

but he, of course, disregarded this, and insists upon fulfilling his contract."

Paymaster Butler has also given a statement showing that rifle muskets, equipments, &c., have been shipped since July to posts in Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Tennessee, Kansas, West Point, Alabama, and other points. The Post adds:

"Last evening a much better feeling prevailed, and some who had been in favor of armed opposition to the removal of the guns said the government should not be interfered with. The mayor has called a public meeting at the court house, at two o'clock this afternoon, when the whole subject will, we have no doubt, be fully discussed, and a course of action agreed upon."

MOVEMENTS IN VIRGINIA.
A meeting of the citizens of Warrenton, to consider the present troubles, was held on Monday last, J. M. Forbes in the chair, and W. E. Gaskins secretary. Capt. John Scott offered resolutions advising early secession, to which Messrs. J. V. Brooks and R. E. Scott offered substitutes, looking to delay of final action until the State was prepared. Mr. Brooks withdrew his substitute, and after a discussion, in which Capt. Scott's resolutions were supported by W. W. Payne, W. H. Payne and Capt. John Scott, and the substitute of Mr. Scott by the mover, upon a final vote the substitute of R. E. Scott was carried by a vote of 50 to 26, whereupon a final meeting was called and Capt. Scott's resolutions adopted, and signed by those who voted for them.

SUGGESTION OF LIEUT. MAURY.
Lieut. M. F. Maury has written a letter to Mr. Macfarland, of New Jersey, on the secession question. He suggests that as New Jersey has never staid her statute books with "personal liberty" laws, she may appropriately "undertake the office of mediator between the sections," by sending commissioners to the several Southern States to ascertain their grievances, and their ultimatums, and then endeavor to persuade the North to accede to all just demands.

The Patriot & Union.

SATURDAY MORNING, DEC. 29, 1860.

D. BARRETT & THOMAS C. MACDOWELL, Publishers and Proprietors.

Communications will not be published in the PATRIOT AND UNION unless accompanied with the name of the author.

S. M. PETTINGILL & CO.,
Advertising Agents, 110 Nassau street, New York, and 10 State street, Boston, are the Agents for the PATRIOT AND UNION, and all other papers published in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for us at our lowest rates.

FOR SALE.
A second-hand ADAMS EXPRESS, taken by hand or steam power. Terms moderate. Inquire at this office.

The Hon. George Ashmun, of Massachusetts, declares in a letter to the Hon. Robert C. Winthrop, published in the Boston papers of Monday, that the "enactments of our Legislature, which are intended, or calculated to impair the force and effect of Fugitive Slave acts of Congress are wholly unconstitutional and void; they should never have been passed; and ought not to be permitted to remain on our statute book." In the course of his letter, Mr. Ashmun takes occasion to deprecate the present administration, and to praise Mr. Lincoln.

Maryland and Virginia.
In relation to the effort made to induce the Governor of Maryland to call an extra session of the Legislature, the Baltimore American says:

"We are authorized by the Committee to state that they waited on the Governor on Monday night and urged upon him the strongest reasons for convoking the Legislature without further delay, but his Excellency refused to yield his opinion as to the necessity for convening that body, declaring that it was his purpose to await the action of Missouri, Kentucky and Virginia. Until the Legislatures acted he was opposed to calling the Maryland Legislature; was unwilling to promise that he would call it in any event; the decision of that question is reserved for the future."

Concerning the position of Gov. LETCHER, of Virginia, the same paper says:
"Information, we have reason to believe entirely reliable, from Richmond, states that Governor Letcher has completed his message to the Legislature, which meets on the 7th of January. The Governor is in favor of a Central Confederacy if the Cotton States secede, and against a State Convention."

It appears that Maj. Anderson acted entirely upon his own responsibility in dismantling and evacuating Fort Moultrie and transferring its command to Fort Sumpter, which is much the stronger position, commanding as it does the city of Charleston, Fort Moultrie and the main ship channel leading to the city. The South Carolinians, according to the latest intelligence, had taken possession of Fort Moultrie, and hoisted the Palmetto Flag over the Custom House and the Postoffice. The proceedings of Maj. Anderson took the Administration by surprise, and an extraordinary Cabinet Council was summoned to deliberate and decide upon what course to pursue. A dispatch in the World says:

"Col. Anderson sent a dispatch to Gov. Floyd, stating that he understood, from sources deemed eminently reliable, that the fort would be attacked, and no opportunity afforded the garrison to surrender to the constitutional authorities; therefore, as first in command of the fortifications, he considered it a duty to himself and to the country, to remove to a fort where he could act on the defensive successfully."

