[Continued from first page.]

sylvania are hereby pledged to the support of such measures, in any manner, and to any ex-tent that may be required of her by the consti-tuted authorities of the United States.

I think that that resolution embodied a proper expression of sentiment by this Legislature and in the present condition of affairs, I do not consider it necessary that we should make any additionl declaration on the subject. I shall vote against the resolutions now before us, and

vote against the resolutions now before us, and shall favor the proposition of the gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Gornox.)

Mr. HOFIUS, Lam not altogather satisfied with the shape of the resolution now before us; I think it susceptable of improvement by amendment; but there are several reasons why I do not feel willing to vote against it.

The resolution proposes that we "authorize the Governor to tender to the President of the United States, the military forces of this Commonwealth for preserving the integrity of this Union and the maintenance of the Constitution and the laws." I am not willing that my vote shold be recorded against that resolution, from the simple fact that, by voting it down, we should, as I concieve, virtually say to the world that the State of Pennsylvania is not willing to tender har services for the purpose of preserving the Constitution and the Union of these United

In regard to the points of objection raised by the gentleman from Jefferson, (Mr. Gondon,) 1 shall say nothing, except that 1 consider them mere technicalities. With regard to the pre-amble, to which the gentleman objects, I most certainly am not prepared to vote against that. I am not willing to cast my vote in contradiction of the declaration contained in that preamble. It declares that "certain seditious and treasonable organizations have made war upon the United States, by firing upon a vessel in her service and seizing the forts and munitions of war belonging to the General Government."

I believe the facts to be substantially as thus

set forth; and I, as a representative of the people of this Commonwealth, do not feel willing to vote against such a declaration. If the facts sustain the declaration, how can any member vote against it? By a vote against that preamble, you declare to the world that it is not a fact that certain organizations, are now in armed tribellion against this government. now in armed rebellion against this government and have fired upon the United States vessels. and have fired upon the United States vessels. I apprehend there is not a solitary member on this floor, without regard to party predilections or party ties, who will dare to dest his vote to declare that the preamble does not truly set forth the facts of the case. How can any one vote against an entirely truthful declaration?

Vote against an entirely truthful declaration?

I think there are reasons equally strong in favor of the adoption of the first resolution. A vote refusing to adopt it would, I think, misrepresent our principles. The citizens of Pennsylvania, without respect of party, are in favor of sustaining the Union, the Constitution and the laws. air. SHEPPARD: Will the gentleman allow

Mr. Shieppard. Will the genueman anowme to ask him a question?
Mr. HOFIUS: "Certainly,
Mr. SHEPPARD. I would ask whether the genuemen has forgotten that the Legislature of l'ennsylvania has made a declaration of senti-

nent upon that very subject:

Mr. HOFIUS. No, sir, I have not forgotten that fact, and I hope the gentleman from Philadelphia (Mr. SHEPPARD) and other members on this floor will nor forget it. I hold that, if the Legislature of Pennsylvania has already adopted a resolution of similar import, then, if we should turn round to division to the control of the control o if we should turn round to-day and vote down this resolution, we stultify ourselves. If, since the adoption of the resolution mentioned by the gentleman, there has been any change

MARSHALL) in particular—that affirmative action upon the question at this time would be improper, and desiring to remove any difficulties that may result from the peculiar form in which the matter is presented, I move the indefinite postponement of the subject.

Mr. DAVIS. I hope that the motion will not

prevail. I think sufficient time has been allowed for members to be prepared to act upon these resolutions. I, for one, am prepared to vote upon them to day and to vote for them.

I take this opportunity to remark that I have

that may be required of nearby authorities of the United States.

Now, it is true that the Constitution of the United States provides that Congress, when they shall deem it necessary, shall call upon the States for their militia. This arm of the service is, in an hour of danger, at the disposal of the Congress of the United States. But, in a time of emergency, when it is well known throughout the country that we are in a state of war—when lost lities have actually begun—will do.

**Helpard Congress of the United States at the disposal of the Congress of the United States. But, in a time of emergency, when it is well known throughout the country that we are in a state of war—when lost lities have actually begun—will do.

This is our duty. This we can do; this we come do; this time, in behalf of the subject, the fore us. For, the money you have not before us. For, the destinates of the United States.

This is our duty. This we can do; this we come do; this we come do; this we come do; this we come do; the subject of the state? This is the question which you must meet; it is the marrow of the subject. This is courded the committee of the laws.

