this time," sez I, pullin' out my new sixteen dollar hunting case watch, and brandishin' it before their eyes. "Ef in five minits from this time a single sole of you remains on these here premises I'll go out to my cage yeard by, and let my Boy Constructor loose! & if he gits amung you, you'll think Old Solferino has cum again and no mistake!" You orught to hav seen them scamper, Mr. Fair. They run orf as tho Satun hisself was arter them with a red hot ten-pronged pitch fork. In five minits the premises was clear.

"How kin I ever repay you, Mr. Ward, for your kindness?" sed old Abe, advancin and shakin me warmly by the hand. "How kin I ever repay you, sir?"

"By givin' the whole country a good sound administration. By poerin' ile upon the troubled waters, North and South! By pursuin' a patriotic, firm and just course, and then if eny State wants to sesede, let 'em Sesesh!"

"How 'bout my Cabnit Ministre, Ward?" sed Abe.

"Fill it up with showmen, sir! Showmen is dewoid of pollytics. They hain't got a darn principle! They know *how to cater to* the public. They know what the public wants, North & South. Showmen, sir, is honest men. Ef you doubt thare letterrary ability, look at thare posters, and see small bills! Ef you want a Cabnit as is a Cabnit, fill it up with showmen but don't call on me: The mornul wacks figger perfesshun mustn't be permitted to go down while thare's a drop of blood in these vein! A. Linkin, I wish you well! Ef Powers or Walcutt wus to pick out a moddul for a beautiful man, I skarsely think they'd sculp you; but ef you do the fair thing by yure country yule make as putty a angil as eny of us or eny other man! A. Linkin use the talents which nature has put into you judishusly and firmly, and all will be well! A. Linkin, adoo!"

He shook me cordially by the hand—we exchanged picters so we could gaze upon each others' liniments when far away from one another—he at the hellum of the ship of State and I at the hellum of the show bizniss—admittance only fifteen sents.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JAN. 19 1861.

☞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.*

☞Our Carrier was sick on last Saturday, and the *Spy* was served by one unaccustomed to the changes of residence of many of our subscribers. We hope this will prove sufficient excuse for any who may have been missed.

☞See advertisement of shops in Mechanics' Row to Rent, in to-day's paper.—Also dwelling Houses of J. H. Mifflin, Jonas Myers and B. F. Appold for rent.

Runaway.—On Thursday afternoon as Dr. Reed, of Mountville, was driving a spirited horse in a sulky from the yard of the Franklin House, the animal took fright and ran away, *throwing the Doctor out* and completely wrecking the vehicle. The horse took the pavement at J. C. Muhler's but left it again near the corner of Second street, continuing up the street until near John Yeager's butcher shop, when he again ran on the pavement, keeping it to the end of the street. Fortunately no person was encountered in his rush up the pavement. Dr. Reed was not injured.

Stolen Horse Recovered.—A valuable mare stolen from Mr. John Forry, of West Hempfield township, was recovered in Philadelphia last week, through the researches of Justice Welsh, assisted by Deputy Marshal John Jenkins and Detective Schlemm, of Philadelphia. A telegram was received by Justice Welsh on Wednesday, and on Thursday he, with Mr. Forry, proceeded in answer to Philadelphia, where the mare was found in the hands of the authorities. Mr. Forry had the satisfaction of receiving her here on Saturday in as good condition as when stolen from his stable.

Fatal Railroad Accident.—On Wednesday, about noon, as a portion of a freight train was being switched off at Penningtonville, Robert Cohick, flagman on the train, was caught between the moving and stationary cars and horribly crushed. He was brought to this place, where he resided, on the noon train, and conveyed to his home, where he died the same evening. Mr. Cohick was an old railroader. He was a man of about fifty years of age, and leaves a family.

Gen. Tom Thumb.—By advertisement it will be seen that the celebrated chieftain, General Tom Thumb, will exhibit his person in Odd Fellows' Hall on Saturday next and Monday following. He will be accompanied by Messrs. Tomlin and De Vere, distinguished vocalists, and Mr. Titcomb, Pianist. The entertainments will be given in the afternoon to need introduction. He visited Columbia and evening. The General is too well known in his boyhood under the guidance and guardianship of the great Barnum. He makes the present campaign on his individual curve. He will doubtless receive due attention from our citizens.

