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THE FRIENDS OF THE PATRIOT AND UNION.

We call the attention of our yearly club subscribers to the fact that their subscriptions will expire during December and January ensuing. We should like very much if our consignees and yearly subscribers would renew their subscriptions and use their influence to extend the circulation of the WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION.

In view of the existing state of affairs, there will be an exciting time at Washington, and it is not unlikely that we shall have a lively time at the State Capital. At the former we shall have a reliable correspondent, and at the latter competent reporters to give the Legislative news and all other occurrences worthy of note.

Hope that our friends will make some exertions to extend the circulation of the paper, either by clubs or otherwise. We call attention to the

TERMS.

DAILY PATRIOT AND UNION. Single copy for one year, in advance, \$1.00. Single copy during the session of the Legislature, 1.00.

WEEKLY PATRIOT AND UNION. Published every Thursday. Single copy one year, in advance, \$2.00.

Subscriptions may commence at any time. Pay in advance. Any person sending us a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services.

Advertisements. Any person sending us a club of fifty subscribers to the Weekly will be entitled to a copy for his services. The price is so low that we cannot offer greater inducements than this. Additions may be made at any time to a club of subscribers by remitting \$1 for each additional name. It is not necessary to send us the names of those constituting a club, as we cannot undertake to address each paper to club subscribers separately. Specimen copies of the Weekly will be sent to all who desire it.

O. BARRETT & CO., Harrisburg, Pa.

Political Preaching.

We regret deeply, says the Baltimore American, to see an increasing propensity among clergymen of the Northern States to dabble in politics. We have long since recovered from the shock given to our old-fashioned ideas of propriety by the harlequin performances of H. W. Beecher, who has now become the professional clown of the pulpit, and whom we expect, as a matter of course, to see as often standing on his head as on his feet, and entertaining the spectators of the Sunday amusements in Plymouth Church with regular exhibitions of ground and lofty tumbling. All the sinners in Mr. Beecher's congregation having been saved long ago, it is of course eminently proper that they should now devote themselves altogether to repenting of the sins of other people, and he himself being freed from the bondage of all grovelling prejudices, all unforfeited feelings, and all unholty ambition, is at perfect liberty, instead of crying out, "Oh, wretched man that I am," with that old foggy apostle, who feared lest when even he had preached to others he might one day become a castaway, to go cheerfully turning summer-saults up the road to glory. We look naturally to Beecher for all sorts of spiritual casualties, religious frolics, and sacred profanity, but we had not supposed that any clergyman in the Northern States, of really solid parts and consistent Christian character, would, even by implication, justify the Sunday stump speeches of Republican preachers, delivered by those "Sabbath-loving" sons of the Puritans, amid shouts of laughter at pulpit clap-trap and buffoonery.

We regret, however, to observe that, in a late volume of Addresses by Dr. C. S. Henry, a clergyman who has hitherto enjoyed a high reputation as a scholar and divine, political preaching, such as that of Beecher and Chapin, (though he does not mention them by name) is justified. Dr. Henry declares that the country is growing worse rapidly, and says it is "infinitely important to the salvation of the nation that the pulpit should be free, that its voice should be heard—one great, strong voice—against all public wickedness," and he warns the clergy that if "they do not thus speak out," he is "not sure but they will have to give way to something better, or to something worse." If Dr. Henry includes slavery in the wickedness against which the clergy are required to cry aloud and spare not, we cannot but admire the improvement he has made upon the practice of Christ and his Apostles in their preaching, who, surrounded by slavery in its worst form, not only never preached against it, but enjoined slaves to be obedient to their masters, and declared that "if any man teach otherwise, and consent not to wholesome words, even the words of our Lord Jesus Christ, and to the doctrine which is according to godliness, he is proud, knowing nothing, but dotting about questions and strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, railings, evil surmises, and ungodly disputings of men of corrupt minds, and destitute of the truth, supposing that gain is godliness; from such withdraw thyself." (First Timothy, sixth chapter, third, fourth and fifth verses.) It will thus be seen that Dr. Henry assumes to be wiser and better than the Divine Founder of the Christian Religion and His inspired Apostles, and, we may add, of the whole Christian Church for eighteen centuries, including all the great lights of the Church of Rome, the Greek Church, the Church of England; including all the great doctors of the Reformation, and all the critics and commentators who have ever lived, from the time of Christ to the beginning of this superficial and fanatical century. If the age is growing worse, it is certainly not for the want of political preaching, of which the North has

