COLUMBIA AFFAIRS.—The *Spy* of Saturday morning last, contains the following:

Election of Directors.—The annual election for Directors of First National Bank of Columbia, was held at their Banking House, on Tuesday last, and the following named persons were chosen:

E. Hershey, A. Bruner, Wash. Righter, W. G. Case, P. Gossler, J. G. Hess, C. S. Kauffman, J. C. Stauffer and Wm. Patton. Justus Gray and J. B. Shuman, declined.

First National Bank.—The increase of Fifty Thousand Dollars of the Capital Stock of this Bank has all been subscribed for and payment therefor is now being made in United States 1881, six per cent. gold-interest Bonds.

Dividend.—The First National Bank has declared a semi-annual dividend of six dollars per share, payable on demand.

A New Depot.—A meeting of the citizens of Columbia was held in the Town Hall, on the evening of the 10th inst., in reference to the erection of a new depot by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Messrs. H. M. North, C. S. Kauffman, J. G. Hess, R. Williams, William Patton, George Boyle, P. Gossler, S. S. Detwiler and Col. J. W. Fisher were appointed a committee to confer with the officers of the company. There is every prospect of the citizens of Columbia soon having a new and substantial depot building.

Ice Bound.—We understand that five persons took a trip to Mud Island, below the dam, on Thursday morning before the ice moved, and could not get back. They went out for the purpose of stripping tobacco stored there, and had some rations with them. Thursday night must have been spent very pleasantly by them, knowing that they were beyond the reach of human aid. It was reported they had to take to the trees on account of back water. It is thought that they were able to reach the opposite shore yesterday. Their names are Abram Myers, Chas. Myers, Samuel Hamaker, Samuel Arms and Hinkle.

On a Tear.—About 10 A. M., on Thursday last, the ice on the river "got on a tear," it broke very suddenly, and many were the narrow escapes. Dr. Evans, President of the Columbia National Bank, had just crossed from Wrightsville, and several were skating at the time it commenced moving, having no idea of a break up. It went out with a rush piling up very high on the dam. All the Fisheries below the dam were swept off. The Ferry House at Black's was completely wrecked, and in about four hours after the ice began to move the water was on the track at the foot of Locust street. The Lumber yards were surrounded but not deep enough to raise a panic among the lumbermen. The fences running from the different yards to the river were swept off. The scene was both grand and fearful. Only the evening before the ice was covered with skaters, who would have spurned the idea of a break up.

A special meeting of Town Council was held on the evening of the 5th inst.

Messrs. H. Brenneman, Boyle, Mullen, Wilson, Brunner, Wike, Bachman, Gessler and Supplee were present.

The following officers were elected for the current year.

President of Council—Henry Breneman. Clerk of Council—G. H. Richards, salary, $50 per annum. Supervisor, D. S. Chatham, salary, $45 per month. Lamp lighter, Charles A. Hook, salary, $60 per annum. Clerk of Market, Charles A. Hook, salary, $50 per annum.

James Barber, Assessor.

Joseph Mifflin, Regulator.

C. A. Hook's salary as High Constable, was fixed at fifty dollars per annum.

Resigned. Wm. J. J. Purcel, Esq., has resigned the position of Paying-Teller, in the Bank of Delaware, which he has held for twelve or fifteen years. He does so to accept the Treasurership of the Columbia & Reading Railroad, which had been tendered him some time since. Mr. P. will carry with him to his new home the respect of a large number of our citizens. *Democrat & Gazette.*

Good Templ'ar's Fair. The members of Hope Lodge, I. O. G. T. purpose holding a Fair on the 2nd, 3d and 4th of March.

Enrolling Officers.—Capt. Erisman has been appointed Enrolling Officer for the 8th and 9th sub-districts, and will start on his mission immediately. Look out Bowery, hoe-hoe-pimmies and bromsticks, as the women get very wroth sometimes, and come down wholesale.

Found Dead.—On Monday morning last, a colored man, named John Green, was found dead in his habitation on Tow Hill. When his house was entered he was found lying on the floor, and his table was spread, and everything in readiness for his frugal meal, as he was keeping house for himself, but whether it was supper or breakfast could not be ascertained.

Something fatal has seemed to lay violent hands on Tow Hill and its residents, as quite a number have died during the past few weeks, and the rest are being transported to the Poor House. Two men lay dead for four days last week, neither dreaming of having the means to inter them. An old lady of color had a vision, and "twas told her that the hill was to be swept," and she now has all "Tow Hill" in an uproar, fearing that she is correct.

MARIETTA AFFAIRS.—The *Marietian* of Saturday morning contains the following:

The exercises of the 4th quarterly meeting will be held in the M. E. Church on Sunday next. Love feast in the morning, doors opening at 8½ o'clock; preaching by the pastor at 10½ o'clock. Rev. Dr. Castle, Presiding Elder, will preach in the evening at 6½ o'clock. The usual quarterly collection will be taken up in the morning and evening. The public are invited to attend.

