TO AGRICULTURISTS.

How to Judge of Fruits.—It is quite amusing to observe the different estimates formed of newly introduced varieties of fruit. A man raises a seedling pear, which, in his own partial judgment, seems very good. He shows it confidentially to a friend or two, who, in the kindness of their hearts, pronounce it first rate, delicious! The man's eyes open wide; he imagines he has produced a new Seckel or Virgalieu; a fortune may be made out of its sale; he names it "Excelsior," "Young America," or something else more sounding and taking. Then he propagates it largely and introduces it to the market. What is his surprise to find that his bantling produces no sensation; the public call it second rate, inferior to many others now in cultivation, and not worthy of general notice. The man feels hurt—hurt in his feelings and in that tenderer place, the pocket. He insists upon it that the fruit committees are prejudiced, are hostile, and determined to ruin him. It takes a long time for him to find out that he has been deluded by his own feelings and self-interest.—Such cases are quite common.

Mistakes arise also from the time and circumstances in which an opinion is formed. A person may be called upon to test the quality of a new fruit, when his appetite has just been sated and cloyed by eating many other fine sorts; of course, he would not be likely to form a very favorable estimate, nor one to be relied on.

Or the trial may be made when he is exceeding fruit hungry; he has been traveling all day, has had little to eat or drink, and is feverish with heat and ravenous for food. Now bring on your new candidate for pomological honors—be it apple, pear, grape, or anything in the fruit line—and forthwith it is pronounced "fine," "super-excellent," "food fit for the gods!" What do you think of *that* judgment? Not much we hope.

We have heard of a wild grape being found many years ago, by a party of explorers in the Rocky Mountains, which they esteemed so wondrous good—better than the Hamburgs or Muscadines—that they afterward procured a root, carried it many weary miles by hand, and brought it to an eastern city for cultivation. Oh, how disappointed were they to find on its coming into bearing again, that it was no better than the commonest wild grapes of New England woods! Ah, if they had brought home also their sharp appetites from the Rocky Mountains, the grape would also have maintained its original excellence.

We need not enumerate other circumstances that come in to mar one's judgment of new fruits. It is plain, however, that the owner of a seedling is apt to be a poor judge of it, and that time and circumstances must also be taken into the account. One trial is not enough, nor is one year's trial. Some standard fruit should always be at hand with which to compare the new-comer. And with the best of pains, it will take time and necessitate some blunders, perhaps, before the new fruit has its true and final place assigned it.—*American Agriculturist.*

What's the Use of Snow?—So inquires the Broadway exquisite, as, one of these blustering morning, he picks his way along the street in patent leathers. What *in the world* is it good for? And such inquiries are made, now and then, by almost everybody. There are many pleasant things connected with the revolution of the seasons; and yet, when rude Winter's turn comes, we can hardly meet it without feelings of regret. The invalid and the aged, how the cold pinches them! The tourist finds little pleasure amid fine scenery, if meanwhile he is frost-bitten. The landscape painter must fold up his sketches with benumbed fingers, and hurry to his warm studio in town; the botanist—where are the flowers he loved so well?—the geologist, entomologist, and indeed the student in almost every department of natural science finds his sphere of observation reduced to narrow bounds; the gardener must stop his pleasant labors, and the farmer can no longer sow and reap, and gather into barns, but must witness for many months an exhausting drain upon his stores without any replenishing streams.

Now for the bright side of the picture, if we can find it. The old proverb that "snow is the poor man's manure," has, perhaps, a grain of truth in it. Some chemists tell us that analysis reveals a larger per centage of ammonia in snow than in rain. One says that "water acquires nitrous salts in freezing." However that may be, this at least is true, that snow is a powerful absorbent, purifying the air and returning those impurities to the soil.

Melt in a clean vessel a mass of snow which has lain a short time on the ground, and the taste will detect foreign substances in the water. This will be most manifest in the neighborhood of large towns. The harshness and dryness produced in the mouth by drinking snow-water, and the unpleasant effects on the skin by washing in it, are ascribed to the impurities it contains. The disease called *goitre*, causing *monstrous* swelling of the neck, which prevails in Alpine regions, is also attributed by some to the use of snow water. The absorbent power of snow has been illustrated thus: "Take a lump of snow (crust answers well,) of three or four inches in length, and hold it in the flame of a lamp: not a drop of water will fall from the snow, but the water as fast as formed will be drawn up into the snow by capillary attraction. It is by virtue of this power that it purifies the atmosphere by absorbing and retainting its noxious and noisome gases and odors."

