TO AGRICULTURISTS.

PRESERVATION OF SHINGLE ROOFS.—Shingles, whenever they are exposed to dampness from the interior of the building, or whenever they do not dry rapidly after rains, as under trees, etc., become water-soaked, decay more or less, become overgrown with moss, which protects them from the drying influences of the sun and air, and the result is they soon decay and go to pieces. This result occurs in barns, because the hay and the breath of cattle produce a moist atmosphere within, which rises to the roof; and in whatever way it happens, a way to prevent it is most desirable.

Kyanizing.—If shingles before being put on are soaked in a solution of one pound blue vitriol, or an equal amount of chloride of zinc, (and in fact several other metallic salts will answer,) in four or five gallons of water, moss will not grow upon them, nor will they rot.—How long they will last nobody knows, but we can safely presume they will not last forever, though we have heard say they will.

Painting shingle roofs is of little or no use, unless they are painted when they are put on, and each course painted over the whole upper surface; this is very effective.

Liming roofs is recommended as nearly, or quite equal to this and applicable to old roofs. Slacked lime should be sprinkled on thickly over the whole roof, on rainy days after the roof is soaked. Sprinkle more at the ridge than at the eaves, but evenly over all. A writer in the *Rural Intelligencer* gives his experience thus:

"Put it on considerably thick, so as to make the roof look white, and you will never be troubled with moss; and if the shingles are covered ever so thick with moss, by putting the lime on twice, it will take all the moss off, and leave the roof white and clean, and will look almost as well as if it had been painted. It ought to be done once a year, and in my opinion, the shingles will last almost twice as long as they will to let the roof all grow over with moss. I tried it on the backside of my house, ten years ago, when the shingles were all covered with moss, and they appeared to be nearly rotten. I gave the roof a heavy coat of lime, and have followed it nearly every year since then, and the roof is better now than it was then; and, to all appearance, if I follow this course, it will last ten or fifteen years longer. The shingles have been on the roof over thirty years. There is no more risk about sparks catching on the roof than on a newly shingled roof. Those that do not have lime near by, can use good strong wood ashes, and these will answer a very good purpose to the same end."—*Homestead.*

TRANSPLANTING FRUIT TREES.—That we have made progress in fruit culture cannot for a moment be denied, but whether we have progressed as rapidly as we ought under such favorable circumstances as those in which we are placed, is a question. The same spirit that has furnished us with the telegraph and the steam engine, has also furnished us with fruits and flowers from all parts of the known world.—While in some of the departments of horticulture it seems that we have scarcely made any visible advancement for at least two thousand years, yet in others we have made rapid strides toward scientific perfection. Possessing a climate and soil equal, if not superior, to that of any other country, and what is of still greater importance, a government that does not crush our zeal by a burden of taxation, we are allowed to cultivate whatever we like and in whatever manner we choose. Under such auspices it is no wonder that thousands have turned their attention to this branch of business and invested their capital in nurseries. Twenty years ago the cry was that the country would soon be overstocked with nurseries and nursery trees. But that much-looked for day has not yet dawned upon a fruit loving community, and we fear it never will. There are at least ten million fruit trees for sale in New York state to-day. Will they all be sold? Most assuredly. Will they all live and bear fruit?—No, not one-half of them. There are several reasons why they will not, among which we may mention that many are unsuited to the climate, others are grafted or budded upon stocks that have not sufficient affinity for the graft to make a permanent and perfect union—many will die in being transported from the nursery to the place where they are to be planted, owing to improper packing, but the great destroyer, and the one who thinks everybody, and everything to blame, soil and climate included, is the planter himself. While the nurserymen, as well as others who are careful in such matters, will take trees that have been boxed up on board of a vessel from two to four months and plant them, and not loose one in a thousand, another person will take trees fresh from the ground and plant them again within the hour, and yet he will not make one half grow. Why this wholesale destruction. Simply because the planter is ignorant of the first principles of vegetable physiology, or he is wofully negligent. We are obliged to confess that we, as a nation, are very ignorant in regard to many things that pertain to the garden. Most of the European nations are in advance of us in this branch of industry. Besides, we have no patience when we undertake to plant trees; we hurry through the job; if it is well done, so be it—if poorly done, we blame somebody (generally the nurseryman) but never ourselves.

