICULTURAL DIRECTORY FOR 1861.—The Sixth Annual Volume of the *Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory* is on our table. To those not acquainted with the previous numbers, we would say, that the *Rural Annual* is a handsome book of 120 pages, published in Rochester, N. Y., at the office of the *Genesee Farmer*, and designed to furnish a large amount of valuable and interesting information in a cheap and permanent form. A new number is prepared each year, containing entirely new matter. Among the contents of the present number we notice treatises on the Farmer's Kitchen Garden, Shade and Ornamental Trees, management of Window Plants, Cultivation of Immortelles or Everlasting Flowers, Ornamental Hedges, Sulphur for Mildew on the Grape, designs for Farm Houses, Cottages, Suburban Residences, Barns, &c.; Ornamental Water Fountains, Construction of Gates, Calendar of Operations, Cultivation of Pears, with many other articles of interest and practical value to the Farmer, the Fruit Grower, and the Horticulturist.

It is illustrated with 80 beautiful wood engravings.

The *Rural Annual and Horticultural Directory* for 1861, will be sent, prepaid by mail, on the receipt of 25 cents in postage stamps. Address Joseph Harris, Publisher of the *Genesee Farmer*, Rochester, N. Y.

ILLUSTRATED SELF INSTRUCTOR.—From Fowler & Wells we receive the above work—a practical treatise on Phrenology by O. S. and L. N. Fowler. These gentlemen being known as the foremost Phrenologists of the day, the character of the book is sufficiently indicated. With the aid of this little volume a man may learn to know himself thoroughly. Price in paper, 30 cents.

OUR NATIONAL TROUBLES.—We have received a pamphlet from T. B. Peterson & Bros., Philadelphia, with the above title, being a Thanksgiving Sermon by Rev. Wm T. Brantly, of the Tabernacle Baptist Church. It is on sale at Saylor & McDonald's Book store; price 15 cents per copy.

THE GENESEE FARMER FOR 1861.—The January number of the *Genesee Farmer* is already on our table. It is full of good things. This number commences the volume for 1861. The *Genesee Farmer* is published at the marvellously low price of 50 cents a year, by Joseph Harris, N. Y.

☞It will be seen by reference to the Prospectus of *The New York Ledger*, which will be found in another column, that the proprietor of that popular weekly has secured an array of distinguished contributors for his paper for the New Year such as has never been equaled by any publication in the world. *The Ledger* is always characterized by a high moral tone, and has a circulation larger than that of any other ten literary journals in the country.

Public Debt of Pennsylvania.

Statement showing the indebtedness of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania on the first day of December, 1860:

FUNDED DEBT, viz:—		
6 P ct. Loans,	$400,630 00	
5 " "	36,967,295 72	
4½ " "	381,200 00	
4 " "	100,000 00	
		$37,849,125 72
UNFUNDED DEBT, viz:—		
Relief notes in circulation,	$99,402 00	
Interest certificates outstanding,	16,074 30	
Interest certificates unclaimed,	4,448 38	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	797 10	
		120,721 78
Total debt, Dec. 1, 1860,		$37,969,847 50
Amount of public debt on the 1st day of Dec., 1859,		$38,638,861 07
Deduct amount paid during the fiscal year ending with 30th Nov., 1860, viz:		
Loans redeemed,	$664,857 65	
Relief notes cancelled,	1,811 60	
Int. certificates,	2,439 52	
Domestic creditors' certificates,	5 40	
		669,118 57
		$37,969,847 50

Grand Jurors.

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, Commencing Monday, Jan'y, 21st, 1861.

John Armstrong, Martic.
John Baker, Sadsbury.
Aaron Brogan, Little Britain.
John B. Baughman, Columbia.
Henry N. Breneman, Strasburg twp.
Benjamin Eshleman, East Lampeter.
William M. Gibson, Little Britain.
Harrison Graham, Bart.
Amos F. Herr, West Lampeter.
Joseph P. Hutton, Drumore.
Jacob L. Hershey, East Hempfield.
David Hoover, West Lampeter.
Henry Keneagy, Paradise.
John Kendig, West Hempfield.
Henry Loyer, Manor.
Jacob Markley, East Donegal.
Simon S. Nagle, Marietta.
Enos Pennock, Little Britain.
Morris Reynolds, Little Britain.
John Rohrer, Sr., Rapho.
Reuben E. Shober, Brecknock.
Jacob H. Shirk, West Cocalico.
Israel Shreiner, Manheim.
Jacob S. Shirk, City.