The old Stackhouse hotel, at the corner of Elbow Lane and Front street, was sold on Monday last, by George W. Hickrothe of the White Swan Hotel, for $2,500.

At the meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of Marietta, on Tuesday last, the following gentlemen were elected as directors for the ensuing year:

John Hollinger, James Mehaffy, Barr Spangler, S. P. Eagle, B. F. Hiestand, John Musser, A. H. Musselman, Abram Collins and Henry Hiestand. It will be observed that two changes were made. Messrs. Collins and Henry Hiestand were elected in place of Messrs. John Haldeman and Jacob K. Kreybill. Messrs. Collins and Hiestand will be quite an addition to the working strength of the Bank.

The new Board of Directors have re-elected John Hollinger, President; James Mehaffy, Vice President; Amos Bowman, Cashier; and C. P. Grosh, Teller. These gentlemen have already proved themselves competent, high-toned and obliging officers, and we hope to hear of their annual re-election for years to come.

The Susquehanna on Thursday morning took a very sudden start and with crashing and floating ice swelled over the banks and ran into the canal at many places; in fact the lots between the canal and river bank were completely inundated and are now covered with a thick coat of ice, making a first-rate skating pond, in front of our office. There was considerable alarm during the entire day; lumber merchants were moving all that could be moved, but nearly everything was frozen to the ground, which made it slow work; on Friday morning, however, it was found that the river had fallen about two inches, which calmed the nerves of the nervous. The Susquehanna now presents a sublimely grand appearance having a heavy and uneven crust of snow arising from one bank to the other, and some places piled up high, resembling ice mountains. "All is quiet now on the Susquehanna!"—not the Potomac.

At the Rinehart sale on Saturday last, the Pivot Building was sold to Aaron Gobrecht, G. W. Stahl for $1,000; the Brick warehouse opposite the Perry House, to Henry Shihart, for $705; the half of the brick warehouse adjoining the "Marietian" printing office, for $910 to John Jefferies; the water lot opposite Flary's Hotel, to Dr. J. Cochman; "Battle Row," on the pike to Henry Musselman.

BANK DIRECTORS.—Below is given the list of Directors lately elected by two of the Banks of this city:

Farmers National Bank.—Christopher Hager, Daniel Heitshue, John Rohrer, Thomas E. Franklin, George Caliler, Nathaniel Ellmaker, Adam K. Witmer, Frederick Sener, Lewis Haines, Jacob E. Thisely, George M. Kline, Jacob Bausman, Robert A. Evans.

First National Bank of Lancaster.—John Gyger, Thomas Scott Woods, A. Herr Smith, Clement B. Grubb, D. G. Swarr, Henry Baumgardner, Peter S. Reist, John H. Moore, Abm. S. Bard.

TRIBUTE OF RESPECT TO THE MEMORY OF THE LATE GEN SHAEFFER.—At a stated meeting of the Humane Hose Company, held at their Hose House, on Friday evening the 13th inst., the following resolutions, offered by Hon. George Sanderson, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in the recent decease of General Bartram A. Shaeffer, our late worthy and lamented President, the Humane Hose Company has lost an able and efficient officer, and the community at large a valuable and enterprizing citizen.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of our deceased President in their sad bereavement; and as a tribute of respect to his memory, it is hereby ordered that the Hall and Engine of the Company be draped in mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the minutes, and published, and a copy thereof presented to the family of the deceased.

COLUMBIA AND PORT DEPOSIT RAILROAD COMPANY.—At the annual stockholders' meeting, held at the office of the Secretary, Geo. F. Broneman, Esq., in this city, on Monday, the 9th inst., the following officers were elected:

President—C. S. Kauffman.

Directors—Jeremiah B. Haines, John Long, Jeremiah Brown, Maris Hoopes, W. W. Miller, Jacob B. Shuman, M. M. Strickler, Ephraim Hershey, George Bogle, Jacob Tome, J. J. Heckart, and J. F. Vanneman.

THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA.—During the last two or three years this old and well-known company have been extending their business in the interior of the State of Pennsylvania, and have already laid a good foundation for fire and inland business throughout the Commonwealth.

Incorporated as they were in the year 1794, by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, and up to the year 1862 having agencies only in two or three prominent points in the State, their claims for business throughout the State whence their authority came, seem well founded, and hence, some three years since, they established a central State agency at the seat of Government, through which their agency business is transacted and where policies are issued.

Since the organization of this company in 1792, now over seventy years, their success has been very marked, having now a capital and surplus of over $1,600,000, and during which time they have paid losses amounting to over seventeen millions of dollars.

