

LOCAL NEWS.

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

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

THE MAILS.—Under the change of schedule on the different railroads, the time of closing the mails at the Harrisburg Post Office, December 1st, 1860, is as follows:

PENNSYLVANIA R. R. East—7 a. m.—way mail, 12.15 p. m., 5 p. m., P. m. West—6.30 a. m.—way mail, 3.50 p. m., 9 p. m.

NORTHERN CENTRAL R. R. North—12.15 p. m.—way mail, 9 p. m. South—1 p. m.

LEBANON VALLEY R. R. 7.30 a. m. DAUPHIN AND SUSQ. R. R. 1.30 p. m. CUMBERLAND VALLEY R. R. 7.30 a. m., 1 p. m., way mail.

BY STAGES. 7 a. m., to Gettysburg, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday. 7 a. m., to Jonestown, on Monday, Wednesday and Friday. 1 p. m., to Lewisburg, on Saturday.

THE REFRAS BAND.—This excellent band of musicians did not leave our city until Saturday noon. During the morning they serenaded a number of places—the PATRIOT AND UNION office among the rest.

THE MAYTOWN INFANTRY.—The Maytown Infantry favored our citizens with a street parade on Saturday morning. They are admirably drilled for a company that has been in existence only a little over two years.

A WINDFALL.—On Thursday last a delegate to the Democratic Convention from one of the interior counties received the agreeable intelligence that his wife had fallen heir to \$55,000! Snug sum, that, to handle in these delicate times.

THE ZOUAVE COMPANY.—The military fever has broken out afresh in this city—this time taking the Zouave form. It is said that a paper has already the names of thirty young men who are willing to become Zouaves. A meeting is to be held at the Citizen engine house on Monday evening, at which all young men desirous of connecting themselves with such an organization are invited to attend.

MORE OF THE PICKPOCKETS.—How many pockets were picked on Friday will probably remain a mystery forever, since many who lost small sums were ashamed to say anything about it. On Saturday morning no less than a dozen victims made complaint at the Mayor's office of being robbed, many of them acknowledging that they read the cautions in the newspapers, but paid no attention to them, having the most unlimited confidence in their ability to take care of their valuables.

DESTRUCTION AND DEATH.—The Coroner was called upon on Saturday evening to hold an inquest upon the body of an Irishman named Patrick Boylen, who died in a small house in the Sixth ward, near the Round house. One of the jurors informs us that the scene presented was one of the most shocking ones he ever witnessed. Boylen was laid upon a board, and the wife, steeped with liquor, was lying in the cradle, while several children were seated upon the floor—nothing resembling a bed being in the house. On Friday, Thomas a son of Boylen, was committed to prison as a vagrant, although he is but ten years of age.

The jury brought in a verdict of death by intemperance, and a want of medical attention.—Boylen was an able-bodied man, and formerly a steady laborer, but lately he had become entirely enslaved to the use of whisky, and some of the neighbors testified that he had been on a spree ever since Christmas.

EXTENSIVE HOTEL ROBBERY.—The "cracksmen" did a paying business at the United States Hotel on Friday night. A number of rooms were entered by means of "nipperps," which enable the robber to unlock a door from the outside as well as the inside, and the sleeping inmates were plundered of their money and valuables.

Judge Barret, of Clearfield, had his pocket-book, containing some \$70, taken. James A. McOwen, of Hollidaysburg, had a small amount taken from the pockets of his pantaloons. Judge Taylor, of Huntingdon, had a valuable watch and some money stolen.

In a hotel where the rooms have bolts, lodgers should always shoot them the moment they enter. If there is no bolt, the next best thing is to set a chair against the door, putting the wash basin under the lock, and leaving the key so that the last push against it will throw it into the basin. The noise made by the fall will be sufficient to alarm the operator.

LIABILITIES OF RAILROADS FOR CATTLE KILLED IN THE STATE OF DELAWARE.—An important decision, involving the rights and liabilities of railway companies, and the owners of cattle killed by trains when on the track, has just been made by Chief Justice Gilpin, of the State of Delaware. Four main points were made by the learned Judge, and were established by his decision as the law of his particular jurisdiction, to wit:

- 1. That a railroad company, legally chartered, has the unobstructed right of way over its own road.
2. That it cannot be held in damages for any loss which owners of cattle may sustain if their cattle are killed or injured while upon the track, and when due diligence and caution are observed on the part of those in charge of the train, to prevent said destruction or injury.
3. That the company is not bound to fence in the lands or farms along the line of road merely for the sake of owners of cattle to see that such cattle do not interfere with and obstruct the passage of the trains, and thus become trespassers.
4. That persons who suffer their animals to roam at large upon the track, to the detriment of the travel by obstructing the road, are liable in a suit for trespass therefor.

We have had two lady visitors already, that's two. Our office was illuminated on Wednesday last, with two sets of specimens of old Grandmother Eve as can be found in a day's travel. Call again, ladies.—Broad Top Miner.

