

LOCAL NEWS.

THE DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION may be had at Jack's Book Store, corner of Third and Market streets.

PATRIOT AND UNION.—The DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION can be had by Dauphin subscribers, every morning, at the periodical store of J. S. FRANK.

POSTPONED.—We are informed that the sale of locomotives, railroad cars, &c., &c., seized, taken in execution, and to be sold by the property of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, to-day, has been indefinitely postponed, as we thought, very naturally, that it would be.

CHANGE OF RATES.—A change of rates on freight bound west over the Pennsylvania Railroad went into effect yesterday—a small advance on the old rates being now charged. The freight business of the road continues very heavy, and will show a great increase on that transacted during the same season last year.

WE desire to caution Democrats against signing the petitions of the numerous applicants for office under the Lincoln Administration. Under ordinary circumstances it is much better to leave the other party to paddle their own canoes in all such respects. Under present circumstances there are essential reasons why Democrats should not interfere.

SHERMAN'S VALLEY RAILROAD.—Col. James Worrall has completed his survey of the Sherman's Valley Railroad, and reports very favorably in regard to grades, etc. His official report will be submitted to the parties interested in the course of a few weeks.

P. S.—The Constitutional Union candidate for Congress looks improved in health, ready for an another contest, and does not appear in the least disconcerted about his defeat.

FINN OYSTERS.—We are indebted to Isaac Maguire for a pitcher full of large, plump oysters—the finest manufactured either at Morris River or Chesapeake Bay. Isaac has taken the restaurant at the South corner of Pine and Second streets, which he has fitted up in excellent style, and is determined to merit the patronage of the public. He will devote himself especially to opening oysters for family use, by the quart or pint, and will always keep such an article on hand as must recommend themselves to the public.

WHEN we read the daily accounts of crime in a large city, and examine the statistics of yearly commitments to our prisons, it may strike some that the expense of the trials and punishment of these offenders must be a heavy burden to the city. But few, however, have any really adequate idea of the tax upon the community transgressors of the law are. In the city of London, for instance, it has been ascertained that every prisoner confined in Newgate costs the city \$500 per annum. Were the same amount of money judiciously expended in the prevention of crime, the additional expense to citizens from the deprivations of offenders might be avoided.

BARNUM.—Phineas T. Barnum, surnamed the "Prince of Humbugs," is exceedingly like a cat—you cannot throw him but he rights upon his feet. Some years ago it was supposed that the Jerome clock business had wound him up—but, while some were pitying the downfall of an enterprising man, and others gloating over his misfortune, the man himself was making money, and through agents buying up the claims against him. He is again proprietor of the American Museum in New York, where, as usual, he is engaged in humbugging the people, (as we learn by a lot of admissions forwarded us,) and, what is not strange, the public appear to enjoy his style of humbug.

THE SQUEAL.—The following sequel to the slave case mentioned in our paper of Monday, we copy from the Baltimore American of Monday:

On Saturday a Mrs. Anna Maria Fultz, of Hagerstown, was taken in custody, while at the Fountain Inn of this city, by Constable Wright, and arraigned before Justice McKinley on a warrant charging her with enticing and aiding in the escape of a colored man named Amos Hinson, from the service of Mr. Wm. V. Whitman, of Washington county, Md. It was stated that the accused met Hinson, after his leaving the house of Mr. W., and purchased tickets for herself and him at the office of the Franklin Railroad Company in Hagerstown, and accompanied him to Columbia and then to Philadelphia. Mr. Whitman proceeded to the latter city subsequently and recovered Hinson, whom he brought on to this city and disposed of. Mrs. Fultz was committed to jail by the Justice to await the action of the authorities of Washington county. She is about thirty years of age and is the mother of four children. She represents herself as the sister-in-law of Mr. Whitman, and does not deny that she assisted in the escape of his slave.

MOST ADAMANTOUS THIEF.—On Monday evening, between 5 and 6 o'clock, some daring rascal entered the yard of the dwelling house of Mr. Duncan, in Walnut street, and stole a quantity of clothing, sheets, &c., from a wash tub. The family was at supper at the time, and there is little doubt but what the thief deliberately wrung out the clothes and made them up in a bundle. Mr. Duncan met him in the passage between his house and that of Mr. Knox, and asked him what he was doing there when the fellow replied "nothing," and left. It was too dark to recognize him, but Mr. Duncan thinks it was a white man. This is one of the boldest thefts we have recorded for some time, and one which no person could well guard against. Our citizens should on one see to their gate fastenings, and leave nothing moveable in the back yard. Always on the approach of winter, when it is unpleasant to travel, petty thieves congregate in large towns, and they are not particular what they steal, from a grindstone to a head of cabbage, so it yields them something. We may reasonably expect any amount of petty larcenies and burglaries during the coming winter.

