Some of the most interesting passages in Garibaldi's life relate to his wife. He married a lady of extraordinary qualities, a native of one of the States of South America. She was trained to horsemanship and the most athletic habits which prevail among the females of those countries. Though like him, noble-hearted, affectionate and disinterested, she also possessed a similar degree of personal courage and fortitude which have seldom been displayed, and still more rarely depicted by any authentic pen. After her marriage, she accompanied him in his battles, by sea and land; and, although usually unarmed, and keeping at his side only as his companion, she sometimes aided in his most desperate conflicts, by dealing out powder, loading guns, and even firing them at the enemy. The sufferings which she endured among the mountains in times of adversity and seasons of tempests were severe and almost incredible—The short account of her escape from a Brazillian Guard, after capture in an engagement, and her journey of several days and nights, on horseback, and alone, through wild forests, swimming swollen torrents on her way by holding to the mane or tail of the horse, is exceeded only by the sad narrative of her death, in 1845 on the banks of the Po, when, after resolutely accompanying Garibaldi on his retreat from Rome she landed with him in one of the boats in which he was seeking to reach Venice, then the only place in Italy which held out against the enemy.

Garibaldi declined the honors of a public reception, on his arrival at New York in 1849, urgently recommending to his exiled countrymen here to apply themselves to such honest employments as they could obtain, for their independent support, "not hesitating at accepting the most humble—even sweeping the streets." As soon as his feeble health was restored, in strict consistency with his precepts, he set the example of engaging in daily labor, in the candle manufactory of his friend and countryman, Signor Meneci, on Staten Island.—While thus employed by day, he continued at evening, for some time, to add to his manuscripts, at the request of the American friend to whom he had committed them; until he found it necessary to intermit his literary labors, in consequence of his physical fatigue.

He afterwards spent several years in commanding commercial vessels between Peru and China, and then returned to Piedmont his native country, where he was allowed to reside by the Government, and where he superintended the education of his two young sons, and endeavored to colonize the little island of Capri, on the coast of Sardinia, which he had purchased with money bequeathed to him by his brother. When the present war was threatened he was placed in command of a division of the army of Piedmont, and assigned to an important advanced post on the left wing, where his standard has been joined by thousands of the most enthusiastic Italian soldiers, viz: the volunteers who have flocked, in arms, from every part and corner of the Peninsula.

The portraits of Garibaldi are in every window and at every print stall in Sardinia, generallly seen placed between those of Napoleon III, and Victor Emanuel. The favorite costume of the guerilla here is a cloak worn *a la Byron*; but instead of the Calabrian visage, which one expects to see, with swarthy skin and long floating locks, Garibaldi is said to be almost fair in complexion, and of a somewhat dreamy expression of countenance. His popularity is as unbounded as his bravery is indisputable. "All who have ever visited him," says one writer, "pronounce him to be every inch a gentleman. His soldiers follow him with unbounded confidence, and he is himself always first under fire. All are anxious to serve with him, but Garibaldi is nice in the choice of his men. Such is the prestige attached to his name that 4,000 young men of Brescia are enrolled and ready to march and join him the moment he appears. His integrity is unquestionable and his loyalty perfect. He will not permit the smallest breach of discipline, and his severity in that respect is such that when organizing his little army at Savigliano, he was with difficulty prevailed upon not to order a volunteer to be shot for stealing a ring worth three francs.

Mrs. Partington and Ike.—A new book by Mrs. Partington is one of the most agreeable literary announcements which we can make to the thousands who have laughed and grown fat over her unique sayings. The old lady has been sometime preparing a volume, which she has christened "Knitting-work, a Web of many Textures," and in a few weeks Messrs. Brown, Taggard & Chase, the fortunate publishers, will issue it in a very attractive form. It will be handsomely illustrated by Hoppen, who has caught the spirit of the work, and represented both Mrs. Partington and Ike in many of their peculiarities, with unusual felicity.

Though differing somewhat from Mr. Shillaber's previous volume, published some five years ago, and of which 30,000 copies were sold, it yet abounds in quaint and grotesque Partingtonian sayings, fine poems, and suggestive essays. The opening chapter on the choosing of a "Guardian for Ike" is running over with fun and philosophy. The greater part of the book is original, while scattered here and there through its pages may be found selections from the author's recent contributions to the Gazette, of which he is one of the editors. At the risk of being charged with telling tales out of school, we venture to give publicity to the following conversation about the volume, between the dame and a prying neighbor, who is perhaps a little jealous of our friend's success.

"So you are coming before the public again," said the inquisitor, looking into Mrs. Partington's little low window, at which the dame was knitting. She pondered his words a moment before replying. "I am not a publican," she said at length; "and though Heaven knows we are none of us not too good, the publicans are best and that's gospel truth." "I mean," said the querist, "that you have a new work on the carpet." "Not on the carpet, exactly," replied she, "but something that's cognac to it—knitting work!" "Crewel?" he persisted in inquiring. "No," was the response; "there isn't nothing cruel in it, like a satyr, to wrangle like a barbed arrow; it will be pleasant to take, like a lucubration for a parched tongue, and will make people happy. But there's no knowing who will be governor till after election and whether a book goes well or not depends upon the number that buys it." The inquisitor moved along, and Mrs. P. kept on with her knitting.—*Boston Transcript.*

The Columbia Spy.

COLUMBIA, PA.
SATURDAY, JUNE 25, 1859.

