Indian and South America mail steamers for the last two years, fleecing the Dons.—As he had to pay something like a hundred pounds passage-money every voyage, it may be imagined that his profits were large.—He was a general in the service of Paraguay now. He looked like one. He was one of those men who, dressed in uniform, look as though they had been born field-marshals, and who, very probably, underneath their stars and embroidery, have the galley slaves' brand on their shoulders, or the cat o' nine tail's scratch on their backs. The Emperor of Brazil, he said, not the Dons, though, had given him the concession of a whole province full of mines of gold, silver, and diamonds, to say nothing of the less precious metals, mines of which existed in profusion. He engaged a simple draughtsman to plan him out from his own sketches a *map of this metalliferous region*, for the purpose of getting up a company. The man said to me afterwards, with uplifted eyes and hands, "Why, that viscount is neither more nor less than a swindler.—When I took him the map for approval, he grumbled because there weren't more diamond mines; and says he "Pop down three more on that river and two more on that, and a gold mine in the left-hand top corner. He's a do, sir." I tried to explain to the draughtsman that Carambolaro was a great man, but he persisted in considering him a do because he put down diamond mines where no diamond mines existed.

The viscount, however, great as he was, did not invent the system of fleecing the Dons by travelling backwards and forwards in mail steamers. The honor of the invention appertains, I believe to the famous Mr. William Cauty, a play-man of long-standing and first-rate abilities. A series of misconceptions, however, relative to a cash-box and the Westminster Bank, together with an erroneous view taken of Mr. Cauty's conduct by a jury of his countrymen, and the palpable misdirection of a learned judge, changed the venue of his nautical experiences from the Spanish Main to the South Pacific Ocean. In sober truth and sad earnest he was transported for life. Play, like science, has had its martyrs.

These are some of the aspects of gambling. If I be asked how many more there be, I require to to informed how many changes of pattern can be counted in a kaleidscope; and, when I receive a reply, I will answer the question.

An Extraordinary Cure for Deafness.—A new discovery, made not long since in Paris, excites a great deal of attention, not merely on account of its intrinsic importance, but because of the melancholy result of it to the discoverer. It appears that Mdlle. Cleret, a school-mistress, had been *for many years very deaf, but one day she* bought some thread, which was wrapped in a leaf from some work on geography which had fallen still-born from the press and had been sold as waste paper. She read on it that certain peasants would cure themselves of deafness by exposing their ears to certain emanations. She forthwith began to make experiments on herself—guided to *different objects not by chemical knowledge*, but simply by accident. After having used the most painful substances, she hit upon the substance she now uses, and experiencing the good effects of it on herself, she applied it to her pupils. Twenty-nine children were attended by her, and in every instance advantageous results obtained. Two children, declared by approved medical men to be incurably deaf and dumb, were completely cured by her. Seven other children were attended by her, under the supervision of a committee; these children were completely deaf and dumb. All of them, after receiving her attentions for eight or nine months evidently greatly improved.

But Mdlle. Cleret was poor—extremely poor—and she wrote to the Minister of Public Instruction, announcing her discovery and asking the state to assist her in making it known. Doctor Behier was ordered to examine her claim. He reported in favor of granting her very considerable pecuniary assistance, and asked that a *medical committee* be appointed to examine profoundly into Mdlle. Cleret's method. The committee appointed consisted of Mons. Lelut, Mons. Rerard, Mons. Georges Ritt, Mons. Valade Gabel, Mons. Rapet, Mons. Pillet, and Doctor Behier. It met first in October, 1858, and every three months thereafter, to examine the state of the children confided to Mdlle Cleret's care. While in the midst of this study, the poor school-mistress went mad. The contrast between her excessive poverty and new independence of fortune—between the obscurity of her position and the fame given by her cure—were too much for her wits. She is now in a lunatic asylum.

