THE COLUMBIA SPY.

SAMUEL WRIGHT, Editor and Proprietor. "NO ENTERTAINMENT IS SO CHEAP AS READING, NOR ANY PLEASURE SO LASTING." $1,50 PER YEAR IN ADVANCE; $2,00 IF NOT IN ADVANCE.

VOLUME XXXI, NUMBER 30.] COLUMBIA, PENNSYLVANIA, SATURDAY MORNING, FEBRUARY 23, 1861. [WHOLE NUMBER 1,592.

1860. 1860

NEW CASH GROCERY STORE.

THE subscribers, have just opened an entire stock of New Groceries, every article of which is *Fresh and New*, and being determined to keep goods of the best quality, and at the very lowest cash prices, hope to deserve and receive a share of town and country custom.

SUGARS, 6¾, 7, 8, 10.
MOLASSES, 6¼, 12½, 16.
TEAS.

Great care has been taken in selecting the finest and purest teas, in Black, *Imperial and Young Hyson*.
COFFEE.

Extra strong scented Rio, *Extra Browned Rio*, Extra Turkey Coffee.

Extra sugar cured Hams, extra sugar cured Dried Beef, Shoulders and Flitch. Mackerel No. 1, 2 and 3, in barrels and half barrels, and by retail; Herring—smoked and in pickle, Salmon.

SALT.—Ground, by the sack and by retail; fine Ashton and Dairy, in small bags.

SOAP.—Brown, Yellow, White and Country.

PRIME CHEESE, FRESH CRACKERS.
FRUIT.

Fresh Oranges, Lemons, Raisins, Prunes, &c., &c.
QUEENSWARE AND GLASSWARE,

A large and complete assortment.

CANDLES.—Adamantine, Sperm and Tallow.
SPICES, &c., &c.

Ground Cinnamon, Cloves, All-spice, Pepper—red and black, Brown and Yellow Mustard, Mace, Cream of Tartar, Indigo, Copperas, Nutmegs, Saltpetre Stove Blacking, Fancy Soaps, Candle-wick, Wash boards, &c., &c., Bed Cords, Clothes Lines.

Pure Cider Vinegar,
Potatoes,
Corn Brooms,
Knives and Forks and Spoons.
TOBACCO AND SEGARS.

All the Best Brands.

Letter and Writing Papers, Steel Pens, Ink, Ink Stands, &c.

Sardines, Sweet Corn, Hommony, Split Peas, Farina, Beans, fresh Sweet Oil, Castile Soap, Pickles, in short, every article to be found in a first-class Grocery Store.

HALDEMAN & JACKSON,
Cheap Cash Grocery and Provision Store.
Columbia, March 31 1860

LIFE INSURANCE.

THOMAS WELSH, Esq., has been appointed Agent of the Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, for Columbia and neighborhood. This is an old established Company. Persons wishing to provide for their families in case of death, had better call on the agent and get insured.

Columbia, July 16, 1859-tf

COLUMBIA IRON FOUNDRY
OPPOSITE THE CANAL BASIN,
COLUMBIA, PA.

THE subscriber has removed to the extensive shops formerly occupied with the *Columbia Iron Foundry*, where he is thoroughly fitted up with new and first-rate machinery, and is now prepared to manufacture Steam Engines and Pumps of every description, Machinery for Furnaces, Forges, Mills Factories, &c. Work &c.

Iron and Brass Castings made to order. Bridge Bolts and Blacksmithing in general.

☞ *Repairing promptly attended to*

JOHN Q. DENNEY.

Columbia, July 3, 1859

REMOVAL OF
JOHN SHENBERGER'S
FURNITURE WARE ROOMS.

THE undersigned having removed his Furniture Ware Rooms and Manufactory, to his new brick buildings, on the south side of Locust street, between Second and Third streets, respectfully informs his friends and the public to give him a call. A large and superior stock of

CABINET-WARE AND CHAIR-WORK,

of all descriptions, will be kept constantly on hand, which will be sold on the most reasonable terms. As *we manufacture* all the work he has to be what it represented, and to be a good article his stock is very large, and includes Dressing, Plain and Fancy Bureaus, Sideboards, Sofas *Card, Pool, Sofa Centre, Dressing, Dining and Break* fast TABLES, Common French and other BEDSTEADS, Common and Fancy CHAIRS, and SETTEES of every style together with a general assortment of all kinds of FURNITURE

Funerals will be attended with a Splendid Hearse on short notice and all necessary attentions given in UNDERTAKING.

He respectfully solicits a share of public patronage as well as a continuance of the custom with which he has been liberally favored.

Columbia, April 11, 1857

C. SEIBERT'S

EXTENSIVE CABINET WARE-ROOMS AND MANUFACTORY, Locust street, Columbia, Pa.