District Attorney.—We are authorized to announce JESSE LANDIS, Esq., as a candidate for District Attorney at the October election, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

District Attorney.—We are authorized to announce JOSEPH W. FISHER, Esq., of Columbia, will be a candidate for District Attorney at the ensuing general election, subject to the decision of the People's County Convention.

☞ A Union prayer meeting for all denominations of christians, will be held at the School house, corner of Third and Perry st., on Monday evening next at 8 o'clock. All friendly toward such a meeting are respectfully invited to attend.

Our New Railroad.

The proposed road from this place to Reading is attracting notice abroad and the route and prospects of the construction of the line are freely discussed. Both practicability and probability are acknowledged features, and the enterprise receives the serious consideration to which its substantial merits entitle it. It is by no one pooh-poohed as a visionary scheme. The admirable adaptability of the country to railroad purposes, and the very evident demand for this link in the chain of her Southern connection by the city of New York, renders the completion of the road only a question of time. Some of our Philadelphia cotemporaries are taking alarm at the danger of the construction of these few miles of road, which will render the great commercial rival of their city entirely independent. The *Daily Record* says:

The completion of the Road would form a continuous line from New York to Baltimore totally avoiding this city, by means of the New Jersey Central, Lehigh Valley, and East Pennsylvania Railroads to Reading, and by the proposed Road to Columbia, connecting with the Baltimore and Susquehanna Railroad. The idea of the project was first suggested by the detention and delay to which Southern through passengers are at present subjected, by being compelled to cross the ferries at this city and Havre de Grace—the latter during portions of the winter season, being occasionally rendered almost impassible—to say nothing of the several bridges between Havre de Grace and Baltimore. However substantial these bridges may be, no one ever passes over them without feeling that he would much prefer being on terra firma—a feeling for which there would be no occasion if crossing such a permanent bridge as that over the Susquehanna at Columbia. By the completion of this piece Road, of perhaps some thirty or forty miles in length, the only link that is now wanting to connect New York with Baltimore, would be supplied, and when it shall be considered that the present route between these two points presents great detention at several ferries, that it has several disagreeable bridges, and that by this new link the distance could be made in about *one hour less time*, the merely local bearings of the Road will at once be seen and illustrated!

* * * * *

That this contemplated road will be completed we have little doubt. The merchants of New York will not be long in seeing its bearings upon the trade and travel of that city, and upon seeing this, the requisite capital will soon be obtained. They know their interests too well to neglect them.

The country is also becoming properly awakened to the advantages of a road, to its immediate borders and neighborhood. The people are holding meetings preparatory to receiving the movers in the enterprise with open arms. The following will show the sentiment of the people of New Ephrata, in this county:

On Saturday evening, 18th inst., a meeting was held at New Ephrata, when on motion, Dr. D. E. Shirk, was called to the chair as President; Samuel R. Hess, John S Hacker, Jno. Keller, jr., Adam Konigmacher, Jacob Roth, Reuben Landis, Martin Bentz, David Pfauts, David Halecher, George Becker, Jonathan Raether and John S. Heiser, were appointed Vice Presidents; and Peter Martin, and J. I. Yeager, Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated by the President, Dr. Shirk, and Adam Konigmacher.

The following resolutions were passed unanimously:

Resolved, That the utility and great benefit which will be the result of the construction of a railroad from Reading to Columbia, we, therefore, will give our united influence and aid in constructing said road.

Resolved, That Dr. E. Shirk, John S. Hacker, Peter Martin, Samuel R Hess, and Samuel Nissley be a committee to solicit and procure subscriptions to said road.

Resolved, That we have the flattering encouragement of a large number of farmers who offer to allow said railroad to be located over their farms, and if any damages be sustained by such location, stock will be taken for such damages.

Resolved, That it is of the utmost importance to all classes of citizens within at least seven miles of the line of this railroad, and especially to the landholders.

Resolved, That all publishers of papers favorable to this enterprize will please insert the proceedings of this meeting.

D. E. SHIRK, Pres.
Peter Martin, Sec.

And now we ask our citizens to keep up the feeling in our town, and urge upon them the necessity of prompt and emphatic action. As the project is gradually ripened and perfected into a live and bona-fide work, our quota of material aid becomes more and more important, not only to the enterprise itself, but to the interests of Columbia, which are capable of being so materially influenced by the action of its people in this matter. Remember that an adjourned meeting will be held this evening at the Town Hall, at which progress will be reported by the various committees, and further means devised for urging on the undertaking. We hope to see our business men, one and all, turn out to express interest in the projected road and willingness to lend it all the aid and influence.

Fruit Preserving.—We call attention to Mr. Henry Pfahler's advertisement of "Willoughby's Patent Air Tight Stopper" for Fruit Cans, Jars or Bottles. An examination of these ingenious stoppers will convince every one of their efficacy in preserving fruit in Jars, &c., perfectly air-tight.—They are the very article needed at this season.

Struck by Lightning.—During the thunder storm on Monday evening last, the Columbia Bridge was struck by lightning at the fifth pier from the York county shore. The stroke scattered the shingles of the roof, slightly shattered some of the adjoining timbers of the structure and passed off without farther damage. There is no appearance of fire where the lightning struck, fortunately, or we should most probably have had the destruction of our noble bridge to chronicle. On the same evening we saw the lightning strike the iron railings at the Franklin House, producing only a slight flash, and accompanied by a crack as of an exploding percussion cap.