had a sufficient for years, and which has produced results altogether different from those which Dr. Henry indicates. "A Layman," in a communication to the London Christian Observer, asserts that during the last fourteen years, while the country has increased ten millions in population, the New School Presbyteries have decreased by the loss of ten thousand communicants, a decline which began with the introduction of abolition preaching in that body; whereas, in the seven years preceding that date, during which it steadily excluded from its pulpits political agitation, it added to its communion forty-seven thousand. The Methodist and Baptist Churches have been recent ascenders by the same cause, and the New England Congregationalists have been so dosed and drugged by the same clerical empiricism that they are spiritually and ecclesiastically at death's door, and those of them who are not seeking refuge in those churches where political preaching has not yet been introduced. If Christianity were not a Divine rock against which it is not possible that the gates of hell should ever prevail, it would have been destroyed long ago by the wolves in sheep's clothing who prowl about its sacred precincts. No one respects political clergymen; if they know their own heart they cannot respect themselves. It is the lust of power and secular influence which has been the curse of the Church in all ages; it is a desire to serve two masters, and not the love of God or of man, which is the secret spring of political preaching.

In this connection we must also be permitted to express our profound sorrow that reputable clergymen of the church in the Gulf States, who have hitherto confined themselves to the proclamation of the Gospel of Peace, and been eminently useful both to their denominations and to society in consequence, are now buckling on the armor of the church militant, wearing cockades in the pulpit instead of the Cross, and consecrating liberty poles and other emblems of revolution with prayers to that God who has said: "Render unto Caesar the things that are Caesar's." Not a liberty pole can be raised, nor a cannon fired off, but we hear of some clergyman "improving the occasion" by giving the sanctions of religion to war in its most horrible form, to civil war—the nearest approach to a hell upon earth that fallen humanity has ever suffered. We are persuaded that these estimable clergymen have not deliberately weighed the character and consequences of a position into which they have been hurried by the popular excitement. Let the cause of South Carolina be ever so just, the place of her clergymen is in the pulpit, proclaiming the Gospel, and they are as much out of their proper sphere in figuring at liberty poles and artillery parades as Yancy or Keitt would be in the sacred desk.

INCREASED DEMAND FOR FIREARMS.—While most branches of trade are declining under the depressing condition of political affairs, it is curious and significant to observe that the sale and manufacture of all kinds of weapons and munitions of war have increased immensely in every part of the country for the past few months. Since the Presidential campaign commenced there has been an advance of two hundred per cent. in the number of arms manufactured and sold—the largest increase being observable since the election. The demand for arms in Europe—which may be said to be on a war footing from north to south—has drained the stock of these articles, and completely tested the activity of the manufacturers to keep up with it. The arming of volunteers in England produces a like result in that country. Then the condition of Italy, where the people are now free to carry arms, has produced a large demand. The troubled position of our own country, too, has kept our manufacturers so busy that they are not at the present time able to fill the orders on hand from the Southern State governments, and the different associations and individuals from whom they come pouring in every day. These orders vary from a single gun or pistol up to complete equipments, and come in from all quarters, they can with difficulty be met. Many of the disaffected Southern States, it is known, sent agents to Europe to purchase arms; but they found it impossible to procure them there, and had to fall back upon our own manufacturers. Gov. Brown, of Georgia, in a recent message, declared that the contracts for arms with the North had not been fulfilled, and urged the immediate establishment of factories for the manufacture of firearms at home.

All these facts show that the whole world at the present time is engaged in furnishing itself with weapons of destruction, to be used between man and man, and in doing so, though with the exception of Italy alone, there is profound peace everywhere—a sleep, it may be, that forbodes a terrible awakening.—N. Y. Herald.