As fall planting of trees is the question of to-day, it may be asked, is the fall of the year the best time to plant trees? which question we should answer, yes, for some kinds, but not for all. We would never plant evergreen trees in the fall, but always late in the spring, just at the time they commence to grow. Apples, pears, hardy ornamental trees, and shrubs, we would plant in the fall, provided our soil was well drained, either naturally or artificially. If trees are planted in wet and heavy soil in the fall, the roots are very likely to rot or be very much injured before spring. When trees are planted in the fall in suitable soil, the wounds that are made on the roots when they are being transplanted become healed over, a callosity is formed, from which, or near which, the new roots put forth.

It is a disputed point whether the callus, which is formed on the roots, is necessary in the formation of the roots? But one thing we do know, and that is that it seems natural for plants to form this callus before they emit new roots. We make cuttings of hardy trees and plants in the fall, for we have learned that cuttings made at this time root much more readily than if deferred until spring. This is evidently owing to two causes: First, they are not exposed to the cold, by which they loose much of their vitality and power of emitting roots from the alburnum or inner bark, which is always more or less injured by severe cold. Second, when cut and put away in a dark place, and where the frost does not reach them, they are placed in a position to commence the change from branches to roots, which they must undergo, if they live. Now it takes time for a plant to make this change, and it is evident that we had better give plenty of time than too little. Further, roots will form at a much lower temperature than that at which leaves are produced, and owing to this fact we can have our plants rooted and ready to furnish nourishment to the leaves as soon as they put forth. Trees transplanted in the fall, and the roots properly pruned, cutting off all the broken parts and smoothing the ends with a sharp knife, will be found to have commenced the formation of roots in the spring, long before the leaves are formed. Yet most persons will succeed better with spring planting than with fall planting, because trees require much care to keep them in a proper position through the winter when they have lost a portion of their roots. In transplanting trees, either in the spring or fall, they should always have a portion of their branches cut away.

No matter how careful the operation may be performed, the roots will surely receive a check, and some of them be lost; therefore, to establish an equilibrium between root and top, a portion of the latter should be cut away. We always shorten the branches at least one-third when we transplant any deciduous trees. If we receive trees that have become dry and shriveled by long exposure, we bury them root and branch in the ground, and let them remain there until they have swelled out to their original condition; then lift the top branches first; then in a few days lift a portion more, and so on until the whole stem is exposed. Then take it out and prune it severely and plant it. A tree that has become so dry that it would never show a sign of life, if planted immediately will often make a vigorous growth the first season, if treated as we have described.

One fatal error into which many fall, is in buying large old trees instead of small young and thrifty ones. The old adage, "haste is not always speed," is very applicable in this case. Peach trees of one year old are the only ones that should be planted; shorten their side branches to two or three buds, and the main stem one-third; wash the roots clean and examine them carefully; see that you do not plant a peach worm with the tree; trim the roots and then dust them with ashes. After the tree is planted put a handful of ashes or lime around the stem, on the surface of the soil. This will almost invariably prevent the peach worm attacking the tree the first year. Next year put a little more lime or ashes around them, keeping the ground clean of weeds during the entire season with the hoe or cultivator, which is indispensable and must not be forgotten.—Nectarines and apricots should be treated in the same way. Cherries and plums may be safely transplanted when they are two or three years old, but we prefer two years' old trees to any others. All of our stone fruits are liable to produce gum from their wounds, and this often prevents them from healing over—and the older the tree the more liable it is to become diseased from its wounds. This can be seen by examining an old cherry or plum tree which has had a branch broken off; it takes a long time to heal over, if ever, while on a young tree it heals over quickly, scarcely leaving a sign of the accident. Pear trees may be transplanted at almost any age or size, but as a general thing, two or three years' old trees are the most convenient size to transplant. In planting dwarf pears we want all the quince stock to be covered, the junction to be one or two inches below the surface. If the root is too long, and there is danger of the lower roots becoming injured by being buried too deeply, then cut off a portion of the lower end. If your soil is as deep as it should be, and well drained, then the quince root will remain perfectly healthy one foot below the surface; if it is not, then you had better defer planting dwarf pears until you can properly prepare the ground for their reception.