A Chiropodiste is not without Honor and Profit, &c.—Our distinguished townswoman, Doctress Hannah Bosley, *nee* Prosser, has recently returned from a highly successful professional trip to Philadelphia, where she operaated happily on the Corns and Bunions of many of the most distinguished feet of that city, gaining both honor and profit thereby. She has returned to the bosom of her family and an anxious constituency, in good physical condition, and with sufficient "emoluments" to excite on Isaac's face one of his peculiar smiles. The Doctor is a fugitive from professional service, having left the city against the protestations of her numerous patients. She returns to that fertile field of labor next week. As evidence of her extreme popularity in Philadelphia we publish the following testimonial, forwarded her by a grateful citizen:

I take pleasure in recommending Mrs. Hannah Bosley, of Columbia, Pa., to those who are afflicted with Corns and Bunions. She has removed one corn from my foot, and from my wife, four corns and two bunions, with entire satisfaction. I was induced to let her operate on our feet from the strong recommendations she had, given her by gentlemen well known in Columbia, Reading, and many of this city. If any one she may call on should be acquainted with, me they need not be afraid to let her operate on either corns or bunions.

Thompson Reynolds,
124 N. Third Street.
Phila. June 18, 1859.

New Magazines.—We have received Household Words, Godey's Ladys' Book, and Arthur's Home Magazine, for July. They are all excellent numbers, and we regret having too limited space for farther notice this week.

Proceedings of Council.—Columbia, June 17, 1859.—Council met: Members present, Messrs. Fraley, Hershey, Hippey, Pelan, Pfahler and Welsh.

In the absence of the President Mr. Fraley was called to the chair; minutes of last meeting were read and adopted.

Road Committee made the following report: "That by their direction the culvert at Second and Walnut streets has been taken up and the gutter raised and substantially paved; cost, $20.48. By instruction from Council they have had the lower end of Union street put in good order; cost, $21,68. Other repairs have been done at a cost of $10,50. The total expenses for the month past for repairing of roads is $52,66. Total expenses from the first of January, 1859, to date, $171,66.

Gas Committee reported that C. A. Hook has been employed to light and clean the street lamps at $50 per annum.

Mr. Welsh moved that the Chief Burgess be directed to bring suit against the parties breaking the lamp post at the corner of Fourth and Locust streets for damages.—Which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Welsh the Gas Committee was authorized to get gas posts and lamps and have one placed on corner of Sixth and Union streets, and another at Tille's store.

Finance Committee reported that they had examined C. Hollingsworth's tax account, and ascertained the following:

Tax duplicate, 1856,	$3,165 96	
" collected "		$2,700 65
" paid Treasurer	2,331 38	
Collector's per centage,	135 03	2,466 41
Uncollected $465 31; due Borough,		$234 24.
Tax duplicate, 1857,	$3,347 83	
" collected "		$2126 87
" paid Treasurer.	1,989 60	
Collector's per centage,	106 34	2,095 94
Uncollected $1,220 96; due borough,		$30 93

Committee on Potter's Field reported that upon examination they found the enclosure unfit for interment as it was entirely filled, and recommended the fencing in of the lane in front of the burying ground, to give them more room. On motion of Mr. Hershey the committee was invested with authority to act in the matter as they think best.

A petition was read desiring Council to place a fire plug on the corner of Walnut and Fourth streets, which was referred to the Rent and Repair Committee; another asking to have Fourth street graded from Union to Mill street, was referred to the Road Committee.

The following bills were ordered to be paid: Jos. Hinkle, $2,50; Jno. Hogentogler, $14,65; J. Rumple, $4,10; A. Derrick, $9,87; Jos. Measel, $3,50; D. Mullen, $18,55; F. S. Switser, $1,00; Jno. Lightheiser, $1,75; D. S. Chalfant, $26,13; Jos. Demer, $1,00; Wm. F. Lloyd, $20,00; D. Herr, 20,00. D. E. Bruner's Bill for $4,50 was referred to the Finance Committee. R. Hamilton $13,50, and H. M. Will, $4, were referred to Road Committee.

On motion of Mr. Pfahler the following appropriations were made to the different Fire Companies, Columbia, one year to 17th inst., $20; Vigilant, one year to 17th inst., $20; Susquehanna, 9 months to 17th inst., $15. On motion, Council adjourned.

Attest: Wm. F. Lloyd, Clerk.

A Well-Deserved Success.—Earnestness is a forerunner of triumph, and the history of the world has shown that those who have succeeded have universally been those who have put their shoulder to the wheel without flinching. A very signal instance of this is the exceeding popularity to which the New York Mercury has attained. The proprietors of that paper have spared no expense, and have been indefatigable in their labors to render it what it was originally designed to be,—"a Journal of American Literature,"—and they have the satisfaction of seeing their efforts crowned with a brilliant and enduring success.

The contributorial corps is now a constellation of the most lustrous stars of the literary and artistic firmament. A paper which contains the writings of Bayard Taylor, Dr. J. H. Robinson (the latest engagement, and one of the most valuable), Gorge Albany, Ned Buntline, and others of the most gifted and popular authors, whose works have graced the pages of American publications, cannot be otherwise than a welcome guest at every fireside throughout the land, especially when illustrated by Felix O. C. Darley—the greatest artist, in his own peculiar characteristic way, that the world can now boast of.

