The contents of the sewer of course flow into the river Seine, and the current is sufficient to carry the boat used along with considerable velocity. Large reservoirs are constructed at intervals, into which the water can be turned for a short time in case it should be necessary to have the canal dry for a little while. The whole work was completed in two years. Besides the main canal, there are many minor ones constructed under the principal streets, all of which can be made to communicate with one another. These admirable underground works are accessible from the Louvre, the Tuileries, and from all the barracks, and should the Parisians take a notion to barricade the streets in any part of the city, the Imperial Government might, at short notice, and without any person being aware of it transport troops, and if there is time to make use of the reservoirs, so can cavalry also be transported the same way. There is an end to shooting on the soldiers from the windows, and a revolution in Paris will soon only be remembered among things that have been, never to occur again. Through these underground passages a prisoner can easily be taken from the Louvre to the Seine, without attracting attention, and thence sent off by railway, which is near at hand. This splendid system of sewerage was one of the pet schemes of the first Napoleon.

The Firmament.

They are few who have had the benefit of instruction, probably few who are sesible of existence, who have not raised their eyes in a cloudless night, to the starry firmament, and who have not felt some emotion, however undefined, at what they see there. Familiar as this continually recurring spectacle may be, it is ever magnificent, and ever new, and ever fills the mind with astonishment and awe. Examined by the light of science and contemplated in its systematic regularity, the feeling of astonishment and awe sinks deeper and deeper; and though we are not prepared to say that "An undevout astronomer is mad," we can imagine that he must be a very peculiar man if his science does not fill the mind with admiration of the wonders of Nature and of his capacity to comprehend them. For really it is wonderful that such a comparatively insignificant being as he who moves on the surface of this little globe, and who is tied down to it by the irresistible power of attraction, should be able to fortel, with unerring certainty, the very moment when the light of the sun will be shut out from the earth by an intervening of its satellite.—Nay, the precise moment when a comet was visible from our globe at a time long past, when he was not in being himself; and when it will be again visible when he must be gone and, perhaps, unremembered on the earth.

Astronomers tell us also that the sun is 520 times larger than all the planetary globes which revolve around him, and 1,300,000 times larger than our own globe.—Such is the power of this luminary, that the planet Herschel is held in its orbit, lighted and warmed by his brilliancy, at the distance of 1,800,000,000 of miles from his surface. Besides the sun and the planets which revolve around him, there belong to the same system, comets, the purpose of which is apparently inconceivable. Their magnitude and rapidity of motion are equally so.—They, too, are nevertheless known to insignificant mortals to move with exact precision. One of them is, by human agency, known to be 11,200,000,000 of miles from the sun at its greatest distance, and to move at the rate of 880,000 miles an hour when nearest to him. The tail of the comet which appeared in 1680, was computed by Sir Isaac Newton to be 80,000,000 of miles in length.

Magnificent and glorious as the solar system may be, what is it in magnitude and distance when compared with all the numberless worlds and systems beyond it? In every clear night the naked eye may discover nearly a thousand fixed stars, which are supposed to be such luminaries as the sun and have their attendant planets, as we know our sun to have, it would comprise a mass of matter equal to 1,320,000,000 of globes of the size of our earth. The assistance which the human eye has obtained in extending its view into the work of Nature by artificial means, discloses to us the certainty that orbs exist at such a distance from us, that a cannon ball moving at the rate of 480 miles an hour, would require 9,600,000 of years to pass from some of them to the earth. The sun is computed to be 95,000,000 of miles from the earth: yet in eight minutes and a quarter, the light reaches the earth from the luminary. What must be the magnitude of luminous bodies which are seen with the help of glasses at such a distance, that it would require some years for a light to come to the earth.

It is said by some modern astronomers, that stars are seen at such a distance, that light must have left them four hundred years before it strikes the earth. Beyond all that is now known to us to exist, there may be other systems, all of them in motion, and inhabited, it may be, by intelligent beings. Where shall the imagination fix the boundary of creation? From whatever point on the surface of our sphere the eye is directed towards the firmament, worlds on worlds system on systems are disclosed. Are we, in some remote extremity of the universe? Are we in the centre of the universe? What is the centre, what is an extremity of the universe? If there be a centre, if there be limits to the works of Nature, what is there beyond them, and who and what exists where nature does not exist and reign?

But if we were astonished at the magnitude and distance of these luminaries, how much more so must we be when we try to think of them collectively and in motion?

We know that, like the substances on the earth, they are held by the laws of gravitation, and we know what strength it requires to move a weight of a few hundred pounds.