The subscriber would call the attention of the *citizens of Columbia and vicinity*, to his large and perfect assortment of Cabinet-Ware, comprising some of the finest Dressing Bureaus, Sofas, French Bedsteads, Jenny Lands, &c., *ever offered* for sale in this place. He continues to manufacture Furniture of every description, and is confident that he can give satisfaction.

COFFINS made and Funerals attended to either *in town or country, on the shortest notice.*

CASPAR SEIBERT

Columbia, June 6, 1857.

PURE CATAWBA WINE,

Warranted to be the pure juice of our native Catawba grapes, made in 1857; also, Blackberry and Currant wines, for sale at.

A. M. RAMBO'S
Dec. 15, 1860. Family Grocery Store.

KRISS KINKLE COMING.

JUST received Fifty Boxes Raisins, Twenty-five Half boxes, French Candies, Candy Toys, New Prunes, Citron, Currants, Figs, Hommony, Cranberries, Sardines, Mince Meat, Fresh Peaches, and in fact everything you want for the Holidays is at

A. M. RAMBO'S
Dec. 15, 1860. Family Grocery Store.

GEORGE J. SMITH,

WHOLESALE and Retail Bread and Cake Baker—Constantly on hand a variety of cakes too numerous to mention; Crackers; Soda, Wine, Scroll and Sugar Biscuit; Confectionery, of every description &c., &c. LOCUST STREET,

Dec. 3, '59 Between the Bank and Franklin House.

FOR RENT.

THE room in the Blue Front, now occupied by Thomas Welsh, Esq; also, several houses. Apply to WM. WHIPPER.

Columbia, February 25, 1859.

Soap and Vinegar.

20 BOXES of *Duffy's Brown Soap*; 20 *barrel of Vinegar*, wholesale and retail, at

BRUNER'S,
Corner of Third and Union Streets.

June 9, 1860.

SALT! SALT!!

1000 Sacks Ground Alum Salt just received, and for sale at the extraordinarily low price of *one dollar* and five cents per sack. THOS. WELSH,

Cola. April 21, '60. Canal Basin.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted, on the Books of the Livery Stable, from the 1st of April, 1857, to the *undersigned, are requested to make immediate payment*, and those having claims will present them for settlement, as he is desirous of closing his business without delay.

Oct. 3, 1857-tf THOMAS GROOM.

COMMISSION BUSINESS.

THE subscriber has made arrangements and is now prepared to receive on commission, at his wharf,

North side of Walnut street, Columbia, Pa.,
COAL, LUMBER, WOOD OR TIES,

He will be happy to receive *commissions for buying* or selling the above articles to any amount. From his experience in the Lumber Business he believes that he will be able to render satisfaction. Strict attention will be given to all business entrusted to his care. AMOS S. GREEN.

Columbia, March 27, 1858.

THE COLUMBIA MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
Second St., below Union, Columbia, Pa.,

IS prepared to execute all orders for STEAM ENGINES, BOILERS, SHAFTING, PULLEYS, PUMPS, MACHINERY *FOR BLAST FURNACES*, ROLLING MILLS, SAW AND FLOUR MILLS, and every variety of Machinery, in the most thorough and improved manner. *Iron and Brass Castings*, of every description, made to order. Repairing promptly attended to.

Cash paid for Old Iron, Brass, and other metal.

Orders by mail should be addressed to "Columbia Manufacturing Company, Columbia, Pa."

Z. SUPPLEE,
T. R. SUPPLEE, } Superintendents.
J. LLEWELLYN,

Columbia, June 19, 1857-tf

SOMETHING NEW.

LIQUID Rennet for making in a few minutes delicate desserts. Full directions for using accompany each bottle. For sale by R. WILLIAMS,

Oct. 27, 1860. Front St., Cola. Pa

JANE'S Expectorant, Jayne's Alterative, Jayne's Carminative Balsam, Jayne's Hair Tonic, Jayne's Liniment, Jayne's Sanative Pills, Jayne's Ague Pills, and Jayne's Tonic Vermifuge; all the above popular remedies are guaranteed genuine and fresh. For sale by R. WILLIAMS,

sept. 21, 1859. Front st., Columbia.

GROCERIES.

PERSONS desiring Pure Articles in the Grocery line will call at No. 71 Locust street.

Just received a fresh supply of the following articles, warranted pure and fresh.

New Orleans Sugar Syrups, of all kinds, best Baking Molasses, Coffees, Teas, Spices, Fruit—such as Dried Peaches, Currants, Raisins, &c.—a lot of Fish.

S. F. EBERLEIN,
No. 71 Locust Street, Columbia, Pa.

December 3, 1859.

Mens Wear,

CLOTHS Cassimeres, Vestings, Satinetts, Jeans; a full assortment now on hand, to which we invite the attention of the gentry.

J. O. & H. F. BRUNER,
Oct. 27, 1860. Cor. Third and Union.

To Lumbermen & Manufacturers!
HUEY'S
Patent Shingle Machine.

