COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

AND BLOOMSBURG GENERAL ADVERTISER.

LEVI L. TATE, Editor. "TO HOLD AND TRIM THE TORCH OF TRUTH AND WAVE IT O'ER THE DARKENED EARTH." $2 00 PER ANNUM.

VOL. 14.--NO. 44. BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA., SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1861. VOL. 24.

Germantown Telegraph.

A Family and an Agricultural Newspaper.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY AT GERMANTOWN, PA.

The present is the most suitable period in the year to get up Clubs for the *Germantown Telegraph*. An active person in any neighborhood, could, in a single day, or at odd intervals, raise a Club with but little difficulty.—This would be especially the case in localities where the true character and value of the paper is known. It should be always borne in mind that the *Telegraph* is not devoted to party politics, corrupting flashy stories, coarse criminal reports of our courts, or impure reading of any kind; but to choice Literature, a careful condensation of the News of the Day, and especially to an earnest devotion to Agricultural and Horticultural information, in itself worth the farmer and gardener the full price of subscription. Our design has always been, and shall continue to be, publish a Family and Agricultural Newspaper of real interest and entertainment, and of substantial value to the community. How far we have up to this time succeeded in fulfilling this intention may be inferred from the steadily increasing support received during the *thirty years* since we established, and continued uninterruptedly to conduct the paper. As in the past, so shall the *Germantown Telegraph* be in the future, unsurpassed in all the true elements constituting a family journal.

We annex the *cash terms* to which we beg leave to call the attention of all who think of subscribing for a newspaper:

CASH TERMS.

One Copy, One Year, $2; One Copy, Three Years 5; Three Copies, One Year, 5; Five Copies One Year, 8; Ten Copies, One Year, 15; Twenty Copies, One Year 28. Subscriptions not paid within the year, $2.50.

☞ A Club of five subscribers, at $8, will entitle the person getting it up to a copy for six months; a Club of ten or more, to a copy for one year. All Club subscriptions stopped at the end of the time paid for. Specimen numbers sent to applicants. Address

PHILIP R. FREAS,
Germantown, Philadelphia.
Penn

RYAMOND'S PATENT

SEWING MACHINE!

PATENTED MARCH 9, 1858.

PRICE $10 EACH.

MESSRS. ZUPPINGER & ROBBINS, of Bloomsburg, having purchased the exclusive right of the above valuable IMPROVED CHEAP PATENT SEWING MACHINE, for the county of Columbia, will be happy to supply their friends with the article for the accommodation of themselves and families. The following are some of the superior advantages this implement possesses over any ever yet offered to the public. Viz:—

1. It sews from 400 to 600 stitches per minute, thus saving both time and labor in the operation.

2. Its construction is so plain and simple, with anything like fair usage, it is easy kept in order and will give entire satisfaction.

3. One of the most valuable features of this Machine, is the smallness and the compactness of its mechanism.

4. Double thread Machines are always difficult to manage, and very unhandy in threading, but this Machine is easier threaded than even a common needle.

5. It can be attached to a board, table or stand, in operating order, and detached in less than half a minute.

6. It [illegible] and yet, produces a seam sufficiently strong for any work for which it is designed, a qualification not known to other sewing Machines.

7. No human hand is capable in producing a seam so regular and systematic.

8. Among the array of Patent Sewing Machines there are none so cheap and durable as RAYMOND'S PATENT, but no Machine is adapted to all kinds of work as [illegible]. [illegible] has proven.

9. The operator can shape his seam, just as he pleases, waves, [illegible] as the [illegible] presented or [illegible].

10. It is particularly adapted to all kinds of stitching [illegible] shirts, bosoms, [illegible] collars, [illegible] and all kinds of Ladies sewing, including [illegible], [illegible] &c., excepting for men's heavy work. This Machine is rather too light of [illegible].

11. But all the foregoing advantages, though real in themselves, are of [illegible] insignificance, when compared with the [illegible] of health, being a saving of both labor and eyesight, and leaves the operator without stooping, and [illegible] to perform his work, occupying a natural position.