Does It Mean War or Plunder?
The Telegraph invites the Legislature which meets on Tuesday next to appropriate a million of dollars for the purchase of arms to supply the citizen soldiers of this State. What for? Pennsylvania is not threatened with an attack from any quarter. This large expenditure of money is not necessary for her defence. Neither is she called upon to declare war against any State of the Union. As a member of the Federal Union she has no right to assail any member of this Confederacy. We can see no other motive for this extraordinary proposition than to inaugurate a civil war at home. The moment Pennsylvania commences making military preparations, that moment will the border States take the alarm, and proceed to arm their citizens for defence. Then the revolution will be upon us. Not confined to the distant cotton States; but right at home, upon our borders. Are the people of Pennsylvania prepared for this?

The only approach to a reason given for this "warlike demonstration is that "it will strike terror into the ranks of the disunionists of the South." This is a Chinese reason—an attempt to frighten the enemy by a great noise and a flourish of trumpets. The difficulties now distracting the country are not to be settled by such child's play.

We trust that the Legislature will not be guided by such incendiary advice as this, which, if not intended to embroil the State in a civil war, will at least serve to attract a large sum of money from the Treasury.

Important Propositions.

The nearest approach yet made to a fair proposition from the Republican side for a settlement of our national difficulties, is the offer made in the Senate Committee, (probably at the instance of Mr. Seward,) to amend the Constitution so as to prohibit Congress from interfering with slavery in the States where it exists by law, without the consent of all the Slaveholding States; and to admit New Mexico as a State, immediately after a Constitution shall be formed, under the seventh section of the Compromise Act of 1850.

Whether the Republicans will agree to concede even so much as this is questionable; but if they should, it would be a considerable advance towards a settlement.

It is well known that the apprehension at the South arises more from anticipation of what anti-slavery hostility may lead to in the future than from the presence of actual danger. The South cannot fear that Congress will pass the Wilmot Proviso, because it has been declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, and there is no immediate danger that that decision may be reversed. Neither is there any reason to apprehend that Congress will enact the prohibition principle, while the Southern Representatives remain at their posts and perform their duty. But it is feared that in the process of time the government may come so entirely under the control of Northern anti-slaveryism that a direct assault will be made upon slavery in the States where it is sanctioned and protected by local law.

This apprehension is clearly the moving cause of Southern secession; and that it is not groundless we have already proved from the declarations of Mr. Lincoln, who has predicted the ultimate overthrow of slavery in the States through the operation of causes that must make the system of labor uniform throughout all the States. Seward has embodied the same idea in the "irrepressible conflict."

Now an amendment to the Constitution securing the Southern States from the prospective abolition of slavery within their borders, would entirely remove this apprehension, by raising up an insurmountable barrier for their protection against the dreaded advance of Abolitionism. So far this proposed amendment to the Constitution ought to be satisfactory. In addition, it might be advisable for Congress to assume the duty of protecting the Slave States from raids of Abolitionists, like that undertaken by John Brown.

The second point of the proposition offers to admit New Mexico as a State with such Constitution as her inhabitants may agree upon. This embraces all the territory lying South of the proposed Missouri line, and the only territory about which there is any dispute. Slavery is now protected in New Mexico by local laws—the same laws that the House voted to abolish at the last session of Congress; and if her inhabitants should not adopt a pro-slavery Constitution it would be because the soil and climate of that region is not adapted to slave labor.

These two propositions might form a satisfactory basis of compromise, and with some amendments attain the same end as Mr. CARTER'S project for the extension of the Missouri Compromise line to the Pacific. If the Republicans on the Senate Committee agree to offer them in good faith there is reason to hope that a rallying point for the conservatives of the country will at last be attained.

