to the constitution unimpaired by him to his successor.

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world? In our present difficulties is either party without faith of being in the right?—Is the Almighty Ruler of Nations, with his eternal truth and justice, be on your side of the North, or on yours of the South—that truth and that justice will surely prevail, by the judgment of this great tribunal—the American people.

By the frame of the Government under which we live, this same people have wisely given their public servants but little power to do mischief, and have, with equal wisdom, provided for the return of that little to their own hands at very short intervals.—While the people retain their virtue and vigilance, no Administration, by any extreme of wickedness or folly, can very seriously injure the Government in the short space of four years.

My countrymen, one and all, think calmly and *well* upon this whole subject. Nothing valuable can be lost by taking time.—If there be an object to *hurry* any of you in hot haste to a step which you would never take *deliberately*, that object will be frustrated by taking time, but no good object can be frustrated by it. Such of you as are now dissatisfied still have the old Constitution unimpaired; and, on the sensitive point, the laws of your own framing under it; while the new Administration will have no immediate power, if it would, to change either. If it were admitted that you who are dissatisfied held the right in the dispute, there still is no single good reason for precipitate action. Intelligence, patriotism, Christianity, and a firm reliance on Him who has never yet forsaken this favored land, are still competent to adjust, in the best way, all our present difficulty.

In *your* hands my dissatisfied fellow countrymen, and not in *mine*, is the momentous issue of civil war. The Government will not assail *you*.

You can have no conflict without being yourselves the aggressors. *You* have no oath registered in Heaven to destroy the Government, while *I* shall have the most solemn one to "preserve, protect and defend" it. I am loath to close. We are not enemies, but friends. We must not be enemies. Though passion may have strained, it must not break our bonds of affection.—The mystic cords of memory, stretching from every battle field and patriot grave to every living heart and hearth-stone all over this broad land, will yet swell the chorus of the Union, when again touched, as surely they will be, by the better angels of their nature.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, MARCH 9, 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. This is the largest Wholesale and Retail Tobacco, Segar and Snuff Manufactory in the State.*

New Advertisements.—See Haldeman's advertisement of a complete new stock of Spring Goods.

Fondersmith advertises a large stock of Wall Paper very low.

Exhibition of Cadets of Temperance.—The Second Annual Exhibition of the Cadets of Temperance will take place on next Saturday evening at Odd Fellows' Hall.—We need not recommend general patronage, for the Cadets' Exhibition of last year was the most popular and generally supported of any ever given in the Hall. The programme of the entertainment will be varied and interesting.

Mannerchor Concert.—A concert will be given in Odd Fellows' Hall on next Thursday evening, by the "Lancaster Mannerchor," a musical association of twenty one members, assisted by Prof. W. H. Keffer's orchestra. This will be a musical treat, without doubt, as the Society is one of standing, containing many of the best vocalists of Lancaster. Of Professor Keffer's orchestra it is unnecessary to speak—it is well known to our citizens, and will no doubt be favorably received on this occasion.

Hillside Nursery and Garden.—Business called us a few days since to Mr. Purple's Hillside Nursery, adjoining town, and we found that establishment fast preparing for the out-door campaign. The green-house is well stocked with every variety of pot and garden flowering plant and shrub, many in bloom, among which we noticed some magnificent Japonicas of different colors. Mr. Purple's nursery stock of trees—shade, fruit and ornamental—grapes, shrubbery, &c., is large and well assorted. When the fine days come again our good citizens will do well to visit his garden.

The Weather.—We bring up our thermometrical record to the 5th inst., which show a variation in two weeks of over 40°. It will be remembered that these figures represent the temperature at sunrise—the thermometer on last Friday, Saturday and Sunday varied from the record below to 70° in the shade. We take this opportunity to acknowledge our obligations to Dr. J. Cameron for our weather wisdom.

The mercury on Saturday, Feb. 23d, stood at 35°; Sunday, 40°; Monday, 29°; Tuesday, 19°; Wednesday, 32°; Thursday, 42°; Friday, March 1st, 60°; Saturday, 50°; Sunday, 56°; Monday, 42°; Tuesday, 32°; Wednesday, 22°; Thursday, 16°; Friday, 22°.