☞ For sale by the undersigned, at their respective residences, in Bloomsburg, who will put the machine in operation and give all necessary instruction.

HENRY ZUPPINGER.
DANIEL W. ROBBINS.

Bloomsburg, May 12, 1860.

PEOPLE'S PACIFIC RAIL ROAD COMPANY.

The Commissioners of the People's Pacific Railroad Company would announce to the People of the United States, that said Board of Commissioners are fully organized, by the choice of

JOSIAH PERHAM, PRESIDENT,
OLIVER FROST, VICE-PRESIDENT,
ASIEL ABBOTT, SECRETARY,
L. S. WITHINGTON, TREASURER,

and that the books of the Company are open for the subscription of stock, in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington, and will soon be opened in the principal South, and Western Cities and California.

The Charter of said Company was granted by the Legislature of the State of Maine, in March, 1860.

The right of way through the public lands in the Territories of the United States, from Missouri River to California, by the way of Pike's Peak Gold Mines, and through Utah, is now open to the Company, by Acts of Congress.

The people of the United States are earnestly requested to examine the charter and By-Laws of the Company and send in their subscriptions. All persons are invited to subscribe one share each, and no one more than ten shares.

Shares, One Hundred Dollars each, ten dollars of which to be paid when the subscription is made, as will be seen by the Charter.

Let the people subscribe generally and liberally forthwith, and the Company will be able to secure from Congress, at its next session large grants of land and of money.

Let the whole people, all as one, put their shoulders to the wheel, by subscribing one share each, and the Railroad will be built within five years.

Let Clubs of ten, twenty, fifty or more subscribers, be formed in every Town and Village, and the money forwarded by Mail or Express, and Certificates of Stock, with receipts for the money, will be returned.

Responsible men, of unimpeachable character, and who have a heart for the work, are wanted in all parts of the United States, to act as Agents, to obtain subscription to the Stock of the Company.

All communications should be directed to the undersigned at the Office of the Company, No. 31 School Street or Adams House, Boston, and to whom all applications for copies of Charter, By-Laws, and other document should be made.

JOSIAH PERHAM,
President Board of Commissioners

Boston, Nov. 10, 1860—12m.

STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS.

THE subscriber is now prepared with new Machinery, to build stationary engines, from 5 to 120 horse power upon the latest improved plans, and will build to order double or single portable engines from 10 to 40 horse power. Rigged upon carriages with Boiler gearing and Pumps all complete and ready for action. Also a cylinder flue and tubular boilers cast iron coal breakers, patented in 1856, for threshing grain and cracking corn and now made on a large scale for breaking coal. Heavy mining Pumps and fire engines rigged complete with double acting forcing pumps, all kinds of mill gearing and house casting made to order. Line shaftings with any desired sizes of pulleys finished with hangers.—Iron planing done, say 24 feet long; all kinds of Iron turning heavy press and other screws turned with any desired pitch of thread.

The best Rough Iron threshing Machines, that ever come before the public, cast Iron and wooden machines made to order. Lever power, chain or tread power made to order. Also takes orders for the following machinery. Harrison's latest patent grain mill, $1 000 offered by the Patentee for its equal. It will grind in good fine meal 25 bushels in one hour. Also bolts and elevators all in order, also Ruggle's Patent Blower, manufactured by G. D. Harris & Co., the most powerful Blower now in use with the least amount of power, one of which will be put in use at the Foundry for exhibition. All of the above will be warranted to be what they are sold for.

Also—Take orders for Scott's Patent Blacksmith Striker, and rights to use them in the counties of Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Lycoming, Sullivan and Clinton, one of which can be seen at my shop.

LEWIS H. MAUS.

Bloomsburg, Columbia co., March 22, 1856.

REVERE HOUSE,

(FORMERLY EAGLE HOTEL.)

NO. 227 NORTH THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

THIS house is situated in the most business part of the city, has one hundred and thirty rooms; large Parlors and every room is newly furnished and is considered one of the finest Hotels of its class in Philadelphia; it has erected a large observatory where persons can have a fine view of the City, Delaware river, &c., &c.; it is also supplied with hot and cold water Bathes, which will be free of charge for the guests of the House; City Cars will take you to the Revere House. Our charge is moderate, $1 25 per day; persons visiting the city will please come and try the *Revere House*, and we pledge ourselves that we will endeavor to due our best efforts to make it appear like home.