In Philadelphia, where the management of this company is best known, it enjoys a well deserved popularity, as the result of long tried and faithful services, and large liberality in the adjustment of losses; the officers, Arthur G. Coffin, Esq., President, and Charles Platt, Esq., Secretary, as well as the Board of Directors, being well and familiarly known, some of whom have given their services to the corporation for over forty years.

The State agent of the Insurance Company of North America, Mr. William Buehler, gives his whole time to the details of these agencies throughout Pennsylvania, and to whom applications for new agencies should be addressed. In this community Mr. Buehler does not need newspaper endorsement. Respected for his strict integrity, and known as a faithful and indefatigable business man, to his connection with the Insurance Company of North America, as much as the reputation of that corporation, must we attribute its popularity outside of Philadelphia.—*Harrisburg Daily Telegraph, Dec. 21.*

Mr. H. S. Gara is agent for the above well-known Company in Lancaster and vicinity, etc., etc.

AN IMPOSTER.—On Wednesday evening last, a stranger who gave his name as Davis and claiming to be from Harrisburg, stopped at the boarding house of Mrs. George Metzger, in North Queen street, stating that he intended to go into business in this city. He also called on Major Charles M. Howell, desiring to rent a store-room from him for the purpose of carrying on the boot and shoe business. Mr. H. told him he had a room for rent, but he would require security for the same, when he (Davis) replied that he was an intimate acquaintance and friend of Mr. Buchanan, and could give him as security, if acceptable. Mr. Howell, having signified his willingness to accept the offered security, he left. The next morning (Thursday) the man disappeared from Mrs. Metzger's, taking with him a fine and valuable black suit of clothes, belonging to his room-mate, Mr. Bonebrake, a student of Franklin and Marshall College.

YOUNG MEN, PAY ATTENTION.—Don't be a loafer, don't call yourself a loafer, don't keep loafers' company, don't hang about loafing places. Better work hard for nothing and board yourself, than to sit around day after day, or stand around corners with your hands in your pockets. Better for your own mind, better for your own respect. Uncle says, you mean to have anything to hustle about for. Many a poor physician has obtained a real patient by riding hard to attend an imaginary one. A quire of paper tied with red tape, carried under a lawyer's arm, may procure him his first case and make his fortune. Such is the world: to him that hath shall be given. Quit droning and complaining; keep busy and mind your chance.

CITY HOUSEHOLD MARKET.—The prices ranged as follows this morning.

LANCASTER, SATURDAY, Jan. 14, 1865.

Butter, per pound	55c.
Eggs, per dozen	42c.
Lard, per pound	22c.
Potatoes, per bushel	75c. 75c. 50c. 75c.
Onions, per bushel	75c. 1.00
Turnips, per bushel	75c.
Apples, per bushel	90c.
Geese, per piece	$1.00
Turkeys, per pound	18c. 20c. 2.00
Potatoes, per bushel	$1.50
Ham, per pound	20c. 25c.
Sweet Potatoes, per peck	40c. 50c.
Apples, per peck	50c. 60c.
Onions, " "	20c.
Turnips, " "	30c.
Lard, per pound	15c. 20c.
Veal, per pound	15c. 18c.
Pork, " "	20c. 25c.
Beef, " " per quarter	8c. 10c.
Veal, " "	8c. 10c.
Pork, " "	18c. 20c.
Cabbage, per head	8c. 10c.
Beets, per bunch	3c. 5c.
Celery, "	5c. 10c.

Tennessee Redeemed.

There is loud rejoicing just now over the *voluntary* return of Tennessee to the fold of the Union. She comes redeemed, regenerated and disenthralled. The shackles are stricken from the limbs of every slave. She is a *free* State; free to choose her own rulers once more. In the exercise of this glorious right the Convention have seen fit unanimously to offer the position of Governor to that prince of blustering blackguards, Parson Brownlow. They seem to be have been impressed with an idea of "the eternal fitness of things" and were no doubt influenced in their choice of a candidate by the desire to select a worthy successor to the low-bred and blatant demagogue who will become the associate of our vulgar President on the 4th of March next. We know no one more fit to succeed Andy Johnson than just this same Parson Brownlow. To have nominated any decent man would have been to make too glaring a contrast between the present and the coming State Administration. The Parson can piece out Johnson's rule with material of like quality and pattern. The same Convention that nominated Brownlow *admits* the members of the next Legislature. Of course, the naming is entirely equivalent to an election. The voting will be by bayonets and not by ballot. All hail to *free Tennessee!*

Blackwood's *Magazine* has the following story, purporting to be original with Mr. Lincoln. It appears that in the Virginia secession, a committee of gentlemen waited upon him to see if something could not be done to avoid the impending catastrophe. It was just after the fall of Fort Sumter, and Lincoln was having called out 75,000 men to coerce the South. "But what would you have me do?" said Mr. Lincoln. "Mr. President," replied one of the deputation, "I would beg you to lend me your finger and thumb for five minutes," meaning, of course, that he wished him to write something that should allay the prevailing excitement. But Mr. Lincoln did not choose to understand him. "My finger and thumb!" he repeated—"my finger and thumb! What would you do with them? Blow your noses?" The deputation retired in disgust, and Virginia seceded.