This is our duty. This we can do; this we come do; this we come do; the congress of the United States. But, in the disposal that the committee of the laws.

This is our duty. This we can do; this we come do; the committee of the laws.

This is our duty. This we can do; this we come do; the committee of the laws.

This is our duty. This we can do; this we come do; the committee of the laws.

This is our duty. This we can do; this we come do; the committee of the laws.

This is our duty. This we can do; the committee of the laws.

This is our duty. This we can do; the committ

ment—to maintain the Constitution and en- are without suitable arms. They have nothing week shall have expired (for I understand the

say that she is. No; she is in a defenceless condition.

The next question that arises is, will the forces of Pennsylvania be demanded for the preservation of this Union. We do not know week of two we may be called upon to furnish soldleirs to maintain the integrity of this government. The gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Gordon) had made his motion a little too idea, of the question in the easiest possible way, I late, so that it could not be acted upon. Therefore, for the purpose of relieving him and oth.

Gordon) tells us we have a month yet—that the gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. Gordon) had made his motion a little too in the question in the easiest possible way, I have submitted the motion for indefinite post-ponement. SELIZER. Much has been said on this subject at a fu-question; but I desire to be attention Goslow); tells us we have a month yet—that in a month a Republican President shall be inaugurated. That may or may not be. Whether it shall be may depend upon the action of the Legislature of Pennsylvania. When we see men hurrying to the National Capital—when let me say for the benefit of my friend large properties. The gentleman from Jefferson (Mr. SELIZER. Much has been said on this question; but I desire to bring to the attention of the House a few facts which seem to me particularly pertinent. My friend from Eric Michael and the men of our State.

tions, or he would not make such a statement. Now—in time—we should prepare for war, so that when our aid may be needed, we may come forward—not with empty words not with high-sounding declamation—but that we may come forth armed—armed to do the work that shall the out affects of the measure now before us, we sounding declamation—but that we may come forth armed—armed to do the work that shall the out before its own and it we should arm them, the out before its own and it we should arm them, the out before its own and it was a feet of a statement. Intend, whenever a question presents itself involving anything practical, to cast a Republican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will with regard to the measure now before us, we are the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such a manner as will out the publican vote to vote in such as a manner as will be a such as a manner as well as a manner

correct, nor do I care. I desire that Pennsyl- that patriotic and vigorous administration for vania shall be placed in such a position thatshe which we hope, beginn:
may not be dependent. I wish her to stand
ready to offer her services, not as a beggar, this motion of indefinite postponement should trusting to the bounty of the Federal Go

trusting to the bounty of the Federal Government, but with arms in her hands, provided by herself.

Gentlemen talk about the expense which this preparation involves. When shall money be placed in comparison with the preservation of this Union? When shall dollars be weighed with patriotism? Can we, on considerations of give my reasons for doing so. with patriotism? Can we, on considerations of misguided economy, refuse to arm the State of Pennsylvania, when it is necessary for protecting our honor and preserving the integrity of this Union? The gentleman from Crawford (Mr. BUTLER) mistakes—I would almost say foolishly mistakes—the sentiment of the people of Pennsylvania, when he supposes they would disapprove this expenditure. I know that they feel that old Pennsylvania should be armed. of circumstances to justify the rejection of a similar resolution. I hope gentlemen will explain to us in what that change consists.

Mr. MARSHALL, It is well known in this thouse that I am as black a Republican as any other member; but I am opposed to the adoption of this resolution at this time, for the reason that I am a think the state of the state of Pennsylvania, when he supposes they would disapprove this expenditure. I know that they feel that old Pennsylvania should be armed.

Even if there were now no troubles in the country—if all the threatening clouds were cleared away—I, for one, should be ready to vote at least ten thousand stand of arms for the State of Pennsylvania. Even if there were now no troubles in the tion. Such is the limit which the constitution if all the threatening clouds were has set upon our powers. But fearing that we is war should break our and in some sections of one, should be ready to implicate the pleasure of the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the state of Pennsylvania. We have an areators it is not to say how much money we shall borrow and any in the state of pennsylvania. We have an areator in the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall be people to say how much money we shall be people to say how much money we shall borrow and the people to say how much money we shall be people to say how much money we shall be people to say how much money we shall be people to say how the peop