If we could suppose our comparatively small earth to be a perfectly smooth ball on a plane, it is believed that it would require a mechanical force which no human mind can compute to give it any motion. Yet we know that it moves at the rate of 68,000 miles in every hour, revolving as it flies, yet steadily and surely; that we have no perception of its motion. The planet Mercury moves at the rate of 1750 miles in a single minute—a motion which may be measured by supposing a ball to pass from America to Europe in one minute and three quarters, or around the earth in seventeen minutes.—*Boston Investigator.*

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JUNE 2, 1860.

☞ See New Advertisements of A. M Rambo's, Odd Fellows' Hall, in to-day's Paper.

☞ *See Fendrich & Bros' advertisement in to-day's paper. Theirs is the largest Wholesale and Retail Tobacco, Segar and Snuff Manufactory in the State.*

Executive Committee of the Columbia Board of Tade. for the Month of May.

E. Hershey. H. F. Bruner
Hiram Wilson.

☞ Fendersmith advertises new goods this week. Bruners announce a fresh supply of everything in their line. Fendrich & Bros. invite attention their large stock.

Ladie's Fair.—Don't forget the Ladies Fair for the benefit of the Presbyterian Church, which comes off on Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday. We hope the attendance will be large and the Expenditures liberal.

Letter from St. Louis.—One of our citizens who attended the late Republican Convention at Chicago, sends us a letter dated St. Louis, May 24, giving an interesting glance at the great West. We have had the pleasure of welcoming the writer before the publication of his epistle, but that does not detract from its interest.

New Music.—We have received from O. C. B. Carter, of Harrisburg, the "Arbor Waltz," "Old Friends and Other Days," "Mary May" and "Poliuto Gallop," four pieces of new music and ballads. We cannot speak knowingly of the merits of the music, but it was accompanied by the assurance of Prof. Haas, through whose politeness it reached us, that we would find it good. On the strength of this opinion we can safely recommend it. Mr. Carter has the largest establishment in Harrisburg, and can supply everything in his line.

Mutual Life Insurance Company.—We call attention to the advertisement of the Mutual Life Insurance Company, of New York. This is the wealthiest and one of the most reliable Life Insurance Companies of the country. Insurance in it may be considered perfectly safe, prompt payment of all losses being one of its distinguishing features. Dr. B. Rohrer has been appointed Agent and Dr. D. J. Bruner Examining Physician, for Columbia. The fact of these gentlemen consenting to act for the Company is alone convincing proof of its first class character and standing.

The Last Water.—The late high water has been almost a repetition of former partial freshets, this Spring. The report of a general flood in the North Branch, mentioned by us last week, proved incorrect. Lumber has arrived from the Chemuny and points below, but nothing from the main branch above the mouth of that stream.—There are owners here who have had lumber on the way since early in the Spring, and are likely to wait for it some time. The river has gradually fallen, leaving a great many rafts at various points above us—wherever the water happened to fail them. From the very doubtful character of the promises of settled dry weather, we shall not be surprised if another "fresh" occurs during the present month.

Genesee Farmer.—We have received the June number of the *Genesee Farmer*, one of the very best agricultural publications of country. We recommend it to our readers.

The Editor Abroad.—We are forced this week, by unusual and unaccountable dearth of news, to seek a supply beyond the borough limits. We have come to the conclusion, after such severe reflection as should enable us to solve a twelve-move chess problem, that our blessed borough is unmistakably dull just now. There is not to be found even material for a puff; and when an Editor is necessitated to put forth a proclamation, inviting his friends and the public generally to come up and be soft soaped, the very depth of stagnation must have been reached. We go abroad, then, to inquire into the affairs of the outside barbarians.

Our venerated National authorities at Washington are doing the clean thing by the Japanese. They (the Japs.) have been, on the recommendation of J. B., to see the Patent Office; they have attended a couple of brilliant evening entertainments where the usual quantity and *extent* of female loveliness showed; they have done the Capitol, the Offices, the Navy Yard, and have been done by the Members of Congress, their wives, and all their relations to the tenth remove; they have been presented with a bottle of Spalding's Prepared Glue. They have been corresponded about by regular and special scribblers, and, worst fate of all, have been portrayed in the New York illustrated papers. They will leave Washington in the course of a week to fall into the merciless clutches of the authorities and tag rag and bob-tail of Baltimore, Philadelphia, Yew York, Boston, &c. Poor devils! they are only foreign Ambassadors, and what right have they to expect better treatment than has always befallen the Nation's guests. They must submit to be stared at, hand-pumped, and generally slobbered over. Fortunately they eschew strong waters, or they might get a sight of the "monkeys"—they certainly will see the Elephant—before leaving our hospitable shores. Altogether we think the Japanese will go home truly impressed with the magnitude of the universal Yankee.