A Satisfactory Equivalent.
The editor of the New York Times in Wednesday's issue attempts to show that the South should be satisfied with a pecuniary compensation in lieu of the return of the fugitive slave when the latter is difficult to be accomplished, and sustains this position by the following singular illustration:

"You may say this is not a fulfillment of the obligation that the Constitution requires the absolute surrender of the fugitive at all hazards; and that any scheme of compensation is only an evasion. But you would not apply this unending rule to the case of their violation or default, the law itself, as well as common sense, accepts damages as the equivalent. To object to the fugitive slave law is to protect the slaveholder from loss on account of the escape of the person 'owing him service or labor' in another State—and that cannot be remedied by the literal delivery of the fugitive compensation is all that remains. A railroad company is bound to transport its passengers in safety. If it fails to do so, it is liable in damages. If it is injured by a passenger's leg, it responds in damages, and is held acquitted. Even if slaves were property, this would be all you could claim in law or in equity."

This may be "common sense as well as law," but the illustration does not commend the doctrine especially to our favor. "A response in 'damages' may be 'the equivalent' of carrying passengers safely, but it can hardly be satisfactory to the man with the broken leg; and any railroad which should propose to supply this equivalent on an extended scale, would not be likely to draw a very heavy run of custom.

The Border States.
The main hope now left of preserving the Union is, that the border States will take some action to arrest the progress of secession. The interest of these States is so indissolubly linked with the Union that they are indisposed to follow the lead of the cotton States; but they will be inevitably drawn into the vortex unless the Republicans evince a spirit of compromise and concession.

The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore American, writing on the 26th inst., says: "A large number of the members of both Houses of Congress from the border and Middle States left for their homes on Monday, but most of those from the border slave States have returned to-day. Fully imbued with the universal desire of their constituents to exert themselves to save the Union and restore peace and confidence—There has been a number of informal meetings held to-day, for the purpose of mediating between the extreme North and the extreme South, and if the Union is to be dissolved, to preserve as many States as possible in a Central Confederacy, as a nucleus for a re-formation of the whole again at some future day. The border slave States will first endeavor to gain the consent of the whole South to some moderate terms of compromise, and then make an effort to secure the approval of the border States. This will bring the issue to a point, and will ultimately overthrow the extremists of the North and East."

A DISTANT REMEDY.—Rev. Dr. Teggis, of Bangor, is reported as saying in Boston that the only hope of perpetuating the Union lies in effecting a union of the Christian church.—If that is so, the reading of history does not encourage us to hope that the remedy will soon be available. Providence Journal.

PASTORAL CALL ACCEPTED.—Rev. Charles B. Dana, D. D., late rector of Christ Church, in Alexandria, Va., has accepted a call to the rectorship of a church in Fort Gibson, Miss.

AN EMBRYONED WEDDING.—A wedding in "high life" took place in Philadelphia last week. A romantic couple were married in the steps of Independence Hall.

THE VERMONT PERSONAL LIBERTY ACT.

BURGESS PATRIOT AND UNION.—Gentlemen: I have seen an article going the rounds of the newspapers, and one in your own paper of this morning, crediting the Legislature of the State of Vermont with a disposition to repeal the "Personal Liberty Laws" of that State, by referring those laws to a committee of three gentlemen for examination and revision. It is all gammon. There was no disposition on the part of that State to concede anything, any more than there is of the Republicans, as a party, to do justice to the South. In proof I enclose a copy of the law in question, that you may see how much it is worth as a conciliatory measure. This committee are to report in November, 1861. HARRISBURG, December 28, 1860.

AN ACT providing for the Revision of the Public Laws of this State.
It is hereby enacted, That Milo L. Bennett, Pierpont Isham and Andrew Tracy are hereby appointed commissioners, whose duty it shall be to revise, re-draft, compile, consolidate and arrange in methodical order, in plain and simple language, the public statutes of this State, on the basis, plan and general form and method of the revised statutes, with authority to omit redundant and superfluous words, circuits and ambiguous phraseology, recommend amendments, and to condense the whole into a concise and comprehensive form as consistent with a full and clear expression of the will of the Legislature, and report the same to the General Assembly at its next session.

Sec. 2. Said commissioners are hereby authorized to procure such revision, or such parts thereof, as they shall judge proper, when prepared by them, to be printed for the use of the second tier for eight and ten inch columns, or of such parts thereof, as they shall see fit to be printed, not to exceed four hundred. Approved November 26, 1850.

FORT SUMPTER.