A NEW BREED OF SHEEP.—A report has lately been made to the Society of Acclimation of Animals in London, of a new breed of sheep, or at least animals resembling sheep, except in size, found in countries adjacent to the Panjab. These animals are called Purik Sheep, and are the most diminutive of the ovine family, the full grown ones being not larger than lambs of a few weeks old. The Purik Sheep has small bones, a fleshy carcass, and the mutton is excellent, and yields three pounds a year of very fine wool. The ewes generally give two lambs a year. The great advantage of this over other breeds is its domestic habits—living around the cottage as quiet as a house-dog, and feeding upon all sorts of waste garbage, scraps of fruit, vegetables, crumbs of bread, shreds that are frequently wasted; eating them from the hands of any one who offers. It is thought that the Purik Sheep would be suited to the climate of England, and exactly adapted to the wants of many cottages. If so, it would be a great object to get this country. It would be a great object to get this country. It would be a great object to get this country.

MAVON'S OFFICE.—Justice Beader in the chair, in the absence of the Mayor. Monroe A. Coolbaugh came down the river on a raft—got paid off—and took a look at the elephant. The Harrisburg strychnine proving too many for him, he took lodgings in the street, where he was found by an officer. He appeared very penitent before the justice yesterday morning, and exceedingly anxious to go to the pine regions—where, upon he was let off, on payment of costs. John Umniau, a decreed vagrant, had been a voluntary lodger, and was permitted to travel. DEATH WITH HONORS.—A story is told of a Michigan farmer, who recently went down to Indiana to buy a drove of horses. He was longer absent than he intended to be, and he failed to meet a business engagement. On being reproached he made due apology. "I tell you how it is,quire; at every darned little town they wanted me to stop and be President of a bank."

"Is your city a healthy one, sir?"—"Oh, yes; medicines are drugs there."

LIVING IN THE WEST.—The great majority of people who are living comfortably on farms in Pennsylvania, and those who are doing well in the towns and cities, have a very inadequate idea of living in the West. The change of habits and associations, though great, are, perhaps, the least important of any which meet the settler in those regions. The most important changes are those of climate, the mode of living, and the general features of the country. We speak of the new, and, as yet, thinly settled portions of the West, those regions where the land is not so well cultivated and as dear now, and the population as numerous, as in the older States.

There is an idea, says the Philadelphia Ledger, that little labor is required to cultivate prairie land, and to persons from a wooded country, where much labor is at first required to clear the land, the prairies of the West have a very great charm, not only from their novelty, but from the fact that there are no trees to cut down, no stones to pick, and no stumps to encounter. These seeming advantages in speedy cultivation, however, very soon turn out to be real and most serious disadvantages, for everything else, save the land, that is necessary to complete a farm and render it a place of comfortable abode, is wanting, and only to be obtained, elsewhere, by hard labor and very considerable expense.

There are no running springs, always filled with wholesome water; but should there be water on the place, or within miles of it, unless it borders on some of the larger streams and rivers, it is found to be stagnant, or running slowly in a deep gulch, murky and unfit to drink. The want of timber is one of the greatest privations which can meet the farmer, being constantly needed for fuel, as well as for fencing, building and other purposes. No advantages of speedy cultivation can compensate for the absence of fire-wood alone.

The soil generally is exceedingly fertile, and capable, in favorable seasons, of producing large crops; but there are many drawbacks which the settlers must with that are not known or considered, until proved by experience. Very great irregularity and uncertainty prevail as to the growth and harvesting of the crops. Some seasons are too wet, and other seasons are too dry, and it is peculiar in the West that these seasons come in the greatest extremes. Then, again, hail storms and tornadoes frequently sweep over the prairies carrying destruction in their path. Experience has shown that, on an average, a full crop is not, from some cause or other, harvested more than about once in every three years. During the seasons of short crops very little morn is raised than suffices for the wants of the farmer and his household, and in plenteous seasons the yield is generally so abundant in the country, that the price obtained is no remuneration for the labor.

