## The London Times on the Secession Movement.

[From the London Times of December 5th.]

The United States may possibly come to understand the truth of the vulgar proverb, which is just as true of Constitutions as of youth, health, wealth, strength, and beauty, that we never thoroughly know the value of a thing until we have lost it. The tendency of the present age lies probably in the direction of underrating the effect of institutions at least, and regarding national success and failure more as the result of race, temperament, and climate, than of laws and customs. But it is impossible to consider the history of the United States since they emancipated themselves from the control of this country, without finding at every step reason to admire the extraordinary sagacity with which their Federal Constitution has been framed, and to appreciate the immense benefits which that Constitution has conferred.

In the State Constitutions there is but little to attract particular attention. They show no ancient Democracy modified by the modern principle of representation, a polity in which the will of the numerical majority rules, without check and without effort. In the Federal Government, however, the violence of the Democratic principle is controlled by the operation of the Federal element, and the Senate gives a firmness to the Legislature and a wisdom to the Executive which mere Democracy could never supply. There is no doubt that the States of the Union are far better governed now than they possibly can be under any Constitution which gives greater prominence to the principle of State independence. But this is commonly considered among the least of its advantages. By the Federal Constitution the United States are made into one of the principal Powers of the world. By the Federal Constitution they enjoy the advantage of the freest intercourse with each other, without giving up either uniformity of customs or the most complete power of local taxation.

If they would know the value of this advantage, let them study the tariffs of the Australian Colonies, and congratulate themselves on their freedom. Can the absurdity into which these younger settlements have fallen of long intercolonial customs' lines stretching through an uninhabited interior. By this Constitution also, has been realized what appears to us in Europe the utopian dream of an Amphictyonic Council deciding questions between independent nations, which other countries must arrange by diplomacy or the sword. Happy America, if she knew her own blessings—happy if she were more disposed to cling to that which is her real strength and glory, and less inclined to vaunt advantages which she receives either as the gift of Nature, or which, like her ultra Democratic institutions, are rather evils than benefits!

The last accounts from the United States place the position of things in a much more serious light than before. We believe we should be correct in saying that, as a class, American statesmen, some openly, and the rest secretly, are opposed to the dissolution of the Union. It is an institution, the advantages of which would be estimated exactly in proportion to the knowledge of the critic. A statesman must see in them the solution of innumerable difficulties, the strength, the ornament, and the safety of his country. Were the matter, then, left to the opinion of the statesmen of America, there would be no reason to doubt of the result. But, unhappily, it has passed out of the control of statesmen, and the question of Union or disunion is managed by vulgar demagogues and furious bar-room politicians. In England, a statesman must follow public opinion, but in American public opinion comes from a lower class, sots more numerous and more decidedly, and is less patient, because less accustomed to opposition, than in England.

In the South the object of those who are really in favor of the Union, though they cannot venture to say so, has been to interpose a delay for holding a General Convention of the Slave States; but this well-meant overture has been set aside by the violence of an excited multitude, and the attempt to give an opportunity for the voice of reason to be heard has been frustrated. Failing this, the more cautious leaders have turned the Southern States have been driven to show their desire for delay a little more openly, by urging that, at any rate, there is no advantage in meeting evils half-way, and that any movement against the integrity of the Union had better be deferred till the accession of Lincoln to power on the 4th of March next. But this, it is answered—not, we must admit, without considerable force, from the point of view of those who use the argument—that, if a disruption is to take place, it had better happen while a President favorable to the South is in office than when the reins of power have passed into the hands of a man whose election is the very cause, or at least the pretext, of disruption.

Armed with this argument, the fiery spirits of the South are driving matters on with headlong speed. No time is given for reflection or calculation, and the object is to commit some, at least, of the Southern States to immediate action, before the excitement and irritation generated by the recent election have had time to cool. It is the belief of the authors of this reckless policy that, if they can succeed in irretrievably committing one or two States, the cooler and more reasonable States will have no choice but to follow in their wake. The South is at the present moment not a match for the North, and still less will it be so if its number be reduced by any amount of defection. It is thus that a single State may possess the power which we often see vested in a small knot of persons in our own party divisions—the power of deciding the issue to which both sides are committed. South Carolina and Georgia, for instance, can, by their independent action, propose to the other Southern States the dilemma—we must not say of remaining in the Union, for from the moment that a secession has been effected and recognized, the present Union is not so much diminished as dissolved, but of choosing between two confederacies—the one in which they may play a leading part, and which possesses similar institutions and sympathies; the other in which they will be certainly in a minority, and compelled to surrender all those points that are in dispute between the South and the North.