In the New York Herald of yesterday our citizens were surprised to find a telegram from Washington, announcing the resignation of Chief Justice Taney, and also a notice of the life and services of that distinguished Judge. Whether the telegram was like the biographical sketch, manufactured in the Herald office, we cannot say, but the unscrupulous character of that journal certainly justifies the assertion that a full knowledge of the falsity of such a report would not have prevented the Herald from publishing it as a fact. That the rumor is, however, utterly destitute of foundation, we need scarcely assure our citizens. We merely contradict it so promptly in order to relieve our readers elsewhere from any suspense upon the subject. The Chief Justice, we are gratified to learn, enjoys no better health than he has done for a long time past. He has been for some three weeks engaged in the discharge of his judicial duties here, disposing of the appeals in Admiralty from the District Court, and he has not only heard, but has decided, every case upon his docket. In one or two of these cases, several new questions of maritime and international law have been presented for his consideration, and the opinions he has delivered upon these points have been marked by all the clearness and vigor which are so characteristic of his decisions in the Supreme Court. We are, therefore, glad to repeat that the Herald's statement is absolutely without foundation; and we may say, moreover, that we have reason to believe that the Chief Justice does not contemplate handing in his resignation to Mr. Buchanan now or at any other time.—Baltimore Exchange, Nov. 27.

HORRIBLE ACCIDENT TO A CHILD.—In Boston, a day or two ago, a bright little boy, only four years of age, while gambling in the vicinity of a glue factory, accidentally fell into a vat of melted glue, sinking up to his waist in the intensely hot liquid. When taken out, the skin peeled from his legs, presenting a horrible spectacle. There was also internal injury, as he lived only about twelve hours, apparently without any suffering, however, and retaining his consciousness so as to give the particulars of the accident.

A CURIOUS POINT IN LITIGATION.—A singular case, involving the right of an owner of property to occupy the sidewalk in front, is to be tried in New York. The plaintiff is the owner of the Fifth Avenue Hotel, and was removed from the sidewalk by the police on the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales. He therefore brings a charge of assault and battery against Superintendent Kennedy and other officials.

THE STEAMSHIP GREAT EASTERN.—Direct Trade with Europe.—A letter has been addressed to the citizens of the slaveholding States by the Hon. A. Dudley Mann, in reference to the future movements of the Great Eastern, and other kindred topics. The board of trade surveyors at Milford Haven, England, represent the condition of the Great Eastern as even more satisfactory than was anticipated. Her voyage to this country in October last was deferred to enable her to put in a thoroughly good condition. One of the largest shareholders, in a letter to the directors, dated at London, Oct. 15, says:

"Perhaps it might not be unreasonable to hope that if a direct line were established between the Chesapeake and Europe, the citizens of the Southern States would prefer striking from the Hampton Roads to the longer journey via New York. If we could see our way to a fair passenger freight we might afford to dispense with half the other cargo that we now ask. We have to assure you that all the arrangements for the table will be conducted on a very different footing. We certainly suffered much in public estimation for the slovenly manner in which the commissariat was managed."

Mr. Mann, in his letter proceeds to refer to the advantage which Milford Haven commands over Liverpool, which is sixty-five marine leagues farther from the Chesapeake than the former. He cites the joint opinions of twenty-five American captains to show that a saving of six days would be effected in the passage to Milford Haven, of a week in docking vessels, of £60 sterling a trip in the item of wages to a ship of one thousand tons, and upwards of £50,000 sterling per voyage in steam tug, of a large amount per month in provisions and light dues, of forty per cent. in the risks from weather, currents and collisions, of one per cent. in insurance on ship and cargo, while a vessel will make one round trip more to Milford Haven in the year than to Liverpool, and then says the superiority of Hampton Roads over New York, as a secure harbor, at all times easy of approach, is equally striking as that of Milford Haven over Liverpool. He concludes by saying that the Great Eastern will want a freight list, including passengers and the mails, which will amount to \$75,000. If it is furnished by the first of April, direct trade with Europe will be effectively opened by the slaveholding States.

DEATH OF THE FAMOUS EARL OF DUNDONALD.—The English papers record the death of Thomas, Count of Cochrane, otherwise known by the title of Lord Dundonald. The deceased was one of the most celebrated and successful sailors that the world ever saw. He was born on the 14th of September, 1775, and was descended from an ancient Scottish family, the principal member of which was elevated to the rank of Count in the year 1639. Up to the year 1831, the period at which the deceased succeeded to the title of his father, at which time he had acquired all the honors which he was entitled to, he was known by the name of Lord Thomas Cochrane. Referring to his services in the British navy, the London Times says:

Young Cochrane joined his first ship exactly at the time that the Revolution was triumphant in France, and its principles were proclaimed in tones of thunder to a terrified world. It was an age of adventures, and he turned the opening to good account. In five or six years' time he was the idol of seamen and the wonder of the British navy.