These attractions, although only procured at an expense which would sound fabulous if stated here, have given the Mercury a solidity and a reputation for real genuine merit that nothing can destroy, and that endears it to every individual one of its readers. The earnest and honest labors of its proprietors, seconded by their enterprising disregard of immediate outlay, have been rewarded by a meed of public favor that they could hardly have expected, but which they most eminently deserved.

Important War News from Europe—A Great Battle.

The news from the Seat of War in Europe is so stirring and important that we give the dispatches as they appeared in the dailies on the arrival of each steamer, without condensation.

Farther Point, June 18.—The steamship Anglo-Saxon, Capt. Borland, from Liverpool, on Wednesday, the 8th inst., passed this point at 9 o'clock on Monday, 20th inst., on her way to Quebec.

The latest news by the Europa reporting the Austrians in retreat across the Ticino is fully confirmed.

The French crossed the Ticino at Buffalora and Turbigo. There was considerable fighting at both place.

On the 4th a great battle took place at Magenta, twelve miles from Milan.

Napoleon's despatches claim a decisive victory, and Paris was illuminated. He says that they took 7,000 Austrian prisoners, and placed 12,000 more *hors du combat*, besides capturing three cannons and two standards.

The French loss is stated by the Emperor at 3,000 men.

The Austrians took one cannon.

The French General Espinasse was killed, and Marshal Canrobert was mortally wounded

Five French Marshals and Generals were wounded.

General McMahon was made a Marshal of France and Duke of Magenta.

General Baraguay d'Hilliers had been superseded in his command by General Forey.

Milan was insurgent, and had declared in favor of the King of Sardinia.

The Austrians had retired from Milan, but the French had not occupied it.

Rumors prevalent in Paris represent the French loss at Magenta at from 9,000 to 12,000.

The forces engaged are reported at 150,000 to 180,000 Austrians and 100,000 to 130,000 French.

The Austrian accounts speak of a "series of battles with varying success on both sides, but still undecided up to the night of the 6th with great losses on both sides."

The Austrians admit that they had four Generals and five staff officers wounded.

It was reported that General Hess commanded the Austrians, and also that the Emperor Napoleon partially commanded the French.

The latest rumors detracted from the alleged French victory. It was believed that proposals for peace would be made if the French entered Milan.

It appears that on the 4th inst., the French under orders, crossed the Ticino at Turbigo.

The Emperor Napoleon says the movement was well executed, though the enemy was in great force and offered a determined resistance.

The roadway of the bridge was quite narrow, and for two hours the Imperial guard sustained the unsupported shock of the enemy.—Meantime General McMahon made himself master of Magenta, after most sanguinary conflicts, the enemy being repulsed at every point.

It is said that the Austrians, in the precipitation of their evacuation of Milan, left their cannon and treasure behind.

The Emperor says he has taken 12,000 Austrian muskets.

The Municipality of Milan presented an address to Victor Emmanuel in the presence of the Emperor.

The King of Sardinia was to enter Milan on Tuesday, the 7th.

LATER BY THE PERSIA.

The steamship Persia, with Liverpool dates to Saturday, the 11th inst., arrived at New York on Monday night, bringing further interesting news from Europe and the seat of war.

The Austrians have been driven from Marignani, with a loss of 1,200 prisoners, and the main body of the army is reported to be retreating across the river Adda.

The British Ministry has been defeated in the House of Commons, and the resolution of a want of confidence has been carried by a majority of thirteen. The Ministry was expected to resign on the meeting of Parliament, Saturday, the 11th.

The details of the battle of Megenta are received at London and Paris very slowly, but they do not change the first complexion. The losses were undoubtedly severe on both sides.

The Austrian official accounts only acknowledge from four to five thousand killed and wounded, and says that the enemy lost fully half as much again. It is reported, but not confirmed, that Gen. Gyulai has been dismissed and Gen. Hess appointed Commander-in-Chief.

The Austrians have retreated beyond the river Adda. Their headquarters were near Cremona. They were expelled from Marignani by Gen. Baraguay d'Hilliers, who took 1,200 prisoners.

The latest advices say that the Allies were advancing from Milan in pursuit of the retreating Austrians, and also, that Prussia had given indications of aiding Austria.

The motion of a want of confidence in the British Ministry was carried in the House of Commons by a vote of 323 to 310.

The British Sloop of War, Heron, capsized in a tornado on the African coast. One hundred and seven lives were lost. The captain and twenty-six of those on board were saved.

General Garibaldi had beaten an Austrian force at Brescea. Five hundred Zouaves were killed and wounded at Marignani. The Austrians lost 1500 killed and wounded, and 1200 made prisoners. The battle lasted nine hours. The armies were preparing for another general engagement.

Vienna, June 10.—The official Austrian correspondence of the 10th states that the Austrian army was continuing its retreat beyond the Adda, and that its headquarters were at Cavattiquizzi, before Cremona.

A special dispatch to the London *Times* says that on the 8th, the second Austrian army had its head-quarters at Cadogna on the Adda.

The British Ministery did not resign on Saturday. The House of Commons adjourned over till Friday, 17th inst.

It is reported that the Prussian army will be mobilized and Prussia will soon take part in the conflict.

It is also stated that the Prussian government is negotiating for the passage of troops through Germany.

The Austrians were in Lodi, and the Allies advancing.