Petit Jurors

To serve in the Court of Quarter Sessions, commencing Monday, Jan'y, 21st, 1861.

Moses Brubaker, Elizabeth.
John Boyer, Clay.
Michael Bender, Upper Leacock.
Henry Bowman, Providence.
Abraham Bausman, Manor.
Benjamin Breidegam, Elizabeth.
Andrew G. Bowers, Conestoga.
Christian Baughman, Strasburg bor.
Emanuel Cassel, Rapho.
A. S. Clark, Drumore.
Daniel Denlinger, Leacock.
Walter G. Evans, City.
Abraham Eshleman, Strasburg.
Samuel E. Fairlamb, Little Britain.
Martin Fagan, Drumore.
Jacob Gumpf, City.
Henry Graver, Conestoga.
Benjamin Greider, Mount Joy bor.
Abraham D. Grabill, West Earl.
C. C. P. Grosh, Marietta.
John Herr, (Farmer) Manor.
John W. Hubley, City.
Andrew B. Hackman, Warwick.
John M. Hershey, Mount Joy.
Adam Herr, Strasburg township.
Jacob House, Washington.
David Herr, City.
Adam Konigmacher, Ephrata.
Benjamin Longenecker, Lancaster.
J. K. Lamborn, Sadsbury.
Aaron Longenecker, Penn.
John Masterson, Rapho.
Samuel R. Moyer, Upper Leacock.
John P. Myer, City.
Martin K. Mellinger, West Hempfield.
Jacob Mohler, Ephrata.
Daniel Pennypacker, West Cocalico.
E. B. Roth, Marietta.
Erastus Reynolds, Drumore.
John H. Rhonds, City.
Frederick Smith, Conoy.
Thomas Stubbs, Fulton.
John Stauffer, East Donegal.
Isaac Sweigert, Salisbury.
John Strohm, Sr., Providence.
William Von Neida, Brecknock.
Jacob Whitman, West Hempfield.
John R. Wolf, West Earl.

Petit Jurors.

To serve in the Court of Common Pleas, commencing on fourth Monday, the (28th) of January, 1861.

John W. Buckwalter, Upper Leacock.
Samuel G. Bare, Earl.
Abraham M. Bruckhart, Penn.
Jacob Bowers, Earl.
Samuel Brubaker, Earl.
John S. Bear, Manor.
George Dehavan, East Earl.
Peter S. Eshelman, Penn.
Henry L. Frantz, East Hempfield?
James M. Feister, Salisbury.
J. M. W. Geist, City.
Samuel Hatz, City.
Levi Huber, West Lampeter.
Ferree Hoover, West Hempfield.
James Hawthorn, Conoy.
William Hayes, Little Britain.
William Hayes, Jr., Colerain.
Peter Hoffer, Elizabeth.
Peter Johns, East Lampeter.
Adam Landis, East Lampeter.
William McDannel, Mount Joy Tow'p
Jonas Miller, Clay.
Samuel McDonald, City.
John H. Overholtzer, West Earl.
Samuel Patterson, Marietta.
Isaac Sowers, East Cocalico.
Philip Shreiner, Columbia.
Abraham Strickler, East Donegal.
Christian Snyder, East Donegal.
William D. Sprecher, City.
Aaron H. Summy, East Hempfield.
Richard R. Tshudy, Warwick.
John L. Weaver, East Earl.
Joseph B. Wright, Manor.
William Williams, Drumore.