The medical means used by Mdlle. Cleret was "sulphuric ether poured directly into the ear in a dose of four or five or six or eight drops a day. Usually this agent produces only a slight degree of sensibility or pain. After it has been used fifteen or twenty days the operator may suspend its use for several days to retain its energy better, and then resume its use. The application may be continued, if not indefinitely, at least for a very long period of time."—The committee further says: "The innocuousness of this substance (sulphuric ether) is more than demonstrated by the numerous experiments we have witnessed." It is said that the cure has not yet failed in any of the numerous cases to which it has been applied.—*N. Y. Evening Post.*

The Irish Emigration.—The Cork *Examiner*, received by the Adriatic, again calls attention to the immense emigration from Ireland, especially through the American steamers which leave Queenstown at the rate of two per week. Until this arrangement came into operation, says the Cork paper, the main supply for this extraordinary outflow of the population was afforded by the various counties of the South, as Cork, Kerry, Waterford, Tipperary and Limerick. The quota supplied by the South seems, then to have reached its highest limits; for, though the whole numbers weekly departing are still as great as ever, those from the South have been steadily decreasing, while the deficiency has been made up from the Northern counties.

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JUNE 23, 1860.

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

Sheriff.—We are authorized to announce George H. Hess, Conestoga, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Executive Committee of the Columbia Board of Trade. for the Month of June.

Saml. Shoch, John Cooper,
Joseph H. Black.

☞W. R. E., Lawrenceville, Va., sends us a poetical contribution with a request to correct and publish. Unfortunately our essentially poetic predilections were not properly encouraged in our early youth, and our numbers halt sadly in consequence.—We are not up to the poetic mark, and lines which require correction at such hands as ours are manifestly in the same category.—The verses of our correspondent are promising, yet require a little polishing before appearing in print, and that trifling finish we acknowledge ourself unfitted to give.

Parade of Cadets.—The Rising Star Section No. 30 C. of T. will celebrate the Fourth of July by a parade. Philadelphia and Lancaster Sections have been invited and are expected to participate. A band of good music will be provided for the occasion and a creditable turn-out may be looked for. The Cadets always attract attention and interest, when they parade, and this will probably be their most effective display.

Fire.—On Saturday morning at about a quarter before two o'clock, the stable belonging to Mrs. Lowry, in the alley between Locust and Cherry streets, below Third, was discovered to be on fire. Alarm was given, but the building was soon in a blaze, and in half an hour was burned to the ground.—A horse and buggy belonging to Mr. William Lowry were saved from the burning stable. A considerable amount of hay, with some feed, &c., was burned. This stable nearly adjoins Mr. Liphart's carpenter shop and narrowly escaped destruction at the time the old shop was burned. The thoroughly fire-proof building just erected by Mr. Liphart was probably one means of preventing the spread of the fire down the alley, where it would have found ample food in the numerous frame stables. The exertions of the firemen were very efficient in confining the flames to the one building. The fire was evidently of incendiary origin.

After the fire had been got under, a frame building near the corner of Third and Cherry was found to be on fire, but it was readily extinguished without doing damage.—The latter fire was probably kindled by a spark from the stable.

The Fair.—The Fair for the benefit of the Columbia Fire Company terminated on Saturday. The closing night was a triumph. Five hundred and twenty-three tickets were sold for that night alone, and the amount taken in at the tables was very considerable. Altogether the sum realized at the Fair was a very considerable one, and will form a handsome contribution on the part of the ladies. Everything went off pleasantly and with order. The room was handsomely decorated; the tables were well filled with Fancy articles, cakes, &c., which found ready sale. We may announce the speedy arrival of a new Engine for the Columbia Boys. The citizens cannot contribute to a more deserving object than the purchase of good fire apparatus, such as will insure our town as far as possible from destructive fires, and a good Engine cannot be placed in more efficient hands than in those of the members of the Old Columbia.

Democratic Convention.—The adjourned Democratic National Convention which met in Baltimore on Monday has not made material progress up to the last accounts which reach us in time for this week's paper—to Thursday evening. Contesting delegations from the Southern seceding states have created great difficulties, and it is thought impossible to reconcile conflicting interests.—The majority of the Committee on Credentials to which the contested seats are referred, reports in favor of admitting the contesting delegates from Louisiana and Alabama, and divided delegations from Missouri and Georgia. There will be a hard fight on the adoption of the majority report, and if it be adopted the seceders will probably re-secede.