Fort Sumpter is one of the most powerful military works in the United States. It is built on an artificial island, immediately within the month of Charleston Bay, between Fort Moultrie and the site of old Fort Johnson, of Revolutionary memory, and equidistant from those points about three fourths of one mile. The ship channel leading from the sea to the city of Charleston is between Forts Sumpter and Moultrie, and is entirely commanded within half range by them. Between Forts Sumpter and Johnson the water is very shallow, only available for vessels of very light draft, and on which Fort Sumpter is built is constructed of the refuse from the granite quarries of New England. Ten years was consumed in its completion, at a cost of half a million of dollars. The fortification is of a pentagonal form, built of solid brick masonry. The walls are fifty feet in height, and from eight to ten feet in thickness, and are pierced for three tiers of guns, besides having necessary loopholes for musketry, and designed for an armament of one hundred and forty pieces of ordnance of all calibres. Two tiers of the guns are under boom-proof casemates, and the third or upper tier open, or in military parlance, en barbette.

The lower tier for forty-two or six-inch guns, and the second tier for eight and ten inch Columbiads, for throwing solid or hollow shot, and the upper tier for mortars and twenty-four pound guns. The full armament of the fort, however, had not arrived there when Major Anderson took possession, and it is, therefore, to suppose all the available ordnance will be equitably distributed throughout as judiciously as possible. It is thought that with the present armament of the fort the guns would be capable of throwing six thousand pounds of shot at each discharge. In a defensive or strategic point of view Fort Sumpter radiates its fire through all the channels of the sea, and approaches to Charleston, and has a full sweep of range in its rear, or city side, ample to repel any attack from that quarter. The fort is sufficiently out of range from a land artillery attack, so that all apprehensions for breaching it may be put at rest. The maximum range of the guns from Sumpter is three miles, but for accurate firing, sufficient to haul a vessel, the distance would require to be reduced one-half of that figure. It can only be entered by an enemy by the embankments, which an attacking force must crawl through, one of these could defend it against five hundred.

The fort at the present time has officers' quarters and barracks for seven hundred men, its regular war garrison. There is an ample supply of shot, powder and shells for one year's siege, and a large amount of miscellaneous artillery stores. The garrison is amply supplied with water from artificial wells, which are supplied by the frequent showers of rain. The fort is now under the command of Major Anderson, and has a permanent protection of the rights of the South. He recommended a double number of representatives in the general convention to adopt articles of confederation for a provisional government.

Mr. Meminger said that at the secret session yesterday the committee to whom was referred the resolutions regarding citizenship, reported that every person resident in South Carolina at the time of secession, whether born citizens or naturalized, should be declared citizens of South Carolina until death, unless a foreign residence was established, or they had not declared their intention of expatriation; also all whites from within the territory or outside, whose fathers were then citizens; also all persons of any one of the United States who, within twelve months after the secession, shall reside within South Carolina with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also the citizens of other States coming after the expiration of a year after secession to actually reside, seven months' residence and oath of allegiance.

PAINTING A WHITE GIRL TO MAKE HER A SLAVE.
One day last week a gentleman from this city hailed an up country boat, the Cora Anderson, as she was passing Greenville, Miss., whether he had gone on business, to return home.—Shortly after being under way our Natchez friend observed a pensive looking little girl, aged about 9 or 10 years, whose black hair and yellowish brown skin would indicate that she was a mulattress. There was something about her that interested him, and he inquired of the captain concerning her. He was informed that she was a slave belonging to a man on board, whom the captain pointed out, who said he was taking her to New Orleans to sell her, he having bought her for \$160 in North Western Missouri, on the borders. Our Natchez friend eyed the little girl and the border man so closely as to attract the attention of the latter, with whom he was soon engaged in conversation concerning the child, interrogating him in such manner as to elicit answers not always agreeing with previous statements and evidently alarming him. This was suspicious. The little girl was taken aside and examined. She said she was an orphan, and had been taken from an asylum in New York by this man; that her hair was light and her complexion brunette; that this man told her he was going to the South with her, where as his adopted child, she would have a good home; that black hair was preferred in the South, and prettier than hers, and that he had taken her to a barber and had her hair dyed black. He also told her that if she would allow him to put some yellow dye on her skin that her complexion would become much whiter in a few days and that he had put the stain on her hearing these statements the girl was taken charge of by the captain, and a potash soap and water being applied, the dye was taken off, and the light hair and light complexion brought to light. The pretended master was seized by the excited passengers, who were about to do with him summarily, but was finally arranged to lock him up in a stateroom until the boat should land. In the meantime the boat had passed St. Joseph, and when a few miles below that town rounded to take on wood. At this point, how or in what manner is not known, the border ruffian escaped from the boat, leaving his baggage behind. The girl was taken by the captain of the boat to New Orleans and placed in one of the orphan asylums in that city.—Natchez Free Trader.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE COMING YEAR.—The year 1861 will be the first of the 60th Olympiad. There will be an annual eclipse of the sun on the 11th of January, another on the 7th of July, and a total eclipse on the 31st of December. There will also be a partial eclipse of the moon on the 11th of December.