On the other hand, some of the Republican leaders, seeing the critical turn that affairs have suddenly taken, and the very decided and immediate action for which several of the leading States of the South are manifestly preparing themselves, are exhausting their ingenuity in inventing schemes of compromise and concession to the South so ample, that should they be adopted, they would amount to a recantation by the North of the policy to which it stands committed, and a complete surrender of the fruits of their victory, in order to prevent a disruption. These overtures, we are told, have signally failed of success with the Republican party. It is sarcastically remarked that such plans may suit very well the views of gentlemen who have been actuated all along only by a wish to obtain the spoils of office, but that the Republican party is not prepared, like the Whigs, to make the slavery question a means of obtaining power for its leaders, and then to abandon it as soon as power is obtained. The party is too much in earnest for its chiefs, and, while it refuses to make any concession, it is extremely doubtful whether any concession it could make would now conciliate the South.

This movement is not made merely on sentimental grounds. The South have in their eye the advantages which they would gain by an exemption from the system of protection by which they have been made to pay tribute to the North. They believe that they will attract their own commerce to their own ports, and every State already sees in imagination its own capital the metropolis of a confederation union, and divides, in anticipation, among its principal citizens, the lion's share of a new federal revenue.

In this conflict between the parts and the whole, between private interest and public advantage, we cannot doubt for a moment which ought to prevail; but Democracy in America is little used to check or control. What is a great public mischief may be, or may be imagined to be, a considerable advantage to individuals. No time is allowed for reflection, or for an appeal to good sense and public spirit, and it is quite possible that the problem of a Democratic Republic may be solved by the overthrow, in a few days, of a Constitution which the greatest human wisdom was hardly sufficient to frame, but which an ordinary amount of folly, selfishness, and shortsightedness seems perfectly adequate to destroy.

### To our Friends in Florida.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Jan. 5.]

That military preparations of an active nature are afoot, emanating from the United States Government, is now pretty well ascertained. Whether it be upon the decks of the *Harriet Lane*, or the *Brooklyn*, or the *Macedonian*, or of all three, does not alter the fact. From all indications, it appears to be the new policy of the Administration, inaugurated by General Scott, by means of taking possession of all Southern fortresses, to block up the harbors of any Southern seceding State; and thus, by strangling our commerce, to bring all such States to sue for mercy at the hands of the United States Government, and to thank God and General Scott for permission to return from the evil of our ways, and in accepting the fictitious and destructive compromises which in time will probably be made to us, to rush again with fraternal affection into the charitable arms of our dear Northern brethren.

That any vessel or vessels will be sent to enter Charleston harbor we think not very probable. We have no assurance that Gen. Scott and Mr. Buchanan, though old, are entirely in their dotage. Still, anything may happen in these days of original diplomacy, ingenious principles, and profound political wisdom. We are now accordingly prepared here for any such accidents. And should the *Harriet Lane*, in any of those unfortunate freaks of fancy to which the sex are proverbially liable, present herself before us, in all the pride of her power, to storm our imaginations, we shall not be so ungallant as to refuse her the warm welcome she courts and challenges.

To our friends in Florida we would respectfully pass a word. There are two powerful strongholds and most important points of military offence and defence in Florida—Pensacola and Key West. The States both of Georgia and of Alabama have wisely taken time by the forelock, and put themselves in possession of such fortresses as lie within their borders, simply because they do not choose that their territories should be occupied, their commerce cut off, and the lives of their people put in jeopardy, by Gen. Scott's, or Mr. Buchanan's despotic theory of the powers and duties of the Executive officer of a consolidated, vulgar mobocracy. They have chosen to ward off violence and outrage by a timely precaution. If anything could tend to demonstrate to the Executive at Washington the folly of attempting the blockading of Southern ports, it would be the late action of Georgia and Alabama in regard to their forts. Yet it is impossible to tell to what extremities folly and desperation may drive them.