There is a tremendous crowd in Baltimore and great excitement. The "Harmonious Democracy" seem to belie their old title.—A number of rows have occurred, verbal and fistic, and no less than three duels are announced as forth coming. Messrs. Montgomery and Randall, of Pennsylvania, had a difference in Convention, and the son of the latter struck Mr. Montgomery, on meeting him in the street, and was knocked into the gutter by the latter, who drew on him a dozen silver spoons. If the fight over the Southern delegates does not last too long the work of the Convention may be finished today, but unless there has been a split there will hardly be a nomination before next week.

Both Sides of the Grape Question.—This is the title of the new work announced some time since, and which has just been issued by A. M. Spangler, editor of "The Farmer and Gardener." It is a neat volume, in which the important question whether the present system of cultivation, pruning and general management, is better adapted to promote health, vigor, longevity and productiveness in the grape vine, than a closer approximation to nature's system, is ably discussed.

The article on the classification of the species and varieties of the grape vine, is not only new, but of the highest importance. Every grape grower, if he has but a single vine, should have a copy, particularly as it can be had for the trifling sum of 35 cts. in cloth, or 25 cts. in paper binding. Address, A. M. Spangler, Philadelphia.

A Columbia Manufactory.—On Thursday strolling in search of a local we found ourself in front of the Columbia Manufacturing Company's works, in Second street below Union, now carried on by Supplee & Brother. We hear a great deal of Columbia dullness and want of business, and had almost come to the conclusion that no energy was to be found in any branch of trade or manufacture. We were therefore not prepared for the activity displayed at this establishment in all the manufacturing branches carried on within its walls. The first mark of life displayed was in the open space between the building and street, where Mr. Henry Brandt and his workmen were engaged in putting the finishing touches to a number of Pratt's Patent Hay and Grain Rakes—machines which are manufactured here for all parts of the country. The complete rakes were being hauled away in twos and threes, and the separate parts, ready to put together, shipped by the car load. Upon inquring we learned that up to Thursday seven hundred and seventy-one Rakes had been turned out and disposed of, and that before the close of the season—after harvest the demand ceases—eight hundred and fifty Rakes will have been finished and sold. The Rakes are now being turned out at the rate of twenty-four a day.

Accompanied by Messrs. Supplee and Brandt we went through their respective departments of the manufactory, and found them in active operation. The main floor, on a level with Second street, is occupied by the machine shop, where the Messrs. Supplee are engaged on a variety of work which we cannot technically describe.—There was some heavy work for the Juniata Iron Works, and other machinery for different parts of the country. We noticed a beautiful little steam engine of 10 horse power, for Mr. Shultz, of Marietta. The lower floor or basement, on a level with the Penna. Railroad, contains the Foundry, Blacksmith shop, &c. In the Foundry the hands were preparing the moulds for casting. Just turned out was a large roll for the Columbia Roling Mill, and a variety of other heavy work. We were here shown a curiosity in the shape of a Yankee patent *for introducing "manners" among the porkers.* It is a cast iron pig trough, by means of which no pig can force the feeding, but must wait the feeder's pleasure, and eat like a gentleman without smearing his fingers. The thing is very ingenious and promises future improvement in pig etiquette.—Messrs. Supplee have the patent for this county, and as soon as they have a sufficient number of the troughs manufactured will introduce them generally.

Mr. Brandt now gave us an insight into the manufacture of his Rakes. He has his business well systematized, and the various parts are turned out very expeditiously.—In the lower yard of the establishment we were shown the process of tiring the wheels of the Rakes; it was very rapid and simple, but it was well and substantially done.—Mr. Brandt here explained to us his machine for bending the teeth for the Rakes, a patent for which he has recently taken out. It worked admirably, and saves a great amount of labor. In the Blacksmith Shop we saw in operation a little machine by aid of which the steel teeth ar fastened to cast iron ferrules previous to being attached to the Rake. This also is an invention of the establishment, and is at once simple and ingenious. We may mention here that sixteen tons of Cast steel has been used this season for teeth alane. The hubs of the wheels are of cast iron, made by Messrs. Supplee; of these there have been used this year, twelve tons.