The Weather.—The weather so far has been comparatively mild and agreeable.—We have, it is true, had a few cold snaps, but nothing more than sufficient to give encouragement to the boys in their healthful skating operations. Before the final dissolution of 1860, there was one day, and only one, that the mercury in the Thermometer reached within 2° of zero. Last Sunday morning however, the coldest of the season, it was 6° below zero. On Monday it was 2° above, on Tuesday 24° above, Wednesday 34° Thursday 37° and yesterday morning it was down again to 32° the freezing point.—If any in these hard times are disposed to ramble, it cannot certainly be for *want of change* for that has been abundantly supplied in the temperature of the atmosphere.

Hope Lodge Evenings.—The first Hope Lodge Lecture was delivered on Friday evening, as announced, by Hon. Thos. E. Cochran, Auditor General. The address was most eloquently written, and was listened to with unflagging attention by a delighted audience. We can attempt no review of the lecture. It was an elaboration of the proposition that Christianity is the "True Conservative Element in a Free State," exemplifying and proving the position by review of the inevitable decay of all the so called free governments of olden and modern time. Mr. Cochran concluded with a moving appeal for the perpetuity of this one great free state of the earth, menaced with disintegration by the mad hands of fanatics and traitors, which was received with union applause.

The ensuing discussion was conducted by Messers. Essick, North, Fisher, Myers and Ibach, whose remarks were all apt and eloquent.

The second "Evening" was Thursday evening, owing to the pre-engagement of the Hall on Friday evening by the Entertainmens for the Benefit of the Poor. The lecturer on this occasion was Professor Porter, of Franklin and Marshall College. His subject was "The Lordship of Man over the Brute Creation." We will only say of the address that we felt disappointed for the many citizens who should have enjoyed it with us but *did not*. The audience was equal to the average Hope Lodge audiences last winter—equal to the audience last week; but by no means equal to the merit of the lecturer and his discourse; its members not nearly coming up to the requirements of the occasion. We enter our Hall generally, when a lecture is announced, with a feeling of mortification at the sparseness of the audience. These "Evenings" are certainly deserving of better encouragement. They are not a speculation, but spiritedly gotten up by the gentlemen having them in charge for the sake of the public entertainment only. The price of tickets forbids a hope of more than the payment of expenses; and surely we have public pride enough to prevent the disgrace of a gratis lecturer addressing empty benches.

After the conclusion of the lecture Major Dittmars of Lancaster opened the debate.—He prefaced by saying that man should never attempt to speak extemporaneously unless *in trim*. He, owing to a disappointment in billiards, or other cause, was *not* in trim. Therefore he would speak. The Major believed the lecturer's position, that man's superiority to the brute lies in his possession of reasoning faculties, to be untenible. The true *metier* of reason is retrospection.—The surveyor is the exemplification of a reasoning being. After a long forward sight he shouts "Flag up!" reverses his instrument and takes a correcting or assuring back sight. So man looks ahead and gets a sight with his mental eye: then reverses the machine and looks backward with his reasoning faculties which [ought, therefore to lie among the animal bumps back of the ears, for convenience?] to see if he sees anything, or is on the contrary, all at sea. But man's chief governing power lies in the hand. Mr. Rarey's reason would serve him but poorly in his encounter with the ungovernable brute he *governs*, where it not for the straps which his hands fix and guide. The speaker denied the correctness of the lecturer's dietetic conclusions. The use of animal food produces fierceness, whilst a strictly farinaceous or vegetable diet is mollifying and dulcifying in its influence. A strictly mineral diet, whisky, and other hardware, rendered a man as untameable as the ravenous beasts of the forest:

Rev. Mr. Essick differed with the last speaker in his comparative estimate of the reasoning and manipulative faculties of man. Did the governing power lie in the hand the monkey would almost rank with man in his sway over the rest of the brute creation.—He argued in controvertion of the Major's herbiverous doctrine, that no simplicity of diet will render the brutal man other than a brute.

The next lecture was announced for next Friday evening; by Rev. Mr. Essick. Subject: "The Geological and Mosaic Records of Creation."

A Chance for Miners.—We cut the following, as possibly of some interest to the unemployed of this neighborhood, from a late St. Louis paper. An article speaking of the rich lead regions of the State of Missouri gives these facts:

Some three years ago, two inexperienced miners commenced work in this region, and within that time have made by their own labor about $18,000, or $3,000 per annum each; and this has been done by the labor of their own hands; without means, or the use of machinery of any kind.