tered their hoarse voice of rejoicing when the telegraph brought us the news that Virginia had wheeled into line, and, true to her original impulses, had declared for the Union. Let us stand by her; let those know who are now at war with the Federal Government that Virginia is armed, that Pennsylvania is armed, and that is armed, that rennsylvania is armed, and that they will maintain their allegiance, and stand to the Union. Virginia can make no objection, by this tender of our forces. New York has tendered her services. Other States stand in a condition of military preparation. Why should Pennsylvania stand with empty hands? She is a complex within herself and with her three no excuse to offer for having voted for Abra-hundred and fifty thousand men able to bear

ham Lincoln. If, in submitting this motion for indefinite postponement, the gentleman means to call upon us to make an apology for that vote, I cannot support his motion. All the apology, which I shall make has been made invoting to send Commissioners to Washington.

Mr. BARTHOLOMEW. Nothwithstanding the arguments of the gentleman from Jeffenson (Mr. Gomos,) I still hold to my original view, and maintain that it is proper that Pennsylvania should place herself in a situation to do effectual service in support of the Federal Government. Sometime ago, we adopted the joint resolutions from the Senate, in which we place to displace the states, as well as the Constitution of Pennsylvania, we are perjuers. I limport the efforts of the United States Government is to strengthen it to maintain the Constitution. To refresh my own memory and that of other members, let me resolution in which we made this declaration:

Resolution (That the Constitution of the United States lines.) I beginned in the position worthy of herity to self.

Men should think of these things as they are, to self.

Men should think of these things as they are, to self.

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Men should think of these things as they are, to self

tion. Is she sufficiently armed? No man can his motion to postpone indefinitely and allow say that she is. No; she is in a defenceless the motion of the gentleman from Warren (Mr.

Let me say for the benefit of my friend from Venango (Mr. Davis) that I have no idea men hurrying to the National Capital—when we see preparations for war being made everywhere throughout this land—can we say with positiveness that Abraham Lincoln will be in augurated at Washington? It is a question—a very grave question—one, which the men of Pennsylvania should ponder seriously. They should look at it as patriots. Teniow, from the warlike preparations which are now being made at and around the National Capital that danger, is to be apprehended.

The gentleman says that when we shall be called upon by the Congress of the United States, then we can prepare for war. The goutleman knows very little of military preparations, or he would not make such a statement. here. I intend, whenever a question present itself involving anything practical, to cast a Rebe set before us.

The gentleman says that the United States dent of the United States might possibly swoon Government has arms sufficient to provide Pennaway. I think it might be an injury to him: sylvania; he says that in the arsenal at Phila-delphin there are twenty thousand stand of as quietly as we can until the man of sour own which is a description of the control of the con

this motion of indefinite postponement should be withdrawn. I will consent to withdraw it for

ive my reasons for doing so. one word on this subject. We are a legislative body; but our powers are limited. We have the right to organize the militia; we have the right to go to a certain extent in providing arms or them; we have the right, under certain-cirfor them; we have the right, under cereaucht by the United States, it is apprehended that a cumstances, to call them into service; but that great part of these arms have gone South. As service is only to defend the Commonwealth to the resources of our own State, I have expension for domestic insurrection. Such is the limit which the Constitution right, our miserable supply of munitions. Yet if

When the President of the United States, or the Congress of the United States, shall call up to Pennsylvania for men, and when they are mustered into service in compliance with such the record.

Tam in favor of the resolution now before us; and I am anxious to place my vote upon the record.

Mr. ABBOTT. This question seems to be in volved in considerable difficulty; on excount of Pennsylvania, but they are the soldiers of the United States. They draw their clothing; as the bill. Some have thought that it is a general they draw their rations, from the resources of measure for arming and equipping the militia the United States; they draw their per diem altowance, as they draw their muskels and ammunition, from the resources of the United States.

armed men of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania go to the succor and support of the government of the United States. When the Presi,
dentenall call—when Congress shall call—or when
by their authority the hero of Lundy's Lane,
the veteran Scott, shall call—this State will
echo his voice from mountain top to mountain
top, and from hill to valley and by thousands
will come the men of Pennsylvania, ready to
take in their hands the arms—aye, the good
steel arms of the government of the United
States, and use them too, in maintenance of the
Constitution and laws of the United States
States, and not till then, can they come to the
succor and support of the Government. If they
were to do it otherwise, they would be in rebellion against the Constitution of the United States.
There is another difficulty. It is the fact that
There is another difficulty. It is the fact that
the supply of arms to be placed in the
constitution of the United States.
Government by supplying a certain proportion
of arms and placing them in the State assenals,
against the Constitution of the United States.
There is another difficulty. It is the fact that
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a time of emergency, when it is well informed the country the coun

The SPEAKER (Mr. Patterson in the Chair.) by I am not opposed to uplieding the autraid of powder and steel.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Patterson in the Chair.) by I am not opposed to uplieding the autraid of powder and steel.