The second floor is used as a manufactory of the wood work of the Rakes, patterns for the Foundry, &c. Here we saw in operation a neat little machine for cutting circular tenons, got up purposely for this business. Tenons on the felloes are cut by it, and others, larger and smaller. The third and fourth floors are used as pattern rooms being filled with patterns for all kinds and sizes of castings.

In fact this extensive establishment is occupied from basement to roof, and is a busy pushing concern, creditable alike to the men at the head of it, and to our town. There are about seventy hands employed, of which fifty are at work in the various branches of Mr. Brandt's business. Mr. B. is now turning out twenty-four Rakes a day, and the demand calls for twice the number that he has facilities for manufacturing. The business is likely to be a permanent one in Columbia, and one that will increase rather than diminish. This is the kind of business required to make our town independent of its old sources of prosperity, and if once we can obtain a preeminence in manufactures we will stand on a firm foundation and may build as high as our means will carry us.

A Destructive Hail Storm.—On Tuesday afternoon about five o'clock, a heavy thunder storm passed over this place, accompanied by hail. The storm in Columbia was not destructive, but in other parts of the county it was heavier and in some places disastrous. The streams were all swollen heavily and considerable destruction of fences in this neighborhood was the consequence. The wind struck the river below the bridge, and carried the water in spray to considerable height, and afterwards in several places the water was whirled up with a rotary motion in pillars of foam.—Accounts from different sections of the County show considerable damage. We copy some particulars from the Lancaster *Express* of Wednesday evening.

Last evening between 5 and 6 o'clock one of the most destructive hail storms and tornadoes which has ever visited this vicinity, passed over the townships of Mount Joy, Rapho, West Hempfield, Manor and Conestoga, doing great damage to property and the crops. The storm appears to have come from the north or northwest.

* * * * * *

The particulars of the storm in the county, as far as they have reached us, are given below:

The first point of which we have any information is at Silver Springs, about four miles south of Mount Joy. At this point hail fell so thick as to cover the ground to the depth of several inches, and it is said that some of the hail-stones measured three inches in circumference. The corn and tobacco crops were cut to pieces, and the wheat, rye and oats beaten down.

At Turkey Hill and vicinity the hail is said to have fallen to the depth of three inches, and that in the evening persons were seen shoveling it from their doors.—This seems a little steep, but we are assured it is the truth.

At Mount Joy, the hail was also very destructive, breaking windows and doing damage to the yards and gardens in the neighborhood. Mr. Abraham Hackman, of that place, who came to this city last evening after the storm, brought with him about a half bushel of hail-stones in a bag, some of which, even several hours after they had fallen, were as large as ordinary-sized hickory nuts.

The next we hear of the storm is at Mountville. A reliable correspondent at that place furnishes us with the following particulars:

"Yesterday evening, at half past five o'clock, our town and neighborhood was visited by one of the heaviest thunder and hail storms that was ever known here. In less than five minutes, the ground was literally covered with falling hail, which continued for about 25 minutes; the rain in the meantime falling thick and heavy in perfect floods. Vegetation is completely cut to shreds. small plants were deeply buried in the ground; cherries, apples, &c., were cut from the trees, covering the ground with the green fruit. The tobacco farmers' hopes are frustrated. The plants are completely cut to pieces. The wheat and rye are leveled with the ground—the stalks split and the heads cut off. The grain is very *much injured, as the heads are not yet filled,* and will therefore not come to perfection.

"The creeks were swelled higher than ever known, carrying fences and everything in their course. About fifteen tons of dried hay in the meadow of L. S. Garber was swept away and much damage was other wise done.

* * * * *

The storm when it reached Safe Harbor, seems to have attained its full power. At this point its destructiveness to property and the crops is incalculable at this time. It is said to have struck Safe Harbor about half past five o'clock. The first indications of its approach were deep black clouds coming up over a hill to the north, carrying with them boards, shingles, limbs of trees, and everything indeed which could not resist their force. An eye witness informs us that the tornado—for such it really became when it reached this point—approached slowly and looked fearfully sublime. The dark masses of clouds rolled and pitched over one another as if an army of demons were in deadly conflict, while the lower strata tore off shingles and boards from the roofs of houses, or licked them up from insecure places. They went up into the dark rolling clouds, and every now and then were revealed to the eye by vivid flashes of lightning. The phenomena are said to have been appalling to the beholder.