THE Opdyke-Weed libel suit has come to an end. William M. Evarts, Esq., one of Mr. Weed's counsel, closed for the defence on Monday, and at the conclusion of a great argument, he used the following words to the jury:

Know and teach that the freedom of the press is the death of sham patriotism and the grave of public corruption!

David Dudley Field, Esq., one of Mr. Opdyke's counsel, in the course of his able presentation of the case, thus spoke to the jury:

The purity and dignity of the tribunals, the learning of the judges, the wisdom and firmness of juries, are the aim, as they are the proof, of our civilization. If any extraneous influence were permitted to enter the courts of justice, any pressure from without, or any clamor within, it matters little what may be the form of government. Here we are to hear nothing and know nothing but the law and the testimony.

These gentlemen are both prominent members of the Republican party, and ardent supporters of the present administration. The one pleaded in eloquent tones for the freedom of the press as one of the safeguards of the republic—the other raised his earnest voice for the purity, dignity, and supremacy of the civil courts, as the aim of our civilization and the security of the government. Will their voices be heard and heeded, as they should be, in this dark hour of our country's peril?

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

Assault and Capture of Fort Fisher.

Full and Interesting Particulars.

FORT MONROE, Jan. 15.

To Hon. Gideon Welles, Secretary of the Navy:—

The Atlantic is just in from Wilmington. Fort Fisher and the works on Federal Point are in our possession. The assault was made by the army and sailors on Sunday afternoon, and by 11, p. m., the works were ours. The losses are heavy. Lieut. S. W. Preston and B. H. Porter, of the navy are killed. Our captures were 72 guns and about 2,500 prisoners. Gens. Whiting and Lamb, rebels, are prisoners and wounded. The Vanderbilt is on her way North with dispatches. Two 15-inch guns were burst on the monitors.

(Signed) E. T. NICHOLS, Bom'd'g.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17—10.40 A. M.

To Major-General Diz, New York:

The following official dispatches have just been received at this department:

HEADQUARTERS U. S. FORCES ON FEDERAL POINT, N. C., Jan. 15th, 1865, via FORTRESS MONROE, Jan. 17.—

To Brigadier-Gen. Rawlins:

General: I have the honor to report that Fort Fisher was carried by assault this afternoon and evening by Gen. Ames' division and the Second Brigade of the First Division of the 19th Army Corps, aided by a battalion of marines and seamen from the navy; the assault was preceded by a heavy bombardment from the Federal fleet and was made at 3:30 P. M., when the First Brigade, Gen. Curtis, of Ames' Division, affected a lodgment upon the parapet, but full possession of the work was not obtained until ten P. M.

The behavior of both officers and men was most admirable. All the works south of Fort Fisher are now occupied by our troops. We have not less than 1,200 prisoners, including Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, the commandant of the fort. I regret to say that our loss is severe, especially in officers. I am not yet able to form any estimate of the number of casualties.

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY,
Brev. Maj. Gen. Commanding Expedition.

FORT FISHER, Jan. 16—2 A. M.

To Hon. C. A. Dana, Assistant Secretary of War:

After a careful reconnoissance on the 14th, it was decided to risk an assault on Fort Fisher. Pains' division, with Col. Abbott's brigade, were to hold our line already strung across the Peninsula, and facing Wilmington against Hoke, while Ames' division should assault on the west end of the land front, and 400 marines and 1,600 sailors on the east end.

After three hours of a heavy naval fire, the assault was made at 3.30 P. M. on the 15th. General Curtis' brigade led, and as soon as it got on the west end of the land front, it was followed by Pennypacker's and later by Bell's; after desperate fighting gaining foot by foot and severe loss, at 5 P. M., we had possession of about half the land front. Abbott's brigade was then taken from our line facing Wilmington, and put into Fort Fisher, and on pushing it forward at 10 P. M. it took the rest of the work with little resistance.

The garrison fell back to the extreme point of the peninsula, where they were followed and captured. Among others, Gen. Whiting and Col. Lamb, both wounded. I think we have captured 1,000 prisoners. I hope our own loss may not exceed 500, but it is impossible to judge in the night. Among the wounded are the commanders of the leading brigades—Gen. Curtis being wounded not severely, but Cols. Pennypacker and Ball dangerously.