Commutation of Judge Vondersmith's Sentence.—Mr. Buchanan just previous to the expiration of his term of office, commuted the sentence of Judge Vondersmith from twenty to three years' imprisonment. The term will expire in May next. The friends of the prisoner have been untiring in their efforts to secure his pardon, and have thus at length, in a great measure succeeded.

Mr. Buchanan's Return and Reception.—On Wednesday, Ex President Buchanan returned to his home, passing through Columbia. He was escorted by a battallion of the City Guards of Baltimore, and accompanied by a Committee from Lancaster county and from York. At York Mr. Buchanan was handsomely received, and the Worth Infantry and York Rifles joined his escort. At Wrightsville he was met by a Committee of reception from this place; and a Committee of escort, with the general County Committee of reception, of one hundred, accompanied him to Lancaster. At Lancaster the Ex-President was received by Mayor Sanderson and the citizens, military and firemen, and escorted through the principal streets of the city. An address of welcome was delivered by Mayor Sanderson in Centre Square, to which Mr. Buchanan feelingly replied, after which he was driven to Wheatland.

We should have mentioned above that the Maytown Infantry, with a delegation of citizens from Donegal township, Marietta and the country above us awaited Mr. Buchanan at this place and formed part of his escort. A delegation from Washington and Manor, with the Washington Brass Band, also formed part of the expectant crowd at this point and took part in the procession in Lancaster.

Considerable disappointment was experienced by the crowd which lined Front street, hoping to see Mr. Buchanan. It was intended to formally receive him at this place, but owing to the want of understanding the cars moved off just as the Ex-President was about to appear on the platform.

We give below the proceedings of a meeting held at the Washington House preparatory to the reception, as reported by the Secretaries:

At a meeting held at Col. D. Herr's Hotel, of the citizens and political friends of Ex President James Buchanan, to prepare for his reception in our borough, the following officers were appointed:

President—Michael Clepper.

Vice Presidents—John Enney, J. J. Gault, John List, Wm. Mathiot, Thos. Lloyd.

Secretaries—D. F. Griffith, Andrew Zeller, Jas. S. McMahon.

The following gentlemen were appointed a Committee to receive the Ex-President at Wrightsville:

L. Tredenick, N. McDonald, S. F. Eberlein, P. A. Kimburg, Wm. Mathiot, Joseph M. Watts, Michael Clepper, S. E. Maxton, D. F. Griffith, Jas. Schroeder, John Enney, R. Williams, Thos. Lloyd, John List.

A Committee of Escort to accompany Mr. Buchanan to Lancaster was also appointed, consisting of

D. F. Griffith, N. McDonald, J. S. McMahon, Thos. Lloyd, James Schroeder, Jno. List, A. Maxton, Jno. Enney, A. Zeller, R. Williams, Joseph Tyson, C. Swartz, H. Pelen, Charles Grove, George Tille, Dr. C. D. Hottenstein, J. W. Hamilton, C. Stelley, C. Ladenburger, C. Bicher, J. McTague, Jesse Moore, C. Tyson, Joseph Dosh, R. Hamilton, J. Bower, A. List, J. J. Clepper, Jno. Felix, Samuel Wolfes, Samuel Mathiot, J. Mathiot, Morgan Hayes, Jno. Fendrich, Jno. Jackson, S. Detwiler, S. Arnis, S. E. Collins, S. Felix, A. Collins, Henry Riece, Philip Ault, Jacob Mayer, E. K. Boice, Wm. H. Elder, Benjamin Barge, Benjamin Herr, J. T. Nichols, B. Yerkes, Jno. Yeager, Saml. Houston, Casper Seibert, George Seibert, Peter Grab, George Pollock, John Gauss, Jno. McDonald, Jas. McGinnis, Jas. Bennet, Joseph Bennet, D. Hanauer, Jesse Boyer, Jno. K. Eberlein, Jno. Eckert, Jacob Reath, Dr. Martin, Philip Hubner, Wm. Parker, George Ehrisman, Joseph Mack, Gottlieb Putenhofer, Adam Bell, Robert Ryan, Jno. Schermoir, Ulrich Yogle, Sylvester Yogle, F. X. Ziegler, Constantin Betner, Martin Smith, Geo. J. Smith, S. S. Moderwell, J. Riley, Philip Burkle, W. H. Hardman, R. Ward, Lewis King-ley and Lewis Strenson of Juniata county.