The Battle of Magenta: It turns out that Gen. Canrobert was not wounded at the battle of Magenta.

All accounts give the great glory of the day to Gen. McMahon. He had no orders to proceed to Magenta, but hearing the roar of the battle, rushed on and saved the army.

The Paris Moniteur of the 10th inst., contains the following details of the battle of Magenta:

The concentration of our troops on the Po deceived the enemy into the belief that we intended to cross the river. On the morning of the 4th, 125,000 of the Austrians were in position opposite the Emperor, and the Grenadier division of the Imperial Guard was oblito fight this disproportionate odds.

All our Generals displayed great energy. In the subsequent action, the French General Wimpfer was wounded, De Desme and Madhurt, commanders of the grenadiers, were killed.

The official bulletin describes the operations of Gen. McMahon, who lost 1,500 men, but put ten thousand Austrians *hors du combat*, and made five thousand prisoners.

The Austrians had on their side four *corps d'armee.*

The bulletin thus sums up the results of the five days since the departure from Allessandria: Our army had three combats, gained one battle, and freed Piedmont from the Austrians, who, since the battle of Montebello, have lost twenty-five thousand killed and wounded, ten thousand prisoners and seventeen cannon.

The defeat of the Austrians at Magenta is said to have produced an immense sensation in Germany.

The correspondent of the Daily News gives the following details:

In less than two hours the allied Monarchs had deployed sixty thousand men against the Austrians, whose force was eighty thousand, together with a powerful artillery. They compelled the Austrians to move on a most disadvantageous ground, as their left was soon turned by Gen. Canrobert's corps, supported by Gen. Frantz's division, and the Austrians were obliged to fall on their centre at Abbiatte Grasso. The Austrian centre being thus swelled by the routed columns of their left wing, were soon in disorder, and thousands fell crushed by the French artillery.

Gen McMahon had new reached the scene, and seeing the moment had come to break the disordered centre of the Austrians, charged with an impetuosity seldom witnessed, supported by Durand's Division, which stood in reserve, and was moving slowly beside him. The shock was terrible, and the dead and wounded were falling by thousands. The Austrians were finally routed, and the victory won.

The same writer says that twenty Austrian guns were taken.

The Zouaves had seven hundred killed and wounded.

A Brigade in Gen. Canrobert's corps was almost destroyed in the last charge.

The Emperor and King were always in the thickest of the fight.

The military men are unanimous in praise of the strategetic combinations of the Emperor.

At Marignani the Austrians were intrepid. Gen. Barguay D'Hilliers was sent to dislodge them, and took the village with but little loss. Gen. Bendect commanded the Austrians.

The Austrians have evacuated Laveno, abandoning their material of war and taking *shelter* in vessels on the Swiss waters.

The Emperor and King Victor Emmanuel attended mass in the Cathedral of Milan on the 9th, when a *Te Deum* was sung. They subsequently rode through the city. The enthusiasm of the people was indiscribable.

The King of Sardinia had issued a proclamation to the Lombards, saying that their independence having been secured, a regimen, liberal and durable, will be established. He eulogized the Emperor Napoleon, and calls on the Lombards to join them on the battle field.

The Duchess of Parma had quitted the Duchy, leaving the government to the municipality and releasing the troops from their oath of allegiance. The municipality despatched a deputation to the King of Sardinia requesting him to accept the government.

A Hungarian legion was organizing at Turin.

The London *Post's* Paris correspondent says that over 4,000 of the prisoners are Italians, who took the earliest opportunity to give themselves up. They were always placed in the front, and were threatened by the Croats in the rear, if they did not fight well. Many of them offered to join the allies, but their services have not yet been accepted.

The Swiss government has ordered the immediate fortifications of the Austrian frontiers.

Three Austrian transports arrived with vessels in tow, have been stopped in Swiss waters, and surrendered.

The Emperor of Austria has issued a proclamation to his subjects in the Tyrol and Seoralberg, call them to arms to defend the most righteous cause for which the sword was ever drawn. He confides to them the task to defend the frontiers against the enemy, who made himself an ally to the revolt against the legitimate dominion established by God.

NO FAMILY SHOULD BE WITHOUT THEM.

☞ We speak of M'Lane's Liver Pills, prepared by Fleming Bros, Pittsburgh, Pa., which have become an indispensable Family Medicine. The frightful symptoms which arise from a diseased liver manifest themselves more or less in every family; dyspepsia, sick headache, obstruction of the menses, ague and fever, pains in the side, with dry, hacking cough, are all the results of hepatic derangement—and for these Dr M'Lane's Pills are a sovereign remedy. They have never been known to fail, and they should be kept at all times by families.

Directions.—Take two or three going to bed, every second or third night. If they do not purge two or three times by next morning, take one or two more. A slight breakfast should invariably follow their use.

The Liver Pills may also be used where purging is simply necessary. As an anti-bilious purgative, they are inferior to none. And in doses of two or three, they give astonishing relief to sick-headache; also in slight derangements of the stomach.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for DR. M'LANE'S CELEBRATED LIVER PILLS, manufactured by FLEMING BROS., of Pittsburg, Pa. There are other Pills purporting to be Liver Pills, now before the public. Dr. M'Lane's genuine Liver Pills, also his celebrated Vermifuge, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. *None genuine without the signature of*

June 25 1859. [12] FLEMING BROS.

DYSPEPSIA! DYSPEPSIA!! DYSPEPSIA!!!