That's not much to brag of, no how. Some time ago we went it distinctly understood that it was some time ago—we started a country paper in a western town which contained a large preponderance of young and lovely girls; but as we went with a firm resolve to have nothing to do with them, we set our face against their advances. They crowded upon us so thick, however, that we were finally obliged to station the devil of the office at the door with a club. They next crowded the window so as to make it too dark to read the exchanges. This we remedied by putting bars across the window. They then exhibited their admiration by throwing bouquets in through the transom as fast as the aforesaid devil could carry them out of the back door. Finally, when they no longer had the flowers to annoy us, they sent bit-let down through the post office to the amount of a wheelbarrow load a day, which served us in place of fuel, in the fall. A friend of ours, who held the office of sheriff of the county, seeing the misfortune we labored under, in consequence of being good looking, undertook to negotiate the sale of our office, and we sloped for another country.

FACTS ABOUT THE OIL BUSINESS.—Under this caption the Pittsburg Chronicle has a lengthy and well-digested article in its edition of Thursday last. Pittsburg is evidently awaking to the vast importance of the oil business to her manufacturers and mechanics; or, in fact, to her whole people. To show the large amount of cash that city alone has received from oil operators during the past year, we condense a few facts from the Chronicle's statement, obtained from the books of the establishments which furnished the work.

The number of engines built in Pittsburg during the last year, and sold and delivered, exclusively for the oil interest, is 239. Of this number 140 were for the wells in that region; the remainder having been sent to Mecca, Kanawha, Smith's Ferry and Blairville districts. Faber & Co. alone, show an aggregate for engines and boilers furnished, and in hand, the snug sum of \$85,000.—The aggregate of cost for engines and boilers paid to Pittsburg in 1860, is \$176,976. This work is called a year's business, and it is a wonderful increase to Pittsburg, even counting a year, but it has nearly all been done during the last three or four months. It will be well enough to remember also, that this aggregate of engines alone, and cost, does not, by any means, express the benefits resulting to mechanics from the discovery of oil.

The sum represents the share accruing to Pittsburg only. Although this region has been the heaviest purchaser of Pittsburg engines, we have not confined our custom to that city. Cincinnati, Buffalo, and A. N. Wood & Co., of Madison county, N. Y., are well represented here in the engine business.

Of tubing, tools, pumps, rope, &c., the aggregate cost furnished in 1860 is \$178,002. Of this amount J. B. Sheriff foots up \$70,000. A large amount of tubing is supplied by Erie, in addition to that purchased in Pittsburg, and a heavy amount of tools is manufactured in Franklin. Mr. Sheriff has three shops in operation in this region.

The sum total expended in Pittsburg, in 1860, for engines, boilers, tubing, tools, rope, &c., by oil operators, is \$527,720, or more than half a million of dollars.

The estimate of crude Petroleum received in Pittsburg, during 1860, is 17,000 barrels. This estimate, we are certain, is under the mark considerably. The value of this, at \$12 per barrel, the average price obtained, is \$204,000.

The refiners of Pittsburg have also been doing a good business. Refining has become a business of great importance, and in it is invested a heavy amount of capital. Forsyth & Bro. use 400 barrels of crude oil every week; Woodside & Parry 75, which they will soon double; S. M. Kier & Co., about 500, and W. Mackeown about 500. Mr. Mackeown, during the last twelve months, bought 3,000 barrels of crude oil, which produced, when refined, 2,400, all of which went westward. The refined article commands from \$24 to \$26 per barrel, and the demand is greater than the supply. The amount realized by the refiners at \$25 per barrel, is \$219,500. The number of refineries reported is six, but several others are almost ready to go into operation.

The coal trade of Pittsburg is yet to be largely benefited by the oil business. It presents a market for that great staple where none existed before, and at remunerative prices. Oil offers down freight for empty coal barges, and would make the business pay at each end of the river.

The coal oil trade is not taken into consideration in the above statistics. That is a heavy and important business of itself, and must continue to be until the supply of Petroleum shall become equal to the demand.

When it is remembered that Petroleum, so far as great practical effects are concerned, is a new article just brought before the public—that all it has accomplished in attaining a fixed demand and a commercial value, has been done within one year—it is no marvel that even true tales of its success should seem beyond belief. The facts presented to-day ought to satisfy the most incredulous that somebody must have struck "oil" somewhere.

HINTS ON WASHING THE HANDS, &c.—Some philosophy is useful in even so simple a matter as washing the hands; if any one doubts it, let her with a microscope examine the surface to be cleaned by water, and she will be interested, and perhaps shocked, at the discoveries made. Instead of a smooth surface of skin, presenting, when unwashed, a dingy appearance, there will be seen a rough, corrugated surface, with deep irregular furrows, in which the foreign particles are deposited like earth among the rough paving stones of the street. If they lay loosely, it would be an easy matter to dislodge them with a little cold water; but the pores, the waste pipes of the body, are continually discharging into these open drains perspiration and oil, which, by evaporation, become a cement to hold the particles of dust, &c., and to remove them requires both chemical and mechanical action. When water softens this cement, expands the furrows, and makes the skin pliable, so that by rubbing the soil is disturbed and partly removed. But chemistry must aid a little before the process is complete; and soap is added, the alkali of which unites with the oily matters, and the whole is then easily disposed of.