PENNSYLVANIA.—The largest counties in Pennsylvania, in point of population, rank as follows:

Counties.	Population.	Dwellings.
Philadelphia,	568,034	89,008
Alleghany,	180,074	26,320
Lancaster,	116,621	20,521
Berks,	93,034	16,451
Luzerne,	91,089	18,028
Schuylkill,	90,173	16,962
Chester,	74,749	13,776
Montgomery,	70,494	12,330
York,	68,088	12,730
Bucks,	63,803	14,089

There are some strange discrepancies manifest here. Lancaster, with more dwellings than Allegheny, has much less population, and the same is true of Luzerne as compared with Berks, and Bucks as compared with York. Alleghany has nearly nine persons to a dwelling, and if Philadelphia had the same ratio her population would be over 800,000. The inference is either that Pittsburg and suburbs must be very densely peopled, or else the number of dwellings is incorrectly given. Chester, Bucks, and Montgomery, are immediately adjacent to Philadelphia. They contain in the aggregate 209,046, all suburban to the great city. York, Lancaster, and Berks are the next counties westward of Chester upon the southern border. Each has a leading city which is of mark throughout the State—York, Lancaster, and Reading being old, flourishing and wealthy places, and important agricultural centres. Schuylkill and Luzerne derive their advancement from their great coal treasures, and it seems, oddly enough, that Luzerne has gone ahead of Schuylkill though though the latter had much the start in the coal trade.

HOW THE TURKEY WAS NAMED.—An English writer said that in the time of Henry the Eighth, everything which was new and fashionable was called "turkey;" as the richest goods were imported by merchants whose vessels sailed up the Mediterranean, and who were called Turkey merchants.—When the noble American bird was first served up on English tables, its excellence gave it the fashionable name of "turkey" which has remained unchanged to the present.

CENSUS OF THE UNITED STATES.—The total population of the United States, as indicated by full returns of the census received at Washington, is 31,000,000, an increase since the census of 1850 of upwards of 7,900,000 persons. The new ratio of representation in the House of Representatives, rendered necessary by this increase of population, will be about one member to every 133,000 inhabitants.

It will be the duty of the Secretary of the Interior, when the census is fully completed, to divide the whole number of free persons, together with two thirds of the slaves, by two hundred and thirty-three, the present number of members, and the product shall be the whole ratio for a member. The Secretary shall then proceed in the same manner to ascertain the population in each State, the free and two-thirds of the slave, and divide the same by the ratio required for a single Representative, as at first ascertained, and the product shall be the number of Representatives to which a State shall be entitled—so far disregarding the fractions. There will be a loss of several members in this mode of computation, caused by the fractions, and these are to be divided among the States having the largest fractions, until the number is made up to two hundred and thirty-three.

AN INCIDENT OF THE ITALIAN INSURRECTION.—It is sometimes inconvenient to be famous. Professor Holloway, the distinguished medical reformer, once had experience of the fact. It was his fortune, or misfortune, to be in Piedmont when the Italian revolution of 1849 was at its culminating point. He had been on a tour through the Swiss Alps, investigating the phenomena of an extraordinary case of scrofula indigenous to that region, and known as *cretinism*.—While thus engaged, and intent on observing the effect of his remedies on the proscribed and hideous race who have inherited for many generations this horrible disorder, the torch of civil war had been lighted at Milan, and its flames had illuminated the whole Lombardo Venetian territory. At the time when he set forward on his journey South, Charles Albert, of Sardinia, had been driven beyond Mincio, and Radetzky's victorious troops were in full pursuit. Expecting that his neutral position as an Englishman, and his character as a man of science, would protect him from outrage, Dr. Holloway fearlessly set out upon his journey through the peninsula; but a circumstance occurred upon which he had not calculated. Marshal Radetzky, in the very flush of victory had been taken suddenly ill, and one of the advance parties of his army having encountered Dr. Holloway's carriage and discovered who was its inmate, his presence was requested at headquarters, to attend upon the sick veteran. As a peaceful civilian and his suite cannot gain much in a dispute with a troop of horse, the doctor submitted with the best grace possible. He found the scarred and wrinkled soldier in great suffering. The fatigues of the campaign had brought on a bilious fever of a very severe type, and as Radetzky was then nearly seventy years of age, the army surgeons shook their heads ominously. The Marshal at once put himself under Dr. Holloway's care, and the latter proceeded to administer his famous internal remedy.—The fever soon subsided, and in less than three weeks the Commander-in-chief was once more in the saddle. He paid his physician a happy compliment on his recovery. "You, Dr. Holloway," said he, "are a greater conqueror than I; for I have simply put down *rebellion* while you have defeated *Death*." Radetzky wished him to go to Vienna, assuring him as an inducement that he would be placed at the head of the imperial medical staff; but Dr. Holloway's ambition had a wider and a nobler scope, and he turned his face homeward with the old man's blessings on his head.—*Naples "Diario."*