Next in interest to the Japanese, is "Old Abe." That name will be the death of us before the campaign is over. Is it absolutely necessary that it should be inflicted on the people, and saddled upon the very worthy and able man who will carry the Republican banner of 1860? Is there no possibility of electing a President without disgusting familiarity with his name or surname? We fear not. One party, at least, appears to recognize the absolute necessity of the prefix "Old," to the success of its presidential candidate. We first remember it as borne by Harrison in 1840. "Old Bill Henry" being rather cumbrous, and "Old Harry" a trifle too suggestive, however, the familiar sign was prefixed to the abbreviated name of one of the General's military achievements. Need we add that he was elected to the Presidency as "Old Tip!" In '44 another familiarity crowded out the successful one, and Clay ran as "Harry of the West." He was not elected. In '48, as an extra measure of precaution, General Taylor was dubbed "old Zack," "old Rough and Ready," "old Buena Vista," &c. He was triumphantly elected. Unwonted respect, or some other mistaken feelings, saved Scott in '52 from profanation, but, at the same time it lost him the Presidency. By a singular blindness, the party relied in '56 on the early Christian style of part in Fremont's hair, and neglected the talismanic "Old." "Old (Wooly) Hoss" would undoubtedly have done the business. During this campaign the Democrats for the first time lost their respect for the candidate,—some of them have never regained it to this day—and ran our dignified and very respectable President as "Old Buck!"—Taught by Old-Line-Whig bitter experience, the Republicans have now started their candidate with the "old" prestige, and we presume there is no use protesting against it—we must endure "old Abe" to the end. But we do raise our voice against the "fence rails!" And we especially deprecate Campaign songs. Don't, gentlemen! dont inflict on the public the virtues and prowess of "Uncle A." in wretched verse!

Next we have a fruitful topic for speculation in the approaching Democratic Conventions at Richmond and Baltimore, on the 11th and 18th of June, respectively. Will the seceders nominate at Richmond, or will they attempt a fusion with the regulars at Baltimore, with a view to slaughtering Douglas? Will the regulars put a sufficiently sound slavery plank in the platform to satisfy the fire-eaters or even the more conservative South; and can they do so with safety to the party in the North? Will the outside pressure at Baltimore awe the Convention into nominating the "Little Giant," or will Administration patronage within counteract popular clamor without? If Douglas is garroted will his friends run an independent train, with their hero in the shafts? Will the Democracy, as they have heretofore invariably done in time of danger, cohere, postponing the settlement of intestinal quarrels to a more convenient season, and harmoniously nominate a candidate acceptable to all sections? Our political sagacity is not equal to the occasion.—It is all a muddle.

There seems to be a labored effort at spontanity (?) among the friends of Gen. Sam Houston, (arrant old hum.) who has been nominated by "the people" on the battlefield of San Jacinto, as an independent candidate for the Presidency. New York has endorsed him, in a mass meeting, at which Douglas, Buchanan, Lincoln, Bell, Everett, Sylvanus Cobb, Heenan, &c., were indifferently cheered. "Old Sam" is on the warpath.

For the Spy.

St. Louis, May 24, 1860.

Saml. Wright, Esq.:—I do not wish to *bore* the readers of the "*Spy*," with a long, dry letter, knowing as I do that almost every person who can write his name and goes from home wants to figure in his village newspaper; but having an hour this afternoon which I do not want to devote to sleep, I have come to the fearful resolution to send you a few impressions of a short western tour. Most of your readers have, or should have, seen the *Allegheny mountains*, and this combined with the fact that nature never gave me much poetical fancy shall prevent my attemping a description of the magnificence of a ride over those large piles, rocks and hemlocks. After *bending* the Sabbath, May 13, a little, so as to bring it into our shape, we landed in the city of Pittsburg, in the small hours of Monday morning, and immediately took our seats, or rather berths, in the sleeping cars of the Pittsburg Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, *en route* for the flourishing City of the Prairie State, to attend the meeting of the Republican Convention, and after a pleasant little ride of twenty-four hours arrived there to find everything in a glorious state of confusion. Chicago is, as all your readers are aware, located on the south western shore of Lake Michigan; it is a large and flourishing city having a population of about eighty thousand. It is comparatively a new town, having been laid out in 1833.—At the first election held in August of that year, they polled twenty-five votes; eight of the voters still reside in the city. Chicago is the great grain depot of the West. Immense quantities of grain are annually shipped from there to the eartern markets. It is also one of the largest lumber markets in this country, and to us, who habitually boast of Columbia as doing a heavy business in this line, it was something of a surprise to see piles of lumber as high as ours, covering the river front for four miles.—The city is handsomely laid out, and the buildings are the best I have seen in any city; they have six or eight hotels fully as large as the Girard, and one (the Tremont) which I think is larger than the Continental. Speaking of hotels, I take the liberty of saying to any of your readers who may have occasion to visit Chicago, that I can recommend the Metropolitan, kept by Mr. Skinner, as A No. 1. This house affords every accommodation which the most fastidious traveller can desire. The county court house is a most magnificent structure, standing in about the centre of the city, the building and yard occupying an entire block, which is enclosed by neat iron railing. The house has an observatory on the top from which the visitor can have a fine view of the city. Many of the private residences are very large, and of beautiful architectural design; this is especially so along Michigan Avenue, a beautiful street running along the western border of the lake.