CHARLES J. FASER, of Reading, will have charge of the office.

G. W. HINKLE,
formerly of the States Union Hotel, and latterly of the United States Hotel, Atlantic City, N. J. Proprietors

May 10, 1860—6m.

GREAT WORK ON THE HORSE.

The Horse and His Diseases,

BY ROBERT JENNINGS, V. S.

Professor of Pathology and Operative Surgery in the Veterinary College of Philadelphia, etc., etc.

WILL TELL YOU Of the origin, history and distinctive traits of the various breeds of European, Asiatic, African and American Horses, with the physical formation and the peculiarities of the animal, and how to ascertain his age by the number and condition of his teeth; illustrated with numerous explanatory engravings.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL TELL YOU Of Breeding, Breaking, stabling feeding, grooming, shoeing, and the general management of the horse, with the best modes of administering medicine, also, how to treat biting, kicking, rearing, shying, stumbling, crib biting, Restlessness, and other vices to which he is subject; with numerous explanatory engravings.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Strangles, Sore Throat, Distemper, Catarrh, Influenza, Bronchitis, Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Broken Wind, Chronic Cough, Roaring and Whistling, Lampas, Sore Mouth and Ulcers, and Decayed Teeth, with other diseases of the Mouth and Respiratory Organs.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes symptoms, and Treatment of Worms, Bots, Colic, Strangulation, Stony concretions, Ruptures, Palsy, Diarrhoea, Jaundice, Hepatirrhoea, Bloody Urine, Stones in the Kidneys and Bladder, Inflammation, and other diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Liver and Urinary Organs.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and treatment of bone, Blood and Bog, Spavin, Ring Bone, Sweenie, Strains, Broken Knees, Wind Galls, Founder, Sole Bruise and Gravel, Cracked Hoofs, Scratches, Canker, Thrush, and Corns also, of Megrims, Vertigo, Epilepsy, Staggers, and other diseases of the feet Legs and Head.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL TELL YOU Of the causes, symptoms, and Treatment of Fistula, Poll Evil, Glanders, Farcy, Scarlet Fever, Mange, Surfeit, Locked Jaw, Rheumatism, Cramp, Galls, Diseases of the Eye and Heart, &c., &c., and how to manage Castration, Bleeding, Trephinning, Roweling, Firing, Hernia, Amputation, tapping, and other surgical operations.

The Horse and his Diseases

WILL TELL YOU Of Rarey's Method of taming Horses how to approach, Halter, or Stable a Colt, how to accustom a horse to strange sounds and sights, and how to Bit, Saddle, Ride, and Break him to Harness; also the form and law of WARRANTY. The whole being the result of more than fifteen years' careful study of the habits, peculiarities, wants and weakness of this noble and useful animal.

The book contains 384 pages, appropriately illustrated by nearly One Hundred Engravings. It is printed in a clear and open type and will be furnished to any address postage paid, on receipt of price, half bound, $1,00, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above and other popular works of ours. Our inducements to all such are exceedingly liberal.

For single copies of the Book, or for terms to agents with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Nov 17, 1860—6m.

THE PEOPLE'S COOK BOOK.

MODERN COOKERY.

IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

BY

MISS ELIZA ACTON.

CAREFULLY REVISED BY MRS. S. J. HALE.

It Tells You How to choose all kinds of Meats, Poultry and Game, with all the various and most approved modes of dressing and cooking Beef and Pork; also the best and simplest way of salting, pickling and curing the same.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of dressing, cooking, and boning Mutton Lamb, Veal, Poultry and Game of all kinds, with the different Dressings, Gravies, and Stuffings appropriate to each.