Medical.

SANFORD'S

LIVER INVIGORATOR,

NEVER DEBILITATES.

IT is compounded entirely from Gums, and has become an established fact, a standard Medicine, known and approved by all that have used it, and is now resorted to with confidence in all the diseases for which it is recommended.

It has cured thousands within the last two years who had given up all hopes of relief, as the numerous unsolicited certificates in my possession show.

The dose must be adapted to the temperament of the individual taking it, and used in such quantities as to act gently on the bowels.

Let the dictates of your judgment guide you in the use of the LIVER INVIGORATOR, and it will cure Liver Complaints, Bilious Attacks, Dyspepsia, Chronic Diarrhœa, Summer Complaints, Dysentery, Dropsy, Sour Stomach, Habitual Costiveness, Cholic, Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Flatulence, Jaundice, Female Weaknesses, and may be used successfully as an Ordinary Family Medicine. It will cure SICK HEADACHE, (some thousands can testify,) in twenty minutes, if two or three Teaspoonfuls are taken at commencement of attack.

All who use it are giving their testimony in its favor.

LIVER INVIGORATOR.

MIX WATER IN THE MOUTH WITH THE INVIGORATOR, AND SWALLOW BOTH TOGETHER.

Price One Dollar per Bottle.

—ALSO—

SANFORD'S FAMILY

CATHARTIC PILLS,

COMPOUNDED FROM

Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate.

The Family Cathartic PILL is a gentle but active Cathartic, which the proprietor has used in his practice more than twenty years.

The constantly increasing demand from those who have long used the PILLS, and the satisfaction which all express in regard to their use, has induced me to place them within the reach of all.

The Profession well know that different Cathartics act on different portions of the bowels.

The FAMILY CATHARTIC PILL has, with due reference to this well established fact, been compounded from a variety of the purest Vegetable Extracts, which act alike on every part of the alimentary canal, and are good and safe in all cases where a Cathartic is needed, such as Derangements of the Stomach, Sleeplessness, Costiveness, Pains in the Back and Loins, Costiveness over the whole body, Restlessness, Pain and Soreness which frequently, if neglected, end in a long course of Fever, Loss of Appetite, a Creeping Sensation of Coldness over the body, Restlessness, HEADACHE, or WEIGHT IN THE HEAD, all INFLAMMATORY DISEASES, Worms in Children or Adults, Rheumatism, a great PURIFIER of the BLOOD and many diseases to which flesh is heir, too numerous to mention in this advertisement. Dose, 1 to 3.

Price Three Dimes.

The Liver Invigorator and Family Cathartic Pills are retailed by Druggists generally, and sold wholesale by the Trade in all the large towns.

S. T. W SANFORD, M. D.,

Manufacturer and Proprietor, 203 Broadway, N. Y.

ly7-d&wly

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW,

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,

FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILLMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC, and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA IN CHILDREN, 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 complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

PRINCIPAL OFFICE, 13 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

sep29-d&wly

BITUMINOUS BROADTOP COAL for Blacksmiths' use. A superior article for sale at $3 00 *per ton or 12½ cents per bushel.*

All Coal delivered by Patent Weigh Carts.

no17 JAMES M. WHEELER.

Business Cards.

DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED,

DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.

Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity.

OFFICE IN STATE STREET,

OPPOSITE THE BRADY HOUSE.

sep25-d&wtf B. M GILDEA, D. D. S.