The land point was a formidable one the parapet in places 15 to 20 feet high but the men went at it nobly, and under a severe musketry fire. The marines and sailors went up gallantly but the musketry from the east end of the land point was so severe that they did not succeed in entering the work. The navy fire in the work judging from the holes must have been terrific. Many of the guns were injured; how many there were on the point I cannot say perhaps 30 or 40.

(Signed,) C. B. COMESTOCK,
Lieut. Col. A. D. C. and Chief Engineer.

Another despatch estimates the number of prisoners captured at 2,500, and the number of guns at 72.

General Grant telegraphs in honor of this great triumph achieved by the united valor of the army and navy, he has ordered a salute of 100 guns, to be fired by each of the armies operating against Richmond.

(Signed) C. A. DANA,
Assistant Secretary of War.

Another Account of the Attack on Fort Fisher.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—Private letters have been received here, giving an account of the progress of the attack on Fort Fisher from Saturday afternoon. The attack commenced on Friday. The troops landed successfully under the command of General Terry, and occupied the entire width of the Peninsula. The fort was silent, and there was every prospect of a speedy surrender, as the fort was entirely cut off from Wilmington.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 17.—The following are the details of the operations of the navy before Fort Fisher, forwarded by C. C. Fulton, of the Baltimore *American*:

Friday, Jan. 13th, at 8 bells, 4 o'clock this morning, we were aroused from slumber by a gun from the flag ship and the burning of costers, preparatory signals, red and green, as an indication to the fleet that it is time to be up and stirring, preparing breakfast, getting through the morning routine of duty so as to be in readiness at dawn to commence the serious work of the day. The moon is still shining brightly with a cloudless sky brilliant with stars, the throng of vessels sit as calmly on the sea, the wind being too light to stir even a ripple; this too, it should be remembered, just out of the cannon-range of the dreaded coast of North Carolina. Truly the elements promise to favor the great enterprise of Admiral Porter.

At 5 o'clock a second signal was given by the flag ship to get under way when the work of raising anchors commenced, and at half-past 5 the signals of division commanders to move forward were given and responded to causing a brilliant pyrotechnic display. The gunboat Tacony having been sent ahead last night to anchor off the Flag Pond battery and the day not having yet dawned, her lights can be seen as the steering point of the fleet in shore also of her ahead of us.

The three frigates, Wabash, Minnesota, and Colorado, moved off first, led by Admiral Porter's flagship, followed by the new Ironsides and Monitor fleet. The army transports signals also added to the scenic attraction. At the first dawn of day the whole armada was in motion. The wind had changed due west during the night, and being off shore, tends to render the landing of the troops comparatively easy.

At a quarter of 7 the Admiral signalled from the line of battle, when the Brooklyn with her line of vessels moved along close to the beach in the following order: Brooklyn 26 guns, Tacony 10, Madilla 7, Maumee 5, Seneca 4, Nyack 7, Mercus 11, Mohican 7, Kansas 8, Hudson 4, Pawnee 10, Pontoosie 10, Yantic 7—Total 116 guns.

This division was ordered to prepare for action and move in close to the beach and shell the woods at a point decided upon in the landing of troops, being about 3½ miles from Fort Fisher near the deserted Half Moon battery.

In a few minutes the whole division was in position, throwing shells into the narrow strip of woods separating the sea shore from Cape Fear River, about a mile inland, parallell with the beach. In the meantime, the iron-clads moved into position directly in front of Fort Fisher, the Ironsides being three-fourths of a mile off, and the Monitors about a half mile, in the following order:

New Ironsides, Com. Radford, 20 guns; Monitors Monadnock, Com. E. G. Parrott, 4 guns; Saucus, Com. E. R. Colahan, 2 guns; Canonicas, Lieut. Com. Geo. L. Belknap, 2 guns; Mahossac, Lieut. Com. E. E. Potter, 2 guns.

Before they got in position the fort opened on them, but they heeded it not until they had secured their anchorage, and at 8.30 A. M. the iron-clads opened on the fort followed by the ponderous shells of the Monitors, every shot striking in the embrasures and exploding, throwing clouds of sand high into the air.

The fort occasionally responded, but did not get off more than one shot in every ten minutes; and, at times, so rapid was the firing that they found it impossible to work their guns.

At 3 o'clock the boats of the fleet were called away to assist in landing the troops, the woods having in the meantime been thoroughly shelled by the Brooklyn and its division of gunboats, without any signs of the enemy.

The transports were enabled to go within about half a mile of the shore. They were soon surrounded by not less than 200 boats, each vessel of the fleet having supplied its complement. Several tugs in attendance also joined in the work, conveying the soldiers to within a hundred yards of the beach, and transferring them to small boats.

FLAG SHIP MALVERN, Jan. 9th, 1865.