THE subscriber having perfected the above machine, offers to sell State, County and *Shop Rights on reasonable terms.*

The machine saws and planes Shingles to any width or thickness, and produces a very uniform and clean article, which has given perfect satisfaction wherever tried.

One of the machines and specimens of its work can be seen at the Susquehanna Planing Mill, Columbia, Pa. For further information, address,

WM. HUEY,
Columbia, Lancaster co., Pa.

☞ The construction of the saw and frame admits of use, separate from the planer, in sawing all kinds of straight and bevelled work, such as Flooring, *Clapboarding* &c.

Columbia, May 29, 1857.

B. F. APPOLD,

GENERAL FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT,
RECEIVER OF
COAL AND PRODUCE,
And Deliverer on any point on the Columbia and Philadelphia Railroad, to York and Baltimore and to Pittsburg;

DEALER IN COAL, FLOUR AND GRAIN, WHISKY AND BACON, have just received a large lot of Monongahela Rectified Whiskey, from Pittsburg, of which they will keep a supply constantly on hand, at low prices. Nos. 1, 2 and 6 Canal Basin.

Columbia, January 27, 1854.

HILLSIDE NURSERY & GARDEN!
HALF-MILE NORTH OF COLUMBIA,
LANCASTER CO., PA.

THE subscriber, Proprietor of the "Hillside Nursery and Garden," offers for sale, at his *premises*, a general assortment of

FRUIT, SHADE & ORNAMENTAL TREES,

of the choicest varieties, a rare collection of Hardy Ornamental Shrubbery—evergreen and deciduous, the finest climbing plants of every description, *mounted in this market*—all hardy, many monthly, or perpetual bloomers,

the standard varieties of

GRAPE VINES,
NATIVE & EXOTIC,

small fruits of nearly *every variety worthy* of cultivation in this climate. *Gooseberries* that *will not mildew*; also, the finest collection of hardy roses ever offered for sale in Columbia, and, after inspection of other gardens, he thinks he may safely assert, the finest grown and best assortment now in the county.

He calls attention to the Green House, which is crowded with the rarest and most sought for varieties of Ornamental and Flowering Plants, and challenges Lancaster and York Counties to produce a choicer or better grown collection of Green and Hot House Plants, *than now on hand at the "Hillside Garden," in order for Spring Trade.* He offers them cheaper than they can be bought at any other establishment in the above counties *or in the state*.

He keeps constantly on hand at his Extensive Nursery and Gardens, or can furnish at short notice, every tree, shrub or flower, connected with the business, offered for sale in Philadelphia.

In connection with the Nursery and Garden, the proprietor will undertake through the agency of William Safford, a scientific Landscape Gardener and Nurseryman, educated in England, to plan and lay out Pleasure Grounds, Gardens, &c., and to do general jobbing in this line of business.

☞ All fancy and jobbing work will be warranted to give satisfaction to the most tasteful and fastidious, *and will be done at reasonable rates.*

S. H. PURPLE.

Columbia, April 16, 1859.

NEW GROCERY STORE.

THE subscriber invites the attention of the public to the

NEW GROCERY, FLOUR, FEED AND VARIETY STORE,

just opened by him at No. 71, Locust street, between Second and Third. He will keep on hand a complete stock of all kinds of Groceries, Queensware &c., &c., and assures everything to be good of its kind and price.

He will furnish BREAD from the Philadelphia Mechanical Bakery, fresh every evening; also, Tea Biscuit, Crackers, &c., &c. Those desiring it can be served at the houses. He will give the business his strict attention, and by fair dealing and promptly supplying the wants of citizens hopes to deserve and receive a liberal share of their support.

SAM'L F. EBERLEIN.

Oct. 8, '59. No. 71 Locust street, Columbia, Pa.

Stoves, Tin Ware, Gas Fixtures, &c.
HIRAM WILSON,
N. E. Corner Second and Locust streets.

THE subscriber having entirely refitted his store and had in a complete new stock of everything in his line, invites the *attention of the public to* his assortment of

STOVES OF EVERY STYLE & PATTERN.

His stock is very large and complete, consisting of

Royal Cook, William Penn, Noble, National, Young America, Morning Star, Complete Cook, Cooking Ranges, *Parlor Cook, four patterns*, Parlor Stoves of every make, size, style and variety, Bar Room and Office Stoves, *&c.*

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

A large stock of articles in the above line of business, comprising everything that is *manufactured of* Tin, Sheet Iron &c., for Household purposes. His stock is of his own manufacture, and he can vouch for its excellence and durability.

Chandeliers, Gas Fixtures, &c.

A LARGE and complete assortment of elegant Gas *Fixtures* of tasteful designs, consisting of six, four, three and two burner Chandeliers, single burner Hall Pendants, Side Lights plain and ornamental Drop Burners, &c., *always on hand.* GAS FITTING in all its branches attended to with promptness.