One young man went from this city, about nine months since, and during that time has laid up in gold about $700, clear of all expenses. Another man commenced work in these mines a few weeks since, without a cent in the world, and in the course of a few days, he struck a vein of lead, from which he realized from the first few days' working, at the rate of $50 per day. These things are being realized daily by those persons who go there and apply themselves to hard labor, which soon yields them from $10 to $50 per day.

Messrs. Clark and Appleton, and Messrs. Colman and Barber, own a large quantity of land around and including these valuable mines, and they are now preparing to lay out their grounds in such manner as to afford employment to about one thousand miners.

They have fixed upon a most excellent plan, which is to lay off their lands into lots of size for two or more men to work upon, and will so arrange it that any man (who can give assurance that he is honest, and able and willing to work) can choose his ground and make it known to a person who will have it in charge, upon which he will receive a permit from the proprietors to work upon said lot, for any time that may be agreed upon, he paying the usual rent for the mineral raised, which is $2 for every thousand pounds, worth on the ground from $30 to $32 per thousand.

All the miner has to do is to raise his lead to the surface, and so soon as he has a sufficient quantity to make a load, the smelters will send their teams for it and pay the cash on the ground.

Of the above named parties Mr. Barber is a native of Columbia, and Dr. Clarke is well known to many of our citizens. They have been fortunate in the acquisition of these rich mineral lands, and we hope their scheme of development may prove at once successful and profitable.

Reading and Columbia Railroad.—The annual meeting of this Company was held at Michael's hotel, in Lancaster, on Monday last, the following gentlemen were elected officers for the ensuing year:—

Directors—C. S. Kauffman, A. S. Green, of Columbia; Nathan Worley, John Hostetter, of Manheim; Samuel Lichtenthaeler, Dr. Levi Hull, of Litiz; Adam Konigmacher, Peter Martin, of Ephrata; Esaias Billingfelt, Sebastian Miller, of Adamstown; M. E. Lyons, Frederick Lauer, of Reading.

Secretary—Esaias Billingfelt.

Treasurer—Samuel Shoch.

Solicitors—H. M. North, Columbia; John S. Richards, Reading.

A committee was appointed to make a contract for building the road. It is expected that the necessary amount will be subscribed in a short time to warrant the commencement of the road, and it will be pushed forward with energy to completion.

The Lancaster County Agricultural and Mechanical Society.—The annual meeting of this Society was held on Monday afternoon last, at Cooper's hotel, in Lancaster.

The following gentlemen were elected officers of the Society for the ensuing year:

President—Hon. Ferree Brinton.

Vice Presidents—Jacob B. Garber, J. F. Reigart.

Managers—S. P. Spencer, Jacob F. Frey, B. F. Rowe, James Bones, Daniel Brandt, J. E. Kreybill.

Secretary—D. G. Eshleman.

Treasurer—Samuel Hess.

Librarian—C. N. Herr.

Columbia Talent Abroad.—We are always happy to notice the creditable public appearance of migrated Columbians, in whatever capacity. We find in a late Boston paper the following remarks made before the "Boston Conference," (an institution resembling, we believe, our Hope Lodge "Evenings,") by our old townsman, Dr. N. B. Wolfe, on the question "What is Life? What is Animal Life?"

If man, in his present state, was a finished being—a *finality*, invested with all the attributes of love, power, wisdom and knowledge; that he is ever to possess—if he is; in his present condition of living, all that he is to be, or capable of being—no more, no less—then he would be able to *crystallize* every thought, and irradiate every subject, with truth, that is presented to his mind for inspection. But man, in his present form of earth-life, is not an ultimate; he is simply a creature of culture—a traveler on the royal road to knowledge, which still lies beyond the scrutiny of his present being, but to which earn his every step is tending, and hither propelled by every circumstance of life. "The fossil strata;" says Mr. Emerson, in his late work on the "Conduct of Life;" "shows us that nature began with rudimental forms, and rose to the more complex as fast as the earth was fit for their dwelling place; and that the lower perish as the higher appear. Very few of our race can be said to be finished men. We still carry, sticking to us, some remains of the preceding inferior quadruped organization. We call these millions men; but they are not yet men. Half engaged in the soil, pawing to get free, man needs all the music that can be brought to disengage him. If Love, with tears of joy: if Want, with his scourge; if War, with his cannonade; if Christianity, with its charity; if Trade, with its money; if Art, with its portfolios; if Science, with her telegraphs through the deeps of space and time, can set his dull nerves throbbing, and by loud taps on the crysalis can break its walls and let the new creature emerge erect and free—make way and sing pæans! The age of the quadruped is to go out—the age of the brain and the heart is to come in."