It Tells You How to choose, clean, and preserve Fish of all kinds and how to sweeten it when tainted; also all the various and most approved modes of cooking, with the different Dressings, Sauces, and Flavorings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing over fifty different kinds of Meat, Fish, Fowl, Game, and Vegetable Soups, Broths, and Stews, with the Relishes and Seasonings appropriate to each.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of cooking Vegetables of every description, also how to prepare Pickles, Catsups and Curries of all kinds, Potted Meats, Fish, Game, Mushrooms, &c.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of preparing and cooking all kinds of Plain and fancy Pastry, Puddings, Omelettes, Fritters, Cakes, Confectionary, Preserves, Jellies, and sweet dishes of every description.

It Tells You All the various and most approved modes of making Bread, Rusks, Muffins, and Biscuit, the best method of preparing Coffee, Chocolate, and Tea, and how to make Syrups, Cordials, and Wines of various kinds.

It Tells You How to set out and ornament a table, how to Carve all kinds of fish, flesh or Fowl, and in short, how to so simplify the whole art of Cooking as to bring the choicest luxuries of the table within everybody's reach.

The book contains 418 pages, and upwards of twelve hundred Recipes, all of which are the results of actual experience, having been fully and carefully tested under the personal superintendence of the writers. It is printed in a clear and open type, is illustrated with appropriate engravings, and will be forwarded to any address, neatly bound, and postage paid, on receipt of the price $1.00, or in cloth, extra, $1.25.

$1000 A YEAR can be made by enterprising men everywhere, in selling the above work, our inducement to all such being very liberal.

For single copies of the book, or for terms to agents, with other information, apply to or address

JOHN E. POTTER, Publisher,
No. 617 Sansom Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

November 3, 1860—6m.

BROWN'S ESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER.

FREDERICK BROWN,

CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST,

North East Corner of Chestnut and Fifth Streets,
PHILADELPHIA.

SOLE manufacturer of Brown's Essence of Jamaica Ginger, which is recognized and prescribed by the Medical Faculty, and has become the standard Family Medicine of the United States.

This Essence is a preparation of unusual excellence. In ordinary diarrhoea, incipient cholera, in short, in all cases of prostration of the digestive functions, it is of inestimable value. During the prevalence of epidemic cholera and summer complaints of children, it is peculiarly efficacious; no family, individual, or traveler should be without it.

NOTICE.

To prevent this valuable Essence from being counterfeited, a new steel engraving, executed at a great cost will be found on the outside of the wrapper, in order to guard the purchasers against being imposed upon by worthless imitations of 1858.

Prepared only by FREDERICK BROWN, and for sale at his Drug and Chemical Store, N. E. corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia.

Also for sale by all respectable Druggists in the United States.

March 10, 1860—12m.

GILL & PAUL,

General Commission Merchants,

DEALERS IN

Fish, Provisions, Flour, Butter, Cheese, Oils, Dried Fruits, Grain, Seeds, Beans, Whiskey, Wool, Country Produce and Merchandise generally.

No. 34 NORTH WHARVES, PHILADELPHIA.

☞ Consignments of Provisions, Flour and Country Produce solicited, and returns promptly made. Cash advanced when desired.

ORDERS for all kinds of Fish, Provisions, Flour, Dried Fruits, &c., filled at the lowest Cash Prices

August 4, 1860—12m.

COLUMBIA DEMOCRAT,

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY, BY

LEVI L. TATE.

IN BLOOMSBURG, COLUMBIA COUNTY, PA.

OFFICE

In the new Brick Building, opposite the Exchange, by side of the Court House. "Democratic Head Quarters."

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

$1 00 In advance, for one copy, for six months.
1 75 In advance, for one copy, one year.
2 00 If not paid within the first three months.
2 25 If not paid within the first six months.
2 50 If not paid within the year.

☞ No subscription taken for less than six months, and no paper discontinued until all arrearages shall have been paid.

☞ Ordinary ADVERTISEMENTS inserted, and JOB WORK executed, at the established prices.

THE SCOTT LEGION.

BY C. F. HOFFMAN.

We were not many—we who stood
Before the iron sleet that day,
Yet many a gallant spirit would
Live half his years if he but could
Have been with us at Monterey.

Now here, now there, the shot is hailed
In deadly drifts of fiery spray,
Yet not a single soldier quailed
When wounded comrades round them wailed
Their dying shouts at Monterey.