EMERSON ON BEAUTY.—That beauty is the normal state, is shown by the perpetual effort of nature to obtain it. Mirabeau had an ugly face on a handsome ground; and we see faces every day which have a good type, but have been marred in the casting; a proof that we are all entitled to beauty, should have been beautiful, if our ancestors had kept the laws—as every lily and every rose is well. But our bodies do not fit us, but caricature and satirize us. Thus, short legs, which constrain us to short, mincing steps, are a sort of personal insult and contumely to the owner; and long stilts, again, put him at perpetual disadvantage, and force him to stoop to the general level of mankind. Martial ridicules a gentleman of his day whose countenance resembled the face of a swimmer seen under water.

Sandi describes a schoolmaster "so ugly and crabbed that a sight of him would derange the ecstacies of the orthodox." Faces are rarely true to any ideal type, but are a record in sculpture of a thousand anecdotes of whim and folly. Portrait painters say that most faces and forms are irregular and unsymmetrical; have one eye blue and the other gray; the nose not straight; and one shoulder higher than another; the hair unequally distributed, &c. The man is physically as well as metaphysically a thing of shreds and patches, borrowed unequally from good and bad ancestors, and a misfit from the start.

A beautiful person, among the Greeks, was thought to betray by this sign some secret favor from the immortal gods; and we can pardon pride, when a woman possesses such a figure that wherever she stands, or moves, or leaves a shadow on the wall, or sits for a portrait to the artist, she confers a favor on the world.—*Emerson's Conduct of Life.*

☞A milk pedlar, finding that his business was not just what it should be, resolved to tack about and sell *milk*, instead of milk and water, as he had formerly done, and thus test the soundness of the old maxim about the policy of honesty. A day or two after he had effected the aforesaid change, he was told by one of his customers, a matronly lady of some experience in life, that he need bring no more milk to her. In great surprise he asked her the reason why, "Because," said she, "the article you yesterday sold me was the strangest stuff I ever saw. It had not stood three hours when it had a nasty yellow scum on it.

A NAME FOR THE NEW REPUBLIC.—A correspondent writing to the *Columbia South Carolinian* from "up country" wants the true name of the new Republic "Columbia Republic," and says: "Give us the true Columbus and the Yankees may have the false Americus Vespucius." The Louisville Journal says that if the "up country" writer wants the *true* name he must remember that Christoval Colon discovered America, and so the "Colon Republic" would be proper. It would also be judicious, for should the new Republic, in the process of time, divide, one fraction might be called the "Colon" and the other the "Semi-Colon."

Columbia Lumber Market.

Panel Boards and Plank,	W. Pine,	$35.00
1st Comm. "	" "	30.00
2nd " "	" "	18.00
Culling "	"	12.50 a 13.00
Inferior "	" "	9.00
Bill Scantling,		" 15.00
Joists and Scantling,	Hemlock	$9 a 10.00
Boards,	"	9 a 10.00
Bill Scantling,	"	12.00
Ash Plank,		20.00 a 25.00
Siding,		$12 a 15.00
Long Shingles,		9 a 10.00
Cypress "		10.00
Plastering Lath,		2.25 a 2.50

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

PENNSYSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Eastward.

Marietta Accommodation arrives,	8.20	A. M.
Lancaster Train leaves	8.20	"
Harrisburg " "	2.40	"
Mail, "	6.42	"
Emigrant, "	11.00	"

Westward.

Emigrant arrives	1.50	A. M.
Mail leaves	11.57	"
Harrisburg " leaves	6.10	"
Lancaster Train arrives	8.20	"

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

	ARRIVES.	LEAVES.
Morning Train,	6.30 A. M.	6.55 A. M.
Noon "	12.15 P. M.	12.30 P. M.
Evening "	5.00 "	6.10 "

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.—'Messengers of Joy.' Disorders of the Kidneys, stone and gravel. In all diseases affecting these organs, whether they secrete too much or too little water, or afflicted with stone or gravel, with aches and pains settled in the loins over the region of the kidneys, more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by the use of these medicines than would be in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases if a small pot of the Ointment be rubbed on the small of the back over the kidneys it will quickly penetrate and give instant relief, but perseverence is necessary to effect a cure.—Six or eight pills should be taken nightly according to circumstances. A trial of these remedies will be attended with satisfactory results.