The millions, then, are not men—*finished*—they are in their rudimental state perhaps formless as regards their future—embryotic—blocks of marble, granite, *ready for the* sculptor's chisel—the genius of Phidias, the inspiration of Praxiteles. What is there in the egg prophetic of the chick? what is there in the unfledged swallow in its little nest; at rest, to prophesy the rapid feathery wing and ether-cleaving speed, that outstrips the seasons and enables it to live in the "shimmer golden" of perennial spring?

Man is a crysalis—a worm in a cocoon, with just enough capacity to look about him, and march on to the music of the eternal law of progress. *Excelsior* is ever before him! It were not worth the trouble to make man if his rudimental condition were all of life.—*Life is not all here*—it is ahead. *We will* know life hereafter; but our conditions must first change. Life is prophesied in the spontaneous questions which are ever bubbling in the deep fountains of mind and intelligence. Questions are the barometers of mind, indicating a desire for life: is the mind dark? Is it in its prison shell? It will yet be free—over the river. Wait; it must ripen—the mind. The harvest is not in the spring time. The blossom is prophetic of the fruit: an acorn of a tree; a child of a man. Ask a man what is life—what is animal life? and, with all his faculties ablaze he is dumb. What is life to you, sir, to the Indian, to the Hottentot, the Esquemaux? To the child-brain the simplest truths must be given; to the adult brain, mathematics.

Napoleon thought as a man when he spoke with battles in his words, and stormed the massive gates of victory. He was once a playful child, and thought and spoke *as a child*. *Andrew Jackson Davis was an* angel-guarded child when soliciting cold victuals on College Hill, with all his faculties asleep. The good angels of growth have awakened them into activity, and the mental world is in a conflagration. To-day a child may ask a question; a little growth of the organs of causality will enable it to answer itself to morrow. The bud on the graceful willow in the spring time develops to a leaf in summer. To ask questions is peculiar to a rudimental mind, notwithstanding Aristotle has enriched the world by this method of logic. To ask questions, however, I believe the power is implied to answer them, though that power may only be developed when the mind is untrameled by the earth encasements. Of such a character I believe the questions under consideration to be. What is life? What is animal life? To my interior sense a tautology is implied. What is man? What is animal? We will answer on the other side.—We must get up the hill to see the landscape well. It is dwarfing the question to say, "Life is heat." It is unpardonable egotism to say life is any one thing, personal or impersonal, ponderable or imponderable. It is a partial view of the question to call life heat, motion, sensation, intelligence, love, or even to say that it is an "interior essence," "a principle," or "so much of God as we perceive in man," as one or each can be made to swallow and destroy the other. I see life in all these combined, as I do in everything presented to my exterior senses: but intuitively I see life as an attribute of Deity, breathing and nestling near the divine heart.

All are but parts of one stupendous whole,
Whose body Nature is, and Life the soul.

☞The best Cast off Clothing—Bad habits.

Knickerbocker.—For a year or so this favorite and original of the great family of American Monthlies, has so far forgotten its friends as to omit its pleasantly social monthly call upon us—a subject of regret with us. It has recently changed hands—not editorially—and appears in fresh guise, looking better than new. The February number made its way to our desk the other day, and we welcome our old friend once more. There is life in the Knickerbocker, as evidenced by this number. Many of its old contributers are still with it, and we hail some new ones who cannot fail to add to its attraction. Richard B. Kimball is engaged on the "Revelations of Wall street," a story of great promise. A new Romance by Miss Prescott, is a noticeable feature. "Mace Sloper," contributes a new series of his very original "Observations." Altogether the magazine is calculated to compete favorably with the formidable opposition which has of late years appeared in the field of which it formerly had the free range.

☞If the publishers contemplate a regular exchange in return for a notice they will confer a favor by forwarding the opening number of the volume. We received two numbers for February.

Godey's Lady's Book.—The February number of Godey is received. This favorite of the ladies is always in advance of competition, and in its peculiar line is unapproachable. Its literary matter is unexceptionable, and each number is profusely illustrated. Its fashion-plates—as far as execution is concerned, we cannot speak critically of them as *fashions*—are the best published in any magazine of the country.