What is it? How Cured?

Dyspepsia is our National Disease—weak stomach, feeble digestion, distress after eating, costive, 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, $4; family case of 15 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, New York

Sold in Columbia by Rodolph Williams and all druggists

MODERN INVENTIONS.

We know of no invention of modern times that deserves or is destined to occupy a higher niche in the temple of fame, than the discovery or invention of the Vegetable Epileptic Pills for curing Epilepsy, or Falling Fits, or Spasms, Cramps, and all the various modifications of Nervous Disease. Dr. Seth S. Hance of 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md., the inventor is certainly entitled to the best wishes of all the benevolent portion of mankind, who experience a pleasure by the alleviation of human suffering. When Dr. Hance first prepared these Pills, he intended them solely for Fits, Cramps and Spasms; but subsequent experience satisfactorily proved to him that in addition to their remarkable sensitive properties in this class of diseases, they exerted a perfect control over the entire Nervous system He was then induced to try them in cases of Neuralgia, Tic-Doloreux, Nervous Headache, Palpitation of the Heart, Incipient Paralysis, Hysteria, Muscular Debility, and a host of minor diseases, springing from a lack of nervous energy, in all of which his anticipations were crowned with the most sanguine success. Persons at a distance, by writing, and sending a remittance to Dr. Hance, can have the medicine forwarded by mail to their post office address, by paying the postage. The prices are for a single box, $3, two boxes $5, or $24 per dozen. We have given his address above.

June 4, '59 1m.

WIGS—WIGS—WIGS.

Batchelor's Wigs and Toupees surpass all. They are elegant, light, easy and durable.

Fitting to a charm—no turning up behind—no shrinking off the head; indeed, this is the only establishment where these things are properly understood and made

Nov 13 '58. 233 Broadway, New York.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator, in another column.
May 22, 1858.

FARREL HERRING & Co's. PATENT CHAMPION SAFE.
LATE FIRE AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.

Dubuque, Jan 7, 1859.

Gents: I am requested by Mr. T. A. C. Cochrane, of this place, to say to you that on the morning of the 4th instant, about 3 o'clock, his store took fire, and the entire stock of goods was destroyed. The heat became so suddenly intense that none of the goods could possibly be saved; but fortunately his books and papers, which were in one of your Champion Safes, were all preserved perfectly. And well they may be called Champion, for during the whole conflagration there was one incessant pouring of flame directly upon the Safe which contained them. And still, upon opening it, the inside was found to be scarcely warm, while the outside was most severely scorched. Yours truly,

N. A. McCLURE.

Herring's Patent Champion and Fire and Burglar-Proof Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks afford the greatest security of any Safe in the world Also, Sideboard and Parlor Safes, of elegant workmanship and finish, for plate, &c,

Farrel, Herring & Co, have removed from 31 Walnut street, to their new store, No 629 Chestnut street, Jayne's Hall) where the largest assortment of Safes in the world can be found.

FARREL, HERRING & CO.,
629 Chestnut street, (Jayne's Hall,) Philadelphia.
March 12, 1859

HAIR DYE--HAIR DYE-HAIR DYE.
WM. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE!
The Original and Best in the World!

All others are mere imitations, and should be avoided, if you wish to escape ridicule.

Gray, Red, or Rusty Hair Dyed instantly to a beautiful and natural Brown or Black, without the least injury to Hair or Skin.

Fifteen Medals and Diplomas have been awarded to Wm. A. Batchelor since 1839, and over 80,000 applications have been made to the Hair of his patrons of his famous Dye.

Wm. A. Batchelor's Hair Dye produces a color not to be distinguished from nature, and is warranted not to injure in the least, however long it may be continued, and the ill effects of bad dyes remedied; the Hair invigorated for Life by this Splendid Dye.

Made, sold or applied (in 9 private rooms) at the Wig Factory, 233 Broadway, New York.

Sold in all cities and towns of the United States, by Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers.

☞ The genuine has the name and address upon a steel plate engraving on four sides of each box, of

WM. A. BATCHELOR,
Nov. 13, '58. 233 Broadway, New-York.
Sold by Druggists in Columbia. R. Williams, Agent.

DALLEY'S MAGICAL PAIN EXTRACTOR

In all diseases inflammation more or less predominates—now to allay inflammation strikes at the root of disease—hence an immediate cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor,

and nothing else, will allay inflammation at once and make a certain cure.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

will cure the following among a great catalogue of diseases: Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Chafes, Sore Nipples, Corns, Bunions, Bruises, Sprains, Bites, Poison, Chilblains, Biles, Scrofula, Ulcers, Fever Sores, Felons, Ear Ache, Piles, Sore Eyes, Gout, Swellings, Rheumatism, Scald Head, Salt Rheum, Baldness, Erysipelas, Ringworm, Barber's Itch, Small Pox, Measles Rash, &c., &c.

To some it may appear incredulous that so many diseases should be reached by one article; such an idea will vanish when reflection points to the fact, that the salve is a combination of ingredients, each and every one applying a perfect antidote to its opposite disorder.

Dalley's Magical Pain Extractor

in its effects is magical, because the time is so short between disease and a permanent cure; and it is an extractor, as it draws all disease out of the affected part, leaving nature as perfect as before the injury.—It is scarcely necessary to say that no house, workshop, or manufactory should be one moment without it.