Furthermore, it prevents exhalations from the earth, and having absorbed them, returns their fertilizing properties to the soil. Hence, marshes and stagnant pools become inodorous in Winter, and the unwholesome effluvia of vegetable matter everywhere decaying while unfrozen, is retained, and with the melting of the snow in Spring, is taken up by the soil.—Now, if no more than this can be made out for "the poor man's manure," it is yet better than some of the patent fertilizers of our day.

Snow helps the springs and mill-streams in Winter. Were the ground naked from Fall to Spring, and frozen meanwhile several feet deep, the springs would give out, and water-wheels of all sorts would have to stand still. As it is, however, the snow prevents the frost from penetrating to a great depth—especially in the wooded hills, which are the fountain-heads of springs and streams—and by gradual melting keeps up a supply of water for man and beast.

Snow is an excellent protector of tender vegetation. Even in northern latitudes, there is a multitude of half-tender indigenous plants which require more or less covering in Winter. Nature provides for them most wisely. She hangs over them the branches of neighboring trees and bushes, gathers about their roots a many-folded blanket of dry leaves, and, last of all, spreads over them a fleecy mantle of snow. With this covering, they pass through the severest Winter safely; while, if they were transplanted to exposed situations, they would die at once. But besides, our gardens and fields are stocked with plants and grains which are the natives of warmer climates, and need protection still more. Sweep off the snow from our wheat fields and meadows, and at least a portion of the crop would be winter-killed.—Some of the choicest herbaceous plants in our gardens, brought from milder regions, will pass unhurt through our severest Winters, if only covered with snow.

So also of many tender shrubs. With their branches fastened to the ground so as to be covered by snow, they hybernate in Canada about as well as at the tropics. We have seen the English Yew, several feet high, come out in Spring well browned above the snow-line, while all below was as green as emerald. The Japan Quince, by no means a tender shrub, the Deutzias, many of the Spiræas, Forsythia Viridissima, the Scarlet-Flowering Currants, etc., frequently lose their flower buds, if not their branches above the snow, while all underneath is unharmed. The buds of peach-trees are often killed in severe Winters, but if a few branches happen to get bent under the snow, they produce a splendid show of fruit. Scientific travelers in Siberia have recorded instances in which, with the temperature of the air over the snow at 72° below zero, that underneath was 29° above zero, showing a difference of 100°. Dr. Kane, in his "Artic Expedition," mentions finding under the snow, at latitude 78°, "the andromeda in full flower, and saxifrages and corices green under the dried tufts of last year." * * "Here, too, were the cilene and cerathrium, as well as the characteristic flower-growths of later Summer. The poppy and sorrel, were already recognizable." * * * "Few of us at home," he continues, "can realize the protecting value of this warm coverlet of snow. No eider-down in the cradle of an infant is tucked in more kindly than the sleeping dress of Winter about this feeble flower-life."

When the snow falls early in Winter and remains until Spring, the ground is seldom frozen at all. And if it becomes frozen a few inches deep before the snow falls, the heat of the subsoil thaws out the frost above it, and the superincumbent snow prevents another freezing, so that in Spring the ground is soft and ready for the plow and spade many days sooner than if it had remained exposed to the full force of Winter.

The aid which the snow renders the farmer in clearing up swamps, and getting out muck in Winter, and in hauling lumber and wood to market; the peculiar brilliancy of the snowy landscape lighted up by the sun; the sport of sliding down hill for the boys, and of sleigh-riding for children of larger growth, are considerations not to be omitted in numbering up the uses of snow. But of these and other things we have not time or space now to speak.—*American Agriculturist.*

Business Cards.

DENTISTRY.

THE UNDERSIGNED,
DOCTOR OF DENTAL SURGERY.
Respectfully tenders his professional services to the citizens of Harrisburg and vicinity.
OFFICE IN STATE STREET,
OPPOSITE THE BRADY HOUSE.
sep25-d&wtf B. M. GILDEA, D. D. S.