House Roofing, Spouting, &c.

HOUSE ROOFING and SPOUTING put up in the most substantial manner; Plumbing, Bell Hanging and other branches of the business, carried on as *heretofore, on the most reasonable terms.*

HIRAM WILSON,
Corner of Second and Locust streets.

Columbia, September 5, 1857.

Split Peas!

A Supply of Dried Peas just received and for sale very cheap, at

Nov. 19, 1859. S. F. EBERLEIN'S Grocery Store, No. 71 Locust st.

SHRED Sparkling Gelatine for sale at the Golden Mortar Drug Store, Front Street.

FRANKLIN HOUSE RESTAURANT.
UNDER THE FRANKLIN HOUSE,
LOCUST STREET, COLUMBIA, PA.

THE subscriber has opened in the basement of his hotel, the Franklin House, a RESTAURANT, where he is prepared to serve *Oysters and other* Refreshments in the best style. The establishment has been newly fitted up with a view to the best accommodation of his customers, and no effort will be spared to properly and promptly cater to their wants and appetites.

The Oysters, &c., provided will be of the best quality, and that they may be well cooked and served an experienced person from one of the best establishments in Philadelphia, has been engaged to take charge of the cooking department. The subscriber asks of his friends and the public a share of custom

J. S. MILLER,
Columbia, Oct. 29, 1859. Franklin House.

NOTICE.

THE Books of the subscriber have been placed in the hands John Eddy, with authority to collect all accounts. *Persons indebted* will make payment to him, those having claims will please present them for settlement.

L. S. FILBERT, M. D.

October 15, 1859-tf.

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING

Office in Carpet Hall, North-west corner of Front and Locust streets.

Terms of Subscription.

One Copy per annum, if paid in advance, $1 50
" " " *if not paid within three* months from commencement of the year, 2 00

4 Cents a copy.

No subscription received for a less time than six months; and no paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the option of the publisher.

☞ Money may be remitted by mail at the publisher's risk.

Rates of Advertising.

square (16 lines)	one week,	$0 38
"	three weeks,	75
	each subsequent insertion,	10
(12 lines)	one week,	50
"	three weeks,	1 00
"	each subsequent insertion,	25

Larger advertisements in proportion

A liberal discount will be made to quarterly, half-early or early advertisers, who are strictly confined to their business.

DR. HOFFER,

DENTIST.—OFFICE, Front Street 4th door from Locust, over Saylor & McDonald's Book store Columbia, Pa. ☞ Entrance, same as Jolley's Photograph Gallery. [August 21, 1858.

THOMAS WELSH,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Columbia, Pa.

OFFICE, in Whipper's New Building, below Black's Hotel, Front street.

☞ Prompt attention given to all business entrusted to his care.

November 28, 1857.

H. M. NORTH,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW

Columbia, Pa.

Collections promptly made in Lancaster and York counties.

Columbia, May 4, 1850.

J. W. FISHER,
Attorney and Counsellor at Law,
Columbia, Pa.

Columbia, September 6, 1856 tf

S. Atlee Bockius, D. D. S.

PRACTICES the Operative, Surgical and Mechanical Departments of Dentistry.

Office on Locust street, between the Franklin House and Post Office, Columbia, Pa

May 7, 1859.

Harrison's Coumbian Ink.

WHICH is a superior article, permanently black, and not corroding the pen, can be had in any quantity, at the *Family Medicine Store, and blacker* yet is that English Boot Polish.

Columbia, June 9, 1859

We Have Just Received

DR. CUTTER'S Improved Chest Expanding Suspender and Shoulder Braces for Gentlemen, and Patent *Skirt Supporter and Brace for Ladies*, just the article that is wanted at this time. Come and see them at Family Medicine Store, Odd Fellows' Hall. [April 9, 1859

Prof. Gardner's Soap.

WE have the New England Soap for those who did *not obtain it from the Soap Man*; it is pleasant to the skin, and will take grease spots from Woolen Goods, it is therefore no humbug, for you get the worth of your money at the Family Medicine Store.

Columbia, June 11, 1859.

GRAHAM, or, Bond's Boston Crackers, for Dyspeptics, and Arrow Root Crackers, for invalids and children—new articles in Columbia, at the Family Medicine Store.

April 16, 1859

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE.—The want of such an article is felt in every family, and now it can be supplied; for mending furniture, chinaware, ornamental work, toys, &c., there is nothing superior. We have found it useful in repairing many articles which have been useless for months. You can prove this at the

Jan 28 tf. FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

IRON AND STEEL!

THE Subscribers have received a New and Large Stock of all kinds and sizes of

BAR IRON AND STEEL!