On Saturday morning last we left Chicago for Springfield, the Capitol of the State, and home of the Republican nominee for President, Abrahnm Lincoln, or as he is more familiarly called in this part of the country, "Old Abe Lincoln." We passed down on the Illinois Central Railroad, through the grand Prairie. This part of the country must in time beceme one of the finest agricultural districts in the world. I have neither time nor room to enter into a description of this fertile plain. In passing the thought occurred to me that this would be the place for our mutual friend, Joe Black, as he could shoot more birds here than ten men could carry home. Springfield is a flourishing town; many of the buildings are large and very handsome. In this latter respect they have greatly the advantage of Mr. Lincoln, as I am sure if ever he is hanged for his beauty great injustice will be done; he is however, an affible, courteous and very able man, and it is very hard to tell whether he or Judge Douglas is the favorite son of Illinois—one thing is certain they both have very enthusiastic friends.

From Springfield our next important point is St. Louis, and here we are at the Planter's House, and a very excellent house it is: the chambers are large and airy, and the table fairly groans beneath the loads of good things which are on it. Here our plates were first greeted with green peas, cucumbers and strawberries. Although I saw the same things at Chicago, there it was but sight, here we have them in abundance.—This is *the* City of the West, in a business point of view and every improvement made either in this or adjoining States, must tend to the growth and prosperity of this city.—We here met several Lancaster and Columbia men, all of whom are doing well. But time and space and the supper bell, all unite in admonishing me to close. Yours.

Lancaster.

The New Bank Notes.—On Monday last the Mount Joy Bank put some of their notes into circulation. They are of the denomination of $5s, 10s and 20s, beautiful in design and executed in the highest style of the art.

The Fight Ended.—Among the latest news from Europe we find the following:

John C. Heenan writes a letter to the Times, complaining of his inability to come to any arrangement with Sayers for a renewal of the contest. He says he is willing to accept the proposition that he and Sayers should have a belt apiece, got up by public subscription—the true champion's belt to remain in the hands of the editor of Bell's Life, to be fought for again.

A later arrival announces that this proposition has been accepted by both parties, and the difficulty settled.

The Seventeen Year Locusts.—These curious visitors are now perforating the ground in the vicinity of Newark, N. J., in multitudes, their holes being generally about half an inch in diameter, and from four to eight inches deep. They are found most numerous around the roots of the cherry tree. Near the apple, pear and peach trees but few are found, and generally on the shady side. They are well-formed, and measure in some instances, when taken from the ground, an inch and a half in length.—Not so many are found in deeply trenched ground, or where it is hard and firm, and none are found around trees newly planted.

The Oldest Tree in the World.—An extraordinary tree is stated by Sir. J. Emerson to exist in the island of Ceylon. It is known as the "Bo-tree," of Anar-ajapoora, and is, in all probability, the oldest historical tree in the world. It was planted 228 years before Christ, and hence it is now 2,147 years old. Ages varying from 1,000 to 500 years have been assigned to the baobabs of Senegal, eucalyptus of Tasmania, the dragon-tree of Grotavo, and the Chestnut of Mount Etna. But all these estimates are matters of conjecture, and such calculations, however ingenious, must be purely inferential; whereas, the age of the Botree is a matter of record; its conservancy has been an object of solicitude to successive dynasties, and the story of its vicissitudes has been preserved in a series of continuous chronicles among the most authentic that have been handed down by mankind. Compared with it, the oak of Ellerslie is but a sapling, and the Conqueror's oak, in Windsor forest, barely numbers half its years. The yew trees of Fountains Abbey are believed to have flourished there twelve hundred years ago; the olives in the Garden of Gethsemane were full grown when the Saracens were expelled from Jerusalem; and the cypress of Soma, in Lombardy, is said to have been a tree in the time of Julius Cæsar; yet the Bo-tree is older than the oldest of these by a century, and would almost seem to verify the prophecy pronounced when it was planted, that it would "flourish and be green forever."