THE FOUNDER OF CHICAGO.—In a small village of Illinois may be seen daily taking his morning walk, a jolly old Frenchman, who pines himself upon having built the first house of the spot where Chicago, the proud queen of the West, now spreads herself with her 111,000 inhabitants.

A LARGE WARNING APPARATUS.—The New York authorities, it is said, have allowed a company to lay pipes through all the streets to convey "hydrogenated fuel," or other heating agents, to every house, just as gas and water are now conveyed. So we move onward.

ANOTHER ROYAL PRINCE COMING.—It is announced that Prince Alfred is about to visit North America in his capacity of midshipman of the screw war steamer George, and will probably put into some of the ports of the United States.

A VETERAN GUN.—Robert Coney, aged 102 years, died at his residence in Hamilton county, Ohio, last week. He was born in York, Pa., in 1758, and at the age of 13 was employed as a drummer boy in the forces under command of Gen. Washington.

THE MILITIA OF RHODE ISLAND.—The enrolled militia of Rhode Island, for the year 1860, numbers 18,540 men. The city of Providence has 6,729. These figures are very respectable. But who ever saw 2,000 soldiers in Rhode Island?

SALE OF A FARM.—Mr. Henry Pruyn has sold his farm, containing 198 acres, at Fairfax Court-house, Va., on the north, to Mr. George Bailey, of Baltimore, for the sum of \$7,500, being a fraction over \$37.60 per acre.

Gen. Scott says that Fort Moultrie is not the strongest fortification, but Fort Sumpter is, and the 200 men can hold it against all South Carolina, and 600 men can defy the world.

The United States brig Dolphin was at Buenos Ayres on the first of October, and will sail for the United States about the first of November.

The cars shops of the Central Ohio railroad at West Zanesville were destroyed by fire last Friday night. Loss \$15,000.

The critic of the New York Tribune thinks Edin Booth is the beau ideal of a lover. The young actor's "Romeo" excites this praise.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM CHARLESTON.

The Palmetto flag raised over the Custom House and Post Office—Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney in possession of the Rebels—Doings of the Rebel Convention—Ordnance for the Organization of a Southern Confederacy.

Special Dispatch to the Patriot and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.

The South Carolinians have taken possession of Fort Moultrie.

President Buchanan has refused to receive the commissioners of South Carolina, except as citizens of the United States.

CHARLESTON, Dec. 28.

The Palmetto flag was raised early yesterday afternoon over the Custom House, Post Office and Castle Pinckney. A large military force went over last night to take Fort Moultrie.

Fort Moultrie was taken possession of last night at 8 o'clock. The Charleston Convention yesterday passed an ordinance authorizing the Governor to receive ambassadors, consuls and agents from foreign powers; and to appoint similar agents, with the advice and consent of the Senate; to make treaties to be ratified by the Senate; and all other officers not provided for by the State Constitution. It also provided for an executive council of four persons to act in conjunction with the Lieutenant Governor, to advise with the Governor. The members of the Council to be appointed with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Mr. Rhett spoke on the report of the committee who had in consideration the address to the people of the Southern States; also on the ordinance forming a Southern Confederacy. Mr. Rhett said the object was a speedy expatriation, and a permanent protection of the rights of the South. He recommended a double number of representatives in the general convention to adopt articles of confederation for a provisional government.

Mr. Meminger said that at the secret session yesterday the committee to whom was referred the resolutions regarding citizenship, reported that every person resident in South Carolina at the time of secession, whether born citizens or naturalized, should be declared citizens of South Carolina until death, unless a foreign residence was established, or they had not declared their intention of expatriation; also all whites from within the territory or outside, whose fathers were then citizens; also all persons of any one of the United States who, within twelve months after the secession, shall reside within South Carolina with the intention of remaining, upon taking the oath of allegiance; also the citizens of other States coming after the expiration of a year after secession to actually reside, seven months' residence and oath of allegiance.