☞We copy the following article from the Lancaster *Express*, by request:

Local Secession—Big Pills vs. Little Pills—The favorite electioneering argument in the South during the last campaign was, that if the people constitutionally elected a President distasteful to that Section, the Cotton States would secede. This assumption was so monstrously wrong, in the estimation of all lovers of the Union and the Constitution, that few men in their sober senses were willing to believe it. Recent events, however, show that those who control public sentiment in some of the Southern States were in earnest—but we were hardly prepared to believe that the same *principle* would be used here in Lancaster, to coerce submission, and that too by gentlemen so respectable, bland and courteous as the members of the medical profession. Recent developements, however, lead us reluctantly to the conclusion that *secession*, in a certain contingency, has been threatened in Lancaster, and that the threats have not been carried out simply because they were the means of preventing the contingency deprecated.

It is well known to many of our citizens that for two or three years past a desire has been expressed by a large number of highly respectable tax-payers, to see the Homœopathic practice of medicine tested in the County Hospital, in comparison with the Allopathic system. It was proposed that one Homœopathic physician be elected out of the four now employed there and that he treat every fourth patient, not in any way interfering with the patients treated allopathically. A similar plan has been pursued in many other hospitals, in this country and in Europe, and the Homœopathists allege, that the results have been favorable to their system. This is denied by physicians of the old school, and hence the desire of many who are not disciples of the new system, to see the question settled by a practical comparison of the two systems. At first sight, it would be supposed that a proposition so reasonable would meet with no serious objection. If, as the Allopathic physicians allege, Homœopathy is merely a sugar-of milk humbug, the easiest way we know of to demonstrate that fact and finally explode the humbug, would be to allow the system to be tested in the manner proposed, and the comparative results laid before the public. Besides this, there is a large and quite respectable minority in this city and county who practically believe in Homœpathy, and use no other remedies in their families; and we are not prepared to say that their request of a one-fourth representation in the Board of Physicians to the Hospital is an unreasonable demand.

But aside from the merits of this controversy, this community will not sanction the precedent set by some of the Allopathic physicians in controling a majority of the Board of Directors *by threatning to resign* if a Homœopathic physician was elected. This is carrying the joke a little too far. Yet we have good authority for saying that this policy was successfully pursued last year, and repeated again on Saturday last, when the four old incumbents were all re-elected. The friends of Dr. Stehman, the Homœopathic candidate, had assurances that a majority of the Board would vote for him, for the reasons we have already assigned, and not from any personal preferences entertained for him, or any personal objections to the other incumbents, who are all worthy men and competent physicians; but the reason assigned by one or more members of the Board was that the Allopathic incumbents would resign in case a Homœopathist was elected, and in that event the Hospital would be left without the necessary medical attendance! In yielding to such coercion, the Directors influenced by it, showed an amazing lack of back-bone, neither creditable to themselves or their constituents. Such conduct it is our duty to oppose, as a precedent in filling any elective office in future, as the example of South Carolina is by no means desirable for the imitation of Lancasterians.

The Directors should have promptly said to the threatening Doctors and their friends—If a majority of our Board deem it expedient to give Little Pills a fair chance for a year, and Big Pills resign in consequence, let them resign; there are Little Pills enough in the country to take their places!

Pretty Good.—The Hon. James McQuade, of Utica, says of Lincoln's Cabinet:

"One thing is settled. Greely is to go into the Cabinet. He is to be Secretary of the Exterior—his principal duties to watch the thermometer and tell how cold it is out there."

Not very Particular.—We yesterday heard, says the Boston Courier, a couple of politicians sighing over the affairs of the nation. "I wish," said one of them, "Old Jackson was in old Buchanan's place." "I ain't so particular about that," retorted the other, "I'd be satisfied if old Buchanan was in old Jackson's place."

Governor Curtin's Inaugural.

On Tuesday Governor Curtin was inaugurated at Harrisburg, with appropriate ceremonies. His Inaugural Address was calm and conciliatory in its tone, and gives general satisfaction. We give a brief abstract:

The Governor commenced by saying:

Deeply impressed with its responsibilities and duties, I enter upon the office of Governor of Pennsylvania, with a determination to fulfil them all faithfully to the utmost of my ability. Questions of great moment intimately connected with the feelings and interests of the people of all parts of the Nation, now agitate the public mind; and some of them, from their novelty and importance, are left for settlement in the uncertainty of the future. A selfish caution might indicate silence as the safest course to be pursued as to these questions, by one just entering upon the responsibilities of high official position; but fidelity to the high trust reposed in me demand, especially at this juncture, that I yield to an honored custom which requires a frank declaration of the principles to be adopted, and the policy to be pursued during my official term.