The Admiralty gave him a ship of 158 tons burden—that is to say, about half as big as the smallest steam-tug now borne on the effective list of the navy. It carried 14 guns, of so moderate a calibre that Captain Cochrane used to store away a barrel of shot in his cabin for six weeks. His chief cabin was so small that his most convenient way of shaving was by putting his head through the skylight, and turning the deck into a dressing-table. However with this craft he put to sea, and in the course of thirteen months accomplished greater feats of arms than the most pompous inscription ever ascribed to Louis XIV. He actually captured no fewer than 122 vessels of the enemy, mounting between them 50 guns, and one of the prizes was a powerful frigate of 22 guns and 210 men.

But the little cruiser's own turn came at last, and she was seized by three French line-of-battle ships. Lord Cochrane then became a prisoner of war, and by way of improving his time, he set to study the cut and set of the sails used in the French navy, and investigating the sources of that superiority which the French vessels undoubtedly possessed. He seems also to have ruminated to good purpose on the circumstances of his capture, for when, on another occasion, he was again chased by three ships of the line he tried a new manoeuvre with complete success.

Finding that he could not escape by speed, he hauled down every sail at the same minute, and brought his ship abruptly to a stand still. His pursuers, surprised by so unexpected a trick, stop past him by the impulse of their own speed, and before they could turn upon their anticipated prize, he was off and away. His resource, indeed, in such straits, were inexhaustible. Once he deceived an enemy of superior strength by hoisting false colors. The pretence passed muster, but the enemy prepared to send a boat off, which would have exposed the trick. Lord Cochrane upon this, ran up the yellow flag, to denote that there was no treachery on board, and his prudent adversary stood aloof accordingly.

A ROMANTIC MAID ON HER TRAVELS.—A young man, named James Graham, arrived in town yesterday morning, in search of his sister, a young woman of about seventeen years of age, who had run away from home, and neglected to leave any trace of her whereabouts. She had been gone about two weeks, and the chances of finding her were very slight, but the young man was sanguine, and displayed a dangerous picture of her fair countenance, which attracted universal attention by its striking beauty. The face had a dreamy, sentimental cast, and the languid blue eyes gave it an expression which would have insured the picture a run in the print shops, under the popular title of Meditation. The assistance of an officer was procured, and, with the aid of the delicate tracery of the sunbeam—romantic medium between extremes—a hickman, or some other species of public conveyance, was found, who had "hailed" the runaway beauty from the ferry boat to a boarding-house. John was familiar with the locality, and moreover was positive that the fugitive was still there, but as he had seen her pensively gazing through the thin story blind betimes in the morning, when he came down stairs after breakfast, Romance suggested that she was pining for a lover, but the driver said he guessed the hash made her sick. In consideration of a dollar or two he volunteered to find the place, and in a few minutes the sentimental young lady was locked in the arms of her brother, who stopped to ask no questions, but seized a valise and packed up her little duds in no time at all. She demurred slightly; he expostulated, and promised all sorts of things, to which she listened very unconcernedly, merely interjecting in a quiet way, when he got through, "Can't Billy?" "Have the devil if you want to!" "You're excited young man, 'so you only come home." A sudden light gleamed in her fine eyes, and, without any further demur, she made a vigorous start for the Queen's dominions. No explanations were to be had, but there was something about that "Billy" that threw a world of light on the case. She had subsisted on a small amount of money which she had brought with her, and was intending to teach school, or indulge in some recreation usual to the flummery ideas of young ladies in the bud. Her schooling would probably have been in the capacity of a learner rather than a teacher, but for timely interference of her relative.—Detroit Advertiser, 29d.

GENERAL NEWS.