From Washington.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 28.

The proposals for \$5,000,000 in Treasury notes, under the recent act of Congress, were opened to-day at the Treasury Department.—The aggregate of the bids are less than \$2,500,000, at the average of 12 per cent. interest, some being as high as 36. No awards were made.

The telegraph office at Charleston, last night, is presumed to have been under the control of the Governor of South Carolina, as no dispatches were received by the Government, Commissioners, or for the press. This morning the telegraph line is not in working order between Wilmington, North Carolina.

The intelligence of the capture of Fort Moultrie and Castle Pinckney was received by the Administration and is the subject of a Cabinet meeting. The South Carolina Commissioners are in conference with the members of the Cabinet. They declare that unless the troops are withdrawn this shall be their last interview, and they will immediately return to South Carolina and prepare for the worst.

Union Meetings.

BALTIMORE, Dec. 28.

The meeting held at Barnard's Hotel last night, so far from being a secession gathering, as was reported, was an informal assemblage of our merchants, members of the bar, and others, to devise such measures as might be deemed necessary to the honor and interests of Maryland in the present threatening aspect of affairs. It was composed of conservative, Union-loving citizens, but the privacy with which the proceedings were conducted, gave an impression that it was of an opposite character.

A dispatch from Memphis states that an immense and enthusiastic Union meeting was held there last night, and addressed by Neil Brown and others. Resolutions were passed opposing separate State secession and secession, and in favor of a convention of Southern States to demand their rights. If refused, then to take action.

Speech of Senator Baker.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Dec. 28.

Senator Baker, of Oregon, was publicly rebuked by his friends yesterday afternoon, at the Court House. The hall was densely

crowded. In an address occupying three-quarters of an hour in its delivery, he expressed the earnest devotion of himself and his constituents to the Union; scouted the idea of an independent Pacific republic, and declared, emphatically, that the Union would be preserved, and the Federal laws executed both North and South. His remarks were warmly applauded.

The Markets.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.
Flour: superfine \$5.12 1/2, extra \$5.00, and fancy lots \$4.50 per barrel. Rye \$3.25, and Corn Meal \$2.75. Wheat: red \$1.30, \$1.25, and white \$1.15, 1.40 per bushel. Rye 70c. Corn: yellow 60c, and old do. 67c. Oats 32c, \$3.34c. Cloverseed \$3.25, 50 per 64 lbs. Timothy \$2.25 per bushel. Whisky 15c.

NEW YORK, Dec. 28.
Flour: first, 10,000 barrels sold; State flour has declined 5 to 10 cents; State sold at \$4.25; Ohio \$4.60 to \$4.70; Southern \$4.44 to \$4.50. Wheat first: 20,000 bushels sold; Milwaukee Club \$1.23. Corn first: 30,000 bushels sold at 70c. Whisky steady at 18 1/2 c.

PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 28.
Flour: first, at \$5.60 for Ohio and Howard street, and \$5.00 for City Mills. Wheat advanced 2c; sales of Red \$1.25, \$1.30; White \$1.20, \$1.25. Corn advanced 4c; New White and Yellow 60c. Provisions dull and nominal; Mess Pork \$16; Lard 10c; Coffee 12 1/2 c. Whisky firm at 18 1/2 c.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

WARRANTED IN ALL CASES—

DR. HARVEY'S
CHRONIC THERMAL FEMALE PILLS
For the prevention and cure of all diseases of the female system is peculiarly liable, arising from the STOPPAGE OF NATURE OR OBSTRUCTION. These Pills have never been known to fail where the female system has been strictly followed, and they are perfectly safe to take by the most delicate.

TO MARRIED LADIES they are particularly recommended, as they prevent all diseases of the female system, no matter what cause the obstruction may arise. A few days in most cases will produce the desired effect, and although so powerful, yet no injury will ever result from their use. But those who are pregnant should not use them, as they have an effect contrary to nature. Pamphlets detailing their virtues, with numerous certificates from well known physicians and apothecaries, may be had on application to the agent, who will send the Pills, if desired, by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of the money. Sold in boxes containing sixty pills, and by all druggists and dealers, and by **DRYTT & CO.**, wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. **no2-ecddwly**

A NEW REMEDY.