He first alludes to our Common School System:

Our system of Common Schools will ever enlist my earnest solicitude. For its growing wants the most ample provision should be made by the Legislature. I feel that I need not urge this duty.

He promises a rigid economy in the financial administration of the affairs of the State:

A rigid economy in all its various departments and a strict accountability from all public officers, are expected by our people and they shall not be disappointed. Now that the debt of the State is in the course of steady liquidation, by the ordinary means of the treasury, all unnecessary expenditures of the public money must be firmly resisted so that the gradual diminution of the indebtedness shall not be interrupted.

He says that the pardoning power shall be executed with careful discrimination.—He recommends the passage of general law for the chartering of Corporations. He thinks the veto power should be exercised with great caution.

The balance of the Message, nearly two thirds, is devoted to the consideration of the National Crisis. The Governor is eminently conservative, and his address will not be without its peaceful influence on the troubles of the country. He says:

I have already taken occasion to say publ, and I now repeat, that if we have any laws upon our statute books which infringe upon the rights of the people of any of the States, or contravene any law of the Federal Government, or obstruct its execution, they ought to be repealed. We ought not to hesitate to exhibit to other States that may have enacted laws interfering with the rights or obstructive of the remedies which belong constitutionally to all American citizens, an example of magnanimity and of implicit obedience to the paramount law, and by a prompt repeal of every statute that may even, by implication, be liable to reasonable objection, do our part to remove every just cause of dissatisfaction with our legislation.

In the present unhappy condition of the country, it will be our duty to unite with the people of the States which remain loyal to the Union, in any just and honorable measures of conciliation and fraternal kindness. Let us invite them to join us in the fulfilment of all our obligations under the Federal Constitution and laws. Then we can cordially unite with them in claiming like obedience from those States which have renounced their allegiance. If the loyal States are just and moderate, without any sacrifice of right or self respect the threatened danger may be averted.

The address concludes:

I assume the duties of this high office at the most trying period of our national history. The public mind is agitated by fears, suspicions and jealousies. Serious apprehensions of the future pervade the people.—A preconcerted and organized effort has been made to disturb the stability of Government, and dissolve the union of the States, and mar the symmetry and order of the noblest political structure ever devised and enacted by human wisdom. It shall be my earnest endeavor to justify the confidence which you have reposed in me, and to deserve your approbation. With a consciousness of the rectitude of my intentions, with no resentments to cherish, no enmities to avenge, no wish but the public good to gratify, and with a profound sense of the solemnity of my position, I humbly invoke the assistance of our Heavenly Father, in whom alone is my dependence, that His strength may sustain and His wisdom guide me.—With His divine aid I shall apply myself faithfully and fearlessly to my responsible duties, and abide the judgement of a generous people.

Invoking the blessing of the God of our fathers upon our State and Nation, it shall be the highest object of my ambition to contribute to the glory of the Commonwealth, maintain the civil and religious privileges of the people, and promote the union, prosperity and happiness of the country.

Congressional.

Saturday, 12th.—In the Senate Mr. Seward delivered his great speech on the National Crisis. The occasion attracted an immense audience to the Senate chamber. Mr. Seward's speech was conciliatory, and the effect on the public good.

In the House the Mississippi delegation announced the secession of their State and withdrew. The navy bill was passed, and the House adjourned.

Monday, 14th.—In the Senate Mr. Brown gave notice that the Senators from Alabama, Florida and Mississippi would no longer take an active part in the deliberations of the body. Their States had taken measures to withdraw from the Union, but of which the Senators were not so officially informed as to justify their final withdrawal from the Senate. The Kansas bill was then taken up, and Mr. Polk, of Missouri, spoke in favor of the right of secession and against coercion. Mr. Crittenden called up the resolutions submitting his Compromise to a vote of the people, and pressed a vote on them.