They are constantly supplied with stock in this branch of *his business, and can furnish it to customers in large* or small quantities, at the lowest rates

J. RUMPLE & SON,
Locust street below Second, Columbia, Pa.

April 28, 1860

RITTER'S Compound Syrup of Tar and Wild Cherry, for Coughs, Colds, &c. For sale at the Golden Mortar Drug Store, Front st. July 2

AYER'S Compound Concentrated Extract Sarsaparilla for the cure of Scrofula or King's Evil, and all scrofulous affections, a fresh article just received and for sale by

R. WILLIAMS, Front st., Columbia,

sept 21, 1859.

FOR SALE.

200 GROSS Friction Matches, very low for cash.

June 25, '59. R. WILLIAMS.

Dutch Herring!

ANY one fond of a good Herring can be supplied at

S. F. EBERLEIN'S

Nov. 19, 1859. Grocery Store, No. 71 Locust st.

LYON'S PURE OHIO CATAWBA BRANDY and PURE WINES, especially for Medicines and Sacramental purposes, at the

Jan. 28 FAMILY MEDICINE STORE.

NICE RAISINS for 8 cts. per pound, are to be had only at

EBERLEIN'S Grocery Store.

March 10, 1860. No. 71 Locust street.

GARDEN SEEDS.—Fresh Garden Seeds, warranted pure, of all kinds, just received at

EBERLEIN'S Grocery Store,

March 10, 1860 No. 71 Locust street.

POCKET BOOKS AND PURSES.

A LARGE lot of Fine and Common Pocket Books and Purses, at from 15 cents to two dollars each.

Headquarters and News Depot.

Columbia, April 14, 1860.

A NEW store of those beautiful Prints just received, which will be sold cheap, at

SAYLOR & McDONALD'S

April 11. Columbia, Pa.

Just Received and For Sale.

1500 SACKS Ground Alum Salt, in large or small quantities, at

APPOLD'S
May 5, '60. Warehouse, Canal Basin.

COLD CREAM OF GLYCERINE.—For the cure and prevention of chapped hands, &c. For sale at the GOLDEN MORTAR DRUG STORE,

Dec 3, 1859 Front street, Columbia.

Turkish Prunes!

FOR a first rate article of Prunes you must go to

S. F. EBERLEIN'S

Nov. 19, 1859. Grocery Store, No 71 Locust st.

GOLD PENS, GOLD PENS.

JUST received a large and fine assortment of Gold Pens, of Newton and Griswold's manufacture, at

SAYLOR & McDONALD'S Book Store,

April 14 Front street, above Locust.

FRESH GROCERIES.

WE continue to sell the best "Levy" Syrup, White and Brown Sugars, good Coffees and choice Teas, to be had in Columbia at the New Corner Store, opposite Odd Fellows' Hall, and at the old stand adjoining the bank.

H. C. FONDERSMITH.

Segars, Tobacco, &c.

A LOT of first-rate Segars, Tobacco and Snuff will be found at the store of the sub-scriber. He keeps only a first rate article. Call in.

S. F. EBERLEIN'S Grocery Store,

Oct 6, '60 Locust st., Columbia, Pa.

CRANBERRIES,

NEW Crop Prunes, New Citron, at

Oct. 29, 1860. A. M. RAMBO'S.

SARDINES,

Worcestershire Sauce, Refined Cocoa, &c., just received and for sale by S. F. EBERLEIN,

Oct. 20, 1860, No. 71 Locust St.

CRANBERRIES.

JUST received a fresh lot of Cranberries and New Currants, at No. 71 Locust Street

Oct 21, 1860. S. F. EBERLEIN.

Selections.

From the Mechanics Own.

A "Mechanic's Own" Ideas.

Do you suppose a mechanic has no ideas; that he is all muscle and no mind; a passive wheel-horse to do another's bidding, without a single thought of his own? You are much mistaken, reader, if you have come to this conclusion. Mechanics have ideas, valuable ones, too, if they are not always "squared and smoothed and fitted" to those of other men. It frequently happens that the thoughts of other men are not fitted to theirs; the glitter of their genial expressions blinds their sight to the wholesome unvarnished truths with which mechanics are so much in the habit of dealing, and with which from the first of their apprenticeship they are constantly made familiar.

The workshop affords manifold opportunities for getting facts, but in the usual drift of business favors the mechanic with little time and occasion to store and arrange them, to dress them up with the embellishment of words, trace the connection with theory, or their application and relation to other facts; so the mind of the mechanic becomes in time more a doing than a talking faculty—a mind to work, fraught with the genuine fruit of persevering application, than a mere colloquial power, abounding with the tinseling of speech.

It is very true the workshop imposes severe tasks upon the beginner, and repeats them often to the hinderance of his head work blunting his mental sensibilities, and dragging his mind into the grooves of his labor. The depressing tendency of physical labor reminds me of a singular phrase used by Cornish miners. When they dig in promising veins but find no ore, they call such profitless labor "Dead Work." The process of disclosing expected gain, but without success, they do not deem worthy the title of *living work*, nor even the homely name of *work*, but significantly call it "dead work," as if to say it is work to no purpose.