DR. C. WEICHEL,
SURGEON AND OCULIST,
RESIDENCE THIRD NEAR NORTH STREET.
He is now fully prepared to attend promptly to the duties of profession in all its branches.
A LONG AND VERY SUCCESSFUL MEDICAL EXPERIENCE justifies him in promising full and ample satisfaction to all who may favor him with a call, be the disease Chronic or any other nature. m18-d&wly

W. W. HAYS,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW.
OFFICE,
WALNUT STREET, BETWEEN SECOND & THIRD,
ap5] HARRISBURG, PA. [dly

THEO. F. SCHEFFER,
BOOK, CARD AND JOB PRINTER,
jan2 No. 18 Market Street, Harrisburg.

WM. PARKHILL,
SUCCESSOR TO H. S. LUTZ,
PLUMBER AND BRASS FOUNDER,
108 MARKET ST., HARRISBURG.
BRASS CASTINGS, of every description, made to order. American manufactured Lead and Iron Pipes of all sizes. Hydrants of every description made and repaired. Hot and Cold Water Baths, Shower Baths, Water Closets, Cistern Pumps, Lead Coffins and Lead work of every description done at the shortest notice, on the most reasonable terms. Factory and Engine work in general. All orders thankfully received and punctually attended to.
The highest price in cash given for old Copper, Brass, Lead and Spelter. my18-dtf

J. C. MOLTZ,
ENGINEER, MACHINIST AND STEAM FITTER,
No. 6, North Sixth st., between Walnut and Market,
Harrisburg, Pa.
Machinery of every description made and repaired. Brass Cocks of all sizes, and a large assortment of Gas Fittings constantly on hand.
All work done in this establishment will be under his own supervision, and warranted to give satisfaction.
oc 26.

WM. H. MILLER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
Office corner of MARKET STREET and the SQUARE, (Wyeth's,) second floor front.
☞ Entrance on Market Square. n21-1yd&w

RELIGIOUS BOOK STORE,
TRACT AND SUNDAY SCHOOL DEPOSITORY,
E. S. GERMAN,
27 SOUTH SECOND STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT,
HARRISBURG, PA.
Depot for the sale of Stereoscopes, Stereoscopic Views, Music and Musical Instruments. Also, subscriptions taken for religious publications. no30-dy

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
BALTIMORE, MD.
This pleasant and commodious Hotel has been thoroughly re-fitted and re-furnished. It is pleasantly situated on North-West corner of Howard and Franklin streets, a few doors west of the Northern Central Railway Depot. Every attention paid to the comfort of his guests. G. LEISENRING, Proprietor,
je12-tf (Late of Selins Grove, Pa.)

Bank Applications.

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

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

September 3, 1860.—sep17-d6m

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

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

EXTENSION OF BANK CHARTER Notice is hereby given that "The Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Easton," a Bank of Discount and Deposite, located in the borough of Easton, Northampton county, Pennsylvania, having a capital of Four Hundred Thousand Dollars, will apply to the next Legislature of Pennsylvania for a renewal of its charter for fifteen years, from the expiration of its present charter, with its present capital stock, powers and privileges, and without any alteration in or increase of the same.
P. S. MICHLER, President.
M'E. FORMAN, Cashier. je30-d6m

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

INSTRUCTION IN MUSIC.

F. W. WEBER, nephew and taught by the well remembered late F. W. Weber, of Harrisburg, is prepared to give lessons in music upon the PIANO, VIOLIN-CELLO, VIOLIN and FLUTE. He will give lessons at his residence, corner of Locust street and River alley or at the homes of pupils. au25-d6m

Miscellaneous.

The Amalgamation of Languages.—There is a growing tendency in this age to appropriate the most expressive words of other languages, and after a while to incorporate them into our own; thus the word Cephalic, which is from the Greek, signifying "for the head," is now becoming popularized in connection with Mr. Spalding's great *Headache remedy*, but it will soon be used in a more general way, and the word Cephalic will become as common as Electrotype and many others whose distinction as foreign words has been worn away by common usage until they seem "native to the manor born."

'ardly Realized.

Hi 'ad 'n 'orrible 'eadache this hafternoon, hand I stepped into the hapothecaries hand says hi to the man, "Can you hease me of an 'eadache?" "Does it hache 'ard," says 'e. "Hexceedingly," says hi, hand upon that 'e gave me a Cephalic Pill, hand 'pon me 'onor it cured me so quick that I 'ardly realized I 'ad 'ad an 'eadache.