Before the commencement of active operations this morning, the following order was made on the quarter-deck of the Santiago de Cuba by Lieut. Morman H. Farquahar executive officer:

Before going into action the commander of each vessel will detail as many of his men as he can spare from his guns as a landing party, that we may have a share in the assault when it takes place. The boats will be kept ready lowered near the water on the off-side of the vessels. The sailors will be armed with cutlasses, well sharpened, and with revolvers. When the signal is made to man boats, the men will get in, but not show themselves.

When the signal is made to assault, the boats will pull around the stern of the Monitors and land right abreast of them, and board the fort on the river in a seaman-like way. The marines will form in the rear and cover the sailors. Whilst the soldiers are going over the parapet, in front, the sailors will take the sea face of Fort Fisher. We can land 2,000 men from the fleet and not feel it. 2,000 active men from the fleet will carry the day. Two boat keepers will be kept in each boat.

(Signed) DAVID D. PORTER,
Rear Admiral.

Tents and camp equipage were landed for the army, with several days provisions for the entire force, 8,000 strong. At 9 o'clock the boats from all the transports moved simultaneously for the shore, and in a few minutes the first 500 men stepped on the beach, and planted their regimental flags on one of the highest sand hills, amid cheering from the transports and fleet. They were overjoyed to again get from shipboard, and in a few minutes had cut down cedars sufficient to make a rousing fire to dry their clothes, some of them being wet to their knees in getting through the surf.

The bands were soon playing, and the men run about and rolled in the warm sand like school children enjoying a holiday.—Not a sign of any enemy could be seen in any direction. At 10 o'clock, about 9,000 troops having been landed, a skirmish line was sent forward on the beach.

The Admiral signalled to Capt. Glissin commanding the Santiago de Cuba, to move his division of gunboats inside of the line of Frigates and shell the beach in the advance of the skirmishes. The divison moved in the following order: Santiago de Cuba 11 guns, Fort Jackson 7, Oneida 10, Sassacus 10, Chippewa 4, R. R. Cuyler 10, Muratauza 6, Rhode Island 12, Mantinedi 7, Alabama 10, Montgomery 6, Keystone State 8, Quaker City 7, Jasco 10—Total 123 guns.

The woods in the advance of the pickets were thoroughly shelled up to within a mile and a half of Fort Fisher, where we dropped anchor about a mile in the rear of the iron-clad fleet, and fully two miles in advance of all the balance of the fleet, which were in the vicinity of the landing of the troops, where they remained up to 4 o'clock in the afternoon. From our advanced position we had a splendid view of the work of the iron-clads, which was the main business of the day, though some of the shells from Fort Fisher fired at the monitors came in rather close proximity to us. The firing on the fort from the Monitors and New Ironsides was a magnificent sight. From 8 in the morning to 4 in the afternoon they poured in their ponderous shells at the rate of four per minute—the whole number thrown in that time being not less than 2,000. Every shot struck the embrasures or the parapet of the fort, and the gunnery exhibited was never surpassed.

During this time the fort threw probably 300 shells in return, but the difficulty they experienced in managing their guns amid the explosion of our shells, and the clouds of sand that constantly enveloped the works doubtless marred their gunnery, as most of their shells struck beyond or short of the mark. All of the vessels, however, received honorable scars in the fight, and we could see that several of their smoke-stacks had been perforated and their armor bruised.

The damage to the outward appearance of the fort was most distinct; what the internal damage may be, is, of course, not yet known.

About 9 o'clock a dense and continuous smoke from the inside indicated that some of their ports had been fired. At 4 o'clock, the Admiral signalled to the line of battle, No. 1, to take the positions marked out for it on the chart and in the bombardment.

It moved forward in order, given above the 14 vessels, led by the Brooklyn, carrying 116 guns. Following rapidly was the order to fire of battle No. 2 to take position and join in the bombardment, it immediately moved forward as follows, presenting an array of the largest vessels in the service, a magnificent spectacle of old wooden walls with their ponderous armaments: Minnesota 52, Wabash 18, Susquehanna 16, Powhattan 21, Juniata 9, Shenandoah 10, Ticonderoga 20—total guns 176.

At twenty minutes of 5 o'clock these two immense divisions, carrying 302 guns, in addition to the iron-clad, joined in the grand cannonade—a spectacle that will probably never be witnessed again during the present age. The number of shots fired whilst this great bombardment lasted, 1½ hours, closing at 6.10 P. M., could not have been less than four per second, broadside after broadside being poured in without the slightest intermission, and occasionally interspersed with the dense bars of the 15-inch guns on the monitors. Four shots per second during the time counts up 21,600.

Judge I I have no doubt that up to the withdrawal this evening not less than 25,000. When the general bombardment commenced but one shot was fired in return, and consequently none of the wooden vessels were injured. The Ironsides and Monitors did not withdraw when the signal was given for the wooden vessels to cease firing, but kept at work throughout the night, throwing one shell every ten minutes into the fort to prevent the rebels from repairing the damages.