And on, still on, our column kept,
Through walls of flame its withering way;
Where fell the dead, the living slept,
Still charging on the guns that swept
The slippery streets of Monterey.

The foe himself recoiled aghast,
When, striking where he strongest lay,
We swooped its flanking batteries past,
And braving full their murderous blast,
Stormed home the towers of Monterey.

Our banners on the turrets wave,
And there the evening bugles play,
Where orange boughs above their grave
Keep green the memory of the brave
Who fought and fell at Monterey.

We are not many—we who press'd
Beside the brave who fell that day;
But who of us has not confessed
He'd rather share their warrior rest,
Than not have been at Monterey.

Forts Moultrie and Sumpter.

We subjoin the following description of Fort Sumpter, the position which Major Anderson now occupies. It will be read with great interest by our readers, owing to the excitement now prevailing.

FORT SUMPTER.—Fort Sumptor, a work of solid masonry, octagonal in form, pierced on the North, East, and West sides with a double row of port holes for the heaviest guns, and on the South or land side, in addition to openings for guns, loop holed for musketry, stands in the middle of the harbor on the edge of the ship channel, and is said to be bomb-proof. It is at present without any regular garrison. There is a large force of workmen—some one hundred and fifty in all—busily employed in mounting the guns and otherwise putting this great strategic point in order. The armament of Fort Sumpter consists of 140 guns, many of them being the formidable ten-inch "Columbiads," which throw either shot or shell, and which have a fearful range. Only a few of these are yet in position, and the work of mounting pieces of this calibre in the casemates is necessarily a slow one.—There is also a large amount of artillery stores, consisting of about 40,000 pounds of powder, and a proportionate quantity of shot and shell The workmen engaged here sleep in the fort every night, owing to the want of any regular communication with the city. The wharf or landing is on the south side, and is, of course, exposed to a cross-fire from all the openings on that side.

The Fort abandoned is thus described:

FORT MOULTRIE is an inclosed water battery, having a front on the south, or water side, of about 300 feet, and a depth of about 240 feet. It is built with salient and re-entering angels on all sides, and is admirably adapted for defence, either from the attack of a storming party or by regular approaches.

The outer and inner walls are of brick, capped with stone, and filled in with earth, making a solid wall fifteen or sixteen feet in thickness. The work now in progress consists in cleaning the sand from the walls; ditching it around, and erecting a glacis; closing up the postern-gates in the east and west walls, and instead cutting sally ports, which lead into strong outworks on the southeast and southwest angles, in which twelve pounder howitzer guns will be placed, enabling the garrison to sweep the ditch on three sides with grape and canister. The northwest angle of the fort has also been strengthened by a bastionette to sustain the weight of a heavy gun which will command the main street of the island. The main entrance has also been better secured, and a trap-door, two feet square, cut in the door for ingress and egress. At this time the height of the wall, from the bottom of the ditch to the top of the parapet, is twenty feet. The ditch is from twelve to fifteen feet wide at the base, and fifteen feet deep. The nature of the soil would not seem to admit of this depth being increased, quicksand having been reached in places.

The work on the south side is nearly finished. The counterscarp is substantially built of plank, and spread with turf. The glacis is also finished. It is composed of sand, and covered with layers of loam and turf, all of which is kept firmly in place by the addition of sections of plank nailed to uprights sunk in the sand, and crossing each other at right angles, making squares of about ten feet each. The purpose of the glacis, which is an inclined plane, is to expose an attacking party to the fire of the guns, which are so placed as to sweep it from the crest of the counterscrap to the edge of the beach. On the north side, all the wooden gun cases have been placed close together on the ramparts, apparently for the purpose of securing it against an escalade, but possibly as a screen for a battery of heavy guns. A good many men are engaged in clearing the ramparts of turf and earth, for the purpose of putting down a very ugly looking arrangement, which consists of strips of plank four inches wide, one inch and a half thick, and six or eight feet long, sharpened at the point, and nailed down, so as to project about three feet horizontally from the top of the walls.