When the storm struck the Conestoga, in front of Hess' Mansion House Hotel, it completely lifted the entire body of water from its bed, so that those who were on the banks of the creek at the time could see the bottom. In the creek was a large quantity of lumber belonging to Mr Reinhold, of this city, which it also carried up. But, singular to relate, an adverse current of wind carried water and lumber back to the bed of the creek.

The tornado next struck the islands in the Susquehanna, where it did great damage. The two-story frame house and barn belonging to Snyder, Sourbeer & Co., were leveled with the ground. When the tornado reached the house it smashed in all the windows and then raised the house from its foundation and dashed it to fragments. The occupants of the house, about fifteen in number, who saw the storm approach, took refuge in the cellar, and strange to say all escaped without any serious injury.

Mr. William Williamson was on the isl and working and when he saw the tornado coming, he took hold of a tree to prevent being blown away. The tree was torn up by the roots, carried a distance of about a hundred yards and Mr. Williamson with it. He escaped with a few bruises.

Mr. John Campbell, who was also on the island, was blown into the river, but saved himself by clinging to a tree which floated by him.

The crops on the island were completely destroyed. The loss on the Island, it is estimated, amounts to between twelve and fifteen hundred dollars.

The tornado is said to have been about three quarters of a mile in width. Some of the hail stones which fell in the neighborhood of Safe Harbor were of extraordinary size, many of them as large as hen's eggs. The cost of repairing broken windows will prove a heavy item. The crops between Safe Harbor and Millersville are much damaged, the corn in many places is cut to shreds while the other grain is badly beaten down and cut up.

We learn that in the vicinity of Marietta the crops were much cut and damaged.

After passing over safe Harbor, the storm seems to have kept on its course towards the Maryland line, doing injury to the crops in Conestoga and Martic-twps., but we have no particulars from these places.

Proceedings of Council.—Columbia, June 15, 1860—Council met. The roll was called and T. Welsh reported absent.

Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The Finance Committee reported that the Treasurer had paid G. Minich's bond, $155, and F. S. Bletz's bond for $200; also a balance of $1.276.30 in the Treasury.

On motion of Mr. Watts, the High Constable was authorized to receive $5 from S. H. Lockard, in full of cellar rent due the Borough.

On motion of Mr. Hershey, an order was drawn on the Treasurer in favor of C. Swartz; for two orders, issued in February, 1858, by the Road Committee amounting to $3.50.

The following Bills were ordered to be paid:

John Fisher, $10; Saml. Waites, $1.60; Lockard & Rich, $16.50; James Barber, $17.90; C. A. Hook, $12.50; D. S. Chalfant, $26.50; C. Bowers, $14.50; H. Wilson, $18.57; Wm. Timony, $3.20; Saylor & McDonald, $2.36; R. Harry, $18.06; R. W. Smith, $3.00; J. Shenberger, $35.50; Saml. Wright, $43.13.

Mr. Hershey moved that orders be drawn on the Treasurer for the annual appropriations due the Fire Companies, amounting to $20 each, which was agreed to.

Mr. McChesney offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee on furnishing the room be instructed to procure matting for the Council room and a Safe for the use of Council.

Mr. Bruner offered the following amendment: That the Committee first inquire the price of the articles and report at next meeting of Council. Mr. McChesney accepted the amendment, and the resolution as amended was agreed to.

Mr. Hershey moved that an order be drawn on the Treasurer in favor of the President for $440, to pay for the Markley Lot, purchased at last meeting of Council.

Mr. Watts moved to amend by striking out all after the word President and insert "$1.150, for the payment of the Bond held by Mrs. Harry."

Mr. Bruner moved to amend the amendment of Mr. Watts by inserting after the words Mrs. Harry, "and other Bonds of the Borough as far as the money in the Treasury will reach."

After considerable discussion, Mr. Watts moved that the whole matter be laid over until next meeting of Council. On which the Yeas and Nays were called, and agreed to as follows:

Yeas, Messrs. Bruner, Breneman, Hershey, Hippy and Watts. Nays, Messrs. Fraley, McChesney and Pfahler.

On motion, Council adjourned.

