BARNEY DUGAN'S TESTIMONY.—We have an Irish friend in Philadelphia whom we call Major—a gallant member of the National Guard—the proprietor of a first-rate Saloon on Chesnut street—a handsome, witty, big hearted fellow, "whose nature is like unto the nature of a brick." The Major has a most funny knack of telling anecdotes, and a short time ago we heard him relate the following, which we will give as near as we can in his own words:

"You must know that it is one of the peculiarities of the Irish that when two of them get to quarrelling, all who may be present immediately join in, and thus get up a nice bit of a row on the shortest possible notice. A case of this kind occurred down the way last week. In one of the little streets running from Broad, lives an Irish family rather remarkable for their warlike propensities. The daughter and son, both grown up, got to quarrelling, while at breakfast, and the daughter threw a cup of coffe in the brother's face. He retorted with the nearest missile at hand. The mother took the side of the daughter, and the father of the son, and in a moment the fun—like that of Tam O'Shanter's witches—became 'fast and furious.'—The neighbors, Irish generally, hearing the row, rushed to the door, but did not attempt to stop the fight, and in a few moments the fracas culminated by the father stabbing his wife with a carving knife. By this time the police came and arrested the whole party, including one innocent, ignorant bog trotter, who had been calmly standing in the door looking on in open-mouthed wonder. His arrest frightened him terribly, and the assurance of the officers that they only wanted him for a witness, could not remove his agitation. The whole party was taken to the office of an alderman, and the case was brought up for hearing. Said the alderman to the witness:

"What is your name?"

"Barney Dugan, your honor."

"Well, Barney, tell what you know about this case."

"I will, yer honor. This morn' I was takin' my bite with Molly—that's the ould woman, yer honor—when I heard a divil av a row over at Tim's. I ran to the door, sur, and there I saw the daughter hev the brother by the hair av the head, and the brother was a slatherin' her wid a loaf av bread when the mother she interfered, and the ould man gave her a wipe with the coffe-pot knockin' her back from the table; when she grasped hould of the skillet an' broke it over his head, and the ould man then grabbed the carvin' knife from the table an' stuck her in the stummick—an' that's all I know about it, yer honor."

"Will you swear to all this, Barney?" asked the alderman.

"Sure, I will, sur. What shall I swear, sure?"

"Why, kiss the book—the Bible; that is the only kind of swearing we permit here."

"And is this the good book I must kiss? I'll do that same, sure; but would yer honor just untie that bit of string, that I may see if it is the good book, indade?"

"That is hardly necessary," replied the alderman. "I give you my word that that book is the bible, and that ought to satisfy you, I think."

"Sure, it does. Sur; but I'd be better satisfied if I saw it wid me two eyes for myself."

"Well, stand back for the present, until we see what the other witnesses have to say."

Barney took a seat on the bench, and the case progressed to a conclusion. It was clear that the woman had been stabbed in a row, but none of the witnesses swore that they saw her stabbed, except Barney. He was, therefore, again called up by the alderman.

"Barney Dugan, you swear positively that you saw the prisoner stab the woman in the fracas?"

"Sur?"

"You swear you saw the prisoner stab the woman in the fracas?" repeated the alderman.

"No, sur; I didn't say that at all, yer honor."

"Why, you a moment ago not only said it, but swore to it. Will you repeat now what you did see?"

"Yes, sur, I will. I saw Tim, there, stab the ould woman wid a carvin'-knife in the stumick, but divil the bit did I see him stab her in the fracas, yer honor!"

"This explanation upset the gravity of the court,' and it was some moments before the alderman could control his nerves sufficient to bind Barney over to appear at court as a witness—a part of the proceedings which completely disgusted the son of Green Erin."

☞ Some years ago, at a time when there was a triangular contest in progress between the whigs, old line democrats, and "fire-eaters," it was announced that the late John Morriset, of Monroe, would address the people of that county in behalf of the whigs. Chancellor Lovesne was sent up from Mobile to meet him, as representative of the Southern Rights party. The chancellor wore straps to his pantaloons, then not a prevalent fashion in Monroe, and having a habit of putting his hands behind him, when speaking, and lifting the skirts of his coat, he displayed a large new brass buckle that fastened his waistband. Morrisett, replying, remarked, in his own peculiar and inimitable vein, that the people of Monroe did not "need to receive political instruction from Mobile—least of all, from a gentleman who wore *gallowses* under his boots, and a *breechpin* on the seat of his breeches!"