In the House during the morning hour, Mr. Etheridge made another unsuccessful attempt to introduce the Border State resolutions. In Committee of the Whole the Army bill was taken up and a general debate commenced on the perilous state of the country. Mr. McClernand, of Illinois, and Mr. Cox, of Ohio, both Democrats, made strong speeches against the right of secession and in favor of the enforcement of the laws. They contended that the collection of the revenues and the protection of the public property was not coercion, and supported the course of the President. Mr. Cox was especially emphatic. He warned South Carolina not to touch a hair on the head of Major Anderson, and referring to the espionage alleged to have been established over vessels coming down the Mississippi, said that the Northwest would never permit such surveillance. Both gentlemen expressed a willingness to vote either for the Crittenden or the Border State Compromise, and Mr. Cox expressed the opinion that there were symptoms of concession on the part of the Republicans. Mr. Corwin, from the Committee of Thirty-Three, made a report which was made the special order for Monday next, and from day to day until disposed of. A minority report was also made.

Tuesday, 15th.—In the Senate Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were taken up, but at one o'clock were forced aside for the special order, the Pacific Railroad bill. The pending motion to indefinitely postpone that bill was rejected, but without coming to a final vote on it the Senate adjourned.

The House, with the Army bill before it, indulged in a miscellaneous debate on secession, coercion, the revolutionary seizure of the forts, &c. During the debate Mr. Rust, of Arkansas, said that the Compromise measures reported by Mr. Corwin had not been adopted by the Committee of Thirty-three.

Wednesday, 16th.—In the Senate Mr. Crittenden's resolutions were taken up after the morning hour. Senator Powell's amendment, to the first proposed amendment to the Constitution, so as to make it read, "in all the Territories *now held or hereafter acquired* south of said line of latitude slavery of the African race is hereby recognized as existing," &c., was adopted, yeas 29, nays 24, all the Republicans voting in the negative. The Compromise having been burthened with this unwise and needless amendment was abandoned, and after some debate Senator Clarke's resolutions were adopted as a substitute by a vote of yeas 25, nays 23. This substitute declares that the provisions of the present Constitution are ample, that it needs to be obeyed rather than amended; that all attempts to dissolve the Union with an idea to its reconstruction are illusory and destructive, that no such reconstruction is practicable, and that therefore the energies of the Government and the efforts of good citizens should be directed to the preservation of the existing Union and Constitution. The whole subject was then laid on the table.

The House continued the debate in Committee of the Whole on the National Crisis. On motion of Mr. Harris, a bill was passed extending the act relative to the collection of tonnage dues at the port of Baltimore, for the improvement of the same, until 1871. The same bill was brought up in the Senate by Mr. Pearce and passed.

The News.

The navy yard at Pensacola, the barracks and Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, a small adjoining work, have been seized by the Florida troops and a detachment of volunteers from Alabama. Fort Pickens, seven miles below Pensacola, the strongest work in the vicinity, commanding the river channel and also dominating Fort M'Crea opposite to it, is in possession of the United States troops. The condition of affairs at Pensacola is therefore very similar to that at Charleston, the Government forces in both places holding the key of the position. The United States arsenal at Baton Rouge has been seized by Louisiana, the two companies of United States troops surrendering to a superior force.

The Star of the West returned to New York on Saturday morning. She was struck twice by the fire of the South Carolina battery but received no injury.

The Convention bill has passed both Houses of the Virginia Legislature with the provision for the opening a poll on the day of the election for Delegates, and that the people shall then vote whether or not the Convention shall submit its Ordinance of Secession, should that action be adopted, to a vote of the people. The only amendment made by the Senate was to change the day for the assembling of the Convention from the 18th to the 13th of February.

The Convention bill passed by the Tennessee Legislature provides that if the Convention shall pass an Ordinance of Secession it shall be submitted to the decision of the people.

Lieutenant Hall, from Fort Sumter, and Colonel Hayne, on the part of South Carolina, arrived at Washington on Monday evening. Their mission is believed to have reference to such an understanding as may avoid hostilities. It is understood that the Government will not at present renew the attempt to reinforce Fort Sumter.

The sloop of war Brooklin returned to anchorage in Hampton Roads on Tuesday morning. It is now understood that her mission was simply to succor the steamer Star of the West.

The steamer Bremen arrived at New York on Tuesday bringing foreign advices to 1st inst., and $380,000 in specie. The American ship Golden Star, from Mobile for Liverpool, had been wrecked on the Irish coast, with a loss of eighteen lives. The French fleet had left the bay of Gaeta and the bombardment of the city continued.—The holidays had interupted commercial transactions.

The Governer of Alabama in his message to the Legislature urges the placing of the State upon the most efficient war footing.