Harper's Magazine.—Harper for July opens with an illustrated article on Nail Making, giving the process of manufacture with illustrations of machinery, &c. The great Sea Serpent is pictured and described. The tales of this month are good, that of the "Two Deacons" promising to be unusually so. Thackeray's "Lovel the Widower" is concluded. The story is without plot or any thing else excepting the author's admirable English style and unequalled satire. The funny illustrations this month are worse even than Bellew's abortions.

Arthur's Home Magazine.—The Home Magazine for July has been received. Illustrations and reading matter are alike good, and go to make up a fine number.—The Home Magazine is one of the best magaz nes for the family circle published in this country.

Beauty of Morocco Jewesses.—The Jews hold an extraordinary position in Morocco. Insulted, harassed, robbed, hated and despised, they yet contrive to amass wealth and obtain good appointments. Their great ambition is to be allowed to wear a European hat and coat, and to fling off the black turban, which is their sign of degradation and slavary. The Mogador Jewesses are not very strict to their faith. They will marry any well to do Christian gentleman who should make the offer seriously. They are singularly lovely in face, though so stout in form. Both in Tangier and Mogador I was fortunate enough to be acquainted with families who could boast of the most perfect and classic types of Jewish female loveliness. Alas, that these beauties should be only charming *animals*, their minds and affections being left uncultivated, or converted into caves of unclean and tormenting passions. The Jewesses in general, until they become enormously stout and weighed down with obesity, are of extreme beauty. Most of them have fair complexions; their rose and jasmine faces, their pure, wax-like delicate features, and their exceedingly bewitching and expressive eyes, would fascinate the most fastidious of European connoiseurs of female beauty. But these Israelitish ladies, recalling the image of Rachel in the Patriarchal times of Holy Writ, and worthy to serve as models for a Grecian sculptor, are treated with savage disdain by the churlish Moors, and sometimes are obliged to walk barefoot and prostrate themselves before their ugly negress concubines. The male infants of Jews are engaging and good looking when young; but, as they grow up, become ordinary; and Jews of a certain age are decidedly and most disgustingly ugly. In former days, Jewesses, as well as Jews, were obliged to take off their slippers or sandals in passing a mosque. But the predecessor of the present emperor, a rigid Mussulman, considered it a great scandal that those fat, enormous infidels should disturb the devotions of the faithful by showing their well-conditioned ankles, so the order was recinded, and the spirits of the Mussulmans were left in peace.

Old Saws New Set.—"A burden which one chooses is not felt." We once chose a burdensome hat, which in spite of our volition, *was* "felt."

"A weak watch invites a vigilant foe."—Yes, and the "foe" in question is the watch-repairer, who is always on the look-out for weak watches.

"A fop is the tailor's friend and his own foe." Not always. Sometimes he is his own friend and the tailor's foe.

"A penny saved is twice earned." Then it isn't worth saving.

"Ask thy purse what thou shouldest buy." We asked ours, the other day, what we should buy. But Echo, most perversely, didn't answer "buy."

"Custom invariably lessens admiration." Not invariably. Ask the shop-keepers.

"Business is the salt of life." Very likely. But who wants salt for a perpetual diet?

"Better to be alone than in bad company." True, but, unfortunately, many persons are never in so bad company as when they are alone.

"Debt is the worst kind of poverty." Not exactly. There are people so poor that they can't get into debt. Debt to them would be property instead of poverty.

Inventions and improvements are not confined to mechanics.—There are others not so outspoken and so noisy, that occupy a deeper strata of society, whose improvements are not less palpable, and whose silent influence upon the comfort and happiness of society not less striking. True, the advent of a sewing machine, a reaper, or a plowing machine, which at once does the work of a score of hands, is an event so notable, an improvement so manifest, that all are impressed with its importance. In almost all such cases the result is gained not so much by the discovery of new powers as by the new application and combination of those long known and understood. What is yet more remarkable is, that the new application is so simple and efficient, that we wonder it had not been thought of and applied long before.