To make a living in the West requires hard labor, and the enduring of many privations which are incident to a new and thinly settled country. The necessities, not to speak of the comforts, of life are difficult to obtain; in many cases the distance of hauling with ox teams consumes much of the time, and forms a very great and wholly unproductive portion of the labor. Thousands of people have discovered that the same unremittent toil which has barely made them a living in the West, would have been far more profitable, and would, in all probability, have secured them a competency in the older States. There are large tracts of excellent farming land in Pennsylvania which can be bought as cheap as land in the West, and where the opportunities of making a comfortable living, and of realizing a competency, are much better and far more certain. With a healthy climate, and the advantages of plenty of timber, good water, regular seasons and harvests, convenient mills, stores and schools, and a ready, near and cash market for produce, it is folly to leave Pennsylvania to seek homes in the West.

COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS.—Tuesday.—The Court was principally employed in ventilating the colored population to-day; all the cases, with one exception, were negroes—prosecutors, defendants and witnesses. This drew into the contracted and heated court room a cloud of darkness, which spread an aroma through it highly refreshing. First case on record was Com. vs. Jacob Boone, (full obony.) Indictment larceny, on oath of a demoiselle named Ida Hart, who swore that Jake invaded her premises in the dead hour of night, and stole divers things therefrom. Verdict guilty. There is still another indictment pending, against the aforesaid, in which Ida charges him with an attempt to ravish, which is yet to be tried.

Com. vs. Geo. Williams—full smokes. Indictment burglary, on oath of Prof. Dickerson. The professor has a daughter, like Polonius, who is passing fair, and George gained admittance to the house surreptitiously, for the purpose of gaining her affections. The professor found him, and fearing a demonstration was about to be made on his plate and jewelry, had the interloper arrested. The jury took a lenient view of the case, and found a verdict of not guilty, and George was discharged.

Com. vs. James Park. Indictment, larceny.—Continued.

Com. vs. Fanny Stewart. Indictment, larceny, on oath of Catherine Allen. Verdict, not guilty.

OYER AND TERMINER.—In the afternoon a Court of Oyer and Terminer commenced for the purpose of trying Anthony Nininger, indicted for rape, on the oath of Elizabeth Souder. The indictment contained two counts—one for rape and one for assault and battery. This case, from its peculiar nature, drew a large crowd of people to the Court House, who listened to all the details with intense interest. District Attorney Herr, assisted by Eckles, appeared for the Commonwealth, and Mr. Rawn for the defence. The woman gave her evidence through an interpreter, (being unable to speak English) and made out a very fair case. The shrewdest cross-examinations that legal acumen and long experience could dictate failed to entrap her, and so straightforward were her answers and statements that the jury must have convicted the defendant, if they could have put any faith in her statements. The character of Mr. Nininger for respectability—his advanced age—having passed his three score and ten—were so very incontrovertible arguments in his favor, and the jury, after less than half an hour's deliberation, returned a verdict of not guilty.

John Umniau, a decreed vagrant, had been a voluntary lodger, and was permitted to travel. DEATH WITH HONORS.—A story is told of a Michigan farmer, who recently went down to Indiana to buy a drove of horses. He was longer absent than he intended to be, and he failed to meet a business engagement. On being reproached he made due apology. "I tell you how it is,quire; at every darned little town they wanted me to stop and be President of a bank."

"Is your city a healthy one, sir?"—"Oh, yes; medicines are drugs there."

"Is your city a healthy one, sir?"—"Oh, yes; medicines are drugs there."

[Continued.] THE CANVASS-BACK DUCK.—As "Mr Local" appears fond of ducks, if not of duck-shooting, he is welcome to make use of the attached scrap from a description of the glorious Canvass-Back, by Wm. H. Herber—"Frank Forester." The essay upon the cooking of the bird aforesaid is too good and too true to be lost, and for the benefit of the rising generation should be preserved complete. A little salt, a little celery and a good deal of duck makes a superb meal—without other condiments. But to our bird:

Of a truth this is the royalty of ducks. No other water-fowl to him is equal, or second, or in any-wise comparable; and the unhappy man who pictures to himself in the vain imaginings of his own hour, that he is a gourmet; that he is blessed with a refined, delicate, discriminating palate; that he is capable of criticism, nay, of acuminated judgment, upon edibles, not having tasted yet a Gunpowder River Canvass-Back, reeking from the spit, with no condiment, save a modicum of salt and a stick of his bird's kindred plant, the celery, may go back to his rudiments; for when he shall once have been blessed with a portion of that rare mouthful, he will be compelled, how reluctant soever, to admit that all his boasted knowledge is but the knowledge of his own woful ignorance.