☞ Headache is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classified under two names, viz: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*, of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*, of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches; Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion headache.—Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a State of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

Bridget.—Missus wants you to send her a box of Cephalic Glue, no, a bottle of Prepared Pills—but I'm thinking that's not just it naither; but perhaps ye'll be aither knowing what it is. Ye see she's nigh dead and gone with the Sick Headache, and wants some more of that same as relaved her before.

Druggist.—You must mean Spalding's Cephalic Pills.

Bridget.—Och! sure now and you've sed it, here's the quarther and giv me the Pills and dont be all day about it aither.

Constipation or Costiveness.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in careless ness or sedentary habits; it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles and others of a kindred nature, while a long train of frightful diseases such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated in an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

A Real Blessing.

Physician.—Well, Mrs. Jones, how is that headache?

Mrs Jones.—Gone! Doctor, all gone! the pill you sent cured me in just twenty minutes, and I wish you would send more so that I can have them handy.

Physician.—You can get them at any *Druggists*. Call for Cephalic Pills, I find they never fail, and I recommend them in all cases of Headache

Mrs. Jones.—I shall send for a box directly, and shall tell all my suffering friends, for they are a *real blessing*.

Twenty Millions of Dollars Saved.—Mr. Spalding has sold two millions of bottles of his celebrated Prepared Glue and it is estimated that each bottle saves at least ten dollars worth of broken furniture, thus making an aggregate of twenty millions of dollars reclaimed from total loss by this valuable invention. Having made his Glue a household word, he now proposes to do the world still greater service by curing all the aching heads with his Cephalic Pills, and if they are as good as his Glue, Headaches will soon vanish away like snow in July.

☞ Over excitement, and the mental care and anxiety incident to the close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition.—Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

Fact worth knowing.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

Great Discovery.—Among the most important of all the great medical discoveries of this age may be considered the system of vaccination for protection from Small Pox, the Cephalic Pill for relief of Headache, and the use of Quinine for the prevention of Fevers, either of which is a sure specific, whose benefits will be experienced by suffering humanity long after their discoverers are forgotten.

☞ Did you ever have the Sick Headache? Do you remember the *throbbing temples, the fevered brow, the loathing and disgust at the sight of food?* How totally unfit you were for pleasure, conversation or study. One of the Cephalic Pills would have relieved you from all this suffering which you then experienced. For this and other purposes you should always have a box of them on hand to use as occasion requires.

Cephalic Pills
CURE
Sick Headache
CURE
Nervous Headache
CURE
All kinds of
Headache.

By the use of these Pills the periodic attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels,—removing *Costiveness.*

For *Literary Men, Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are valuable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

The CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the *nervous system* or from a deranged state of the *stomach*.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each box.

Sold by Druggists and all other dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the PRICE TWENTY-FIVE CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
48 CEDAR STREET, NEW YORK.
no14-d&wy.

The Toilet.

THE ONLY DISCOVERY
WORTHY OF ANY CONFIDENCE FOR RESTORING
THE BALD AND GRAY.

Many, since the great discovery of Prof. Wood, have attempted not only to imitate his restorative, but profess to have discovered something that would produce results identical; but they have all come and gone, being carried away by the wonderful results of Professor Wood's preparation, and have been forced to leave the field to its resistless sway. Read the following:

BATH, Maine, April 18, 1859.

Prof. O. J. Wood & Co.: *Gents:*—The letter I wrote you in 1856 concerning your valuable Hair Restorative, and which you have published in this vicinity and elsewhere, has given rise to numerous enquiries touching the facts in the case. The enquiries are, first, is it a fact of my habitation and name, as stated in the communication; second, is it true of all therein contained; third, does my hair still continue to be in good order and of natural color? To all I can and do answer invariably yes. My hair is even better than in any stage of my life for 40 years past, more soft, thrifty, and better colored; the same is true of my whiskers, and the only cause why it is not generally true, is that the substance is washed off by frequent ablution of the face, when if care were used by wiping the face in close connection with the whiskers, the same result will follow as the hair. I have been in the receipt of a great number of letters from all parts of New England, asking me if my hair still continues to be good; as there is so much fraud in the manufacture and sale of various compounds as well as this, it has, no doubt, been basely imitated, and been used, not only without any good effect, but to absolute injury. I have not used any of your Restorative of any account for some months, and yet my hair is as good as ever, and hundreds have examined it with surprise, as I am now 61 years old and not a gray hair in my head or on my face; and to prove this fact, I send you a lock of my hair taken off the past week. I received your favor of two quart bottles last summer, for which I am very grateful: I gave it to my friends and thereby induced them to try it; many were skeptical until after trial, and then purchased and used it with universal success. I will ask as a favor, that you send me a test by which I can discover fraud in the Restorative, sold by many, I fear, without authority from you. A pure article will insure success, and I believe where good effects do not follow, the failure is caused by the impure article, which curses the inventor of the good. I deem it my duty, as heretofore, to keep you apprised of the continued effect on my hair, as I assure all who enquire of me of my unshaken opinion of its valuable results.