☞ They are now producing gas from water. You cannot, however, get the same article out of politicians from the same source.

☞ He who tries on his first pair of skates, presents to the public eye a strange blending of Fall and Winter.

☞ A Pitched Battle.—A couple of sailors were arrested recently for throwing buckets of tar over each other.

☞ When is a vessel like a drowned dog? When it is a sunken hare.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JAN. 5, 1861.

☞ See NEW ADVERTISEMENTS of A. M. RAMBO, 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.*

☞ We are requested by our carrier to return his sincere thanks for the liberal manner in which his Annual Address has been received by the patrons of the *Spy*.

FAST DAY.—Yesterday, the National Fast Day appointed by Mr. Buchanan, was generally observed in Columbia, by a suspension of business and service at the various Churches.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.—One of our citizens Mr. James Moss, a flagman on the Pennsylvania Railroad, had one of the fingers of the left hand taken off and two others severely crushed on Tuesday last, while in the act of coupling freight cars near Lancaster. He was taken to the office of Dr. J. L. Atlee, sen., who attended to the injuries.

HOPE LODGE EVENINGS.—It will be seen by an advertisement in to-day's *Spy* that the Hope Lodge Evenings will commence on next Friday evening, in Odd Fellows' Hall. The course will comprise ten successive weekly lectures, the opening one of which will be delivered by Hon. Thos. E. Cochran Auditor General of Pennsylvania. Subject—The True Conservative Power in a Free State. No doubt the address will be an able and interesting one. Other popular lecturers will follow, and duly announced.

We are glad that the popular entertainments of last winter are to be renewed.—They will doubtless be received with increased favor.

FOUND DEAD.—On Thursday morning last an old couple, Joseph and Elizabeth Grab, were found dead in their bed, at their residence in this place. They had been late at church the previous evening, and to this fact the family attributed their non appearance at the usual hour in the morning. On calling them, later, they were found, as already mentioned, dead. A joint of the stove pipe was found loose and the old people had evidently met their sad death, from inhaling the escaping gas.

A jury of inquest was summoned by Deputy Coroner Hunter, and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

THE MILITARY MEETING.—The proceedings of a meeting of citizens called for the purpose of organizing a Military Company will be found elsewhere. It was a spirited affair, and will end, we hope, in the organization of a creditable Volunteer Company in Columbia. Whilst agreeing with the sentiments of the meeting in opposition to secession and devotion to the country, we are not alive to the necessity of the present organization of the militia of our State for active service. We have always considered the military ardor and parade of separate Southern States as ridiculous, and should be sorry to see our staid Commonwealth imitate their example of fuss and feathers. Should the present unhappy difficulties fail to be adjusted peaceably, the contest with the chivalry will, we are glad to believe now, since Mr Buchanan is listening to wiser counsels than those of traitorous secessionists, be with the General Government, and not with sister States. If volunteers be called for they will spring up by thousands, and Columbia will send her full share, we do not doubt. We do *not* believe that the necessity will arise. Setting aside, however, the question of collision between ourselves and the South, we are glad to see an effort, so apparently successful, to organize a volunteer company in our town. We need a good company, and have ample material for it. We trust the ardor may not die out with the present excitement, but be husbanded into a steady military spirit which shall revive the old days of citizen soldiery in our borough.

COLUMBIA FIRE COMPANY'S BALL.—The Ball given by the Columbia Fire Company on New Year's Eve was a complete and deserved success. The Hall was crowded with dancers, and the enjoyment was general. This was the largest party held in the Hall for many years. We are glad to learn that after paying expenses a handsome balance remained to the Company.—The boys are unremitting in their endeavors to procure a new engine, and what is more, are determined to have one—a steamer at that. A Steam Fire Engine, is what the town needs. One light enough to be hauled by hand will be sufficiently effective, and can be procured at a cost little greater than that of a first class hand engine. Then our means of arresting a conflagration will be in proportion to the danger our town frequently runs. There is much perishable property within our borough limits, and our citizens cannot better insure themselves against its destruction than by a liberal contribution towards the purchase of the machine desired by the Columbia.