The camp fires of the troops on shore, together with the burning of signals and the display of red white and green lanterns on the fleet presented a grand spectacle. To-night the troops have advanced up to within about a mile and a half of Fort Fisher, the camp fires extending down the beach more than a mile.

An order has been received from the Admiral, it being found impossible to bring our division into the fight. Anchoring room being too contracted to proceed in shore to cover the encampment of troops from any assault from Bragg from Wilmington. The troops, as I learn from officers who assisted in landing them, are in good spirits, and anxious to be led forward to the assault of the fort. They wish to wipe out the stain cast upon them by the withdrawal of Gen. Butler, and to prove to the country that they did not believe the fort could not be taken.

The announcement received here to-day Gen. Butler had been removed from the command of the army of the James, and directed to report at Lowell, caused great rejoicing throughout the fleet. I regret to learn that one of the 15-inch guns of the Mahopac was burst to-day, but are pleased to add that none of her iron-clad crew were injured by the explosion; she remained in the fight throughout the day. Some good shooting was made by the rebels, and all the iron-clads have numerous indentations of their armor.

Saturday morning Jan. 14.—Another bright beautiful day has dawned, being the third since we left Beaufort and scarcely a cloud dims the Heavens. The night was brilliant in the first quarter of a waning moon and a light northwest wind.

This morning the sun has risen in a cloudless sky, and is already driving off the chilliness of the air. The monitors and iron-clads have continued throughout the night to throw a shell every ten minutes into Fort Fisher, discontinuing their work only at daylight. The troops on shore are having a fine time this morning, a foraging party having returned to camp with nearly 100 head of cattle and horses, which they had picked up during the night.

The military have advanced during the night to the abandoned fort (Anderson), and have held possession of the whole breadth of the Peninsula to Cape Fear River. The advanced pickets are now within a mile of Fort Fisher, prepared for storming the work when the proper moment arrives.

The Santiago de Cuba with the division of Capt. Glisson, which consists of 14 gunboats, are anchored this morning close into the beach with instructions to protect the troops as they advance.

Being close in shore, and at the head of the line, our duty being to follow the troops as they move forward, our position for witnessing the operations of to-day, is, if possible, more favorable than yesterday; the wind will drive the smoke off shore, and give us an unobstructed view of the effects of the shot on the fort, and the operations of storming.

FLAG-SHIP MALVERN—11 A. M.

Saturday.—I am just informed that the Gettysburg will start in a few minutes for Fort Monroe, and I hastily close up to this hour. Nothing has been done this morning The monitors are lying quietly with the Ironsides, under the guns of Fort Fisher, and not a shot has been fired since 4 o'clock.

A gunboat in the Mahopac yesterday wounding two officers slightly and one man severely. These were the only casualities in the fleet, the weather at this time I close is not so bright but the wind still continues from the westward, giving us a calm sea.—We hope to finish the work up to-day or to-morrow.

P. S.—Saturday, P. M.—The Ironsides and Monitors have just opened again on Fort Fisher.

2 P. M.—The division of wooden vessels are in short range firing, and no reply from the fort. The R. R. Cuyler is about to sail with dispatches for Fortress Monroe.

(Signed) C. C. F.

Firing a Salute.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—A grand salute is now being fired in the northern part of this city, in honor of the capture of Fort Fisher.

A train fired into by the Guerillas.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 17.—Yesterday the train bound to Fairfax was fired into by a party of guerillas between Springfield and Accotneck bridge. The conductor was informed by the Captain commanding at Springfield, that there were some guerillas in the vicinity and was on his guard.—When first seen they were putting timber on the track and the engineer at once reversed the engine and saved the train. Some shots struck the smoke stack, but no other damage was done.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. "*Brown's Bronchial Troches*" are compounded so as to reach directly the seat of the disease and give almost instant relief.

Marriages.

LANCASTER—Cupidat.—On the 14th inst., by the Rev. John Elliott, Mr. Samuel Shull, to Miss Hannah M. Seibernight, both of Lancaster city.

FAKER—BAYMOUNT.—Jan. 16, 1865, by Alderman Hall, Mr. Franklin, Angelho Baker, of Philadelphia, to Mary Ann Baymount, of Lancaster city.

BRACKBILL—REILLY.—On Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Wm. Wolf, Mr. Benj. H. Brackbill, of Strasburg, to Martha Reilley, of Lancaster.

WOLF—WEIDMAN.—On the 12th inst., by the Rev. W. J. Gerhard, Mr. Moses Wolf, of West Earl, to Miss Elizabeth Weidman, of East township.

SCHAUB—DIEFFENBACH.—In Philadelphia, on the 12th inst., by the Rev. C. F. Schaub, George H. Schaub and Louie C. Deichler, both of this city.