A noticeable fact in the bastionettes, to which we have before allded, is the haste in which one of them has been built. The one completed is formed of solid masonry. In constructing the other, however, a framework of plank has been substituted. Against the inside of this wooden outwork loose bricks have been placed. Both bastione tes are armed with a small carronade and a howitzer pointed laterally so as to command the whole intervening moat by a cross fire.

CASTLE PINCKNEY is located on the southern extremity of a narrow slip of marsh land, which extends in a northerly direction to Hog Island Channel. To the harbor side the so-called castle presents a circular front. It has never been considered of much consequence as a fortress, although its proximity to the city would give it importance, if properly armed and garrisoned. From hasty observation we find that there are about 15 guns mounted on the parapet; the majority of them are eighteen and twenty-four pounders. Some "Columbiads" are, however, within the walls. There are also supplies of powder shot, and shell. At present there is no garrison at the post; the only residents are one or two watchmen, who have charge of the harbor light. Some thirty or forty day laborers are employed repairing the cisterns and putting the place generally in order.

This concludes our sketch of the present aspect of affairs at the three forts, which were meant to be, and which should always remain, at once the pride and the safeguard of our city.

Fort Moultrie is about three and a half miles from the city of Charleston. It is, however, within easy cannon range of Mount Pleasant, and might be attacked from the village of Moultrieville.

TRUE, EVERY WORD.—The Newark *Journal* is about the first one of the Northern papers that we see has really grasped the events of the great crisis. Speaking of the secession of South Carolina and the attitude of the other States, it says:

"For this work, we in the North, who have ever boldly supported our Southern brethren against Abolitionism, should cordially thank the South, whose prompt and independent action has averted a worse calamity than disunion, *i. e.* Abolitionism. For one, we have no tears to shed because the South have determined to save themselves from disgrace and distruction As we have hated and loathed the whining hypocrites who have taunted South Carolina with cowardice and Virginia with mental debility and general pauperism, so we sympathize most heartily with the brave spirits of the South, who in a noble defence of their own liberties, will at the same time enable the true friends of the Union in the North to put down Abolitionism and bury it so deep that its corrupt carcass may never again be thrust into the faces of honest men. So mote it be."

MISS Emma Hardinge is lecturing in Cincinnati on the "great social evil," and advocates the establishment of a large horticultural farm, on which reclaimed women should be employed. She wants $50,000 for the purpose.

MANY of the ladies of Richmond now wear the secession rosette in their bonnets, while others show the Union colors, red, white and blue.

News from Washington Territory.

Horrible Indian Massacre of Oregon Emigrants—Mothers Eating the Dead Bodies of their Husbands and Children.

Our Washington Territory Correspondence.

FORT WALLA WALLA,
WASHINGTON TERRITORY, Nov. 8, 1860.

The command of Capt. Dent, United States Army, has just reached this point from the scene of the late Indian massacre near Fort Boise, bringing with him twelve men, women and children, who have been rescued from this massacre, which has been one of the saddest that has ever occurred on the emigrant route.

These wretched creatures were found almost naked, and eating the dead bodies of those that had been massacred, and in one case eating the head of a man that had been buried for ten days. The party numbered forty-four souls, out of which twenty-nine were massacred and fifteen saved. They had moved from Wisconsin up to Fort Hull, where they recieved an escort of dragoons, who guarded them to near Salmon Falls, on Snake river, when the dragoons turning back, they were left alone for 300 miles, when they expected to reach Walla Walla, W. T. Near Fort Boise they were attacked by from 150 to 200 Snake Indians. They fought for two days, when finding their men falling, they abandoned everything and fled for their lives. The next day they saw by the smoke that their train had been destroyed. They moved on for several miles on foot, the mothers, many of them, carrying their infants at their breasts, until they came to a small creek lined with berries, where they had remained five weeks, until the troops found them Two men made their escape and gave the information, upon which Colonel Wright ordered out troops to their relief.

The troops moved rapidly, and when they came up with the emigrants it is said that the heart of every soldier was moved at the saddest spectacle that humanity ever witnessed. The poor people, men, women and children bowed themselves on the sand desert where they were found, and offered up a solemn and fervent prayer to God at their most miraculous escape and with one feeling the soldiers swore vengeance against the savages who have reduced this band of emigrants to this condition.