FINANCES OF THE BOROUGH.—The Account of the Treasurer of the Borough, with the accompanying statements of the Finance Committee of Council, just printed, shows the Borough to be in a first rate financial condition. The receipts and expenditures for 1860 foot up $6,303,98, with a balance in the Treasury of $183,53. Of the sum expended $487,25 was paid on orders issued during 1860; $365,89 for repairs of streets, alleys, &c., and $3,323,01 in reducing the debt of the borough. This is pretty well for one year.

The liabilities of the borough are $2,457-27, and the assets $1,132 87. We may congratulate ourselves that the borough will soon be out of debt, and we hope that our present efficient Council, to which much credit is due for the manner in which the affairs of the borough have been managed for the past year, will speedily relieve us of part of our onerous taxes.

FIRE AT MOUNTVILLE.—On last Saturday night, at about half past ten o'clock, our citizens were alarmed by the tapping of the town bell for fire. A light was visible in the east, and it was evident that some property in the neighboring country was being burned. The engines were brought out and hauled to the head of town, where it was ascertained that the fire was too distant for hope of succor. The Columbia Hose however, which had started in advance, continued out the Lancaster turnpike, resolved to reach the scene of conflagration. They were met some distance from town by a mounted messenger, who announced that the fire was in Mountville, and the town in imminent danger. The messenger came on to Columbia for the engines, but by the time of his arrival the light had so diminished as to warrant the belief that the danger was over, and the engines were not taken farther. The Hose Carriage was drawn to Mountville by the indefatigable boys. They found the barn of Mr. Jacob Will burned to the ground. Other property was in danger, but through the exertions of the inhabitants, the fire was prevented from spreading. Our firemen were enthusiastically received and hospitably entertained after their long run, and on leaving, a liberal contribution towards the purchase of their new engine was handed them by the citizens of Mountville, grateful for the good will shown, although no aid had been given. The farmers of our neighborhood could not do better than to contribute towards the purchase of a steamer by our firemen, as it might be the means of doing good service in cases similar to that of Saturday night. And the wind been high then, Mountville might have been laid in ashes. A pair of horses would drag an engine to any point within five miles of town quickly enough to render efficient aid.

The fire in Mountville is believed to have been the work of an incendiary. We understand a man was seen running from the town just before the alarm was given. We learn also that the same night, just after the fire at Mountville was extinguished, an effort was made to fire the dwelling of Mr. Joseph Detwiler, whose barn was burned about a week since. The incendiary was seen running towards Chestnut Hill, by persons who fortunately discovered the fire, kindled in a pile of shingles under a porch, and extinguished it before it had gained headway. The country is very much excited, and it will not be well for the villain if he is caught.

MEETING TO ORGANIZE A MILITARY COMPANY.—In answer to a call, posted on Monday, a meeting of citizens, irrespective of party, was held in the Town Hall, on Wednesday evening, 2d inst., for the purpose of organizing a military company, with a view to readiness for service in case of call by the country.

Thomas Welsh, Esq., was called to the chair, and A. Bruner, jr., appointed Secretary. The President stated the object of the meeting. Mr. Thos. Collins observed that a telegraphic dispatch had been received at Harrisburg from Washington, requesting that no steps might be taken by the Legislature towards arming the State, as yet, and he thought any movement of the people of the State contemplating military organization injudicious at present.

The President and J. W. Fisher, Esq., addressed the meeting, denouncing secession and declaring their devotion to, and readiness to defend the Union. They considered the present the proper time for the formation of a Volunteer Company in our town.

The following resolutions offered by J. W. Fisher, Esq., were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we regard the Union of the States of this Republic as the greatest blessing which Providence has bestowed upon any Government; that under the folds of the American flag this Government has risen from a state of colonial weakness, to be the greatest nation on the face of the globe; and that the example of our growth and strength is a beacon light to guide the people of the Old World in their struggle to shake off the tyrannies under which they have for many years been groaning.

Resolved, That we will not tamely submit to see one star or one stripe stricken from our Country's flag, but that we will at all times hold ourselves *in readiness* to respond to the call of the Government, in the protection of the Constitution and laws, and the Union, as handed down to us by the glorious Patriots of the revolution.

A pledge of membership in a volunteer company to be organized was then drawn up, and signed by from forty five to fifty names.