Superseding CURERS, COPALBA, CAPSULES, or any compound that has ever been before the people. Prepared by **DR. H. B. BELL, PHILADELPHIA.** In their private practice, with entire success, in all cases. **BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS.** For diseases of a private nature; a cure is frequently performed in a week, and entire confidence may be placed in them. This remedy is a newly discovered specific, more efficacious and speedy than any other, and is sold in bottles, sealed by the agent, who will send the Pills, if desired, by mail, post-paid, to any address, on receipt of the money. Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by **DRYTT & CO.**, wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. **no2-ecddwly**

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S

PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE EVERY ACHING.—The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to restore the health, no matter from what cause it may be suffering. They take out all impurities from the system, and they have the same power of expelling every poisonous vapor of decayed system, or of any other poisonous exhalations breathed by man whatever. In fact, if the blood is poisoned, it is impure, and impure blood results in disease. BRANDRETH'S PILLS, though innocent as bread, yet they are capable of purifying the blood, and curing disease. So, they cure all kinds of fevers, all asthma, catarrhs, costiveness, and painful discharges of every kind.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS. Sold, price 25 cents, at No. 394 Canal street, New York, and by all Druggists. Also, by **DR. H. B. BELL**, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, Pa., and all respectable dealers in medicines. **no2-ecddwly**

SETTLED FOR EVER!

POISON IN HAIR DYES!
CRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE!
Has been analyzed and found to be entirely free from all poisons. It is the only Hair Dye in the world that is safe to use. It is the only Hair Dye that is the result of a scientific process. It is the only Hair Dye that is the result of a scientific process. It is the only Hair Dye that is the result of a scientific process.

DECLARATION OF THE PEOPLE.
The first analysis in America. Effect of the Dye almost instantaneous. Imparts a jet black or any shade of brown. Color rich, natural, and permanent. Prepared at No. 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. **no2-ecddwly**

We call the attention of our readers to an article advertised in another column, called **BLOOD FOOD.** It is an entirely new discovery, and must not be confounded with any of the numerous patent medicines of the day. It is a FOOD FOR THE BLOOD, and is prepared for absorption; pleasant to the taste and natural in action, and what one gains he retains. It will cure those who are suffering from poverty, impurity or deficiency of blood, and consequently with some chronic disease or ailment, take of this BLOOD FOOD and be restored to health. We caution that our druggists have received a supply of this article, and also of the world-renowned Dr. KAY'S INFANT'S COLICIA, which every mother should have. It contains no narcotics, and is applicable of any kind whatever, and of course must be invaluable for all infantile complaints. It will allay all pain, and soothe the nerves in every case of colic, and in some time regulates the bowels. Let all mothers and nurses, who have endured anxious days and sleepless nights, procure a supply and be once relieved. **no2-ecddwly**

From the Independent, New York, July 23, 1860.
Glue.—Our advertising columns contain an advertisement to the value of a new article known as "Spalding's Prepared Glue," useful to housekeepers for mending broken articles, and for other purposes. It is a new article kept in the proper condition for immediate use, the chemical evaporating as soon as it is applied, leaving the glue to harden. It is superior to any other glue, and has the excellent physiological quality of "large adhesiveness."

Prepared by **G. A. BARNARD, No. 2 Jones' Row** and by **DR. H. B. BELL, PHILADELPHIA.**

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Gravel, Rheumatism, Kidney Affections, Dropsy, Debilitated Bladders.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Nervous and Debilitated Bladders.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Loss of Power, Loss of Memory.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Langour, Universal Lassitude, Headache, Painful System.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Pallid Complexion and Eruptions.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Pains in the Back, Headache, Stomach.

HARBOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION for Rheumatism and other ailments.

MRS. WINSLOW'S
An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which gently facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it, it will give you rest, comfort and relief, and health to your baby. Put up in bottles in all cases. See advertisement in another column. **no2-ecddwly**

Mothers, read this!
The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the Journal and Messenger, and published in the issue of the 10th inst. in favor of this world-renowned medicine—**Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING.** "I was an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. Winslow's SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, in favor of a patient medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no humbug—we have tried it, and know it to be the best. It cures it, and is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of our readers who have babies can do no better than to lay in a supply. **no2**