In this view, it is important for the people of Florida to reflect that there are, perhaps, no fortresses along our whole Southern coast more important than those of Florida. These forts can command the whole gulf trade. And should Mr. Buchanan carry out what appears to be his present plan, he certainly must desire to hold possession of these forts. He may thus, with the assistance of war-steamers, block up the whole gulf. But let Florida hold these forts, and the entire aspect of affairs is changed. Such vessels, in time of war, will have no port of entry, and must be supplied in every way from a very long distance, and that at sea, *while the commerce of the North in the gulf will fall an easy prey to our bold privateers, and Californian gold will pay all such little expenses on our part.*

We leave the matter for the reflection and decision of the people of Florida.

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MILITARY PREPARATIONS.—Henry C. Wayne, late of the U. S. A., and now Adjutant General of Georgia, has issued orders for the immediate reorganization of the Georgia militia. Among other things he directed the Major Generals to take immediate steps to have all vacancies in the grades of commissioned officers filled by elections, as required by law; and they will see to it, that all persons liable to do military duty are duly enrolled. Should there be vacancies in the grades of Major General or Brigadier General in any of the military divisions or districts, the senior officer present in the division or district will notify the fact, that the commander-in-chief may order elections to fill such vacancies.

### Resignation of Secretary Thompson.

The correspondent of the *Herald* publishes the following:

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8, 1861.

Secretary Thompson this morning called upon the President and showed him a despatch which he had just received from Judge Longstreet, of Charleston, desiring to know whether reinforcements had been sent to Major Anderson. The President at once informed him that the steamer *Star of the West* had been chartered and was on her way to Charleston with two hundred and fifty United States troops.

This was the first intimation Secretary Thompson had that troops had been sent. He states that an order had been given some ten days ago by Secretary Holt and General Scott, but that the President revoked it. The day following the Cabinet met, and the whole subject was discussed, and it was finally determined that a messenger should be sent to Major Anderson, with a view of ascertaining his exact condition, and whether he really desired reinforcement. They had his letters before them at that time, in which he distinctly stated that he did not require any reinforcements unless attacked. The messenger was despatched, and it was agreed that nothing should be done until they heard from Major Anderson.

Last Saturday Secretary Thompson and Secretary Toucey had heard of the movement of troops in New York, and called upon the President to know the facts. He stated that if any such orders had been given he would have them revoked. He authorized the Secretary of War, on Saturday, to telegraph to the commander of the *Star of the West* to land the troops at Norfolk, or Fort Monroe, and not to go to Charleston. The President was informed on the following day that the vessel had departed before the telegraph reached there. This is the whole story.

Secretary Thompson immediately telegraphed Judge Longstreet, at Charleston, that troops had been ordered to reinforce Major Anderson. Secretary Thompson then addressed a letter to the President, resigning his seat in the Cabinet. In this letter he details the facts as I have above stated. He maintains that he has been deceived, and that the deception is apparent. He does not hold the President entirely responsible for all this. He is of opinion that Secretary Holt and General Scott are more to blame than anybody else. The letter, while couched in respectful language, is pretty severe.

The most intense excitement prevails among the Senators and Representatives from the Gulf and Cotton States. They regard the reinforcement of Major Anderson as a declaration of war, and have telegraphed the Charlestonians to sink the vessel, if possible, before she lands her cargo. If there has not been already a collision, there will be in less than twenty-four hours. The South talk war, and they say that nothing can avert it.

### Governor Hicks in Reply to the Disunionists of Maryland.

The Baltimore *Clipper says*: Our readers will remember that we published the address of a number of our State Senators, who met at Barnum's for the purpose of considering the present crisis in our national affairs, and who in their address urged the Governor to convene the Legislature. To that address Governor Hicks has made the following admirable and suggestive reply:

STATE OF MARYLAND,
EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ANNAPOLIS, January 5, 1861.

To Hon. John B Brooke, Thomas Franklin, Thomas J. McKaig, J. J. Hackett, John S. Watkins, A. A. Lynch, Alpheus Dorsey, Tilghman Tilghman, John A. Smith, P. Whitaker, and Charles F. Goldsborough.

GENTLEMEN: I have received a paper signed by you and dated at Baltimore, on the 28th of December, and signed by you, requesting me "to convene, at the earliest practicable time, the Legislature of the State, in order that they may take such steps as shall to them seem most conducive to the interests of the people of Maryland, and promotive of harmony between the two sections of the country."