After the adjournment of the meeting a salute of 33 guns was fired in honor of the gallant Col. Anderson. The piece used was one cast by Messrs. Supplee, at the Columbia Manufacturing Company's Shops.

GOVERNOR PACKER'S MESSAGE.—We hear but one opinion expressed of the last annual Message of Governor Packer, read in the House of Representatives on last Wednesday. It is everywhere commended for its clearness, its firmness, its moderation, and its manly independence. Governor Packer will retire from office with the respect of all parties. He has been one of the best Governors our Commonwealth has ever had.—We give below a brief abstract of the Message.

The Governor refers with satisfaction to the financial condition of the State, and looks forward to the extinction of the State debt at a time not far distant as a fixed fact. He refers to the suit now pending between the State and the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and anticipates its certain decision in favor of the Commonwealth. He recommends that sufficient relief be granted to the Sunbury and Erie Railroad to insure its completion. The educational interests of the State are recommended to the particular care of the Legislature. He believes the Free Banking System, although not yet fully inaugurated, suited to the wants of the State, and an improvement on the old law. He advises additional security for the custody of the public funds. He recommends the usual appropriations to charitable and reformatory institutions.

The Governor next considers the alarming condition of our domestic relations.—He denounces the doctrine of secession, and brands the act as rebellion, and declares that it should be "treated as such, by those whose sworn duty it is to maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and laws of the United States." He considers the avowed causes of the action of South Carolina, and denies the existence of any unconstitutional Act upon the statute book of our State.—He reviews the laws upon the subject of the rendition of fugitive Slaves, advises the repeal of any Act or Section which may be unfriendly to the South, and that the consent of the State be given to the transit and brief residence of a slave accompanying his master. He advocates the doctrine of Popular Sovereignity as the true basis of a settlement of the Territorial question, but is willing to adopt any reasonable measure of compromise. He closes with an earnest appeal for the Union.

Proceedings of Council.

☞ A Special meeting of the Town Council was held December 28, 1860.

Members present,—Messrs. Bruner, Brenemar, Hershey, Hippey, McChesney and Watts.

In the absence of the President, Mr. Watts was called to the chair.

Minutes of last meeting were read and approved.

Whole amount of Duplicate,		$3,433 10
Paid Treas. by Collector Eddy,	$2,825 00	
Paid in Council by deducting from bills,	125 75	
Paid 5 per cent. for collection,	155 45	
Exoneration,	326 90	
		$3,433 10

which was approved of.

The Treasurer made the following report:

Amount of money received for 1860,		$6,303 98
Amount of money paid out as per vouchers,		6,120 45
Leaving a balance in the Treasury of		$183 53

The Finance Committee reported that they had settled the tax duplicate of 1859 with the Collector as follows:

The Finance Committee submitted a report of the Financial condition of the Borough up to this date.

The Finance Committee also submitted a condensed report of the receipts and expenditures of the Borough for 1860. Both reports were adopted, and on motion 50 copies ordered to be printed with the Treasurers report.

Mr. Bruner offered the following resolution, which was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. Peter Fraley, late President of Council, for his honorable and gentlemanly deportment to the members during the last year.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Attest: WM. F. LLOYD.

Congress.

TUESDAY, Dec. 27.—The proceedings of Congress were not important. The Senate debated the bill for the organization of the Territory of Arizona. In the course of the debate, in which various Senators participated, Mr. Benjamin said that the secession of South Carolina from the Union would be officially announced on Monday next, when the question would await decision whether that State was to be permitted to peaceably retire. The Senate adjourned over until Monday. The House proceedings were unimportant and it adjourned early from the want of a quorum.

FRIDAY, 28th.—Congress not in session.

The Senate Committee of thirteen have been unable to agree upon any proposition of settlement, and will report that fact to the Senate. They voted down the propositions submitted by Senators Douglas and Bigler. The House Select Committee adopted, by a nearly unanimous vote, the proposition to so amend the Constitution as to prohibit Congressional interference with slavery in the States where it exists.

SATURDAY, 29th.—Congress not in session.