No Pain Extractor is genuine unless the box has upon it a steel plate engraving, with the name of Henry Dalley, Manufacturer.

For sale by all the Druggists and patent medicine dealers throughout the United States and Canadas.

Principal Depot, 165 Chambers st, New-York.
C. F. CHACE.

Sold by Druggists in Columbia.
R. WILLIAMS, Agent. [Nov. 13, '58.

DR. HOOFLAND'S
GERMAN BITTERS,
AND
DR. HOOFLAND'S BALSAMIC CORDIAL,

The great standard medicines of the present age, have acquired their great popularity only through years of trial. Unbounded satisfaction is rendered by them in all cases; and the people have pronounced them worthy.

Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Debility of the Nervous System, Diseases of the Kidneys,

and all diseases arising from a disordered liver or weakness of the stomach and digestive organs, are speedily and permanently cured by the GERMAN BITTERS.

The **Balsamic Cordial** *has acquired a reputation surpassing that of any similar preparation extant. It will cure,* WITHOUT FAIL, *the most severe and long-standing*

Cough, Cold, or Hoarseness, Bronchitis, Influenza, Croup, Pneumonia, Incipient Consumption,

and has performed the most astonishing cures ever known of

Confirmed Consumption.

A few doses will also at once check and cure the most severe Diarrhœa *proceeding from* COLD IN THE BOWELS.

These medicines are prepared by Dr. C. M. JACKSON *& Co., No. 418 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa., and are sold by druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere, at 75 cents per bottle. The signature of* C. M. JACKSON *will be on the outside wrapper of each bottle.*

☞ *In the Almanac published annually by the proprietors, called* EVERYBODY'S ALMANAC, *you will find testimony and commendatory notices from all parts of the country. These Almanacs are given away by all our agents.*

For sale by all druggists in the County.
April 9, 1859 1y

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

THE subscriber will pay FIVE DOLLARS for the detection and conviction of the person or persons, who have entered his enclosure in the New Cemetery, and robbed the grave of a rose stalk, and destroyed other shrubbery.

GEORGE J. SMITH
Columbia, June 25, 1859-3t

Fire Works.

FIRE CRACKERS of all varieties. Also, Roman Candles, Bengola Lights, Pin Wheels, Triangles, Vertical Wheels, Grass-hoppers, Blue Lights, Tourbillons, Torpedoes, &c , &c. Sky Rockets from one cent to $5,00, at

A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall
June 25, 1859.

Fresh Groceries at Reduced Prices.

JUST received a fine assortment of Groceries at Reduced Prices. All kinds of Sugars for putting up fruit, at from 6 to 10 cents; Syrups at 10 cents per quart. Prime Old Style Rio Coffee, Laguyra, Java, &c.

A. M. RAMBO'S,
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall.
Columbia, June 25, 1859.

Prime Sugar Cured Hams & Dried Beef.

JUST received, another lot of those prime Hams, which has given so much satisfaction. Also, Evans & Swift's Dried Beef.

Prime New Cheese. New Mackerel, &c., for sale at

A. M. RAMBO'S
Family Grocery Store, Odd Fellows' Hall
June 25, 1859.

TURNIP SEED FOR FARMERS.

I AM in receipt of a fresh lot of the above Seed—superior quality, which I will sell in quantities to suit purchasers.

June 25, '59. R. WILLIAMS.

A FEW hundred pounds Prime Soda Ash just received and for sale by

June 25, '59 R. WILLIAMS.

JUST RECEIVED,

A FRESH lot of Kennedy's Medical Discovery, and for sale by

June 25 '59. R. WILLIAMS

FOR SALE.

200 GROSS Friction Matches, very low for cash.

June 25, '59. R. WILLIAMS.

JUST RECEIVED at SHEAFFER'S Cheap BOOK STORE, the new pictorial edition of WEBSTER'S UNABRIDGED DICTIONARY, (just issued by the publishers,) containing Fifteen Hundred Illustrations, also, from nine thousand to ten thousand New Words and Meanings, and a valuable table of Synonyms, prepared with great care by Prof. Goodrich; a table giving the pronunciation of Eight Thousand Distinguished Persons of Modern Times; the peculiar use of words and terms in the Bible; tables of Latin, French, Spanish and Italian Phrases, Idioms, Proverbs, &c , rendered into English; Abbreviations, Arbitrary signs, &c., together with all the matter of previous editions.

COSMOS: A Sketch of a Physical Description of the Universe, Vol. 5; by Alexander Von Humboldt. Harper's edition.

HINTS TOWARDS PHYSICAL PERFECTION: or the Philosophy of Human Beauty, showing how to acquire and retain Bodily Symmetry, Health and Vigor, secure long life, and avoid the infirmities and Deformities of Age, by D. H. Jacques.

LECTURES delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association in Exeter Hall, November, 1858 to February, 1859. Three volumes, sold separate.

JOHN SHEAFFER,
Kramp's Buildings, North Queen-st.
June 25, 1859 tf.

WATER COOLERS AND FILTERS.

THE undersigned has now on hand a large stock of Superior Water Coolers, which are guaranteed to give satisfaction to all who will give them a trial. For keeping water pure and cool, with a great saving of ice, and for excellence of manufacture and durability, these Coolers are unsurpassed. Also, a lot of WATER FILTERS, for purifying muddy or brackish water. The public are invited to call and examine the stock They will be sold at wholesale or retail, at very low rates, for CASH.