You make this request as "Senators of Maryland, looking to the present disastrous condition of political affairs, and sincerely desirous that the peace of the country, the Union of the States, and the rights of the South, in the Union, shall be maintained and preserved."

The sixth article of the Declaration of Rights of Maryland declares "that the legislative, executive, and judicial powers of Government ought to be forever separate and distinct from each other, and no person exercising the functions of one shall paid departments shall assume or discharge the duties of any other."

The sixteenth section of article second of the Constitution reads as follows: "The Governor may convene the Legislature, or the Senate alone, on extraordinary occasions."

From the foregoing quotations, I respectfully suggest that I understand it to be my duty to convene the Legislature when I believe such extraordinary occasion may arise to justify it, having in view the honor, interests, and well-being of the people of our State, and that to call the Legislature together, or Senate, in the absence of such occasion, in my judgment, would be a usurpation of a power confided to the Executive of the State. I must, then, regard your communication as coming, not from Senators of Maryland, but from citizens of the State; from gentlemen well known to me, whose position and interests in the State have secured for their requests, as citizens, my respectful consideration, and to such request I feel bound to beg leave to enclose a copy of an address I have published to the people of Maryland, explaining my reason for not calling the Legislature until the time arrives to justify that measure, in *my* judgment.

When that time arrives, and I am convinced that it is my duty, as the Executive of the State, to convene either the Legislature or the Senate alone, you may be assured I shall be ready to act.

I am, gentlemen,
Your ob't servant,
THO. H. HICKS.

### The Surrender of the United States Revenue Cutter Aiken.

STATEMENT OF LIEUTENANT UNDERWOOD.

Lieut. John A. Underwood, late the first lieutenant of the United States revenue cutter William Aiken, *has kindly furnished the following particulars of the disgraceful surrender of that vessel to the Secessionists by Capt. Napoleon (?) Coste.*

About two weeks prior to the passage of the Ordinance of Secession by South Carolina, in conversation, Capt. Coste stated to Lieut. Underwood that he would not serve under Lincoln, and in case the State of South Carolina seceded, he should resign and place him in command of the cutter. Lieut. Underwood then consulted with Lieut. Porter, second officer of the *Aiken*, as to the proper course to be pursued to protect the rights of the Government in the vessel, and asked his opinion as to whether it would be better to take the vessel to the North, or to place her under the guns of Fort Moultrie. The shortness of provisions on board, the reduced complement of men, and the inclement season, were considered sufficient to prevent going to the North, and Lieut. Underwood decided that he would place the vessel under the protection of the fort, until he could communicate with the Department for instructions. He then asked of Major Anderson that, in case Capt. Coste resigned and placed him in command, he might find protection under the guns of the fort. Major Anderson promptly, and in the kindest manner, acceded to his request.

A few days afterwards the vessel was hauled alongside the southern wharf for the purpose of having her bottom cleaned. While lying there the ordinance of secession was adopted. On the day before Major Anderson evacuated Fort Moultrie (December 26) the cutter was hauled into the stream and anchored. The following day Lt.-Lt. Underwood, at 12 o'clock, went on shore, leaving Lieut. Porter on board. Capt. Coste in command, and the revenue flag flying. In the course of the afternoon Capt. Coste called on Lieut. Underwood and stated that he had paid off the officers and crew up to the 26th of December, that he had hauled down the revenue ensign and stowed it away, and had hoisted the Palmetto flag on the cutter. He also stated that *he was accountable to the authorities of the State for the vessel and all the property on board.*

Finding himself powerless to reclaim the vessel, or to obtain any control over her, Lieutenant Underwood left Charleston and proceeded to Washington, where he reported the facts to the Treasury Department.

The *Aiken* is a fore and-aft schooner of eighty tons, and is one of the fastest vessels of her class in the service. $1,200 were expended on her in Charleston last summer for repairs. She originally cost the Government $5,000. Her armament consists of one twelve-pounder brass howitzer, working amidships, and a quantity of Maynard rifles. At last accounts, Capt. Coste was still in command of the *Aiken*, the other officers having reported themselves to the Department for orders.