A Sharp Operation.—We fancy that a *woman*—a pretty woman—with a large swell of crinoline, can do almost anything in the way of light fancy work a little better than the other sex. In the matter of genteel swindling no man can hold a candle to an accomplished "lady." Counterfeiters almost invariably employ females, to pass off their "queer," but we never read anything more skillfully and shrewdly executed than the trick recorded in the following extract from a Cincinnati paper:

"A few days ago a well dressed female alighted from a carriage in front of one of the largest and most fashionable dry goods houses on Fourth street, and, entering the establishment, asked to be shown some shawls. After looking over the stock she selected one worth forty dollars, handing the salesman in payment a hundred dollar bill, of the genuineness of which the cashier expressed some doubt, and submitted it to an expert in such matters, who pronounced it perfectly good. The change was then handed to the customer, when she pointed out some blemish in the shawl, which had previously been observed, and declined to take it, demanding the return of her money, which was done, and the bill once more placed in her neat little portemonnaie, from which it had but a minute before been extracted. The attentive *attache*, somewhat disappointed at missing the sale, politely insisted upon her again looking over the stock, telling her he did not doubt she could be suited, and regretted that he had not a duplicate of the one she had first chosen.—She readily consented, seeming desirous of making a purchase, but after once more examining the assortment, concluded that none would answer her purpose. When about to leave, she offered the salesman $33 for the first selection, which, owing to the blemish, he thought best to accept, notwithstanding a rule of the house that no goods should be marked down. The shawl was then neatly enveloped, the hundred-dollar bill again brought forth, and the change carefully put away, when the lady stepped into the carriage and was rapidly driven away. A few hours later, when the cashier went to the bank, he was surprised to learn that the hundred-dollar bill was counterfeit. The truth flashed upon him in an instant. The lady had given the salesman a genuine bill the first time, and afterwards substituted for it a counterfeit. She is an entire stranger, has not been seen since, and probably never will be again, at least in that establishment.

Religion in Japan.—It would appear from the number and variety of religious sects in Japan, that the Government does not actively interfere with liberty of conscience, nor sustain any system which properly can be termed a State or organized ecclesiasticism. It is true that there is nominally a distinct ecclesiastical power, and that the Mikado, or spiritual Emperor, is believed to be inspired and of heavenly descent. But, while he receives all the outward manifestations of respect, and even of religious reverence, his temporal power has been substantially transferred to the Tycoon or actual sovereign, and he himself has become the mere shadow of an Emperor, or the representative of a traditionary or obsolete system, which has yielded to the more modern and military policy of the nation. Indeed, it may be said that the Mikado is a kind of a Pope without a See, and that he enjoys a general homage and a certain spiritual rank, but not the least authority to interfere in the temporal affairs of the Empire.

The purest sect in Japan adopts the dogmas of Sin-Syu, which, although somewhat obscured by a modified mythology, still recognize one Supreme Deity, and teach bodily and mental purity, and certain religious ceremonies of an elevated characte. It is said that the Divine laws are not construed so as to effect the future life, and there is no doubt that the disbelief of the Japanese in the doctrine of eternal punishment, as taught by the Jesuits, did much to suppress the growth of Christianity in the Empire.

The Sin-Syu system is adopted in its purity by only a small portion of the nation, the great majority combining it with the doctrine of Buddha, the prevailing religion of the East, and which embraces in its system over three hundred millions of souls.—The peculiarities of Buddhism are too well known to need any description; but the system is probably practised in Japan very much as in China, as the sacred books are in the language of that country. Besides this sect called Riobus, made up of Buddhism and the doctrines of Sin-Syu, there is a large party in Japan who are followers of Confucius. These despise the popular religions, and affect a system of pure morality and charity towards their fellow men.

The writer in the *Westminister Review*, from whom we collate these statements, and who, in his turn, has gathered them from the Travels of Kampfer, De Charlevoix and Oliphant, evidently sympathizes with the Japanese followers of Confucius, and especially for "not presuming to dogmatize upon the nature of God." In other words, he feels partial to the unbelief of the irreligionists; and it cannot be doubted that the followers of Confucius have no belief in Divine revelation, or in its possibility, or in any form or system of religion. We have the authority of M. Hue, the French Missionary, who exhausted every topic of interest connected with China, for saying that skepticism is the predominant influence in that country, and that the Chinese are a race of doubters and infidels. For this reason he apprehends that the introduction of Christianity into China will be attended with unusual obstacles; and it does seem, indeed, as if a nation whose philosophers are so radically skeptical as to despise all religious sentiment and expression will not come easily under the influences of spiritual light. As so many of the Japanese, especially of their philosophers, are followers of Confucius, they are perhaps open to the same comments as the Chinese; and their dry, emotionless, and undevout system or moral philosophy may perhaps be one of the causes which operated in expelling Christianity from the Empire, as well as an obstacle to its introduction at a future period.—*Jour. of Commerce.*

Comparative.—Doctor—"How do you do to-day?"