It seems to have a meaning and an application here, and points to a *manner* of working, as harmful to the tradesman as the "busy idleness" of a noonday lounger. An aimless activity besetting a man in the midst of his noble toil is a species of paralysis which rapidly dampens every spark of *resolution* he possesses, and must in time transform his willing faculties into a mere mechanism, clock-wheel like, moving only as they are moved, and never beyond their fixed and appointed rounds.

Let every mechanic beware of this inflexible "set" which some men's brains take. There is no need of locking one's mind in the iron case of a degrading empiricism.—An intellect is in a vice and the stamp of "dead work" is on it when muscle becomes the master mind.

Taking a retrospective view of life and its varied experiences, does it not seem that an immense amount of mind and character is often made to gain a mere "sleight of hand" in the use of tools, when the proper development of these would give a facility and a power greater and more wonderful than any skilful handling? Does it not excite a just fear when this thing of "learning a trade" proves a positive injury to the man in every after use of his brain, and checks and chains the free exercise of his thoughts?

I do not say, or in any way intimate, that workshop experience necessarily gravitates to this inglorious anchorage of the human mind, but in general I am safe in asserting that all mere physical labor *pulls down;* it is mental labor alone which *raises* the character and influence of a man. Somewhere between these two extremes we find our proper places, and the most effective condition for the employment of our energies.

The Cornishman has again furnished our vocabulary with another phrase of opposite import; when he gets a part of the ore for his labor he calls it "Tribute Work." Unlike "dead work," this proves a profitable excavation to him, and makes him at once interested in the results of his toil.

It is this kind of compensation which invigorates mind and muscle, cheers us in the strife for attainment, and disarms labor of fatigue.

It is "tribute work" that sweetens toil and softens the asperities of care; it is the reward of industry, whether applied to mining, learning a trade, or blasting the hard rocks of knowledge.

May I not safely say that mental labor must be considered that kind of "tribute work" which pays the best, because it is ever working for one's self, and the whole proceeds of rightly directed effort at once become the exclusive property of the votary.

Getting knowledge is a business which may be started and conducted by any one, as the only capital required is *time*, and the only tools needed are such as Nature has furnished every one whom she has brought into the world.

A life spent in using those mental qualifications which nature has *implanted* in every one for special ends, and for wise and useful purposes, is the best "tribute work" that can be performed.

Working for the attainment of one's own mental excellence is emphatically *working for higher wages*, as it not only enables every working man to understand the nature and importance of his position and rights, but also gives him power to assert and defend them when invaded.

With all the elements of a genuine, truthful character in full play, the mechanic who dignifies toil by mental activity, is more than a match for a legion of those who, by muscular force alone, try to supply all their physical wants.

It is by the sweat of their brows that mechanics are to work out their destinies, which probably means a commingling of perspiration from both brain and muscle; singular that we should only see a curse in this edict, when all the comforts and conveniences, as well as the "purple and fine linen" of life are created by it, when the whole foundation and frame-work of civilized life depend upon rightly apportioned mental and physical labor.

Now, when on the way to your workshop ask yourselves—what is learning a trade? If it be merely to "shove a jack plane," drive a hand-saw, drill holes in a piece of iron after their centres have been "laid out" by the "boss," "chip and file" a rough casting to a plane surface, bore and fit wheels on their respective shafts, or do any common machine work to order—can you consure the great dictionary Johnson for defining a mechanic to be "one bred to manual labor"?

But you will say that is not the true definition of a mechanic, reminding me that "one well skilled in the art of making machines," is a better one; it certainly presents the subject in a more encouraging way, and dignifies the mechanic with no mean title. If to his measure of skill be associated all rightful diligence, he need not be ashamed of his life's labor, if even no more is said of him than that his was one of skilled industry.

What will you say when you learn that this same lexicographer stigmatized the "sons of toil" with a base-born misnomer like this—"a mean, vulgar fellow." As if a boor, with character blemished by low associates, habits blackened, like his garments, by the stygean murkiness of his trade, and his mind brought up "all standing," by an ever load of "dead-work," were competent to design and construct machines.

If such be a mechanic I think it will pay any one to look at the causes of this difference in tradesmen; even a hasty search may reward him with the conviction that it is due, not so much to the quantity of *mere work done*, as to the *thoughts* which have characterized and superseded work.

There is a higher purpose in labor than merely to get a "job done," if we can only see it aright and go about it with a proper motive and a sincere aim.

The mechanic who desires to enrich his life with the wholesome fruit of rightly directed labor, and to attain to the high vantage ground towards which his destiny looks, let him take to heart and remember these words:

He who firmly resolves upon the accomplishment of any great and good end, has by that resolution surmounted the great barriers to it, and he who seizes and determines upon the grand idea of self-improvement, will find that idea and *determination* burning like a fire within him to carry out every purpose that recommends itself to his favor—*will find it searching out new paths*, discovering means and removing difficulties that lie in the way—giving courage for despondency, *strength for weakness*, and powers of endurance beyond fatigue.