On motion of L. Tredenick it was resolved that the Committee should meet at Col. D. Herr's, on Wednesday morning at 10 o'clock for the purpose of making all necessary arrangements for the occasion. Adjourned.

D. F. Griffith,
Andrew Zeller,
J. S. McMahon,
Secretaries.

The Military.—On Thursday the battallion of Baltimore City Guards, under command of Lieut. Col. Warner, the volunteer escort of Mr. Buchanan from Baltimore to Wheatland, returning, stopped in our town. The troops were met at the lower end of town, where the cars were detached from the mail train west at 12 o'clock, by Col. Herr, and escorted up Front street to Locust, up Locust to Fourth, up Fourth to Walnut, and down Walnut to the Washington House, where they were entertained.—The visitors of course attracted a crowd, and we heard but one opinion of their appearance and bearing—they were pronounced the finest corps of citizen soldiery ever marched through the streets of Columbia. The exquisite music of Vollandt's Band to which they marched was such as we do not listen to every day, and we confess to having "cheeded off" the battallion in order to make the most of the music. The train conveying the military was attached to the regular train for Baltimore at 1 o'clock.

The Inauguration.—The inauguration of Mr. Lincoln passed off last Monday happily and without disturbance. Mr. Lincoln's bearing on the occasion is commended as dignified and impressive. The oath was administered by Chief Justice Taney, who was greatly affected. After the ceremony was completed Mr. Buchanan rode with Mr. Lincoln from the Capitol to the White House when he took his leave.

We are enabled, from the reasonable length of the Inaugural of President Lincoln, to lay it before the readers of the *Spy* to day, its importance will secure general attention to the document. It has been received as might be expected with satisfaction by one party and indignation by the other—we do not mean Republicans and Democrats, but unionists and traitors. The address will speak for itself.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—The March number of Arthur's Home Magazine is excellent in illustration and literary matter. It is carefully edited, and is a perfectly safe publication for any family in the land.—The contents are sufficiently varied to make it interesting to all classes of readers.

Farmer and Gardener, &c.—We have received the March numbers of the Farmer and Gardener and the Bee Journal, both from A. M. Spangler, Philadelphia. Both very good numbers of useful periodicals.

Fire.—For several successive evenings during last week our town was alarmed by the cry of fire, the engines were run out and through the streets, then drawn back to their respective houses. On Friday evening a stable above Second street below Union was discovered to be on fire and extinguished without damage. We were not at all surprised after these premonitory symptoms to hear the cry of fire on Saturday night about ten o'clock, and find it no false alarm.

The brilliant light indicated some of the alleys near Third and Union streets as the locality. We found on reaching that neighborhood that a small unoccupied stable on an alley running north from Union street above Third, had been fired. This was very soon consumed, burning fiercely. The flames spread to the two-story frame dwelling house on Union street, in front of the stable, occupied by Mr. Sieblitz as a grocery and lager beer shop, owned by Mr. John McDonald, and to two adjoining dwellings, also property of Mr. McDonald, all of which were consumed. The hose was attached to the plugs at Third and Cherry and Fourth and Union, the nearest to the fire, but for some reason the supply of water was not nearly sufficient to keep one engine at work, consequently but little could be done for some time in staying the progress of the fire. Finally the Susquehanna engine was stationed at Fourth and Union and suppled one of the engines from Mr. Joseph Mack's well. Fortunately there was little wind, and the buildings did not burn freely. Frame dwellings on both sides of the fire, although not adjoining, were in danger, as were those on the opposite side of the street from the falling sparks, but all were saved. We have not heard whether the buildings were or were not insured.

This fire undoubtedly was the work of malicious mischief on the part of some of the desperately abandoned rowdies who disgrace our town. It was certainly not personal malice, but a desire for an excitement. A more dangerous location for a fire, had the wind been from the north-west, could scarcely have been selected. Cannot the desperados who so wantonly sacrifice property and endanger life be discovered and punished?

There must be something radically wrong with our water facilities. The supply at the reservoir, we believe, is equal to any emergency, but there certainly was a difficulty in obtaining it from the plugs on Saturday night. The present reservoir is too low: this will be remedied when the Company erect their proposed reservoir—soon we hope—but there must also be a fault in the mains, else the supply of water would have been more abundant.