Stranger—"Pretty well *for me.*"

Doctor—"How are the folks?"

Stranger—"Quite well *considering.*"

Doctor—"Anything new in your section?"

Stranger—"Well, no—nothing very. I suppose you heard aunty was dead?"

Doctor—"No, I had not. She must have died suddenly?"

Stranger—"Well, yes, rather sudden *for her.*"

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

PENNSYSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Eastward.

Marietta Accommodation	arrives,	8.15	A. M.
Lancaster Train	leaves	8.15	"
Columbia Acc.	"	1.00	P. M.
Harrisburg "	"	5.15	"
Emigrant,	"	10.10	"

Westward.

Emigrant	arrives	1.30	A. M.
Mail	leaves	11.27	"
Columbia Acc.	arrives	3.20	P. M.
Harrisburg "	leaves	6.10	"
Lancaster Train	arrives	8.20	"

☞ The Columbia Accommodation Eastward, will arrive at Lancaster at 1.40 P. M., connecting there with the Fast Line East; returning, will leave Lancaster at 2.40 P. M., or after the East Line West passes, arriving at Columbia at 3.20 P. M.

NORTHERN CENTRAL RAILWAY.

	ARRIVES.	LEAVES.
Morning Train,	6.30 A. M.	6.55 A. M.
Noon "	12.15 P. M.	12.30 P. M.
Evening "	5.00 "	5.10 "

Columbia Lumber Market.

Panel Boards and Plank,	W. Pine,	$35.00
1st Comm. "	" "	30.00
2nd " "	" "	18.00
Culling "	" "	12.00
Inferior "	" "	9.00
Bill Scantling,	"	14.00
Joists and Scantling,	Hemlock	$9 a 10.00
Boards,	"	9 a 10.00
Bill Scantling,	"	12.00
Ash Plank,		20.00
Siding,		$12 a 15.00
Pine Shingles,		9 a 16.00
Cypress "		9.00
Plastering Lath,		2.25

!!! DEATH !!!
TO EVERY FORM AND SPECIES OF VERMIN.

"Co-tar's"
"Co-tar's" Rat, Roach, &c, Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Co-tar's"
"Costars" Electric Powder, for Insects, &c.

DESTROY INSTANTLY

Rats, Roaches, Mice, Moles, Ground Mice, Bed Bugs, Ants, Moths, Mosquitoes, Fleas, Insects on Plants, Insects on Animals, &c., &c.—in short, every form and species of

VERMIN.

10 years established in New York City—used by the City Post Office, the city Prisons and Station Houses, the city steamers, ships, &c., the city Hotels, "Astor," "St. Nicholas," &c., and by more than 20,000 private families

☞ Druggists and Retailers every where sell them.
☞ Wholesale Agents in all the large cities.
☞ Regular sizes, 25c., 50c. and $1 boxes, bottles, flasks.
☞ !!Beware!! of spurious imitations. Examine each box, bottle and flask, and take nothing but "Costar's"
☞ $1,00 boxes sent by mail.
☞ $3 and $5 boxes for Plantations, Hotels, &c., by express.
☞ Address orders—or for "Circular to Dealers" to HENRY R. COSTAR,
Principal Depot 410 Broadway, N. Y
Sold by Dr W. S. McCORKLE at the Family Medicine Store, Odd Fellows' Hall, Columbia.
May 19, 1860-6m

Sheriff.—We are authorized to announce S. W. Boyd, Fulton, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the Peop's County Convention.

Clerk of Orphans' Court.—We are authorized to announce Henry Pinkerton, City as a candidate for Clerk of the Orphans' Court, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Senator.—We are authorized to announce Gen. Bartram A. Shaeffer, of the city of Lancaster, as a candidate for State Senator, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Sheriff.—We are authorized to announce Thomas Collins, Columbia, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Clerk of Quarter Sessions.—We are authorized to announce Samuel Martin, City, as a candidate for Clerk of Quarter Sessions, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Holloway's Pills.—Much Truth in a small compass.—Derangement of the stomach and bowels.—Few people are conversant with the manner in which the blood is created, or that the stomach with the gastric juices, the secretions of the liver and the action of the lungs are the chief agents for converting the food we eat into blood, hence the great necessity for preserving the stomach in a sound and healthy condition—Nothing has yet been discovered more effetual for this than Holloway's famous Pills, which act directly on the stomach, liver, bowels and circulation. In bilious disorders, indigestion, costiveness and all consequent complaints; headache, piles, and debility there is no medicine in use which insures such certain and beneficial results.

MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT.