[From Motley's History of the Netherlands

The Fire Ships in the Scheldt.

In the hold of each vessel, along the whole length, was laid down a solid flooring of brick and mortar, one foot thick, and five feet wide. Upon this was built a chamber of marble mason work, forty feet long, three and a half feet broad, as many high, and with side walls five feet in thickness. This was the crater. It was filled with seven thousand pounds of gunpowder, of a kind superior to anything known, and prepared by Gianibelli himself. It was covered with a roof six feet in thickness, formed of blue tombstones, placed edgwise. Over this crater rose a hollow cone, or pyramid, made of heavy marble slabs, and filled with millstone, cannon balls, blocks of marble, chain shot, iron hooks, plough-coulters and every dangerous missile that could be imagined. The spaces between the mine and the sides of each ship were likewise filled with paving stones, iron-bound stakes, harpoons and other projectiles. The whole fabric was then covered by a smooth, light flooring of planks and brick work, upon which was a pile of wood. This was to be lighted at the proper time, in order that the two vessels might present the appearance of simple fire-ships, intended only to excite a conflagration of the bridge. On the "Fortune" a slow match, very carefully prepared, communicated with the submerged mine, which was to explode at a nicely-calculated moment. The ruption of the other floating volcano was to be regulated by an ingenious pice of clock work, by which, at the appointed time, fire, struck from a flint, was to inflame the hidden mass of gunpowder below.

In addition to these two infernal machines or "hell burners," as they were called, a fleet of thirty-two smaller vessels was prepared. Covered with tar, turpentine, rosin, and filled with inflamable and combustible materials, these barks were to be sent from Antwerp down the river in detachments of eight every half hour with the ebb tide.—The object was to clear the way, if possible, of the raft, and to occupy the attention of the Spaniards, until the Fortune and the Hope should come down upon the bridges.

It was a dark, mild evening of early spring. As the fleet of vessels dropped slowly down the river, they suddenly became luminous, each ship flaming out of the darkness, a phantom of living fire. The very waves of the Scheldt seemed glowing with the conflagration, while its banks were lighted up with a preternatural glare. It was a wild, pompous, theatrical spectacle. The array of soldiers on both sides the river along the dykes and upon the bridge, with banners waving, and spear and cuirass glancing in the lurid light; the demon fleet, guided by no human hand, wrapped in flame and flitting through the darkness, with irregular movement, but portentous aspect, at the caprice of wind and tide; the death-like stillness of expectation, which had succeeded the sound of trumpet and the shouts of the soldiers; and the weird glow which had supplanted the darkness—all combined with the sense of imminent and mysterious danger to excite and oppress the imagination.

Presently, the Spaniards, as they gazed from the bridge, began to take heart again. One after another, many of the lesser vessels drifted blindly against the raft, where they entangled themselves among the hooks and gigantic spear-heads, and burned slowly out without causing any extensive conflagration. Others grounded on the banks of the river, before reaching their destination. Some sank in the stream.

Last of all came the two infernal ships, swaying unsteadily with the current; the pilots, of course, as they neared the bridge, having noiselessly effected their escape in the skiffs. The slight fire upon the deck scarcely illuminated the dark, phantom like hulls. Both were carried by the current clear of the raft, which, by a great error of judgement, as it now appeared, on the part of the builders, had only been made to protect the floating portion of the bridge. The Fortune came first staggering inside the raft and then lurching clumsily against the dyke, and grounding near Kalloo, without touching the bridge. There was a moments pause of expectation. At last the slow match upon the deck burned out, and there was a faint and partial explosion, by which little or no damage was produced.

Parma instantly called for volunteers to board the mysterious vessel. The desperate expedition was headed by the bold Rowland Yorke, a Londoner, of whom one day there was more to be heard in Netherland history. The party now sprung into the deserted and now harmless volcano, extinguishing the slight fires that were smouldering on the deck, and thrusting spears and poles into the hidden recesses of the hold. There, was however, little time to pursue these perilous investigations, and the party soon made their escape to the bridge.

The troops of Parma, crowding on the palisade, and looking over the parapets, now began to greet the exhibition with peals of derisive laughter. It was but child's play they thought to threaten a Spanish army, and a General like Alexander Farnese, with such paltry fire works as these. Nevertheless all eyes were anxiously fixed upon the remaining fire-ship, or "hell-burner," the Hope, which had now drifted very near the place of its destination. Tearing her way between the raft and the shore, she struck heavily against the bridge on the Kalloo side close to the block-house at the commencement of the floating portion of the bridge.—A thin wreath of smoke was seen curling over a slight and smouldering fire upon her deck.