### A Great Speech by "One of the Andersons."

Charles Anderson, Esq., formerly of Cincinnati, but now of Texas, is a brother of Major Robert Anderson, U. S. A., the hero of Fort Sumpter. Recently he was serenaded at Alamo, and took occasion to reply to a disunion address by a Dr. Boring. Mr. Anderson completely demolished the Doctor, and showed the madness, folly, and insanity of disunion, in bold colors. We have not the report of the speech, but can only find room for the closing words, as follows:

To my mind, recession is what General Jackson proclaimed it, only Revolution. I cannot—I have not the heart, if you had the patience—to discuss this other question of the ability or inability of our gallant little army to resist the revolting States again to their proper sphere of duty and interest. I know well enough that neither the North nor any foreign Power could subdue the South. But in a general, complete ruin, what boots it who shall be called victor. But I cannot conclude without calling attention to the prevalent idea of the Southern Confederacy being "protected" by England. God of Prophecy! was George Washington an inspired prophet? In his solemn, affectionate Farewell Address, he declares this very Union, or, as he construes it, "the unity of government which constitutes you one people, the main pillar in the edifice of our real independence."

How wonderfully did he foresee all these dangers and results! It is scarcely proposed to shatter that "unity of government" and redivide it into its primitive fragments, than all "our real independence" is lost forever!—do we instantly hear of an expected dependence upon our old tyrant, England, exclusively for our shipping, our manufactures, our merchandize, our markets, for our staples, and a navy. Alas! that "Independent" States of our North American Union should ever dream of crawling, together with Honduras, the Belize, and the disowned States of Central America, like a litter of timid whelps, with their backs all humped and their tails all tightly tucked between their trembling legs, around, behind and under the British lion—for "protection!"

No! no! Never! never! Rather let us end as we began. Let us all look, again, on that banner of beauty and of glory. And, whilst over the solid earth can sustain its flagstaff, or the sun cast light upon its emblems of purity and power, or the air can stir a breeze to unfold, star by star, its glorious, full, and glittering constellation—whilst ever and wheresoever Americans of any generation shall have eyes to see it, hands to uphold it, hearts to love it, or heroes' blood to shed for it—oh! may this flag of our fathers', Union—our Union—its colors all clean and bright, the snowy white, the pure heart-blood red, and the true blue of the azure sky shine out—no sister star to be dimmed, nor gone rayless, and lost in outer darkness—our whole constellation complete. Oh! may it thus stand and remain, the most loved and treasured legacy to our latest posterity, coexistent with the earth, the air—the very sun himself.

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FLORIDA BONDS.—Before Florida entered the Union she issued a million or two of dollars of bonds, which were taken by English bankers. They were never paid, nor was payment of them ever assumed by the General Government. A commission was appointed to examine the matter a few years since, which set in London, but finally concluded that nothing could be done for the creditors, as Florida, while a member of the Union, could not be coerced to pay. But if Florida goes out and becomes an independent nation, the bondholders will probably ask the British Government to compel payment of these claims by armed force. Mississippi has a similar prospect before her in regard to her repudiated bonds. Here are two way-laid out for the new Southern Confederacy, in addition to its dangers of civil and servile *ones*.

## GENERAL NEWS.

FROM CAPE TOWN.—A correspondent reports the arrival at Cape Town, by the middle of October, of the United States ship *Dacotah*, from Rio Janeiro. Great difficulty was experienced in getting her crew to land, they being so poorly adapted for warlike purposes. The volunteer excitement has reached the colony, and already some 1,700 men have been enrolled. Two slavers had recently been captured, one a bark built at Baltimore, which had made two successful runs to Cuba. Another, having a thousand blacks on board, was sent to Mauritius. All shipments of wine from the colony had been suspended on account of the low price of that article, and persons interested in it had held meetings, petitioning the British Government for such aid as would be calculated to protect colonial produce. The *Dacotah* would sail on the 21st of October for Mauritius and the East Indies.

INDIANS IN TEXAS.—A letter in the Dallas *Herald*, from Denton, dated 14th ultimo, reports upwards of nine hundred Indians on Red river, and that parties of them had advanced within fifty miles of Denton. The *Herald* also gives a letter from Capt. W. L. Fletcher, dated Montague, December 13th, from which we extract the following: "The Indians, in large bodies, are collecting at the mouth of Farmers' creek, on Red river, and dancing war dances. The Shawnees, Caddoes, Kickapoos, and other tribes are together. The people of Clay have all come to this place. Come to our rescue, and that in haste." Companies of Rangers were immediately despatched from Dallas, Denton, and Weatherford to Montague.