Gov. Pickens has sent a message to the South Carolina Legislature advising the raising of two more artillery companies and another regiment to serve three years. He contemplates the transfer of these forces to the new Southern Confederacy.

Lieut. Hall left Washington on Wednesday with instructions for Major Anderson. It is understood that the Government refuses to accede to South Carolina's demand or proposition, and that the troops will not be withdrawn from Fort Sumpter.

The Georgia State Convention met at Milledgeville on Wednesday, organized by electing George W. Crawford, of Richmond county, President by acclamation. After appointing a committee to invite the Commissioners from South Carolina and Alabama to communicate with the Convention, the body adjourned.

The North Carolina House of Delegates has passed anti-coercion resolutions. The Convention bill is still under discussion.

The Missouri Senate has passed the bill calling a State Convention, to meet on the 28th of February. The people are to vote, when electing delegates, on the question of submitting the action of the Convention for their confirmation or rejection.

Our Fo[illegible] R[illegible] "*vult decipi*,"—[illegible] people love [illegible] cei[illegible]," might have been a true saying in the days of Horace, but it is not so in this enlightened age. The promptitude with which the sick, in all parts of the world, have abandoned the old palliative mode of medical treatment, for the expulsory system of Professor Holloway proves that the people can distinguish between mere suppression and radical cure, and that neither the prestige of professional position, nor the sententious dogmatism of the ritualists of the schools, can blind them to the wonderful results of a new practice, which never makes the mistake of killing the patient instead of the disease. In the U. S., as in all other regions of the earth, Holloway's remedies have popularized themselves. It is true that the victims of disease have been invited through the press to give them a trial; but is equally true that every trial has made new proselytes, and that every proselyte thus obtained has made a hundred more. They have become the household medicines of nearly every family. Incredible as such a statement may seem, and unparalleled as such a result undoubtedly is, they are verified, we understand, by the books of Professor Holloway's establishment in New York.

In our crowded cities, where, at certain seasons, the malaria exhaled by an almost vertical sun, is the prolific source of deadly epidemics; in the new settlements of the West, where fever and ague, dysentery, and other diseases common to that region, prostrate the population of whole districts at once; and in the swamps and bayous of the South, the Pills have saved the lives of thousands, while in cases of scrofula and cutaneous disease, the Ointment is considered by all classes, and in all sections, indispensable to a thorough cure. These are facts, undenied and unchallenged, and who will be hardy enough to question the value of remedies fortified by such credentials?—*Boston "Traveller."*

A Palpable Hit.—One terribly stormy night in bleak December, a United States vessel was wrecked off the coast of Jersey, and every soul, save one, went down with the doomed craft. This one survivor, a Western gentleman, seized a floating spar and was washed towards the shore, while innumerable kind hearted tools of the Camden and Amboy Railroad clustered on the beach with ropes and boats. Slowly but surely the unhappy mariner drifted to land, and as he exhaustedly caught at the rope thrown to him, the kindly natives uttered an encouraging cheer. "You are saved," they shouted. "You are saved—and must show the conductor your ticket." With the sea still boiling about him, and a floating, straw tickling his nose, the drowning stranger suddenly resisted the efforts to haul him ashore. "Stop!" said he, in a faint tone "Tell me, where am I? What country is this?" And they answered, "New Jersey." Scarcely had the name been uttered, when the wretched stranger *left go the rope*, ejaculating as he did so, "*I guess I'll float a little farther!*" He was never seen again.

☞Barry Cornwall says:

"Come—let me dive into thine eyes."

If his love had "swimming eyes," very *good*; but at all *events, our advice to the* young woman is for divers reasons, don't let him do it. He might go over a "cataract"

☞A fair political joke is told of a man at Atlanta, Georgia, who the day before election, passed a shop and saw a card hanging up with the inscription—"Bells hung." He stopped and read the card attentively. "Bell's hung!" he exclaimed, "Bell's hung, is he? Then who the thunder will run on the Union ticket now?"

☞"There is *no truth in men*," said a lady, in company. "They are like musical instruments which sound a variety of tunes."

"In other words, madman," said another lady, "you believ that all men are *lyres*."

☞It is a somewhat singular fact, that, restless as is the ocean, the path of your ship is the only part of it that is reall *a wake*.

Columbia Lumber Market.

Penel 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.

	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 "

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Jan. 12, '61-1m