But the most horrible sight was yet to be witnessed. They were without food or clothing, and had made shelters for themselves out of willows and grass, and the infants that had been left after their mothers had been massacred were eaten most ravenously, and one lady ate two of her own children that had died of starvation, and afterwards dug up her own husband, and the troops found his head roasting upon the fire when they reached them. They said it was not until starvation drove them to it that they could allow themselves to be thus reduced to live upon human flesh, and that too in a putrid state. The women had been ravished by the hellish savages, and their naked dead bodies bore all the marks of horrible brutality. When will our government take some action to guard and protect our emigrant roads to the Pacific coast? This last act calls for vengeance loud and deep. A rumor has also reached here that the Flathead Indians in the Bitter Root Valley had risen, and were giving great trouble at Fort Owen. Everything has been done by Colonel Wright, the commander of this department, that a humane and noble commander could do, and much credit is due the officers and troops under Captain Dent for their efficient aid and kindness to these emigrants Lieutenants Anderson and Reno, and Dr. Taylor, United States Army, the officers with the command, did everything they could relieve these poor people in their distress.

A body of troops had been sent out from this post, as it was supposed, to bring in and protect any emigrants that might be left on the road, but the troops returned here in August, without bringing in any emigrants. We can only trust that the government may take warning from this, and initiate such steps as to prevent its recurrence.

To find out the number of children in a street, commence beating a bass drum. To find out the number of idle men, start a dog fight.

AN advertiser in one of the papers says he has a cottage to let, containing eight rooms and an acre of land.

HENRY CLAY, is said to have been the ugliest child ever born in Virginia.

THE Western Penitentiary contains 227 inmates.

Extract from the Speech of Judge Geo. W. Woodward.

Delivered at the union meeting, Philadelphia, December 13, 1860.

We have assembled, fellow-citizens, in pursuance of the proclamation of the Mayor, that we may "counsel together to avert the danger which threatens our country." That danger is not recent or new. It has a history. And we must glance at that—We must obtain a clear view of the actual state of the crisis, before we can give or receive intelligent counsel.

It was announced a few years ago that the conflict which had sprung up in this country between free and slave labor was irrepressible—that a house divided against itself could not stand—that all the States of this Union must become free or slave States.

The meaning of this was, and is, that all were to become free States, for the soil and climate of a majority of the States are such that it never can become the interest of the superior race to maintain slavery in them. Everybody knows this, and therefore the alternative form of the proposition was only to give it an appearance of fairness and a little more material effect.

The full scope and meaning of the announcement are, then, that citizens of the United States are to be totally divested of the property they now hold in four or five millions of slaves, of the aggregate value of many hundred millions of dollars, and that the habits and domestic condition of the people—their commercial relations, and their political rights, in so far as those interests are connected with the institution of slavery, are to undergo a revolution.

Nor was this prediction the voice of an obscure and unhonored prophet, but of a citizen whom the free States have just distinguished in a signal manner, by conferring on him the highest office they had to give. In so far as their votes are to be considered as responsive to his announcement, they are a loud amen—a solemn answer, *so let it be.*

Whilst it is not to be doubted that multitudes voted for the President elect with other views, and did not intend a distinct endorsement of his favorite proposition, yet, as the record is made up, the prophecy and the prophet stand approved by a majority of the free States. The inexorable exclusion of slave property from the common territories, which the Government holds in trust for the people of all the States, is a natural and direct step towards the grand result of extinguishing slave property, and was one of the record issues of the late election. This policy must be considered as approved also.—Not that every man who voted for the successful nominees meant to affirm that a trustee for several coequal parties has a right, in law or reason, to exclude the property of some and admit that of others of the parties for whom he holds; but so is the record. And whilst it is not to be taken as expressing the *universal sense* of the voters, it does undoubtedly imply that vast masses of Northern people do heartily approve both of the proposition to make all the States free and of beginning by excluding slavery from the Territories.