A GOOD COOK.—Palmo, william manager of the first regular opera house in the Metropolis, cooked the barbecue at Jones' Woods. He began life in this way, having been engaged as a cook by Commodore Chauncey at a Mediterranean port in 1826. He was at one time proprietor of a restaurant in this city, and worth \$20,000. He soon, however, attempted a higher flight, and after catering for the physical tastes of the public, essayed to delight their auditory nerves; doubtless thinking that one sense was quite on a level with another, and that the Romans were right, who thought that the members of the body equally honorable. He who was competent to please the palate, might surely succeed in titillating the ear. However, he found that, although he might concoct Italian sauces with pecuniary results of the most gratifying description, he could not induce the public to remunerate with equal munificence his attempts to serve up Italian opera. He lost in music what he made in cooking; and after directing the great artists of melody and harmony, has returned to his original vocation, at which he now makes \$12 a week—doubtless, if he knows Latin, frequently repeating the force of the proverb—Ne Sutor ultra crepidam.

IMPORTANT NEWS FROM PERU.—The steamer Ariel, nine days from Aspinwall, arrived at New York on Sunday. She brings over a million in treasure and the San Francisco mails of the 1st inst. The news from the republic of Peru is important. Mr. Clay, United States minister by direction of his government, had suspended diplomatic relations between the United States and Peru, in consequence of the refusal of the latter to agree to the proposals made by the former for the adjustment of the claims of their citizens growing out of the seizure and confiscation of the two vessels, the Lizzie Thompson and Georgiana. The seizure was made on the ground that they were illegally loading guano. Mr. Clay and family were to embark on board the United States steamer of war Wyoming, which latter place he was expected to reach in time to make the steamer leaving Aspinwall for New York on the 25th inst.

BUCHANAN'S DIVORCE CASE.—A curious divorce suit was commenced Thursday, before Judge Lott, in the Kings county, N. Y., Circuit Court, in which Alfred Bardsley applies for a divorce from his wife, Mary Elizabeth Bardsley, on the ground of adultery with Dr. James Francis Mahan, of New York, to whom she had represented herself as a single woman, daughter of a Mr. Seymour, of Halifax, Nova Scotia, by which the Doctor was induced to marry her during the lifetime of her husband. The defence set up is mistaken identity and adultery on the part of the plaintiff with a principal witness. Great interest is excited in consequence of the respectable position in life of all the parties concerned; Mrs. Bardsley being a daughter of the Rev. Nathaniel E. Law, a Methodist minister.

THE PULPIT AND THE CRISIS.—We see announcements in the Northern and Southern papers that clergymen will address their congregations on the crisis. If the clergymen who usually mingle politics with religion will only tell the country how it is to get out of its present difficulty, they will then do a great deal of the mischief they have caused, and which has brought the country to the verge of revolution by their political harangues. If the three thousand ministers who addressed Mr. Buchanan on the wrongs of Kansas were good Christians and patriots as they were professed, they would be preaching the duty of each State minding its own business, and rendering full justice to its neighbors.—Philadelphia Ledger.

AN AFFLICTED WIDOW.—A lady who lives near Lockport, Ill., lost her husband, two sons and a brother by the Lady Elgin disaster. Five years ago she lost three children by the cholera. Fifteen months ago she lost a daughter of seven children she has one and only one child left. In pecuniary and poverty and pinching want, she lives destitute of clothing, almost, with a cheerless shelter and a heart full of grief.

THREE DEATHS IN ONE HOUSE FROM DYPHTERIA.—There have been several cases of that terrible disease, diphtheria, in Newport, Ky., during the past two weeks. On Monday, in the house of a German, residing on Patterson street, three little girls, aged from seven to ten years, were lying dead of that malady, they having been fatally seized by it within a few hours of each other.

DIABOLICAL ATTEMPT.—A few days since, as the morning passenger train was rushing at a rapid rate, near Tipton, on the East Pennsylvania Railroad, the engineer discovered a rail across the track, and immediately stopped the train in time to prevent mischief. A fellow was seen running off, who was chased and was lodged in the jail. He acknowledged the crime.

THE "TWO YEARS' AMENDMENT" to the Massachusetts Constitution, or rather the amendment to the Constitution of that State requiring a residence of two years on the part of foreigners before they can be permitted the right of suffrage, is about to be carried to the Supreme Court of that State. The movement will be instituted by the naturalized citizens of Fall River.

CONTRIBUTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN BOARD OF MISSIONS.—During the month of October the donations received by the American Board amounted to \$20,188 18; legacies \$1,644 26—\$21,832 44. Total from August 1st to October 31st, \$4,481 53. The donations for other months included \$1,026 48 from foreign lands and missions, of which \$558 61 was from Persia.

KIDNAPERS SENTENCED.—The trial of Francis Wilson and Gilmore Hall, for kidnaping a colored man named John Brown, bringing him to Baltimore, and offering him for sale, some months ago, took place at Lancaster, Pa., last week. They were convicted, and sentenced to five years each in the prison of that county.

VARIETIES.

To tell your secrets is generally folly, but that folly is without guilt; to communicate those with which you are entrusted is always treachery, and treachery for the most part combined with folly.

An excited husband was returning from the funeral of his wife, when a friend asked him how he felt. "Well," said he, "mathematically, 'I think I feel the better for that little wail.'"

Take especial and seasonable care, if you are a man, that your children shall not have a fool for a mother; and, if you are a woman, that they shall not have an ass for a father.

As Mrs. Partington, or some other old lady equally renowned for wisdom, has said: "There ain't no more difference in folks than there is in anybody."

"Henry, you ought to be ashamed, to throw away brand like that. You may want by some day." "Well, mother, would I stand an odd chance of getting it then, should I eat it up now?"

Said O'Leary to his niece, when she made objection to eating potatoes alone during a stress of straightened circumstances: "Then call up your sister to help you."

JONES' RELIEF.—One Jones, who had been sent to prison for marrying two wives, excused himself by saying that when he had one she fought him, but when he got two, they fought with each other.

SMITH—A Scotchman asked an Irishman why were half fairings coined in England. The answer was, "To give Scotchmen an opportunity to subscribe to charitable institutions!"

"Where are you going?" asked a little boy of another, who slipped down on the icy pavement—"Going to get up," was the blunt reply.

The reason why whales frequent the arctic seas is, probably, because they supply the "Northern lights" with oil.

Why can no quadruped enter a city garden? Because there can never be more than three feet in a yard.

If excess promotes health, those who collect old bills for editors should be among the longest lived people on earth.

Why should potatoes grow better than any other vegetables? Because they have eyes to see what they are doing.

The New York correspondent of the Boston Post says that the author of Rutledge is Miss Harriet Lane, the niece of President Buchanan.

If you were obliged to swallow a man, whom would you prefer to swallow? A little London porter.

When have married people passed through the alphabet of love? When they reach the ba-be.

same course, and continued to take the pills in this way about three weeks, when I found myself entirely cured. My health has been surprisingly good ever since. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 291 Canal street, New York, and by all Druggists. Also by GEO. H. BELL, of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by respectable dealers in medicines. No. 54-55

New Advertisements.

OPENING. MRS. JANE WAGNER. WILL OPEN ON WEDNESDAY, NOVEMBER 25th, A HANDSOME ASSORTMENT OF WINTER BONNETS AT HER OLD STAND, NO. 57, CORNER FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, nos 27-28

THE ORIGINAL QUARTETTE, FRANKLIN, SMITH, WATSON, AND LEWIS. WILL GIVE ONE OF THEIR VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS, AT TRANT'S HALL, SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 1st. Doors open at 7; Concert commences at 7 1/2 o'clock. Tickets "A QUARTER." no 27-28 C. N. CORNWELL, Agent.

FOR THE LADIES.—Now receiving, 100 TALMAS, of all styles—all wool cloth—from \$4 to \$25, handsome and cheap for cash. Also, very cheap DRESS GOODS of every variety. Handmade brass silk, 50 cents per yard. Other goods in proportion—all cheap for cash. FOR GENTLEMEN. Now receiving, all styles of UNDER-SHIRTS, DRAWERS, GLOVES, LINEN-SHIRTS, HOSIERY, &c. Very cheap for cash at JONES' STORE, no 26-27

DUCKWHAIT FLOUR.—400 Sacks of Extra No. 1 Hulled Buckwheat Flour, from Wyoming Valley, for sale, wholesale and retail, by no 26-27 BEY & KURKLE