The SPEAKER (Mr. Patterson in the Chair.) by I am not opposed to uplieding the autraid of powder and steel.

The speaker of the united arms the organized companies of the State.

Whether it be necessary to arm the State of the House is upon indefinite postponement. States. I am not opposed at the proper time.

Mr. WILSON. I would suggest to the gent to trounsing, if you will allow me to use the man from Butler (Mr. Robinson) to withdraw word—punishing, if necessary, by military adjourned the House. to trounsing, if you will allow me to use the word—punishing, if necessary, by military force, or by fleets upon the seacoust, those

2,809 Cavalry Swords and Sabres.
3,149 Pistols and Hölsters.
575 Tents. Laborate and Laborate in view of this miserable exhibit of our resources; I would ask my friend from Erie (Mr. Ball) if the Heroe of Lundy's Lane should call upon us flext week, where would be the arms which we could rush, and what time would

be left for providing those arms?

Mr. BALL. The gentleman will allow me to say, in reply that we have in this Commonwealth mineteen thousand armed men, with as good arms as can be found in any other Commonwealth of the Union. With regard to the store of arms in the State Arsenal we know what they are; we care nothing for them.— But at the roll of the drum, nineteen thousand armed men the elike of the State the flower of the youth of Penusylvania, would eagerly enter the service of the United States. Let me say, also, that when these men shall be mustered into the United States service—either by com-panies, as a whole, or in detail man by man they are soldiers of the United States; and as they draw their rations and their pays so they draw their arms from the resources of the United States Government. Those are the kind of munitions which I know my friend would want ennsylvanians to have good shot and cold

Mr. SELTZER, With regard to the arms which the gentlemen expects to be furnished by the United States, it is apprehended that a

with its wrecked wheels Jung beside it. You cannot free a stiffly from the control of the contro

States.

amend it, no such object will be consummated.

In this way, and in this way only, can the We have arrested the progress of the bill by armed men of the Commonwealth of Pennsyl- deliate, which has taken a very wide range;

resolutions from the Senate, in which we pieded, is deliver that the oily policy which will tend to of the United States Government by the fear that the fea

ment—to maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws. The gentleman seems to rest secure behind the lines of the State of Pennsyl, vania, and says that pop-guns will be sufficient ventors. Let us supply the State with such hope that he will vote to form a regiment of swomen, and place pop-guns in their hands. There is no patriotism in any such remark. There is no patriotism in any such remark. No gentleman upon this floor can maintain the Constitution and enforce the laws. The gentleman upon the State of Pennsyl utility of the supplies the improved arms at all times to be prepared to defend her rights and the force the laws. They have nothing week shall have expired (for I understand the communication from the Government of the United States is already here) we shall be called upon to endorse the six per cent. bonds of the Government of the United States for the \$2, do 000 of the surplus revenue that was distributed to this State in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States in 1837. With a deficit in our own revenue—with the revenue of the United States is already here) we shall be called upon to endorse the six per cent. There are in the country miles to upon to endorse the six per cent. There are in the tountry in the down the down revenue with the sum of the country miles in the country miles of the upon of the sum of the sum of the sum of No gentleman upon this floor can maintain that it is not the duty of Pennsylvania at all times to be prepared to defend her rights and the integrity of this Government.

Pennsylvania to-day stands defenceless. To morrow she may be called upon to send her sons to the tented field. Let the gentleman from Butler, (Mr. Robinson, oil the midst of a crisis that may end the government—a crisis in which the preservation of the Unitor may depend upon our action.

I am at legitimate object of the Commonwealth, sace the postponeed to act at this time mate and unconstitutional measure by which in the State; but with regard to making a genfore move, as an amendment to the motion of the unitor may depend upon our action.