DR. C. WEICHEL,

SURGEON AND OCULIST,

RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.

He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.

A LONG AND VERY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature. m18-d&wly

W. HAYS,

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.

OFFICE,

WALNUT STREET, BETWEEN SECOND & THIRD,

ap5] HARRISBURG, PA. [d1y

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,

BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,

jan8 No. 13 Market Street, Harrisburg.

WM. H. MILLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.

Office corner of MARKET STREET and the SQUARE, (Wyeth's,) second floor front.

☞ Entrance on Market Square. n21-1yd&w

S. P. AUCHMUTY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MILLERSBURG, DAUPHIN COUNTY, PA.

Will practice before the Dauphin, Northumberland and Perry County Courts

Prompt attention given to the collection of claims. All kinds of conveyancing executed with dispatch. Land surveys made at shortest notice. dec2-d1y

W M. PARKHILL,

SUCCESSOR TO H. S. LETZ,

PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,

103 MARKET ST., HARRISBURG.

BRASS CASTINGS, of every description, made to order. American manufactured Lead and Iron Pipes of all sizes. Hydrants of every description made and repaired. Hot and Cold Water Baths, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Cistern Pumps, Lead Coffins and Lead work of every description done at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Factory and Engine work in general. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.

The highest price in cash given for old Copper, Brass, Lead and Spelter. my18-d1y

J. C. MOLTZ,

ENGINEER, MACHINIST AND STEAM FITTER,

No. 6, North Sixth st., between Walnut and Market.

Harrisburg, Pa.

Machinery of every description made and repaired. Brass Cocks of all sizes, and a large assortment of Gas Fitting constantly on hand.

All work done in this establishment will be under my own supervision, and warranted to give satisfaction.

oc 26

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE

TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY.

E. S. GERMAN,

27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,

HARRISBURG, PA.

Depot for the sale of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. no30-dy

FRANKLIN HOUSE,

BALTIMORE, MD.

This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,

je12-tf (Late of Selins Grove, Pa.)

Bank Applications.

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned have formed an Association, and prepared and executed a Certificate, for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposite, under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks," approved the 31st day of March, A D. 1860, said Bank to be called THE DOWNINGTOWN BANK, to be located in Downingtown, to consist of a Capital Stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars, in shares of Fifty Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all Three Hundred Thousand Dollars.

Charles Downing,	David Shelmire,
John Webster,	William Rogers,
William Edge,	J. K. Eshelman,
Richard D Wells,	Samuel Ringwalt,
J. P. Baugh,	Stephen Blatchford.

September 3, 1860 —sep17-d6m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an Association has been formed and a certificate prepared for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposite under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish a system of Free Banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from Insolvent Banks," approved the 31st day of March 1860. The said Bank to be called "The Bethlehem Bank," and to be loc ted in the borough of Bethlehem, in the county of Northampton, with a Capital Stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars, in shares of Fifty Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the said Stock to Two Hundred Thousand Dollars. au25-d6m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given, that an association has been formed and a certificate prepared, for the purpose of establishing a Bank of issue, discount and deposit, under the provisions of the act, entitled "An Act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss by insolvent banks," approved the thirty-first day of March, 1860. The said Bank to be called the "FREE BANK," and to be located in the city of Philadelphia, and to consist of a capital stock of ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, in shares of fifty dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all one million of dollars. jy2-d6m

EXTENSION OF BANK CHARTER

Notice is hereby given that "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton," a Bank of Discount and Deposite, located in the borough of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, having a capital of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, will apply to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of its charter for fifteen years, from the expiration of its present charter, with its present capital stock, powers and privileges, and without any alteration in or increase of the same.