IMPORTANT TO EVERY DISEASED MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD. Dr. STEWART, Physician for Chronic Diseases, is permanently located in Harrisburg, and can cure nearly every disease in many cases where the old system has failed. He can also refer to hundreds of such cures in different portions of the United States and Canada. He pays particular attention to Affections of the Lungs and Throat, in which class of complaints his treatment is new and will succeed where there seems to be no hope of recovery. Dr. S. has been wonderfully successful in Disease of the Stomach, Liver, Kidneys, Nervous system of Females, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Eczema, Epilepsy, &c. A candid opinion given in regard to curability. Terms moderate. Office at the Duellier House, near the Delaware. Hours 9 a. m. to 6 p. m. Letters should be addressed to no 14-2nd-w

CABINET WAREHOUSE. JAMES R. BOYD & SON, 29 SOUTH SECOND STREET. CABINET MAKERS AND UNDERTAKERS. A large variety of FINE-ATTRE SOFAS, ARM AND PAIR CHAIRS, MATTRESS TABLES, BED ROOM CHAIRS, &c. &c. Also, a large stock of Dressing Cases, and all the latest styles of Furniture. We can sell as low as can be bought in the State. no 16-17

ROOTS AND SHOES. JACKSON & CO. Have opened a Boot and Shoe Store at No. 30 1/2 Market Street, corner of Fourth, where they keep constantly on hand a full and varied assortment of the BEST CITY MADE SHOES. Having been engaged in the SHOE UPPER BUSINESS in this City for more than a year, they are prepared to make ALL KINDS OF FANCY SHOES, in order, at short notice, of the best materials, and warranted to give satisfaction every way. Please call and examine my assortment before purchasing elsewhere. Remember the place—30 1/2 Market street, sign of the GOLDEN BOOT. no 17-18

GUN AND BLASTING POWDER. JAMES M. WHEELER, HARRISBURG, PA. AGENT FOR ALL POWDER AND FUSE MANUFACTURED BY J. E. DUPONT DE NEMOURS & CO., WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. A large supply always on hand. For sale at wholesale and retail prices. Stock on hand below to sell. Orders received at Warehouse. no 17

COTTAGE FURNITURE, in Chamber Suits, containing DRESSING BUREAU, BED-STEAD, WASH-STAND, TABLE, FOUR CHAIRS, and a ROCKING CHAIR, from \$25 to \$40 a suit. Also, BED ROOM and BED ROOM Suits, and other articles at equally low figures, at the Ware Rooms of JAMES R. BOYD & SON, 29 South Second Street. no 16-17

CANE SEAT CHAIRS.—The largest and best variety, fifty different styles and patterns, from \$5 to \$15 a set. Also, TUCKER'S SPRING BED BOTTOM, the best in the market. Sold by JAMES R. BOYD & SON'S, 29 South Second Street, next to Bell's Store. no 16-17

NEW DRUG AND PRESCRIPTION STORE. WILLIAM W. ARMSTRONG, Practical Druggist and Chemist, would inform the citizens of Harrisburg that he has leased the store room recently occupied by Dr. Kimbel, and is now prepared to furnish those who feel disposed to patronize him with pure and unadulterated Drugs and Medicines, such as can be relied upon. Having had several years experience in the Drug and Prescription business, he most respectfully solicits a share of Physicians' Prescription business. He has also a large and varied assortment of Family Groceries, &c. &c. Also, all of the most popular Patent Medicines of the day. Also, Tobacco, Cigars, Snuff, &c. of the best brands; and Chemical, Turpentine, Essences, Perfumery, &c. In fact everything usually kept in a well-stocked drug store. no 16-17

MESSRS. CHICKERING & CO. HAVE AGAIN OBTAINED THE GOLD MEDALS AT THE MECHANICS' FAIR, BOSTON, HELD THE PRECEDING WEEK, OVER SIXTY COMPETITORS! Ware room for the CHICKERING PIANOS, at Harrisburg, at 92 Market Street. W. KNOCH'S MUSIC STORE. no 22-47

REMOVAL. JOHN W. GLOVER, MERCHANT TAILOR. Has removed to 60 MARKET STREET. Where he will be pleased to see all his friends. no 28-47

WANTED.—5,000 pounds OLD COPPER, in which we will pay the very highest market price in cash, at the EAGLE WORKS. no 1-11

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