And while we are speaking of our king of water-fowl, as seen and felt upon the board, not yet in his grander and nobler capacity and character, as a game in the true liberal contest, let us observe that the cook who sends this glorious fowl raw-up to the table, to be cut up butcherly and bedevilled in a chafing-dish, with wine and jelly, and I know not what, is worthy of a rope and the nearest lamp post—death without benefit of clergy. The bird, however, now daintily taken to him—his juicy, melting, natural richness disguised by cloying artificial sweetness, deserves incontinently to be greeted a New York alderman.

No! let the kitchen be the kitchen, and its work be done within its own confines. Let the duck, roasted to a turn, redolent of a rapid fire, and brownly, nay, but almost blackly crisp, without, be served up in its lordly dish, without one gout of sauce or gravy to dim the splendor of the sheeny porcelain. A vase of celery may accompany him, and, if you will, a salver of halved lemons, but no more. Let him be placed before the right man of the company, on a complete set.

Carve him as a dish for gods, Not how him as a carcass for hounds. Then, if he be indeed the very man, it is a pleasure in itself to see him, and now daintily taken to him—his juicy, melting, natural richness disguised by cloying artificial sweetness, deserves incontinently to be greeted a New York alderman.

The wonderful difference which exists between these fowl, when shot on the waters of the Chesapeake and elsewhere, arises solely from the difference of climate. The fowl of the Chesapeake, raised in many degrees of this continent, from the Falls of St. Peter's on the upper Mississippi, so far north as the Long Island Sound, and the great lakes between its southern side and the outer beaches, on which I have frequently killed it. But north of a superior, or the waters of the Hudson and tributaries of the Chesapeake, which are the vortice fowl, the wild celery, as it is incorrectly called, Zosteria Valvneria, or Valvneria Americana, grows in the greatest abundance, and imparts to it that peculiar richness and delicacy which it bestows as a dish for gods.

The Red-Head closely resembles the Canvass-Back, and is often palmed off on the unwary as that bird, yet to an experienced eye the distinction is broadly apparent. In the first place the Canvass-Back is very considerably the larger bird, measuring two to three inches in length, and weighing from three to four pounds. The upper parts of the Canvass-Backs are much lighter, and the colors generally clearer and brighter than in the Red-Head, which I consider identical with the European Pochard.

The Canvass-Back drake, in full plumage, is a magnificently handsome fowl, and his speed and power of sustained flight, as well as extraordinary agility and persistence in diving, are in all respects commensurate with his beauty.

The female is inferior in size to the male, and generally of a dingy, grayish-brown, except the abdomen, which is white, pencilled with blackish lines. This bird is unknown except on this continent, never being found in Europe; and of its habits, except during the winter months, which it spends in our sea-bays and estuaries, little or nothing has been ascertained, so that of all its most interesting peculiarities, its nidification, incubation, and the rearing of its young, we are almost wholly ignorant.

That it breeds in the extreme north we are, of course, assured, and that it is not averse to a more than moderate degree of cold, since it stays with us even after the ice has made, when it can feed only through the cracks, and is never found far south of the cape of the Chesapeake. It does not, moreover, become very abundant in its favorite waters, until the cold weather has fairly set in, about the middle of November, and a month later it is considered to be in its prime. It is, however, very remarkable, that I cannot discover that the Canvass-Back has ever been known to visit the great Upper Lakes, where the Red-Head is also rare, though Widgdon and Scamp abound.

One of their habits is so curious that it merits peculiar attention, though it is shared by these birds in several other varieties, the Scamps, or sometimes, though rarely, by the Widgdon, or Bald-Pates; this habit is a strange hallucination or curiosity which induces them to swim directly in from their feeding-ground, under the very muzzle of the concealed gunner's weapon, on the occurrence of any rare or unusual sight, such as an animal at play on the beach, or the waving of a red handkerchief by day, and a white by night. Advantage is taken of this singular propensity to lure them to their doom; and I am assured by a good sportsman that he has known the same flock, when it is called, into easy gun-shot, and decimated, each time, thrice successively within half an hour.