At the same moment a certain ensign De Vega, who stood near the Prince of Parma, close to the block-house, approached him with vehement entreaties that he should retire. Alexander refused to stir from the spot, being anxious to learn the result of these investigations. Vega, moved by some instinctive and irresistible apprehension, fell upon his knees and plucking the General earnestly by the cloak, implored him with such passionate words and gestures to leave the place, that the Prince reluctantly yielded.

It was not a moment too soon. The clock work in the Hope had been better adjusted than the slow match in the Fortune.—Scarcely had Alexander reached the entrance of St. Mary's Fort at the end of the bridge, when a horrible explosion was heard The Hope disappeared, together with the men who had boarded her, and the block-house against which she had struck, with all its garrison, while a large portion of the bridge, with all the troops upon it, had vanished into the air. It was the work of a single instant. The Scheldt yawned to its lowest depth, and then cast its waters across the dykes, deep into the forts, and far over the land. The earth shook as with the throb of a volcano. A wild glare lighted up the scene for one moment, and was then succeeded by pitchy darkness. Houses were toppled down miles away, and not a living thing, even in remote places, could keep its feet. The air was filled with a rain of ploughshares, gravestones and marble balls, intermixed with the heads, limbs and bodies of what had been human beings. Slabs of granite, vomited by the flaming ship, were found afterwards at a league's distance, and buried deep in the earth. A thousand soldiers were destroyed in a second of time—many of them being torn in shreds, beyond even the semblence of humanity.

Richebourg disappeared, and was not found until several days later, when his body was discovered, doubled around an iron chain, which hung from one of the bridge boats in the centre of the river. The veteran Robles, Seigneur de Billy, a Portugese officer of eminent service and high military rank, was also destroyed. Months afterwards, his body was discovered adhering to the timber-work on the bridge, upon the ultimate removal of that structure and was only recognized by a peculiar gold chain which he habitually wore. Parma himself was thrown to the ground, stunned by a blow on the shoulder from a flying stone. The page, who was behind him, carrying his helmet, fell dead without a wound killed by the concussion of the air.

From the Boston Commercial Bulletin.

Half an Hour in a Railroad Ticket Office.

Traveler—"New York;" planting the price of a ticket. The ticket clerk jerks out the ticket and jerks in the money almost in an instant without a word, and the traveler leaves his place for the next comer, who perhaps has the same destination, but who occupies much more time in making his wants known, something after this style:

"What's the fare to New York?"

"Four dollars."

"How long afore you start?"

"Ten minutes."

"Ah—er—can you change a fifty dollar bill?"

"Yes, sir."

"Give me change in Boston money (laying out the fifty) in five dollar bills if you can."

(Change is made and the ticket thrown out in almost a second of time.)

"Do you get into New York as early now as usual?"

"Yes, sir."

"What time does the Felidelfy train leave to-morrow morning?"

"Seven thirty."

By this time the querist has gathered up his bank notes, folded them up, put them smoothly into a pocket book, poked his umbrella into the stomach of a heated individual from the rural districts, who was waiting nervously behind him, and by the delay caused the collection of half a dozen, other applicants for tickets.

Next comes the countryman's turn: [*Breathlessly*]—"Ticket for Boston!"

"You're in Boston now, sir."

"Oh! oh—er! Yes; ah! ha! ha! I want to go to Plympton—*ville*"—(no show of money.)

"Forty five cents?"—(waiting for a show of funds.)

"Yes, wal, I'll take one ticket."

"Yes, sir, forty-five cents."

By this time the gent from the rural district comprehends the pay in advance system adopted by all well regulated railway stations—and fishing into the profound depths of his pataloons pocket withdraws, in a capacious hand, a miscellaneous collection, which from a hasty glance, appears to be composed of a piece of cavendish tobacco, a lead pencil, a piece of red chalk, large jack knife, a political medal, leather shoestring, a couple of buttons, a suspender buckle and some change. From the latter a twenty-five cent piece, two half dimes, two three cent pieces and four cents are laboriously extracted and deposited on the counter, from which they are rapidly swept by three or four dextrous passes of the clerk who turns to serve a lady.

"I want a lady's ticket to Providence,"—depositing a five dollar note. Clerk throws out a "lady's ticket," which bears a striking similarity to, and in fact would be called a twin brother to a "gentleman's ticket," and also the change at the same time. Lady cautiously examines a bank note she has received in exchange, "Is this a good bill?"

"Certainly, madam, we give none other."

Lady retires perfectly satisfied. The next customer is an illustrious exile whom we have reason to suppose has recently fared *sumptuously upon a repast in which onions* must have figured conspicuously as a vegetable, and moderate priced whisky as a principal beverage.

"Shure what is the price of a tickhet now to Nee Yarrk?"

"Deck passage, two dollars and a half."

"Would'nt you take a dollar and sivinty-five? Shure it's all the money I've got at all, at all."

"No! two dollars and fifty cents."