The House Committee of thirty-three rejected Mr. Nelson's proposition, which was substantially that proposed in the Senate by Mr. Crittenden, all the Republicans, with Mr. Davis, of Maryland, voting against it. On the announcement of this result Messrs. Taylor of Louisiana, Winslow of North Carolina, and Houston of Alabama, withdrew from the Committee. Mr. Adams, of Massachusetts, Republican, then submitted a proposition that it was expedient that all of New Mexico should be admitted as soon as may be as a State, on an equal footing with the original States, (of course with slavery if she so desires,) and that the Committee cause to be prepared an enabling act for that purpose. The proposition passed, ayes 13, nays 10, one third of the Committee being either absent or not voting. Messrs. Bristow of Kentucky and Davis of Maryland were the only Southern members voting for the proposition. The Territory of New Mexico which it thus proposed to admit as a State and so to settle the territorial question, is bounded North by Utah and the Kansas Territories, South by Texas and Mexico, East by Kansas and the Indian Territories, and West by California.

MONDAY, 21st.—In the Senate, Mr. Crittenden gave notice of his resolution for referring his plan of Compromise to a direct vote of the people, and it was made the special order for Wednesday. Senator Douglas also has the floor for that day, and will give his views upon the crisis. Senator Benjamin on Monday, made an argument on the right of secession, declared disunion inevitable, and reaffirmed his belief that peaceable secession was impossible. The close of his speech was followed by mingled applause and hisses from the galleries, which were finally cleared by order of the Vice President. The House spent the day in quarrelling over resolutions of inquiry as to the Charleston Forts and what measures the President had taken to garrison them.—During the confusion, a resolution proposed by Mr. Pryor, declaring the coercion of a State to be impracticable and subversive of republican liberty being under consideration, an animated colloquy took place between Mr. Barksdale, of Mississippi, and Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, both Democrats, but widely differing upon this subject. Both Houses adjourned over until Wednesday.

WEDNESDAY, Jan. 2.—Congress reassembled, but the expected Message of the President was not received. In the Senate Mr. Baker, of Oregon, made his first Senatorial effort. His speech was a defence of the Republican party and a reply to the secession theories of Mr. Benjamin, of Louisiana. Senator Davis offered resolutions directing the President to withdraw the Federal forces when desired by the Convention or Legislature of any State, and also recognizing the right of States to keep troops and ships of war.

The House was engaged all day in a Parliamentary struggle over a resolution offered by Mr. Davis, of Indiana, on Monday last, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire and report if any legislation had become necessary in consequence of the secession of South Carolina. Mr. Davis withdrew the resolution under the decision of the speaker that he had a right to do so. On this decision an appeal was taken. A struggle ensued to fight off the vote on this appeal, and the House finally adjourned with the understanding that the vote should be permitted without further obstruction this morning.

Items of Domestic News.

Vice President Breckenridge is said to have prepared an address to the Border Slaveholding States, proposing a Convention of delegates from those States to be held at Baltimore in February next. The address has already been signed by many of the Senators and Representatives of these States.

The bids for the new five million loan to the United States upon treasury notes were opened at the Treasury Department on Friday, Dec. 28th. The whole amount of the bids was a little less than half the amount of the loan, at rates of interest ranging from thirty to six per cent, the average being twelve per cent!

The citizens of Pittsburg have resolved to make no further resistance to the removal of the ordnance from the arsenal, though protesting against the removal as inopportune and impolitic.

A caucus of the members of Congress from the Border States, viz: Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware, Arkansas, Missouri, New Jersey Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Iowa, was held at Washington, on Friday evening of last week, to consider the best means of averting civil war and preserving the Union. No plan of compromise was agreed upon.

The President has refused to order Major Anderson back to Fort Moultrie or to withdraw the United States forces from Charleston harbor, and Mr. Floyd, Secretary of war, has resigned his position in the Cabinet. Mr. Thompson, the Secretary of the Interior, and Mr. Thomas, the recently appointed Secrtary of the Treasury, are also inclined to withdraw. The former does not, because of the investigation now proceeding in his department in relation to the stolen bonds, and the latter is represented as in a state of indecision. The resignation of Mr. Floyd was accepted by the President on the same day it was tendered.

General Scott is reported to have submitted to the President a plan for blockading Charleston and strongly reinforcing all the Southern forts.