It is said that the tendency to overshoot large, solid flocks is so great that the oldest and best shot recommend that the nearest duck be brought into full relief before the sight, when your shot will take them. To prevent the taking dogs from barking, other dogs crossed between the Newfound-land and water spaniel, are used, which display even more sagacity than the others, crouching when the ducks come in, and springing up eagerly at the discharge, in order to mark its effect. During a hunt of fowl, these retrievers are said incessantly to watch the countenance of the hunter, and when the fowl are flying, and to indicate their approach, restlessness of manner long before the human eye can detect them.

This taking is not, however, regarded by good and great duck-shots as a very legitimate or sportsmanlike method, and though the sagacity of the dogs, and the method, and the ducks in a way so curious as to give an interest to the sport, it is, in the opinion of the sportsman, to be considered as a bludgeoning away into solid, stationary masses of thousands cannot be compared to shooting on the wing. The true and genuine mode of shooting, however, is from the points or islands, over which the ducks

and geese fly in going up or down the bay, according to the wind may be, and which blinds or screens are constructed, concealing a boat on which the sportsman quietly and comfortably awaits the advent of the fowl, the teams of which may be seen at a long distance, so that their approach, and the doubt to whose stand they will give the shot, renders the sport most exciting.

The most celebrated of these stations is Carroll's Island, long treated by a class of sporting gentlemen, and famous for the astonishing sport it was wont to furnish year after year. The Narrows, also, between Spessita Island, on the western shore, Taylor's Island, at the mouth of the Bush River, Leggo's Point, on the last named stream, and Robbins' and Ricketts' Points, near the Gunpowder, are all favorite and famous stations.

The sport is greatly enhanced by the difficulty of the shooting; and it is said that even the best shots, or fowl shots, accustomed only to shooting, full of success at first in this tight-shooting, from the difficulty of calculating the distance of the teams and the rapidity of their motion.

CONFECTIONERY AND BAKERY.—JOHN LIKEN respectfully informs the public that he has opened in Second street, next door to Barr's Auction Store, where he will constantly keep on hand bread, cakes and pies, fresh from Hallock's Bakery, and all kinds of confectionery. He also manufactures a superior article of MINCE MEAT, which he sells at 14 cents a pound, being much cheaper than families can manufacture it in small quantities. 2-6t

WORTH KNOWING.—That Brownell & Sam, corner of Market and Second streets, sell linen handkerchiefs at 61, worth 123 cents; Chenil scarfs at 25 cts., worth double; gen's pure linen handkerchiefs, 25 cts.; worth 50 cents; splendid fly callions at 10 cents; hemp carpet, 20 cts., worth 31; half wool carpet at 25, worth 37; all wool, 50c, 50c, worth 75; and a great assortment of gloves and Hosiery; floor oil cloth at 37c, 44c, worth 50c, 62c, 65c, 75c, and best of all, double Broche shawls only \$7.00, worth \$14.00. All these and many other bargains to be had at Brownell's cheap corner, Market and Second streets, Wyeth's building, opposite Jones House. nof-d2wt

New Goods! New Goods!—Having returned from New York, I have received now a large lot of goods, all of which I bought at auction. One hundred pieces of beautiful Self Flower De Laines, the best quality, which generally sell for 25 cents, at 20 cents; 50 pieces Unbleached Muslin, the best in town, at 10 cents; 150 pieces of Cassisties, Satinets and Cassimeres, from 25 cents up to \$1.25 a yard; 25 pieces of White Flannel, cotton mixed, at 15 cents; 25 dozen of White Merino Stockings at 15 cents; 50 dozen of Gen's Wool Socks, 20 cents a pair; 10 dozen Gen's All-Linen Pocket Handkerchiefs with Colored Borders, very fine, 81 cents; good Merino Undershirts and Drawers, at 65 and 70 cents a piece. A lot of beautiful Travelling Baskets. Best Calicoes, 10 cents, warranted fast colors.

Please call at Lewy's, at the old stand of John Rhoads, Esq., deceased.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

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 never fail to relieve the most distressing cases of colic, wind, flatulency, and all the other ailments to which the infant is liable during this period. It is a safe and reliable remedy in all cases. See advertisement in our paper of the 10th inst.