Deaths.

EDWARDS.—On Monday morning, January 16th, at his residence, in Paradise township, Mr. Silas Edwards.

TAYLOR.—In Drumore, on the 12th ult., James Taylor, in the 84th year of his age.

Special Notices.

To Consumptives.—Consumptive sufferers will receive a valuable prescription for the cure of Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, and all Throat and Lung affections, free of charge, by sending their address to

EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings county, New York.
ed2w&mdaw 21

Information Free! To Nervous Sufferers.—A Gentleman, cured of Nervous Debility, Premature Decay, and Nervous Error actuated by a desire to benefit others, will be happy to furnish to all who need it, free of charge, the recipe and directions for making the simple remedy used in his case. Sufferers wishing to profit by the advertiser's bad experience, and possess a sure and valuable remedy cheaply, by addressing him at once, acting in fact as a general corroborant of the system, containing no poisonous drugs, and is

The BEST TONIC BITTERS in the WORLD.

A fair trial is earnestly solicited.

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For sale by Druggists, Grocers &c.

H. E. Slaymaker, Agent, Lancaster, Wholesale Agent.

For sale by Daniel H. Heitshu and C. A. Heinitsh. [oct 20 tfw 41

Markets.

The Markets at Noon To-day.

PHILADELPHIA, Jan. 17.—The snow storm and exciting war news to-day have restricted operations in all departments and a decline of 4 per cent. has tended to unsettle prices.

Flour is in very little export demand and sales only in small lot at $9 75@10 for Superfine; $10 ·75@11 for Extra; $11 37½@12 for Extra Family.

The receipts and stocks are very light; small sales of Rye Flour at $9@9 25.

In Corn Meal no movement.

Wheat firm at $2 70 per bus for good Red and $2 85@3 for White.

Rye commands $1 55.

Corn in good demand at $1 75 for New Yellow; but some holders refuse their figure.

3 00 bus Oats sold at 93½.

Barley is worth $1 95@2; Malt $2 10@2 15.

In Groceries and Provisions there is very little doing

Whiskey is firm; small sales at $2 52 but most holders ask more.

NEW YORK, Jan. 17.—Flour declined 5 cents; sales 7000 bbls at $9 70@10 25 for State; $11@12 for Ohio; $10 65@14 75 for Southern.

Wheat dull.

Corn quiet, small sales Yellow at $1 90.

Beef steady.

Pork heavy.

Lard dull.

Whiskey firm.

Stock Markets.

NEW YORK, January 17.

Chicago and Rock Island	101
Cumberland Pref'd	44¾
Illinois Central	124
Michigan Southern	70¾
Reading	111¾
New York Central	154
Hudson River	108½
Canton	53¾
Erie	79¾
One Year Certificates	97½
10-40 Coupons	102¾
5-20 Coupons	106¾
Coupons 6s	111½
Registered 6s	111

Gold opened at 2 16 and fell to 2 14¼

PHILADELPHIA, January 17.

Penna. 5's	92
Reading Railroad	50¼
Morris Canal	98
Long Island	46
Penna. Railroad	64½
Gold	2.07

Exchange on New York, par.

New Advertisements.

A RARE CHANCE FOR ORIGINAL SUBSCRIBERS.

Parties wishing to join in forming an Oil Company, now earning over 37 per cent. per annum, on the investment, can have an opportunity presented to them, by calling upon the undersigned, by whom Maps and Charts will be shown and explanations made.

G. CLARKSON,
Prothonotary's Office.
Jan 17 2d T T. & S. & 2tw

REPORT OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE LANCASTER COUNTY MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, MADE AT THE OFFICE OF THE COMPANY, AT WILLIAMSTOWN, *JANUARY 10TH*, 1865.

Number of policies in force January 1st, 1865	2565	
Amount of insurance in force on policies issued up to January 1st, 1864	5,936,646 32	
Amount of insurance effected on policies issued during the year	527,899 25	
Amount of insurance cancelled for the same period	423,963 25	
Increased amount of insurance during the year	103,936 00	
Whole amount of insurance in force January 1st, 1865	$6,040,582 32	
Amount of premium notes in force January 1st, 1864	$264,142 71	
Amount of premium notes deposited with the Company during the year	$27,318 31	
Amount of premium notes cancelled for the same period	22,296 73	
Increased amount of premium notes during the year		$ 5,021 58
Whole amount of premium notes in force Jan. 1st, 1865		$ 268,164 29

Credit Funds of the Company.

Cash received for assessment No. 15	99 27	
Cash received, 2½ per cent. on surrendered policies	153 13	
Cash received for assessment No. 16	4,095 38	
Cash received for policies during the year	215 00	
Cash received for per centage paid on premium notes during