From Charleston we have the announcement that the South Carolina authorities have taken possession of the United States Arsenal and appropriated the arms to their own use; that the United States revenue-cutter Aiken has been abandoned by her commander, and that the Captain of the slave-ship Bonita, recently brought into Charleston in charge of a prize-crew, has been freed by a mob. These demonstrations are said to have weakened the sympathy for South Carolina existing in Washington, and given renewed force to the doubts whether she is a fit leader for the other Southern States.

A brief Union address to the people of the country, urging them to concentrate their efforts for conciliation on the basis of Senator Crittenden's plan of compromise, has been prepared at Washington and signed by members of both Houses of Congress.

The intelligence from Washington represents Mr. Buchanan as having assumed a more determined position toward South Carolina. He has refused to recognise the South Carolina Commissioners, has approved the conduct of Major Anderson on the ground that he had evidence of an intention to take possession of Fort Moultrie, and has further announced a firm determination to collect the revenues and obtain possession of the Government property now held by South Carolina troops. He has also in private conversation, avowed his purpose to use all the powers of the Government to ensure the peaceable inauguration of Mr. Lincoln at Washington. These statements as to the final determination of the President were generally credited in Washington on Wednesday.

The Legislature of New York assembled on Wednesday. The message of Gov. Morgan is very conciliatory. He urges New York to oppose no barrier to a settlement of the sectionable troubles, but to let her representatives in Congress give ready support to any just and honorable agreement. He also recommends the repeal of the personal liberty bill of the Northern States.

HARRISBURG RAILROAD.—The stockholders of the Harrisburg, Portsmouth, Mount Joy and Lancaster Railroad Company held a meeting in Philadelphia on Thursday Dec. 27, and authorised the lease of their road, and all their property to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, for a term of 999 years! The terms of the contract are very favorable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company, agrees to keep the road in proper repair, and also guarantees to pay the interest on the bonds of the H. and L. road, and seven per cent on the capital stock. Upwards of 15,000 out of 21,000 shares were represented at the meeting, and about 10,000 votes were recorded in favor of the new contract. The arrangement will be beneficial to both companies—while the Harrisburg and Lancaster Company will always be sure of a good dividend without any trouble or expense for repairs; the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will have the entire control of a line of through travel from East to West which defies competition.

ABOUT WILLS.—The last of the Irish Lords Fitzwilliam was understood to have made a will leaving the bulk of his property to his friend Lord Onslow, when one morning at breakfast the expectant heir, after helping himself to cream, brought the rim of his cup in contact with the rim of the cream jug to prevent a drop from falling.—Lord Fitzwilliam contended that this was ill-bred and showed a want of refinement, inasmuch as Lord Onslow's lip might have touched the part of the cup which touched the rim of the jug. The offending peer turned the objection into ridicule, and his name was forthwith erased from the will.

No man in his ordinary, every-day mood, understood life better than Lord Byron, or was less likely to mix up poetry or passion with matters of business. His private letters are full of good sense, and his will a well considered document prepared by lawyers.—Any unkind inference that might have been drawn from the devise to Mr. Leigh is expressly negatived: "I make the above provisions for my sister and her children, in consequence of my dear wife, Lady Byron, and any children I may have, being otherwise amply provided for." The only touch of wilfulness or prejudice is in the codicil by which he gives his daughter Allegra £5,000 on condition that she does not marry with a native of Great Britain.

A codicil to David Hume's will runs thus:

"I leave to my old friend, Mr. John Hume of Kilduf, ten dozen of my old claret at his choice, and one single bottle of that other liquor called port. I also leave him six dozen of port provided that he attests under his hand, signed John *Hume*, that he has himself alone finished that bottle at two sittings. By this concession, he will at once terminate the only two differences that ever arose between us concerning temporal affairs."

The two differences were as to the proper mode of spelling their name—whether Hume or Home—and as to the merits of port, which John Home detested.

In the celebrated Lord Chesterfield's will we find:

"In case my godson, Philip Stanhope, shall at any time hereafter keep, or be concerned in the keeping of any race horse, or pack of hounds, or reside one night at Newmarket, that infamous seminary of iniquity and ill-manners, during the course of the races there: or shall resort to the said races or loose in any one day at any game or bet whatever the sum of £500; then in any one of the cases aforesaid, it is my express wish that he, my said godson, shall forfeit and pay out of the estate the sum of £5,000 to and for the use of the Dean and Chapter of Westminster."