I remain, dear sirs, yours, A. C. RAYMOND.

AARON'S RUN, Ky., Nov. 30, 1858.

Prof. O. J. Wood: *Dear Sir:*—I would certainly be doing you a great injustice not to make known to the world, the wonderful as well as the unexpected result I have experienced from using one bottle of your Hair Restorative. After using every kind of Restoratives extant, but without success, and finding my head nearly destitute of hair, I was finally induced to try a bottle of your Hair Restorative. Now, candor and justice compel me to announce to whoever may read this, that I now possess a new and beautiful growth of hair, which I pronounce richer and handsomer than the original was. I will therefore take occasion to recommend this invaluable remedy to all who may feel the necessity of it.

Respectfully yours, REV. S. ALLEN BROCK.

P. S.—This testimonial of my approbation for your valuable medicine (as you are aware of) is unsolicited; but if you think it worthy of a place among the rest, insert if you wish; if not destroy and say nothing.

Yours, &c., Rev. S. A. B.

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

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

And sold by all good Druggists and Fancy Goods Dealers. no17-d&w3m

HANDSOME WOMEN.

TO THE LADIES.

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

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

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

HUNT'S "IMPERIAL POMADE," for the hair, strengthens and improves its growth, keeps it from falling off, and warranted TO MAKE THE HAIR CURL, mailed free for $1.00.

HUNT'S "PEARL BEAUTIFIER," for the teeth and gums, cleanses and whitens the teeth, hardens the gums, purifies the breath effectually, PRESERVES THE TEETH AND PREVENTS TOOTH-ACHE, mailed free for $1.00.

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

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

HUNT & CO.,
Perfumers to the Queen,
Regent Street, London, and 707 Sansom Street,
The Trade supplied. Philadelphia.
sep4-dly

Go Housekeepers.

Spalding's Prepared Glue!
"A Stitch in Time saves Nine."
ECONOMY!
Dispatch!
Save the Pieces!

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

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE

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

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

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE"

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

Wholesale Depot, No. 48 Cedar Street, New York.

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

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

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

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

Country merchants should make a note of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, when making up their list. It will stand any climate.
feb14-d&wly

NOTICE. The undersigned having opened an English and Classical School for Boys in the Lecture Room of what was formerly called the "United Brethren Church," on Front, between Walnut and Locust streets, is prepared to receive pupils and instruct them in the branches usually taught in schools of that character. The number of pupils is limited to twenty-five.

For information with regard to terms, &c., apply to Rev. Mr. Robinson and Rev. Mr. Cattell, or personally to [oc25-dtf] JAMES B. KING.

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Medical.

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In cases of General Debility, whether the result of acute disease, or of the continued diminution of nervous and muscular energy from chronic complaints, one trial of this restorative has proved successful to an extent which no description or written attestation would render credible. Invalids so long bed-ridden as to have become forgotten in their own neighborhoods, have suddenly re-appeared in the busy world as if just returned from protracted travel in a distant land. Some very signal instances of this kind are attested of female Sufferers, emaciated victims of apparent marasmus, sanguineous exhaustion, critical changes, and that complication of nervous and dyspeptic aversion to air and exercise for which the physician has no name.

In Nervous Affections of all kinds, and for reasons familiar to medical men, the operation of this preparation of iron must necessarily be salutary, for, unlike the old oxides, it is vigorously tonic, without being exciting and overheating; and gently, regularly aperient, even in the most obstinate cases of costiveness, without ever being a gastric purgative, or inflicting a disagreeable sensation.

It is this latter property, among others, which makes it so remarkably effectual and permanent a remedy for *Piles*, upon which it also appears to exert a distinct and specific action, by dispersing the local tendency which forms them.

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