P. S. MICHLER, President.

M'E. FORMAN, Cashier. je30-d6m

BANK NOTICE.—Notice is hereby given that an Association has been formed and a Certificate prepared for the purpose of establishing a Bank of Issue, Discount and Deposite under the provisions of the act entitled "An act to establish a system of free banking in Pennsylvania, and to secure the public against loss from insolvent banks," approved the 31st day of March, 1860. The said Bank to be called the "State Bank," and to be located in the city of Philadelphia, and to consist of a Capital Stock of Fifty Thousand Dollars, in shares of Fifty Dollars each, with the privilege of increasing the same to any amount not exceeding in all One Million of Dollars. je29-d6m*

UPHOLSTERING.

C. F. VOLLMER

Is prepared to do all kinds of work in the

UPHOLSTERING BUSINESS.

Pays particular attention to MAKING AND PUTTING DOWN CARPETS, MAKING AND REPAIRING MATTRASSES, REPAIRING FURNITURE, &c., &c. He can be found at all times at his residence, in the rear of the William Tell House, corner of Raspberry and Blackberry alleys sep29-dly

KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Domestic Medicines.

The Toilet.

THE ONLY PREPARATION THAT HAS STOOD THE TEST OF YEARS, AND GROWS MORE AND MORE POPULAR EVERY DAY!

And testimonials, new, and almost without number, might be given from ladies and gentlemen in all grades of society, whose united testimony none could resist, that Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will restore the bald and gray, and preserve the hair of the youth to old age, in all its youthful beauty.

BATTLE CREEK, Mich., Dec. 21, 1858.

PROF. WOOD: Thee wilt please accept a line to inform thee that the hair on my head fell off over twenty years ago, caused by a complicated chronic disease, attended with an eruption on the head. A continual course of suffering through life having reduced me to a state of dependence, I have not been able to obtain stuff for caps, neither have I been able to do them up, in consequence of which my head has suffered extremely from cold. This induced me to pay Briggs & Hodges almost the last cent I had on earth for a two do lar bottle of thy Hair Restorative about the first of August last. I have faithfully followed the directions, and the bald spot is now covered with hair thick and black, though short; it is also coming in all over my head. Feeling confident that another large bottle would restore it entirely and permanently, I feel anxious to persevere in its use, and being destitute of means to purchase any more, I would ask thee if thee wouldst not be willing to send me an order on thine agents for a bottle, and receive to thyself the scripture declaration—"the reward is to those who are kind to the widow and fatherless."

Thy friend, SUSANNAH KIRBY.

LIGONIER, Noble Co., Indiana, Feb 5, 1859.

PROF. O J. WOOD: *Dear Sir:*—In the latter part of the year 1852, while attending the State and National Law School of the State of New York, my hair, from a cause unknown to me, commenced falling off very rapidly, so that in the short space of six months, the whole upper part of my scalp was almost entirely bereft of its covering, and much of the remaining portion upon the side and back part of my head shortly after became gray, so that you will not be surprised when I tell you that upon my return to the State of Indiana, my more casual acquaintances were not so much at a loss to discover the cause of the change in my appearance, as my more intimate acquaintances were to recognize me at all.

I at once made application to the most skillful physicians in the country, but, receiving no assurance from them that my hair could again be restored, I was forced to become reconciled to my fate, until, fortunately, in the latter part of the year 1857, your Restorative was recommended to me by a druggist, as being the most reliable Hair Restorative in use. I tried one bottle, and found to my great satisfaction that it was producing the desired effect. Since that time, I have used seven dollars' worth of your Restorative, and as a result, have a rich coat of very soft black hair, which no money can buy.

As a mark of my gratitude for your labor and skill in the production of so wonderful an article, I have recommended its use to many of my friends and acquaintances, who, I am happy to inform you, are using it with like effect. Very respectfully, yours, A. M LATTA,

Attorney and Counsellor at Law.

Depot 444 Broadway, and sold by all dealers throughout the world.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 444 Broadway, New York, and 114 Market Street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. au17-d&w8m

HANDSOME WOMEN.

TO THE LADIES.