The disposition of the penalty, we learn from Lord Stanhope, was a sly hit at the Dean and Chapter for having, as the Earl thought, driven a hard bargain with him for the site of Chesterfield House. He inserted their names because he felt sure that if the penalty were incurred, they would not be slow in exacting it.

Monk Lewis died on shipboard of medicine administered by two negro slaves, whom he had promised to emancipate in his will, though in justice to them, it should be added that according to another account, he paid the penalty of his own wilfullness in insisting on eneties as a remedy for seasickness.

A COMET AND A PANIC.—In the year 1712, Whiston predicted that the comet would appear on Wednesday, 14th October, at five minutes after five in the morning, and that the world would be destroyed by fire on the Friday following. His reputation was high, and the comet appeared. A number of persons got in to boats and barges on the Thames, thinking the water the safest place. A captain of a Dutch ship threw all his powder into the river, that the ship might not be endangered. At noon, after the comet had appeared, it is said that more than one hundred clergymen were ferried over to Lambeth, to request that proper prayers might be prepared, there being none in the church service. The people believed that the day of judgement was at hand, and some acted on this belief, more as if some temporary evil was to be expected. There was a prodigious run on the bank, and Sir Gilbert Heathcote, at that time the head director, issued orders to all the fire officers in London, requiring them to keep a good look out, and have a particular eye upon the Bank of England.

ANACHRONISMS IN ART.—The gossiping Paris correspondent of the New York Express gives the following:

A Parisian artist of considerable talent, but whose early education would appear to have been somewhat neglected—at least in chronology—has excited the satirical ridicule of the critics by a *soi disant* historical painting he has recently terminated. The new work purports to represent Christopher Columbus on his voyage of discovery to America. The illustrous navigator is seen, standing on the deck of his vessel, in an attitude of deep meditation, smoking a fragrant Havana! This is a laughable anachronism, certainly; but the Paris painter may find consolation in the reflection that the history of art furnishes famous precedents for the commission of chronological blunders. In one of Van Dyck's pictures, entitled the Sacrifice of Abraham, the venerable patriarch is taking aim with a musket at his son Isaac; and even the immortal Raphael has left a work representing St. John the Baptist, as a child, gazing at the infant Jesus, and clasping a cross in his hands.

☞ Beyond the science of the Oculist.—A window blind.

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 16.00
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.

	ARRIVE.	LEAVE.
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 PILL AND OINTMENT—Health and Happiness.—How few people ever consider the close alliance existing between these two great boons of life; men, remarkable for their tact and knowledge in the ordinary routine of business, betray the most lamentable deficiency in this respect—they are lavish of gold in the preservation of their property by an annual expenditure of thousands of dollars in insurances, yet at the same time they exhibit the most reckless hardihood with regard to health, and fail to evince a solitary thought on the direful ravages which the ceaseless drudgery of business has upon the brain and the constitution. A few dollars invested in these medicines would secure them a policy of assurance against disease, and create a happiness and buoyancy of spirits which the wealth of Golconda could never realize.

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 pleasant 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' Homœopathic specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $3; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $3.

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, it but one bottle, and be convinced. Sold by all the Druggists in this place and dealers throughout the country. [Nov 24, '60-1m.

DEATHS.

December 27, 1 60, at Parkesburg, CHARLES FREDERICK, infant son of Walter and Cecelia De Sanno.

FOUND.

ON Monday, in Locust street, between Front and Second, a

LADY'S BREASTPIN

The owner can have it by proving the property and paying for this advertisement. Apply at this Office.

Jan. 5 '60.

DIVIDEND.

A Semi-Annual Dividend of 3 per cent. on the stock of the Odd Fellows' Hall Association, has been declared due and will be payable on Jan 14 1861.

Jan. 5, 1-61-2t H. WILSON, Treasurer

HOPE LODGE EVENINGS.

THE Committee on Lectures respectfully announce to the public that their

FIRST LECTURE

will be delivered on

FRIDAY EVENING, JAN. 11, AT 8 O'CLOCK,
In the Odd Fellows Hall,

By THOS. E. COCHRAN, ESQ., Audit or General of Penna,

SUBJECT:—"The True Conservative Power in a Free State."

Doors open at half-past seven o'clock.

Tickets for the Course, of ten Lectures, One Dollar, admitting two persons, one of whom must be a lady.