Depredations.—Mr. A. M. Rambo informs us that he has suffered through the past winter from the depredations of a scoundrel, or a gang of scoundrels, by which he has lost at various times groceries, segars, wine, money from the drawer, &c., to the amount of several hundred dollars. He has kept the matter quiet and watched, with the hope of detecting the thief, but so far with but partial success. On Wednesday night Mr. Rambo's brother and Mr. S. Hollings worth were on the watch in the store. At about half past one o'clock the door was opened, but so cautiously and quietly as not to alarm the watch, and the intruder only discovered himself on Mr. Hollingsworth moving towards the yard to get a drink.—Alarmed the thief dashed out so quickly that neither of the watchers could get a shot at him. In his hurry he dropped a coffee bag containing some thirty or forty pounds of sugar, evidently stolen elsewhere. The bag has on it "Henry Saydam," and was probably stolen from that gentleman's store. The thief entered with a key.

Mr. Rambo has endured these peculations he thinks, with sufficient patience and forbearance, and henceforth any intruder will meet prompt and warm recognition of his presence from a regular watch employed on his premises. It might be as well for others to be on the look out for prowlers, as the stolen sugar is evidence of other fields of enterprise.

The thief of Wednesday night is suspected and watched. We hope Mr. Rambo may succeed in bringing home to him his maraudings.

Reading and Columbia Railroad.—At last we have the satisfaction of announcing that this road, so important to the interests of Columbia, has been put under contract and will be commenced as soon as the engineers can put it in condition for the workmen—a few weeks work at the outside.—The terms of the contract were finally settled by the Committee appointed by the Board of Directors—Messrs. Kauffman, Shoch and the President of the road, Mr. Konigmacher—and James Moore & Co., the contractors in Philadelphia, some two weeks since. The contract was signed formally at the monthly meeting of the board in Lancaster, on last Monday week. Messrs Moore & Co., have taken the road at their standing offer—$600,000—and are to finish the grading, masonary and superstructure—prepare the road for ballasting cross-ties and track—from the east end of the Columbia Bridge to the intersection with the Lebanon Valley road, the Company to settle for the right of way. The work is to be ready for the track in fifteen months. By the contract the road is to be commenced at this end; accordingly the contractors will probably break ground at the Chestnut Hill summit very soon. This will be good news to Columbians. The prosecution of this work adjoining our town must add materially to the business, as its completion will to our permanent prosperity. It will within two years furnish a new and profitable market for our lumber as well as bring to our retail dealers of all kinds, customers from a region of country now trading elsewhere. It will put us in direct communication with New York, and on the through route of travel between that city and the South. It will bring the iron ore of the township to our furnaces, and make Chestnut Hill almost a part of Columbia. It will do much more than we need record. No sane man can doubt the benefit the road when finished must be to our town, much less the advantages to be derived from the hundreds to be employed in its construction.

The land agent, Mr. Good, with one of Mr. Lyons' assistants, Mr. McLenegan, has been in this neighborhood part of this week endeavoring to arrive at some settlement with property owners for damages and right of way. This is the only obstacle now in the way of a rapid prosecution of the work. We hope, however, amicable and equitable adjustment, satisfactory to all parties, is possible.

The Cabinet.—On Tuesday President Lincoln communicated to the U. S. Senate, in Executive Session, the names of the following Cabinet Officers, who were all confirmed unanimously, excepting Messrs. Bates and Blair, against whom five votes were cast.

William H. Seward, of New York, Secretary of State.

Salmon P. Chase, of Ohio, Secretary of the Treasury.

Simon Cameron, of Pennsylvania, Secretary of War.

Gideon G. Welles, of Connecticut, Secretary of the Navy.

Caleb B. Smith, of Indiana, Secretary of the Interior.

Montgomery Blair, of Maryland, Postmaster General.

Edward Bates, of Missouri, Attorney General.

Five of these gentlemen are from the Free States, and the last two are from the slave States.