Dr. Brownell's Concentrated Remedies. No. 1. THE GREAT PURIFIER, speedily eradicates all the evils of SELF-ABUSE, as Loss of Memory, Shortness of Breath, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Vision, or any constitutional derangement of the system, brought on by the unrestrained indulgence of the passions. Acts alike on either sex. Price One Dollar. No. 2. THE GREAT CURE, in two to three days, cures all cases of GONORRHOEA, is without pain, and requires no restriction of diet or exercise. Price One Dollar. No. 3. THE GREAT CURE, in the shortest possible time, cures all cases of GRAVEL, permanently and speedily removes all affections of the Bladder and Kidneys. Price One Dollar. No. 4. THE GREAT CURE, in the shortest possible time, cures all cases of GRAVEL, permanently and speedily removes all affections of the Bladder and Kidneys. Price One Dollar. No. 5. THE GREAT CURE, in the shortest possible time, cures all cases of GRAVEL, permanently and speedily removes all affections of the Bladder and Kidneys. Price One Dollar.

EXTRACTS! EXTRACTS!! WOODSWORTH & BUNNELL'S SUPERIOR FLAVORING EXTRACTS OF BITTER ALMOND, NECTARINE, PINE APPLE, STRAWBERRY, ROSE, LEMON AND VANILLA. Just received and for sale by WM. DOCK, JR. & CO. 1629

Wyping. ALL WORK PROMISED IN ONE WEEK! CHAS. S. SEGELBAUM.

FOR the genuine ENGLISH MUSTARD go to KELLER'S DRUG STORE. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to get the best assortment of Patent Medicines. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medicines.

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 in all the Dispensaries for which it is recommended.

CATHARTIC PILLS COMPOUNDED FROM Pure Vegetable Extracts, and put up in Glass Cases, Air Tight, and will keep in any climate. The Family Cathartic, which has been long used, and is now being introduced, is a safe and reliable remedy in all cases.

CHILDREN BLEEDING. MRS. WINSLOW, An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her SOOTHING SYRUP, FOR 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 never fail to relieve the most distressing cases of colic, wind, flatulency, and all the other ailments to which the infant is liable during this period.

THE GREAT PURIFIER, speedily eradicates all the evils of SELF-ABUSE, as Loss of Memory, Shortness of Breath, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Vision, or any constitutional derangement of the system, brought on by the unrestrained indulgence of the passions.

IT WILL PAY YOU TO READ THIS. IT WILL PAY YOU TO OBSERVE WHAT I SAY!! IT WILL PAY YOU FOR A VISIT TO HARRISBURG!!!

TO SEE AND MAKE YOUR PURCHASES FROM THE LARGE, HANDSOME AND FASHIONABLE STOCK OF READY MADE CLOTHING, CLOTH, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS AND GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS.

FOR the genuine ENGLISH MUSTARD go to KELLER'S DRUG STORE. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to get the best assortment of Patent Medicines. KELLER'S DRUG STORE is the place to buy Patent Medicines.

Lines of Travel. PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD. FIVE TRAINS DAILY TO & FROM PHILADELPHIA. The Bridge at Conowingo having been rebuilt, the Passenger Trains of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will resume their former route. On and after MONDAY, OCTOBER 15th, 1860, they will depart from and arrive at Harrisburg and Philadelphia as follows:

THROUGH EXPRESS TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 11.30 a. m., and arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.10 a. m., every day except Monday, arrives at West Philadelphia at 10.00 a. m. MAIL TRAIN leaves Harrisburg at 1.00 p. m., arrives at West Philadelphia at 5.00 p. m. These Trains make close connection at Philadelphia with the New York Lines.

NEW AIR LINE ROUTE TO NEW YORK. Shortest in Distance and Quickest in Time BETWEEN THE TWO CITIES OF NEW YORK AND HARRISBURG, VIA READING, ALLENTOWN AND EASTON.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. SUMMER ARRANGEMENT: ON AND AFTER MAY 28, 1860, TWO PASSENGER TRAINS LEAVE HARRISBURG DAILY, (Sundays excepted), at 8.00 A. M., and 1.15 P. M., for Philadelphia, arriving there at 1.25 P. M., and 6.15 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD. REDUCTION OF PASSENGER FARES, ON AND AFTER MONDAY, APRIL 2, 1860. With 25 Coupons, will be issued between any points desired, good for the holder and any member of his family, in any Passenger train, and at any time—at 25 per cent. below the regular fares.

HATCH & CO., SHIP AGENTS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS; 123 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA, DEALERS IN FLOUR, GRAIN, PRODUCE, COTTON, WINES AND LIQUORS, TOBACCO AND CIGARS.

WANTED—5,600 pounds OLD COPPER, for which we will pay the very highest market price in cash, at the EAGLE WORKS, nof-dm

BURLINGTON HERRING! Just received by WM. DOCK, JR. & CO oct20