Intrinsic virtue alone could insure the success which this article has attained. For Rheumatism, Salt Rheum, Burns, Stiff Joints, or Galds, Spram, Pole Evil, and Swellings upon Horses, it has no equal. No person will be without it who has once tested its value. "And with reference to the general estimation of the Mustang Liniment, I can cheerfully say that no article ever performed so many cures in our neighborhood as this. L. W. Smith, *Ridgefield, Conn.*" S Leitch, Esq., *Hyde Park, Vt*, writes, "that the horse was considered worthless, (his case was spavin), but since the free use of the Mustang Liniment I have sold him for $150. Your Liniment is doing wonders up here."—Such testimony is reaching us every day. The half is not told Every family should have it Beware of imitations. The genuine Mustang is sold by all respectable dealers throughout the world.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
May 26, 1m.

The heavens were illuminated on the evening of August 28th, 1859, by the most splendid Aurora Borealis ever seen in the Country. Rays of parti-colored light flashed across the sky, and the changes were beautiful in the extreme. At one time a rap observer remarked, that he fancied he could see the sparkling lights form themselves into the following words: Buy all your garments at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Rockhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chestnut st., above Sixth, Philadelphia.
September 10, 1859.

HUMPHREYS' SPECIFIC HOMEOPATHIC REMEDIES

Have now been before the public for five years, and have every where won golden opinions from the many thousands who have used them.

Simple, free from intricacy, technicality, or danger, they have become the ready resource and aid of the parent, traveler, nurse, or invalid, and have become the family physician and medical adviser of thousands of families. No where have they been tried without having been approved, and their highest appreciation is among those who have known them longest, and most intimately.

N. B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; ditto in plain case, $4; case of fifteen boxes, and Book, $2.—Single boxes, 25 cents and 50 cents.

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

Dr. F HUMPHREYS & CO.,
No. 562 Broadway, New York.

☞ Sold by A. M. Rambo, Odd Fellows' Hall.

POND'S EXTRACT OF HAMAMELIS, OR PAIN DESTROYER,

Is one of the few domestic remedies which have come into general use and favor, without puffing. It is the product of a simple shrub, harmless in all cases, and as a domestic remedy unequalled. For Burns, Cuts, Bruises, Soreness, Lameness, Sprains, Rheumatism, Boils, Ulcers, Old Sores and Wounds, it has not an equal. It is also used, with great success, for Toothache, Headache, Neuralgia, Sore Throat, Colic, Diarrhœa, Hoarseness, and other similar troublesome and painful affections, while it promptly arrests all Hemorrhages. Hundreds of physicians use it daily in their practice, and give it their unqualified recommendation. Sold by our agents and dealers, and by

F. HUMPHREYS & CO., 562 Broadway,
Sole Proprietors and Manufacturers.

☞ A. M. Rambo, Odd Fellows' Hall, Agent for Columbia. [May 12, 1860.

MRS. WINSLOW,

A experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to your selves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Oct. 29, 1859-1y

HURRA FOR AMERICA!

Heenan Victorious and Jolley Triumphant!! It is now a settled fact that Jolley takes the best pictures the country, and decidedly the cheapest.

His prices range as follows:—Ambrotypes, put up in cases, from fifty cents up to ten dollars. Photographs from One dollar per dozen to Fifty dollars. Call and see him: gallery opposite the "Spy" office.
Columbia, May 5, 1860.

DEATHS.

In this place, on Wednesday, 30th inst., Henrietta, daughter of Jacob Hess, in the 15th year of her age.

NOTICE.

THE partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned and John F. Gebhart, as Gebhart & Houseal, of Maytown, is this day dissolved, and the business will be settled up by me.

HENRY HOUSEAL.
Maytown, May 25, 1860.6t June 2, '60.

What's the Matter my Dear?

WHY I went to the Jews and bought my groceries and am so vexed; I could have got them much nicer and cheaper at

A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Columbia June 2, 1860.

Another Chest.

TRESCOTT'S TEA. Just received another chest of this choice fine flavored Tea. Also, Oolong and Young Hyson Teas at 50 cents per pound, at

A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Columbia, June 2, 1860.

SOAP MANUFACTORY.

THE subscribers would respectfully inform the Storekeepers and others, that they are ready to supply them with the BEST SOAP at the lowest price. Soft soap 3 cents per quart, or $1.50 per barrel.

☞ Soap Fat taken in exchange!

L. & W. HARM,
Union Street above Fifth, Columbia, Pa.
June 2, 1860

MORE NEW GOODS.

WE are now opening at the the corner of Third and Union streets. A superior assortment of

DRY GOODS,
BOOTS AND SHOES, HATS AND CAPS,
QUEENSWARE, GROCERIES, &c.,

We are selling at the following prices: Merrimack, Cocheco, Sprague's, Allen's, and all the best makes of Calicoes,

9 YARDS FOR A DOLLAR;

Lancaster Ginghams, 9 yards for a dollar.
New Market Muslins, 9 yards for a dollar.
Drills of all kinds, 9 yards for a dollar.
Checks for shirts, &c., 9 yards for a dollar.