Druckermiller Again.—The Mount Joy poet has not been idle. He is again out with a sheet of the peculiar production of his muse. His subjects are Secession and Judge Vondersmith. He is, of course, an ardent Union man, and denounces the disturbers of the peace as traitors and knaves. The commutation of Judge Vondersmith's sentence is now accounted for in our mind. Druckermiller appeals for Vondersmith's pardon, and this eloquent advocacy has no doubt had its effect. It must be a gratifying reflection to the poet that his inspired lines have been instrumental in striking the shackles from suffering innocence (?).

Diseases of the Throat and Lungs.—Messrs Fowler & Wells, New York, send us a little treatise on "Diseases of the Throat and Lungs" treated Hydropathically, by R. T. Trall, M. D. Dr. Trall handles every subject he undertakes ably, clearly, and above all, without gloves. His works are generally addressed to the people and not to the faculty, and he goes to the root of his evil, calling a spade a spade. He shows how the habits of life of a large majority of the people must generate disease, he prescribes a proper diet and treatment, and leaves his readers to make application of his theory of amelioration and restoration.—The pamphlet may be read with advantage by every one.

For the Columbia Spy.

Mr. Wright:—I see by a notice from Constable Read the voters of Columbia will be required, on Friday, 15th inst., to elect a Constable, Judges and Inspectors of our fall election, also, an Assessor and two Assistant Assessors. Altho' these are all offices of a minor grade, each has its separate importance, and it is to be hoped that the people will take some pains to make good selections. It will be the duty of the Assessor to make the triennial assessment. Every body knows how important this is, because upon it depends the assessed value of our real estate, which cannot be changed for three years. I think we ought not to select either the richest or the poorest—no extremist of any kind, but good honest men of sound judgement, who will neither through fear, favor, affection or malice, over-value or under-value property, but who will make it their aim to estimate every man's property fairly. Some years ago, the property in Columbia was estimated so high that the Commissioners of their own accord reduced the per centage, lest we should be compelled to pay more than our just quota; and sometimes we have seen that some men's property have been estimated entirely too high, and others entirely too low. The assessor should personally inspect every property and assess it separately (not lump two or more pieces together as is sometimes done), so that every property holder may know how he is taxed and be able to appeal if he thinks injustice is done him. No man should be elected who may be suspected of a disposition to revenge himself upon his neighbor by over estimating his property, as I fear has sometimes been done.

A Tax Payer.

"Anything in Reason."—When the United States army started for Utah, there was a scarcity of transportation, or, in other words, there were too few baggage waggons. Now, every soldier knows how like the apple of one's eye are these same same baggage wagons, drawn as they are by six mules on the long marches across the plains. A Colonel of dragoons, who had command of one of the columns, restricted the officers very much in their allowance of baggage, and was most bitter if any one tried to exceed the just amount. One morning the Colonel met one of his captains, (a dragoon of course,) when he burst out as follows:

"Captain, do you know what these artillery officers want to take across the plains?"

"No, Colonel, I do not," said the captain with an inquiring look.

"Well," said he, "if you'll believe me, there's one of them wants to take across a box of books."

"Books!" exclaimed the captain: "what next, I wonder? Now Colonel, I have but little to take across my elf—nothing, in fact, but a barrel of whisky."

Of course, captain, of course; anything in *reason;* but the idea of carrying a parcel of books across that stretch is a little more than I can stand."

Army or Navy.—Will the President send a sloop-of-war to the assistance of the Southern forts, or a brig aid?

☞Color of the sheep that was dyed in the wool—Ultra-merin O.

Congressional.

Thursday, Feb. 28.—In the Senate Mr. Crittenden, from the Select Committee, reported back the propositions from the Peace Conference, with a recommendation that the Senate submit, by the necessary vote, the Constitutional amendments recommended to the consideration of the States.—Messrs. Seward and Trumbull, from the minority of the Committee, reported in favor of a National Convention as contemplated by the fifth article of the Constitution. The Post Office Appropriation bill was then taken up and an amendment adopted reducing the appropriation for the overland mail service.

In the House the joint resolution to amend the Constitution, with Corwin's amendment was reconsidered and adopted by a vote of 133 to 65—a Constitutional majority. The following is the joint resolution, with Mr. Corwin's amendment:

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, (two-thirds of both Houses concurring), That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said Legislatures shall be valid, to all intents and purposes, as part of said Constitution, viz:

Art. XII. No amendment of this Constitution, having for its object any interference within the States with the relation between their citizens and those described in *section second of the first article of the Constitution* as "all other persons" shall originate with any State that does not recognize that relation within its own limits, or shall be valid without the assent of every one of *the States composing the Union.*

Corwin's amendment:

"No amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will authorize or give to Congress the power to abolish or interfere, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof, including that of persons held to labor or service by the laws of said State."