HENRY PFAHLER,
Locust street, opposite the Franklin House.
Columbia, June 25, 1859.

PRESERVE YOUR FRUITS.

WILLOUGHBY'S Patent Air-Tight Stopper, for Fruit Preserving Cans and Jars. This is a new patent, and is entirely effectual in excluding the air.—The stoppers can be fitted to any kind of Jar or Can. The subscriber is sole agent for Columbia. A large supply of Jars and Cans of all kinds and sizes kept constantly on hand.

HENRY PFAHLER.
June 13, 1859. Locust street, Columbia, Pa

Greeley's Letters from Pike's Peak.

Mr. Greeley's next letters will be from Pike's Peak, and will be read with a lively interest, as intended to satisfy the public mind in a great measure as to the truth or falsity of the various reports from the so-called "Land of Gold." His Letters will all appear in The Semi-Weekly and Weekly Tribune as well as in the Daily.

TERMS:—Daily, $6; Semi-Weekly, $3; Weekly Tribune, $2. For club terms see Tribune of any date

Address, HORACE GREELEY & Co.,
June 25, '59 3t Tribune Buildings, New York

FRUIT! FRUIT! FRUIT!

GET the new and improved air tight glass preserving jars 50 dozen patent air tight preserving jars, all sizes, just received at

FONDERSMITH'S
June 18, 1859. Columbia.

Fresh Groceries.

GOOD Brown Sugars at a "fip," good white preserving Sugars at 10 cents. Extra syrup molasses at a "levy," prime Rio Coffee at a "levy." Choice Green and Black Teas always on hand at

FONDERSMITH'S
June 18, 1859. Adjoining the Bank.

Keep Cool.

1500 YARDS fine French and Pacific Lawns are now offering at 6, 8, 10 and 12½ cents per yard. Beautiful double skirted Lawns only 12½ cts. Rich Paris printed organdies, Bereges, Crape de spagne, Tamaunes, Berege Robe a Tonques, &c., all very desirable goods for the present and approaching season, at H. C. FONDERSMITH'S

June 18, 1859. People's Cash Store.

Turnip Seed.

WE have just received at the Family Medicine Store, a fresh supply of Turnip Seed, and the time is approaching to plant, for fall and winter use. You can get it by the pound, or in any quantity you want. June 18, 1859.

Cucumber Seed.

FROM the 20th to the 25th of June is the time to plant for late Pickles. We have Landeth's long green Cucumber Seed, at the Family Medicine Store.

June 18, 1859.

Harrison's Columbian Ink.

WHICH is a superior article, permanently black, and not corroding the pen, can be had in any quantity, at the Family Medicine Store, and blacker yet is that English Boot Polish.

Columbia, June 9, 1859

Variety.

OUR town is very healthy, and as you are not in want of Medicines, we have a great variety of other articles which are indispensable to your comfort. In Toilet Articles we cannot be excelled.—Among which are Thurston's English Tooth Powder, a superior dentrifice, Dunn's Camphor Tooth Soap, and Edgar's Magic Tooth Wash.

READ! READ!! READ!!!
ESENWEIN'S
AROMATIC BALSAM,

Is a remedy not to be excelled for the relief and cure of those maladies incident to the summer season, viz: Diarrhœa, Dysentery, Cholera or Cholera Morbus, Vomiting, Acidity of the stomach, etc.

Its excellent carminative powers, pleasant taste and soothing influence, renders it a valuable remedy in Infantile diseases, peculiar to the second summer, viz: Cholera Infantum, etc. It has a reinvigorating and tonic influence on the system, allaying inflamation where it exists in the stomach and bowels—and on trial will be found indispensable to the well being of every family. It will be found as well adapted to Adults as Children.—*Try it.* Prepared only by

A. ESENWEIN, Dispensing Chemist.
N. W. cor Ninth & Poplar Sts, Philadelphia.
Price 25 cts. per Bottle.

☞ Sold by H. F. Green, and J. S. Dellett & Co., Columbia, and by druggists and storekeepers generally

May 21, 1859-ly.

Prof. Gardner's Soap.

WE have the New England Soap for those who did not obtain it from the Soap Man; it is pleasant to the skin, and *will* take grease spots from Woolen Goods, it is therefore no humbug, for you get the worth of your money at the Family Medicine Store.

Columbia, June 11, 1859.

THE Arrow Root Biscuit are still in demand. We received a fresh supply last evening, now is the time to get them at the Family Medicine Store, and no where else.

Columbia, June 11, 1859.

OPENING THIS MORNING.

A SPLENDID assortment of Lace Mantillas, Silk Mantillas, Dusters and Talmas; Traveling Dusters in great variety; also the best assortment of goods we ever offered, all at exceedingly low prices.

HALDEMAN'S
May 28, 1859. Cheap Cash Store.

WOOD! WOOD!!

100 CORDS of prime Hickory and Oak Wood for sale at the Wharf adjoining the Columbia Water House. Apply to

May 28, '59-tf. HENRY PFHALER.

MORE ATTRACTIONS OPENING
At Fondersmith's.

OUR third supply of beautiful black Chantilla Lace Mantillas, are now ready for the inspection of the ladies. This may be the last chance for these goods this season, owing to the very great demand in the cities; therefore ladies will please remember.

H. C. FONDERSMITH,
May 21, 1858 Adjoining the Bank.