I. O. & H. F. BRUNER.
June 2, 1860.

Hams.

WE have open a choice lot of sugar cured Hams.

I. O. & H. F. BRUNER.
June 2, 1860.

Soap and Vinegar.

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

BRUNER'S.
Corner of Third and Union Streets.
June 2, 1860.

The Mutual Life Insurance Company OF NEW YORK,

ASSETS: SIX MILLIONS OF DOLLARS,

INVESTED IN FIRST MORTGAGES ON REAL ESTATE,

WORTH OVER $13,000,000.

THE premiums are LOWER than in many other Companies, and the Dividends have been GREATER. This is a strictly Mutual Company. There are no Stockholders, so that all the profits belong to the insured.

RATCHFORD STARR, Agent,
S. W. corner Fourth and Walnut streets, Phila.

PHILADELPHIA REFERENCES:

Thomas Robins,	John Welsh,
Mordecai L. Dawson,	George H. Stuart,
George M. Stroud,	E. S. Whelen,
John B Myers,	J. Fisher Learning,
Joseph Patterson,	William C. Ludwig,
John M. Atwood,	Arthur G. Coffin,
Thomas H. Powers,	George W. Toland,
William McKee,	Thos Watson.

Pamphlets and every information may be had gratis, on applicatio to B. ROHRER, M. D., or D. I. BRUNER, M. D.
June 2nd, 1860. COLUMBIA.

TRAVELING DRESS GOODS!

Visitors to Cape May, Atlantic City, Bedford Springs, etc, are invited to examine our new style traveling dress goods before they take their departure. Our prices are right and goods of the best quality.

H. C. FONDERSMITH,
June 2nd, '60. Columbia.

RICH BLACK SILK FOR DUSTERS &C.,

A full line Rich Glossy Black Silks, for ladies Dusters, Dresses, &c., the best assortment in Columbia, to be had at H. C. FONDERSMITH'S.
June 2nd, 1860. Adjoining the Bank.

LADIES' SUMMER DRESS GOODS!

All the novelties in good and fashionable dress goods embracing Lawns, Jaconets, Organdies, Bereges, Ducals, Crapes, Silk Challies, Tamteens, &c., a full line always on hand, and now is the time to buy them at astonishingly low prices, at

H. C. FONDERSMITH'S.
June 2nd, 1860. Columbia.

LADIES BLACK SILK DUSTERS AND MANTILLAS!!

WE have been in *daily receipt of choice patterns* Black Silk Dusters, French and Chantilly Lace Capes, points, squares &c. The prices are extraordinarily low, and the styles beautiful. Purchasers—the ladies particularly—are invited to call and examine for themselves.

H. C. FONDERSMITH,
June 2nd, '60. People's Cash Store.

SUN UMBRELLAS!

Another supply of this necessary article just received to which we invite the attention of the ladies.—This is a choice lot, beautifully finished and of the best material. Call at H. C. FONDERSMITH'S
June 2nd, 1860, People's Cash Store.

OUR CARPET ROOM

Has produced some little "fluttering in the camp" and we intend to keep the ball rolling by selling carpets at a small advance on first cost!

Who wants a choice Carpet? Call at
H. C. FONDERSMITH'S
June 2nd, 1860 Adjoining the Bank.

LIST OF LETTERS.

REMAINING in the Columbia Post Office, June 1 1860

Persons enquiring for letters will please mention if they are advertised.

Arkford F A	Koplng John
Baker Jacob	Kolb Jacob
Barry W P	Kimball John
Baum Jacob C	Libhart Henry
Betz John	Leader David 2
Bell Isaac	Lockwood S S
Bowers A P	Lamwell M
Boyle D W C	Long Susan
Bay Ann	Landis Benjamin
Borholz W	Morey S H
Bloomer John	Morgan H
Barney Henry	Mellinger Sarah A
Childs J W	McLaughlin John
Cooper Jake	Mullen Jacob
Christy Charles 2	McFarland John
Crooke Jacob	Miller Jacob
Cook W S & L D	Mellinger Jacob
Claus John	Myers Daniel
Dennis F	McPrice Theodore
Davis Noah	Miller C
Dillion Richard	Miller Eliza
Dingle Henry	McAlister Lewis
Dombach Martin	McElroy William
Erwin A H	McIntosh D
Erwin Robert	Nates Peter
Elter Thomas	Odonnell C W
Ellemman J E 2	Ouer Robert
Evans W	Park D R
Earl B F	Price C
Echard J	Park John
Essig John	Patton John
Fry Emanuel	Reading