This amendment, it will be remembered, was lost in the House on Wednesday for want of a two-third vote. After a reconsideration of that vote yesterday, Messrs. Kilgore and Stanton, both Republicans, made earnest appeals to their party friends to support the amendment, declaring that the slave States remaining in the Union were entitled to this additional guarantee. Mr. Stanton then called the previous question, and in a nearly full House the result was the adoption of the amendment by a two-thirds majority.

Friday, March 1.—The propositions of the Peace Congress were ignominiously slaughtered in the Senate—not by the Hales, Sumners and Wades of that body, but by those of whom the country vainly expected better things. The Northern extremists were not allowed the opportunity of even aiding in the slaughter, the work was done outright and completely without their assistance. Immediately on the propositions coming up as the special order, Mr. Hunter proposed to amend the first article, that relating to the Territorial question, by submitting Mr. Crittenden's proposition with the provision relating to Territory to be hereafter acquired. Mr. Seward objected that the amendment would change the whole character of the article, and if so altered it would not be the recommendation of the Peace Conference, but of Congress. Mr. Bigler, and subsequently Mr. Crittenden also, joined in objecting to any alterations of the propositions as they came from the Peace Conference. Mr. Hunter, supported by the decision of the Chair, persisted in pressing his amendment and spoke in its defence. Mr. Mason declared that he would not vote for the propositions, Mr. Green, of Missouri, said that he would vote against them; and Mr. Lane stigmatized them as "a cheat, a humbug and a deception."

In the House, the remainder of the report of the Committee of Thirty three not previously acted on was taken up. The Act for the admission of New Mexico was laid on the table, the object undoubtedly being to await the action of the Senate on the other portions of the report. The amendments to the Fugitive Slave Law proposed by the Committee were passed. The chief features of these amendments are giving the fugitive slave who asserts his freedom the right of trial by jury in the State to which he is returned, with the aid of counsel and the process of procuring evidence at the cost of the United States: and releasing the citizens of the free States from the obligation of aiding the capture or detention of a fugitive slave except when a forcible rescue is attempted. Neither amendment is practically of any importance, though regarded as obviating some objections made in the Northern States to the present fugitive Slave Law. The last article of the report proposing an amendment to the act for the rendition of fugitives from justice, was rejected as unnecessary and not particularly desired by anybody.

Saturday, 2nd.—The Senate continued in session on Saturday up to midnight, and then adjourned until Sunday evening at seven o'clock. The day was spent in heated and acrimonious debate on the Peace Conference propositions and on the House proposition (Corwin's) for the amendment of the Constitution. The test votes taken showed that the latter would pass, but (there being no previous question in the Senate) the opponents of it sought its defeat by preventing a final vote. Mr. Wigfall, of Texas, made a violent speech, and was replied to with great severity by Mr. Johnson, of Tennessee. The sentiments expressed by the latter excited the galleries to tremendous applause, and after several threats they were finally cleared, and kept so for an hour's time.

When the Senate reassembled on Sunday evening at seven o'clock, the galleries were so densely packed with spectators that much confusion was caused. Mr. Crittende presented the credentials of his successor, Mr. J. C. Breckinridge, and proceeded to address the Senate for the last time, the joint resolution from the House proposing an amendment to the Constitution being under consideration. Mr. Crittenden declared that all that was necessary to preserve the Union was a guarantee from the Republicans that they would not use their power to disfranchise the South of its rights in the territories; that they would agree to leave New Mexico as it is until that Territory shall have sufficient population to be admitted as a State. He regarded this as the vital point necessary to retain those States now in the Union, if not to bring back those that have gone. He declared himself still for the Union and against secession, and would say to Kentucky, "stand by the Union until necessity forces you out of it." A debate followed between Senators Trumbull and Wigfall, which was still in progress at midnight.