FROM Columbia, South Carolina, we have a private letter, received in this city, dated Columbia, South Carolina, January 1, contains the following: "We are this day drafting our quota of men to go to Charleston to fight. The Army of Southern States are sending men to us daily, and the *prospect is, we shall have serious work soon.* All the men over sixty are forming a regiment to mount guard at Columbia during the absence of regular troops and artillery."

ON Saturday, the Rev. Henry Anthon died at his residence, in New York. He was one of the six sons of Dr. G. C. Anthon, of the British army, who settled in New York near the close of the last century. At one time the deceased was an assistant clergyman at Trinity Church, but for many years past he has been rector of St. Mark's Church. He was in his sixty-ninth year when he died.

REVIVAL OF THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.—The *Southern Presbyterian*, published in Columbia, S. C., emphatically contradicts the assertion of the New York *Observer*, that there is the most remote intention in South Carolina of reviving the slave trade. Other enlightened authorities fully sustain the *Presbyterian*.

EXPORTS OF CHICAGO.—The exports of Chicago last year, not including all articles, amounted to $33,737,850, about $20,000,000 of which was in breadstuffs. The increase was $9,500,000 over that of 1859. The receipts of produce at this time are much larger than usual, amounting to $300,000 in two days of last week. The shipments East are also large.

ARIZONA GOES WITH THE SOUTH.—The Mesilla (Arizona) *Times*, commenting upon the secession movement, says: "In the event of the establishment of a Southern Confederacy, Arizona will knock at the door of their first Congress for admission as a State, and it is probable New Mexico will do the same."

EVERYWHERE in the South at the present moment the quotations for slave merchandize are merely nominal. The transactions are extremely few, and uniformity at prices which a twelvemonth since would have been considered ridiculously inadequate.

THE total population of New Mexico, including the Pueblo towns, is set down at eighty thousand. Great difficulty was experienced in taking the census, the native inhabitants not understanding the object, and suspecting that it was for some purpose of taxation.

NEGRO HIRING.—At a hiring of negro women in Staunton, Va., on the 1st instant, one brought $84 and another $83—a large increase on the hire of the year before. In Fredericksburg, farm hands brought $80 and $100; cooks, $40 and $50, and house girls $30 and $45.

A LEADING SHIP-OWNER of Maine, just from Charleston, reports a terrible condition of affairs. The merchants have no business, and can get no goods to interior points for safety. Most of the stores are closed, for fear of robbery by the drunken soldiery. Gloom is on every face. Property owners are appalled.

A WORKMAN of Paris has just discovered a method of preserving gas and water-pipes from rust, by enveloping them by a thick coat of clay. This is the importance of the discovery, that the city of Paris has granted the man a pension for life.

NO DOUBT OF IT.—It is stated that a South Carolina Representative told the Committee of Thirty-three that if they would give the South Carolina a blank paper, and allow South Carolina to write the conditions of remaining in the Union to which they should apply, it would do it.

THE effect of climate on the human system is shown in a striking manner by the inhabitants of Australia, who, in the course of two or three generations, lose the corpulent character of Englishmen, and become a tall, gaunt, raw boned race, like the inhabitants of our Southern States.

FINANCES OF MICHIGAN.—The State debt amounts to $2,288,842 79. The ordinary appropriation made by the last Legislature for expenses is $452,500, to be raised by taxation. Estimated expenses, $696 920 58; revenue, $666,881.02; expended last year, $885 059 45; receipts, $856,059 45.

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## MISCELLANEOUS.

THE AMALGAMATION OF LANGUAGES.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great headache remedy, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Sincerity and many other words whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage, until they seem "native and to the manor born."

### Hardly Realized.

"Hi 'ad a orrible headache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecary's, hand says he to the man, "Can you hease me of an headache?" "Yes" says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon my honor it cured me so quick that I hardly realized I had 'ad an headache.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and, viewed in this light, it may be looked on as a deferred intended to notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches are classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic headache is exceedingly common, and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach, constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation, and other disorders of the bowels, as well as uterine and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with headaches; anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache. Idiopathic headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health, and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and, by its subtle power, eradicating the diseases of which headache is the unerring index.

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*Bridest.*—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic G'ue; no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it natther; but perhaps you'll be after knowing what it is. Ye see she's a nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relieved her before.