I do not like men to defer action on questions of vital importance. We should meet them

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23-Office to 7. south Federick street, Baltimore, Mu., in the left hand the going from Hillithere street, but on the left hand the going from Hillithere street, which has been a number, o you will mistake the place. Le particular in our troub and, Tyting Quarks, with the so manned in later to the first for the first for the first former of the first hand, that he are all letters must contain a Pustage Stamp, to use on the reily.

erly. Dr. Johnson member of 156 Roys. College of Edrgoons, Loudon, pracurate from one of the most eminet College if the United state; and the gratest part of whose life has been spent in the Mospital of Loudon. Partial Philistelphia and chewhere, has affected some of the most association in the control of the c TARE PARTICULAR NORICE

Ir. J. addresses all those who having lyjured themselves by private and im-roper indulgencies, that secret and solitary habit which rains both body and mind, initiality from for either businessor, society.

These are some of the sad and melansholy effects produced by early, jablius of youth, viz. I weakness of the Back and Limbs, lains in the Head, Dimness of Sight, loss of Mascalar Power, raintanto of the Heat, Dyspelia, Nervous irritability, Derangomat of the Inganive functions, General Behalty, Symptoms of Gensumption, &c.

effect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requit les to promote connubal happiness. Indeed, whichout these, the journey turough his becomes a weary ligrimage; the pursepecthourly durk must of the view the mind becomes shadowed with despit, and filled, with the mel in fillow reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own. DR. JOHNSON'S INVIGORATING REHEDY FOR OR-

GANIC WEAKNESS:

GANIC WEAKNESS:

By this great and important remedy, Weakness of the Organs are specially diried, said full signs restored:

Thousands, of the succe nervous and debt its sed who had be to it body in we be to immediately reflected. All imperiments by hymniges; by lead or shounded by qualification, earlow, hervous, Treatling, Weak case of Exhauston or the most feat full kind; specially cared.

The many thousance cured as this institution within the ast twings years, and the name one important Surgical operations bottomed by IV. J. wit is each by IV. reported by IV. J. wit is each by IV. reported by IV. J. wit is each by IV. reported by IV. J. wit is each by IV. reported by IV. J. wit is each by IV. J. wit is each by IV. reported by IV. J. wit is each by IV. J. wit is each by IV. reported by IV. J. wit is each be a set of the each two properties of the set of the each two in the misguided and improved two years of the particular set in the misguided and introduced two transported by IV. J. with the each in the many supplying to these weight from other happeans that an IV. IV. with the or in the interest of the control of the listene, owing to the quasilididess of the constitution and make the residue of the deadly potent, was crystrain be constitution and make the residue of the base said.

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Miscellaneons.

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DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS, LIVER COMPLAINT,

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STOMACH OR LIVER,

And the various affections consequent upon a clared replaced by the most certain, speedy in the various affections consequent upon a clared replaced by the most certain, speedy in the various affections consequent upon a clared replaced by the most certain, speedy in the various affections consequent upon a clared replaced by the most certain, speedy in the action of the class of the property of

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AB Boware of Imposition. See that our name is on the
label of every bettle out buy.

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SOOTHING SYRUP For Children T ething,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by soft enting the time reducing all inflammation—with elsey at L PAIR, and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

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At agt only relieves the china from pain, but invigorated the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives-presequitenergy to the whole system. I'R will almost instantly relieve
GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which it not speedily remedied, and, in Again. As between the mass and suggest attack in it was word, in all cases of DYSENTERY AND IDLARGHERATIN GHIDDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing domplaints, now make the property of the mass of the relief that will be SIGKE—yes, ABSULTELY SORE—to follow the mes of this medine, if thereby used. Full directions for using will accompany coich bouter Money genumes unless the facisimite of CUTES, a PERKINS, New Mork, is not the outside wrapper. Seld by Druggless throughout the wariot. A clauds of the So. 48 Cents ner Bottle.

Price only 25 Cents per Bottle ATTICE Only 20 cents per portection for following the first street of the first street of the follow fourth, and G. W. Miles, 128 Market street, below Fourth, and G. W. Miles, 128 Market street, and G. W. a



As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated familie. It is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient inway fortrepairing Furniture, Toys, Grockery, &c. SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all face emergencies, and no household can afford to be rithout it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a occasity for liming sharp; spilotered wenever, beadles toys and broken cradies. It is just the article for cone, shell any other oran mental work; so popular with ladies of refinement

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