The South seems inclined so to accept the judgment. She holds the property that is to be shut out of the territories—that is to be restricted, cribbed and confined more and more until it is finally extinguished. Everywhere in the South the people are beginning to look out for self defence. Could it be expected that she would be indifferent to such events as have occurred? That she would stand idle and see measures concerted and carried forward for the annihilation of her property in slaves?

There is reason in the boast that the States shall all be free. There is good ground to apprehend the extinction of property in slaves. All New England has decreed it.

The great States of New York and Ohio have repeated again and again the decree. Pennsylvania seems to have sanctioned it. The North western States stand for the present committed to it.

What hope is left for the Union? Is there a man in this assembly who dreams that this conflict can go on and the Union last? If there be, that man is beside himself; he has lost his wits. I will reason with no such man.

[Judge Woodward then proposes as a remedy for the evils, that Pennsylvania take the lead in calling a Convention for amending the Constitution, with a view to strengthen the Government and settle the vexed questions. He continued to speak at length of the benefits to be derived from the preservation of the Union, and concluded amidst loud applause.]

WE COPY from the Charleston *Courier* the following Proclamation of the Governor of South Carolina, declaring the independence of that State:

PROCLAMATION.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.

Charleston, S. C., Dec. 24, 1860.

By his Excellency, Francis W. Pickens, Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the State of South Carolina:

WHEREAS, The good people of this State, in Convention assembled, by an Ordinance, unanimously adopted and ratified, on the Twentieth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, repealed an Ordinance of the people of this State, adopted on the twenty-third day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty-eight and have thereby dissolved the Union between the State of South Carolina and other States, under the name of the United States of America:

I, therefore, as Governor and Commander in Chief, in and over the State of South Carolina, by virtue of authority in me vested, do hereby proclaim to the world that this State is, as she has a right to be, a separate, sovereign, free and independent State; and, as such, has a right to levy war, conclude peace, negotiate treaties, leagues, or covenants, and to do all acts whatsoever that rightfully appertain to a free and independent State.

Given under my hand and the Seal of the State, at Charleston, this Twenty-fourth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty, and in the eighty fifth year of the Sovereignty and Independence of South Carolina.

F. W. PICKENS.

"THE RIGHT OF FREE SPEECH."—The right of free speech, like every other right, may be abused and turned into licentiousness. That it is abused by abolitionists to the subversion of the very constitution which guarantees it, we have abundant evidence. Henry Ward Beecher, Wendell Phillips and George W. Curtis have so abused it that it is necessary to employ the police and military force to protect their persons from violence in the three principal cities of the North. This treatment is bitterly complained of by the organs and abettors of the orators.

A great outcry has been raised by the republican journals and orators against the Southern population because they take the law into their own hands and execute summary justice upon incendiary abolitionists who try to sow the seeds of servile insurrection among the negro population. But when this question comes home to the business and bosom of the Northern people, and they find that the harangues of the abolition crusaders have brought the Union to the verge of dissolution, and vast multitudes of the population to poverty and starvation, they begin to think it is time to put a stop to them; and the fears of the orators go beyond the intentions of the people, and hence the employment of the police.

The idea that the amendment to the constitution which establishes liberty of speech confers the right of licentiousness, and "secures to every citizen an absolute right to speak or write or print whatever he pleases, without any responsibility, public or private, is" says Judge Story, "a supposition too wild to be indulged by any reasonable man; for that would be to allow every citizen a right to destroy at his pleasure the reputation, the peace, the property and even the personal safety of every other citizen, and to stir up sedition, rebellion, and even treason, against the government itself, in the wantonness of his passions, or the corruption of his heart." This is just what the emissaries of abolition have been doing both at the South and the North, and the people of neither section seem disposed to give them free scope anylonger.

THE largest piece of silver ever taken from a mine was found in Norway, and placed in the Royal Museum at Copenhagen. It weighed 500 pounds, and was worth about $9,000. In South America, a mass of silver, nearly pure, was found in 1791.

"You a dentist, Bob; I did not know you were in that trade."

"Yes," said Bob, "I follow no other business but setting teeth—in beef, potatoes, bread and sich like."