Such were our reflections on seeing one of Prof. Humphreys' family cases of Specific Homeopathic Medicines. Comprised in a small case, which is a handsome ornament for a lady's table, you have twenty specific remedies, appropriate for almost every ailment or disease which may occur in a family, together with a concise little manual of directions for reference and use. The whole arrangement is simplicity itself, and the remedies are so arranged and labeled that any intelligent person may apply them at once successfully, and thus, in the most important sense, become their own physician. No accurate investigation or study, no balancing of probabilities, is necessary. Here is the ailment,—there the pleasant sugar-plum remedy. All this simplicity and certainty is attained by the mere combination of the best Homeopathic Medicines according to Prof. Humphreys' theory and discovery. So simple and common-sense, and yet so efficient, does the whole arrangement appear, and so obviously does it meet the wants of a family, that we wonder the profession had not long ago availed themselves of it, and that just such simple and pleasant remedies had not been given to the people long ago. If this new discovery and arrangement shall have the effect, which it promises to do, of driving from use the destructive and deleterious drugs so long in vogue, and inducing a reliance on nature and such mild means, it must be considered one of the most important improvements of the age, and one which a suffering and over dosed world sadly require.

Curious Story of a Lost Bank Bill.—In the year 1740 one of the directors, a very rich man, had occasion for £30,000, which he was to pay as the price of an estate he had just bought; to facilitate the matter he carried the sum with him to the bank and obtained for it a bank bill. On his return home he was suddenly called out upon particular business; he threw the note careless ly upon the chimney, but when he came back a few minutes afterwards to look it up it was not to be found. No one had entered the room; he could not, therefore, suspect any one. At last, after much ineffectual search, he was persuaded that it had fallen from the chimney into the fire.

The director went to acquaint his colleague with his misfortune; and as he was known to be a perfectly honorable man he was readily believed. It was only about four and twenty hours from the time that he had deposited the money; they thought, therefore, that it would be hard to refuse his request for a second bill. He received it upon giving an obligation to restore the first bill if it should ever be found, or to pay the money himself it it should be presented by any stranger. About 30 years afterwards (the director having been long dead and his heirs in possession of his fortune,) an unknown person presented the first bill at the bank and demanded payment. It was in vain they mentioned to this individual the transaction by which that bill was annulled; he would not listen to it he maintained that it had come to him from abroad, and insisted upon immediate payment.

The note was payable to bearer; and the thirty thousand pounds were paid him. The heirs of the director refused restitution; and the bank was obliged to sustain the loss.—It was discovered afterwards that an architect, having purchased the director's house, had taken it down in order to build another upon the same spot, had found the note in a crevice of the chimney, and made his discovery an engine for robbing the bank.

Carelessness equal to that here recorded is not at all uncommon, and gives the bank enormous profit, against which the loss of a mere thirty thousand pounds is but a trifle. But notes have been known to light pipes, to wrap up snuff, to be used as curl-papers; and British tars, mad with rum and prize money, have not unfrequently, in time of war, eaten them as sandwiches between bread and butter. In the forty years between the years 1692 and 1832 there were outstanding notes (presumed to have been lost or destroyed) amounting to one million three hundred and thirty odd thousand pounds; every shilling of which was clear profit to the bank.—*Household Words.*

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 Fast 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 "	6.10 "

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 "		9.05
Plastering Lath,		2.20

Prothonotary.—We are authorized to announce Peter Martin of Ephrata, as a candidate for the Prothonotary, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

Sheriff.—We are authorized to announce S. W. P. Boyd, Fulton, as a candidate for Sheriff, subject to the decision of the People'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.

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

Senator.—We are authorized to announce Gen. Bartram A. Shaeffee, of the city of Lancaster, as a candidate for State Senator, 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.

SAVE YOUR HORSES.

We take great pleasure in recommending the Mexican Mustang Liniment as a valuable and indispensable article for Sprains, Sores, Scratches or Galls on Horses. Our men have used it for severe Burns, Bruises, Sores, Stiff Joints and Rheumatic Pains, and all say it acts like magic. We use no other Liniment.

J. W. HEWITT,
Foreman for American, Harnden's and Wells, Fargo & Co, Express."

Gentlemen:—"I had a negro man worth $1,200 who took cold from a bad hurt, and was useless for over one year; I had used everything I could hear of without benefit, until I tried the Mustang Liniment. It has perfectly cured him, and I can now take the above price for him. Respectfully yours,

JAMES DORRANCE.