Tickets for single Lectures ten cents each, to be had at Metzgerle's Drug Store.

Members' tickets can be had of the Financial Secretary.

S. W. MIFFLIN, A. BRUNER, JR.,
E. M. SHEISNER, L. C. OBELIN,
Committee.
D. PRATT EWIN, Financial Secretary.

Jan 5 1861

Farmers' Mutual Insurance Comp'y.

THE members of the Farmers' Mutual Insurance Company are hereby notified that a tax of Fifty Cents on every thousand dollars has been levied by the Directors to pay the loss sustained by Abner Cline, of East Earl, by the burning of his house, and other liabilities of the Company, which tax is required to be paid on or before the first day of February next.

Full Duplicates will be kept up to that time, by Joseph Clarkson at the Banking house of Gyger & Co., in the city of Lancaster, by Peter Johns, Treasurer, at his residence in East Lampeter township, and by John Strohm, Secretary, at his residence in Providence township, where any member of the Company may pay his or her quota of tax.

A partial Duplicate will be left with John Myers, Hardware Merchant, in Mount Joy, where members residing in the townships of East and West Donegal, Mount Joy, Conoy, Rapho and Penn, can pay their tax.

Another partial Duplicate will be left with John Styer, residing in New Holland, where members residing in the townships of East, East Earl, Eden, Clay, Brecknock, Caernarvon and Salisbury, can pay their tax.

Another partial Duplicate will be left with Joseph Engles, in Mount Nebo where members residing in Manheim township, can pay their tax.

☞ Those who neglect paying their quota of tax within the period above stated, will be charged ten per cent add to out to pay the expense of collection.

By order of the Board of Directors

Jan 5 '60-3t JOHN STROHM, Secretary.

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Columbia Post Office, Jan 1, 1861

Aeas Joseph	Leond Andy
Adair Melissa	Llewellyn S R
Arnold J	Lender W A
Bonn Jacob	Metzall Ellen
Bomberger S	Miller P J
Benjamin Henry 2	McLaughlin James
Buffalo Daniel	Marion Seignora
Brand David	Metzger George
Bolding S E	Musser Christian
Biggs Nancy	McDonald John
Bruner John	McCracken J
Buckley P	Myers John
Beight William	Owen C
Curtin Alfred	Price Edward
Clinton John W	Plum Joseph
Cassel John	Rose S L
Culp David	Rone Henry
Driscole Daniel	Rich John W
Dieuper M	Ruttner David
Fry Caroline	Rich J
Fisher James	Ramsey R R
Greer W M	Shallow Frank
Hershey D D	Shenk Annie
Hite Jacob D	Sheldon Platte
Hays Annie	Shyock Samuel
Holland Daniel	Thurnin John T
Harris William	Turner Bettie
Hilliard A fred	Tehman John
Howard S	Underhill P V
Hufnagle G W	Ulman Lewis
Johnson Samuel	Winters John
Kerns R T	Wagner D
Keppner Francis	Water H
Kenney John	Willoughby Alfred
Kellamon Thomas	Yeiter David
Kleinfelter Lorenzo	Zink D L

Persons enquiring for letters will please mention if they are advertised.

A. S. MODERWELL, P. M.

Columbia, Jan. 5, 1861.

Statement of the Columbia Bank,

ON the morning of Tuesday, the 1st of Jan., 1861, as required by the Act of Assembly, of 13th October, 1857.

ASSETS.

Loans and Discounts,			$381,738 18
Specie,	$43,317 26		
Notes of other Banks,	6,125 00		
Checks and Drafts,	4,081 05		
Bonds, Mortgages and Liens in Real Est.,	22,800 00		
Due by Banks,	120,150 47		
			$196,776 78
Real Estate,	26,202 59		
Personal do.,	14,529 65		
			40,732 24
Columbia Bridge,			157,300 00
			$776,517 20

LIABILITIES.

Notes in Circulation,	205,125 00	
Due to Banks,	9,505 27	
Deposits,	195,421 59	
		$110,052 56

LANCASTER COUNTY, SS.

The above statement is correct and true to the best of my knowledge and belief.

SAMUEL SHOCH, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me, this 1st, Jan., 1861.

RD. E. BUNER, J. P.

Columbia, Jan. 5, 1861.