*Druggist.*—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

*Bridest.*—Och! sure now and you've sud it. Here's the money, and give me the Pills, and don't be all day about it, either.

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### Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness, originating in carelessness, or sedentary habits. It is regarded as a slight disorder, of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, unless early eradicated, it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which Costiveness is the parent are Headache, Jaundice, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscess, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy, and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the disease manifested in Costiveness, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations, it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use may prevent the accumulation of disease, and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

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TWENTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS SAVED.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue, and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars' worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars realized from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they will do as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

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FACT WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness, and General Debility.

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GREAT DISCOVERY.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Spalding's Prepared Glue for Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

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☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? If so you remember the throbbing, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food? How, totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation, or study. One of these Pills would have relieved you from all the suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

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CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE SICK HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE NERVOUS HEADACHE!

CEPHALIC PILLS.

CURE ALL KINDS OF HEADACHE!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea and Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently on the bowels, removing *Costiveness*. For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength to the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many *years*, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous* system or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines. A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the

PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to

HENRY C. SPALDING,

Sole Proprietor,

48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

## RAILROAD LINES.

1861. 1861.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—NEW YORK LINES. THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD CO'S LINES FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK AND WAY PLACES, FROM WALNUT-ST. WHARF AND WEST JERSEY TON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS, VIZ:

| | FARE. |
|---|---|
| At 6 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Accommodation | $2 25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, (N. J.) Accommodation | 2 25 |
| At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Morning Express | 3 00 |
| At 11½ A. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Western Express | 3 00 |
| At 12½ P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation | 2 25 |
| At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, C. and A. Express | 3 00 |
| At 4½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Evening Express | 3 00 |
| At 4½ P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City, Accommodation | 2 25 |
| At 6 P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Evening Express | 3 00 |
| At 11½ P. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Southern Night Express | 2 25 |

At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation, (Freight and Passenger) Close Connection ..... 2 25
Do. do. do. 2d Class Ticket ..... 1 50
The 2 P. M Mail Line runs daily. The 11½ P. M. Southern Mail, Sundays excepted.

For Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, &c., at 7.10 A. M., and 3 P. M., from Kensington.

For Water Gap, Stroudsburg, Scranton, Wilkesbarre, Montrose, Great Bend, &c., 7.10 A. M. from Kensington, via Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.

For Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk and Hellebleton at 7.10 A. M. and 3 P. M. from Kensington.

For Doylestown, at 8 A. M., 2 and 4½ P. M.

For Freehold, at 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Bristol, Trenton, &c., at 7.10 A. M., 3, 4½ and 6 P. M. from Kensington.

For Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, &c., at 12½, 3, 4½ and 6 P. M.

For New York, and Way Lines leave Kensington Depot, take the city of Fifth street, above Walnut, half an hour before departure. The cars run into the depot, and on arrival of each train, run from the depot Fifty Pounds of Baggage, only, allowed each Passenger. Passengers are prohibited from taking anything as baggage but their wearing apparel. All baggage over fifty pounds to be paid for extra. The Company limit their responsibility for baggage to One Dollar per pound, and will not be liable for any amount beyond $100, except by special contract.

WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

On and after SUNDAY, NOV. 4, 1860, PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE PHILADELPHIA:

For Baltimore at 3.15 A. M., 12 noon (Express), and 10.30 P. M.

For Chester at 8.15 A. M., 12 noon, 1.15, 4.15, 6, and 10.50 P. M.

For Wilmington at 6.15 A. M., 12 noon, 1.15, 4.15, 6, and 10.30 P. M.

For New Castle at 8.15 A. M., 4.15 and 6 P. M.

For Middletown at 8.15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

For Dover at 8.15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

For Harrington at 8.15 A. M. and 4.15 P. M.

For Milford at 8.15 A. M., (Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays at 4.15 P. M.)

For Farmington at 8.15 A. M. (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4.15 P. M.)

For Seaford at 8.15 A. M. (Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 4.15 P. M.)

For Salisbury at 8.15 A. M.

Train at 8.15 A. M. will connect at Seaford on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays with steamboat to Norfolk.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA:

Leave Baltimore at 5.30 A. M. (Express), 10.15 A. M., and 5.10 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 7.30, 9, and 11.30 A. M., 1 45, 4, and 8.20 P. M.

Leave Salisbury at