Every Planter, Teamster and Family should have this invaluable article. *Sold by all respectable dealers* everywhere.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.
June 23, 1m.

Holloway's Pills and Ointment—*Startling but true.*—The gradual wasting of the body is a mystery which has puzzled the faculty to solve, consequently no particular mode of treatment is prescribed and the patient becomes the victim of experiment. Remedy after remedy will be tried on him until he expires through sheer ignorance of the cause of his disease.—This effete practice of medical speculation is in glaring contrast with the revitalizing powers of Holloway's Pills which seize on the direct cause—the blood—and purify it—and by stimulating the various functions—they recuperate the debilitated constitution, and give life to each tissue, strength to the muscles and the bloom of health to the pallid cheek. For cleansing the skin of all blotches, and pimples and dry scurvy, the Ointment is sure and speedy in effect.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!
What is it? How cured?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, or feeble digestion, distress after eating costive habit, bilious condition. How many suffer with it and its attendant symptoms of low spirits, bad taste, coated tongue, obstupified head, and attacks of headache!—Yet how few know how to cure it! Generally, because the bowels are constipated, resort is had to cathartics or laxatives. But such a condition was never cured by cathartics, whose only office is to weaken the digestion, and impair the integrity of the entire assimilative system.

But Humphreys' Homeopathic Dyspepsia Pills—a simple medicated sugar pill—have cured hundreds of the worst and most obstinate cases. This is done simply by improving the tone, and restoring the integrity of the digestive organs, from which result, good appetite, regular habits, a clear head, and buoyant spirits. Such a medicine is a gem, and only requires to be known to be appreciated.

Price 25 cents per box, with directions. Six boxes $1, N B.—A full set of Humphreys' Homeopathic Specifics, with Book of Directions, and twenty different Remedies, in large vials, morocco case, $5; do. in plain case, $3; case of fifteen boxes, and book, $2.

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

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

A. M. RAMBO, Odd Fellows' Hall, Agent for Columbia.
June 16, '60-1m

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

"Co-Tar's"
"Costar's" Rat, Roach, &c, Exterminator.
"Costar's"
"Costar's" Bed-Bug Exterminator.
"Co-Tars"
"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 everywhere 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 "Co-Tar'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

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 rup 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.

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 trouble-some 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 yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column.
Oct. 29, 1859-1y

HURRA FOR AMRICA!

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.

MARRIED.

June 21st, by Rev. J. Aspril Mr Jacob Zahm, to Miss Mary Jane Strawbridge, both of Columbia.

TO LET.

THE DWELLING HOUSE at the corner of Second and Walnut streets, formerly occupied by the subscriber, and more recently by Mr. E K. Smith. The house is large, and provided with every convenience; with an office communicating, very desirable for a man of business. The grounds are more spacious than those of any other house that can be rented in the borough, and supplied with shade, fruit and shrubbery. Its outbuildings are near, without being obtrusive, and comprise smoke house, pig pen, corn crib, stabling and carriage house, &c. Will be rented as it is for a short term, or thoroughly repaired, and rented on a long lease, after the first of October next; or arrangement may be made with with E. K. Smith, Esq., for immediate possession.

J. H. MIFFLIN.
Columbia, June 20, 1860-3t

A BALL ON "BIG ISLAND."

ON MONDAY, JUNE 25th, 1860, a Ball will be given on "Big Island," in the Susquehanna River above the Columbia Bridge. The Island has been put in good order, a spacious Platform for dancing has been erected and good music will be in attendance.

☞Strict order will be enforced, and no drinking of intoxicating liquor will be allowed on the Island.—Rowdies are requested to keep clear of the Island, as they will not be permitted to land.

Dancing to commence at 2 o'clock P. M.

Tickets admitting a gentleman and two ladies, 50 cents.

Columbia, July 23, 1859-3t

New Mackerel.

NEW No. 2 and 3 Mackerel. Also, Sugar Cured Hams and Dried Beef, just received at

A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Columbia, June 23, 1860.

Susquehanna Herring.

PICKED Rose Herring, for family use, in half barrels, for sale at

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