COUGHS AND COLDS!

Are always disagreable, often dangerous.—A few repetitions, and bronchitis or consumption may be the result. But you may cure them pleasantly, promptly, and permanently. Humphrey's Homœopathic Cough, or Cough and Fever Pills, always do the work. You need only take the plesant sugar pills and your cough is gone, and cold cured, as by enchantment.—Single boxes with directions, 25 cents; six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in 18 vial case, $3; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.

These Remedies, by the single box or case, are sent by mail or express, free of charge, to any address on receipt of the price. Address,

DR. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, N. York.

A. M. RAMBO, Odd Fellows' Hall, Agent for Columbia.
Dec 15, '60 1m

☞Remember, Strumous or Scrofulous affection are the curse, the blight of mankind. They are vile and filthy as well as fatal. They arise from impurity and contamination of the blood, and are to be seen all around us, everywhere. Thousands daily are consigned to the grave from the direful effects of this disease. But why trifle any longer, when the remedy is at hand? Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher—the only effectual preparation now before the people, that does its work mildly and safely. It does not close the issue superficially, while

"Foul corruption mining all within,
Infects unseen."

But Purges the Entire System of all Impure Matter, Invigorates the Body, and leaves the afflicted in the enjoyment of Good Health. To convince the skeptical of its healthy effects, try but one bottle, and be convinced. Sold by all the Druggists in this place, and dealers throughout the country. [Nov. 24, '60.-1m.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Sores, Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores and Wounds, it has not an equal. It is also used, with great success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Diarrhœa, Hoarseness, and other similar trouble-some and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers, and by

F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 Broadway.
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

☞A. M. RAMBO, Odd Fellows' Hall, Agent for Columbia. [May 12, 1860

MARRIED.

On the 14th inst., by Thos. Welsh, E-q., MARK BITZ and SUSAN COBURN.

OYSTERS, OYSTERS.

THE subscriber is prepared to furnish Families with the

VERY BEST OYSTERS

brought to Columbia, in large or small quantities. These oysters are warranted good—the best the Baltimore market will afford. Send orders to the Restaurant in the rear of the Washington House. D. HERR.
Colu. Dec. 22, 1860 4t

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

THE under-signed offers for sale, at a great bargain the desirable THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSE situate in Front street, and now occupied by Rev Jacob Mayer. Terms easy. If not sold by January 1st, it will then be offered for rent, from the first of April next. For terms, &c., apply to JOSIPH M. WATTS. J. G. L. BROWN.
Dec. 22, 1860 tf

CHRISTMAS CONFECTIONERY,

FRESH FRUITS, Cranberries, Mince Meat, Pickles, Preserves, Jellies, &c., &c., at

A. M. RAMBO'S
Cola. Dec. 22, 1860. Family Grocery Store.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS

LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S—
Furs, Cloaks,
Shawls, Dress Silks,
Dress Goods. Embroideries,
GENTLEMEN'S—
Cloths, Cassimeres,
Vestings, Shawls
Gloves, Suspenders,
Hosiery &c., &c.,

ALL AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES, to suit the times, at HALDEMAN'S
Cola. Dec. 22, 1860. Cheap Cash Store.

MUSICAL ACADEMY,
LANCASTER, PA.

THE subscribers are now giving instructions on the Piano, Guitar and in Vocal Music, and would respectfully refer the Ladies of Lancaster and Columbia, to some of the numerous citizens who have placed their daughters under our charge.

Terms for Tuition, $5 per Quarter.

☞For further information please call at the residence of the subscriber, No. 15 South Lime street, the dwelling recently occupied by Rev. Theo. A. Hopkins.

MRS. GRAVES & DAUGHTERS,
Teachers of Music.

N. B. Agents for the sale of Conrad Meyers' *Prize Medal Pianos*, comprising nine different styles, at the manufacturers prices, and warranted for ten years.
Dec. 22, 1860-10t

SHERIFF'S SALE.

ON Saturday, January 12th, 1861, at 2 o'clock, P. M., by virtue of sundry writ