The House, on Saturday, agreed to the Senate's amendments to the Post Office bill.—The resolution reported from the Select Committee, censuring the Secretary of the Navy for accepting the resignation of officers of the Navy who had engaged in hostilities against the government was passed. A Message was received from the President in reply to a resolution of inquiry in relation to the assembling of United States troops at Washington. The President justifies the measure as one of prudence and necessary precaution. The House adjourned until ten o'clock on Monday morning.

Monday, 4th.—The closing scenes of Congress were interesting and exciting. The Senate met on Sunday evening, and continued in session until seven o'clock on Monday morning. The whole session of twelve hours was consumed in an excited debate, the subject under consideration being the House amendment (Corwin's) to the Constitution. This was finally passed by a two thirds vote, yeas twenty-four, nays twelve, and now goes to the Legislatures of the States for confirmation or rejection. If three-fourths approve, it becomes a part of the Constitution. This is the only portion, of all the various propositions and plans of compromise proposed, that finally received the sanction of both Houses of Congress.

The proceedings in the Senate and House on Monday were merely incidental to the adjournment. In the Senate Vice-President Breckinridge made a brief farewell address and declared the Senate adjourned without day. The Vice President elect, Mr. Hamlin, then took the oath of office, read the proclamation of President Buchanan calling an extra session, and took his seat as Vice-President. The new Senators were sworn in and the body remains in session to attend to such executive business as President Lincoln may place before it. In the House Speaker Pennington responded to the usual complimentary resolution with an earnest farewell address in which he took occasion to emphasise his devotion to the Union and his anxiety for an adjustment of the national difficulties.

All the appropriation bills were passed and signed before the adjournment. The most important act of a general character which failed was the Pacific Railroad bill—it was never exhumed from the load of amendments under which the Senate buried it. The force bills of Mr. Bingham, for the collection of the revenue, and that of Mr. Stanton for the calling out of the militia of the States, were by [illegible] and by the Republicans in the H[illegible] up to act for the suspension of [illegible] cities, no bill was passed with re[illegible] the seceding States.

The News.

The Southern Congress has authorized the President of the Confederated States to borrow fifteen millions of dollars at an interest of eight per cent., and to liquidate the principal and interest of this loan has placed an export duty of one-eighth of a cent per pound on cotton. The first result of King Cotton's independence is thus the placing of shackles on his own limbs. The Naval Committee have been instructed to inquire as the propriety of constructing several iron plated frigates.

The War Department has stricken the name of Gen. Twiggs from the Army roll as a "coward and a traitor."

The steamer Canada, arrived at Portland, brings Liverpool dates to the 14th ult.—Gaeta has at last capitulated to the Sardinians. An immense number of wrecks had occurred on the English coasts, but the damages to American shipping were not important. It is reported that the Great Eastern will make another trip to New York this Spring. Cotton was dull and lower. Breadstuffs also were dull and declining. The Bank of England had unexpectedly advanced the rate of interest.

The tariff bill was signed by the President on Saturday, and is now a law. An explanatory amendment was passed as necessary to correct discrepancies occasioned by errors in the enrollment.

The Missouri State Convention convened on Friday of last week. An incident of the organization seems to indicate very emphatically the temper of the majority of the Convention with reference to the Secession question. A resolution was adopted on the first day requiring the members to qualify by taking an oath to support "the Constitution of the United States" as well as the Constitution of the State of Missouri. A motion was made the next day to reconsider the vote adopting the resolution, but it was rejected—65 against 30. The members then qualified as prescribed.

The latest despatches from North Carolina assert with much positiveness that the State has gone against the holding of a "Sovereign Convention" by from three to five thousand majority, whilst a large majority of anti-secession delegates have also been elected to the Convention.

Tennyson.—Bayard Taylor, in giving an account of an interview he had with the English poet laureate, says:—In form and voice, Tennyson is a thorough Englishman; in features, complexion and hair, a mediæval Italian. His presence impresses you with a singular mixture of northern force and southern fire. He is fully six feet high, broad shouldered and large limbed, yet with black hair and eyes, a pale olive complexion, full lips, and a black beard and moustache. Power is expressed in every feature. His voice is remarkably full and grand in tone, with a little of that monotony which betrays a mind withdrawn and absorbed in its own speculations.