HUNT'S "BLOOM OF ROSES," a rich and delicate color for the cheeks and lips, WILL NOT WASH OR RUB OFF, and when once applied remains durable for years, mailed free in bottles for $1.00.

HUNT'S "COURT TOILET POWDER," imparts a dazzling whiteness to the complexion, and is unlike anything else used for this purpose, mailed free for 50 cents.

HUNT'S "BRITISH BALM," removes tan, freckles, sunburn and all eruptions of the skin, mailed free for 50 cents.

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL, mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTH-ACHE, mailed free for $1 00.

HUNT'S "BRIDAL WREATH PERFUME," a double extract of orange blossoms and cologne, mailed free for $1.00.

This exquisite perfume was first used by the PRINCESS ROYAL OF ENGLAND, on her marriage. MESSRS HUNT & CO presented the PRINCESS with an elegant case of Perfumery, (in which all of the above articles were included,) in handsome cut glass with gold stoppers, valued at $1500, particulars of which appeared in the public prints. All the above articles sent FREE by express for $5.00. Cash can either accompany the order or be paid to the express agent on delivery of goods.

HUNT & CO.,

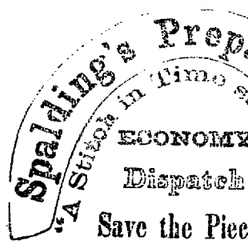
Perfumers to the Queen,

REGENT STREET, LONDON, AND 707 SANSOM STREET,

The Trade supplied. PHILADELPHIA.

sep4-dly

Go Housekeepers.



ECONOMY! Dispatch!

Save the Pieces!

As accidents will happen, even in well-regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

meets all such emergencies, and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready and up to the sticking point. There is no longer a necessity for limping chairs, splintered veneers, headless dolls, and broken cradles. It is just the article for cone, shell, and other ornamental work, so popular with ladies of refinement and taste.

This admirable preparation is used cold, being chemically held in solution, and possessing all the valuable qualities of the best cabinet-makers' Glue. It may be used in the place of ordinary mucilage, being vastly more adhesive.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE"

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. *Price,* 25 cents.

WHOLESALE DEPOT, NO. 48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.

Address HENRY C. SPALDING & CO., Box No. 3,600, New York.

Put up for Dealers in Cases containing Four, Eight, and Twelve Dozen—a beautiful Lithographic Show-Card accompanying each package.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually to every household.

Sold by all prominent Stationers, Druggists, Hardware and Furniture Dealers, Grocers, and Fancy Stores.

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.

feb14-d&wly

Insurance.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, S. E. COR. THIRD AND WALNUT STS.

PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated 1835.

Marine Insurance on vessels, cargo and freight, to all parts of the world.

Inland Insurance on goods by rivers, canals, lakes and land carriage to all parts of the Union.

Fire Insurance on merchandize generally, and on stores, dwelling houses, &c.

Assets of the Company, November 1, 1859, $698,804 20-100 dollars.

November 10, 1859.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Six Per Cent. in Cash, on the Original Capital Stock, and Six Per Cent. on the Scrip of the Company, payable on and after 1st proximo.

They have also declared a Scrip Dividend of Twenty-Five *per Cent.* on the Original Stock, and on the Earned Premiums for the year ending October 31, 1859, Certificates for which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the first of December next.

Preamble and Resolution adopted by the Board.

Whereas, The increased means of the Company arising from Profits, and which will be derived from the Increased Capital Stock under the late amendments to the Act of Incorporation, render the further continuance of the Guarantee Capital unnecessary; therefore be it—

Resolved, That the Guarantee Capital be discontinued, and the Notes representing the same be delivered up to the makers thereof, as soon as the Risks taken during the period embraced in said Notes shall have determined.

DIRECTORS:

William Martin,	Edmund A. Souder,	Theo. Paulding,
Jon R. Penrose,	John C Davis,	James Traquair,
William Eyre, Jr.	James C. Hand,	Wm. C. Ludwig,
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