Trifles.—A Short Yarn.—If Gen. *Wool* should be ordered to march against the *Cotton* men, somebody would soon be *worsted.*

The Cunning of the Spider.—Let me put a spider into a lady's hand. She is aghast. She shrieks. The nasty, ugly thing. Madam, the spider is, perhaps, shocked at your Brussel's lace, and, although you may be the most exquisite painter living, the spider has a right to laugh at your course daubs as she runs over them. Just show her your chrochet work when you shriek at her.—"Have you spent half your days," the spider, if she be spiteful may remark, "have you spent half your days upon those clumsy ottomans? My dear lady, is that your web? If I were big enough, I might with reason drop you and cry out at you. Let me spend a day with you and bring my work. I have four little bags of thread—such little bags. In every bag there are 1,000 holes. Out of each hole thread runs, and all the threads,—more than 4,000 threads,—I spin together as they run, and when they are spun they make but one thread of the web I weave. I have a member of my family who is herself no bigger than a grain of salt.—Imagine what a slender web she makes, and of that too, each thread is made of 4,000 or 5,000 threads, and have passed out of her four bags through four or five thousand holes. Would you drop her too, crying out about your delicacy. A pretty thing for you to plume yourself on your delicacy, and scream at us."

Having made such a speech, we may suppose that the indignant creature fastens a rope round one of the rough points of the lady's hands and lets herself down to the floor. Coming down stairs is noisy, clumsy work, compared with such a way of locomotion. The creeping things we scorn are miracles of beauty. They are more delicate than any ormulu clock or any lady's watch made for pleasure's sake no bigger than a shilling. Lyonot counted 4,041 muscles in a single catterpiller, and these are a small part only of her works. Hooke found 14,000 mirrors in the eye of a bluebottle, and there are 13,000 separate bits that go to provide nothing but the act of breathing in a carp.—*Dickens' Household Words.*

Oleagenous Anecdote.—A Dutchman leased his lands to an oil company, last spring on condition of receiving one eighth of the oil procured. The well proved to be a pretty good one, and the farmer began to think that the oil men should give him a better chance, and ventured to tell them so They asked him what he wanted. He said they ought to give one twelfth. The agreement was finally made, with the understanding that the Dutchman was not to tell any one. All went smooth until the next division day came, when our friend was early on hand to see how much better he would be off under the new bargain. Eleven barrels were rolled to one side for the oil men and one for him. This did not suit him.—"How's dish," says he, "I think I vas to get more as before: by jinks, you make mistake." The matter was explained to him that he had formerly got one barrel of every eight, but it was his own proposition to only take one of every twelve. This revelation took him aback. He scratched his head, looked cross, and relieved his swelling breast of feelings of self-reproach by indignantly remarking: "Vell, by dunder, dat ish de first time as ever I know'd eight vas more as twelve!"—*Trumbull Democrat.*

Going to Jail on a Speculation.—The Boston *Traveler* notices an incident which could hardly have occurred out of Yankeeland. One of the witnesses for the defence, in a robbery case at Roxbury, declined obtaining bonds, although he could probably have done so, but allowed himself to be committed to jail. He will have to stay there three months, receiving $1 per day and his board. He will have about $90 at the end of his term of imprisonment, treble the sum which he would have been able to earn, above his board, as a common laborer.

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.

	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 "

Sleepless, Crying, Teething Children.

All know how unpleasant are these accompaniments of babyhood, and most intelligent persons know, also, the sad consequences to health, and often life, from the use of anodynes, cordials, and similar baby doses used to quiet them. Humphreys' Specific Homeopathic Baby's Pills, (a pleasant Sugar Pill) which you may drop into the mouth at any time, give you everything to be desired from medicine. They calm excitement, allay the irritation of Teething, relieve Colic and Bowel Complaints, and procure natural and quiet rest, without the disadvantages of cordials or opiates. They have been used for years, and approved by all who use them or allow doing.

Price, 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes, $1.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic pocket-case, 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, $2.

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

Dr. F. HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 502 Broadway, N. York.

A. M. RAMBO Odd Fellows' Hall, Agent for Columbia.

Jan. 12, '61-1m

☞Remember, Strumous or Scrofulous affection are the curse, the blight of mankind. They are vile and loathsome 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 suffer 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 surely. It does not blacken the issue superficially, white

"Foul corruption mining all within,
Infects unseen."

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