The wash cloth is useful, because its threads or fibres work down among the furrows like so many little brooms, sweeping them out; thence it should be soft and pliable. Flannel is preferable to cotton for this purpose, and sponge is the best of all. Rough coarse cloths are objectionable, as they abrade the skin and leave it rough, and more easily filled with dust than before. Harsh, strongly alkaline soap should be avoided for the same reason; it abstracts all the oil from the upper layer of the skin, and makes it chafed or cracked. Where a sponge is not obtainable, a very neat and serviceable cloth may be knit of soft cotton twine, either with the crochet or with coarse wooden needles, knitting back and forth, as garters are knit. A mitten knit of tidy cotton, with the crochet needle, is very handy for this purpose, and makes a neat article for the washstand. A wash rag will not be tolerated by a tidy housekeeper. If cloths are used, let them be neatly hemmed, and kept scrupulously clean. Applying a little vinegar and water to the hands or face, after the use of soap, and rinsing off the vinegar with clear water, is a capital process to prevent chapping or roughness. The acid neutralizes the alkali of the soap, and keeps it from destroying the skin. Try this frequently, especially on washing days. Diluted vinegar or other acid is excellent for the face after shaving.

THE PENNSYLVANIA HOSPITAL FOR THE INSANE. The report of this noble institution for the past year has been sent us. We learn that the usefulness of the Hospital has been increased, and repairs and improvements have been made, so that the new building will shortly be ready for occupation.

At the date of the last report, there were 254 patients in the institution, since which 211 have been admitted, and 191 have been discharged, or died, leaving 274 under care at the close of the year.

The total number of patients in the Hospital during the year, was 465. The highest number at any one time was 288; the lowest was 250; and the average number, under treatment, during the whole period, was 275.

The number of males in the hospital during the year was 263, and the number of females was 202.

The highest number of males at any one time was 157, and the highest number of females was 131. At the beginning of the year, there were 132 males and 123 females. The number of males admitted during the year was 131, and the number of females 80.

Of the patients discharged during the year 1860, were

Table with 4 columns: Cured, Much improved, Stationary, Died. Rows for Males and Females.

Total - 112 - 79 191

Since the Hospital was opened in 1841, 3,571 persons have been admitted, of these 274 still remain. Among them were 1,596 males, and of these the largest number of any profession were farmers 278. There were 173 merchants, 142 clerks, 66 students, 23 clergymen, 38 physicians, 69 carpenters, 146 laborers, 4 police officers, 25 blacksmiths, 1 author, 17 artists, 35 tailors, 56 shoemakers, 244 of no occupation, &c.

Of the total number of female patients (1,675) since 1841, the largest number were domestics, that class furnishes 196. The next largest number were 157 wives of farmers. The following were the relations of the total number treated since 1841:

Table with 4 columns: Single, Married, Widows, Widowers. Rows for Males, Females, Total.

Of the total number, 1,972 were natives of Pennsylvania, and the rest were divided between other States and countries.

There are other tables of great interest, together with interesting accounts of the pleasure grounds of the institution, the lectures, the music, the museum, &c., and the retrospect of twenty years of usefulness, with the prospect of increased usefulness in the future, cannot but be gratifying to Dr. Thomas S. Kirkbride, the superintendent, and those associated with him in the management of the institution.

JAPAN AND ITS CUSTOMS.—The population of Japan, which has been much overrated, does not amount to more than 20,000,000. Japan is composed of four large islands, and several smaller ones of but little importance. The whole area is 150,000 square miles, about the size of California; but Japan proper is only about two-thirds the size of Texas, containing 115,000 square miles. The people are chiefly engaged in agriculture, and the wages of mechanics and laborers average 12 cents per day. In their manners the people are very courteous, but they are proud, irascible and licentious. Society is divided into eight classes, three of whom bear swords. They are noted for what is called "official lying," no man being expected to tell the truth if he can gain anything by a falsehood.

The houses are usually two stories high, but the first is on a level with the streets, so that they do not present a very imposing appearance; but the inhabitants have good reason for this style of tenements, for typhoons and earthquakes are frequent. The rooms are usually separated by partitions of paper, made of mulberry, and of very handsome patterns. The ceilings and wall are prepared with the same material; and not unfrequently the wealthy have their apartments covered with gilt paper, bearing designs of birds, flowers, &c., which present a beautiful appearance. An apartment in a foreign residence, twenty-five feet square, beautifully prepared with material which had a silvery lustre, cost only two dollars and a half. The houses do not seem to be very substantially built, being composed of wood, over which is a plaster, which hardens by exposure; they present an airy and agreeable appearance; but one would think the inmates must suffer from cold during the winters when the thermometer falls below freezing point, as their houses are ill adapted to protect them, having no fireplaces nor chimneys, using braziers filled with burning charcoal instead, around which a numerous family assemble.

The streets of their cities are 25 feet wide, with a sewer along the middle of each. They are paved and have granite sidewalks, and in the principal streets large gates are erected, which are closed in cases of riot or hostile attack. Jeddo, the capital, contains 2,000,000 of inhabitants. Their language is the most difficult in the world to learn, being made up of 72 sounds. The greater portion of the people profess the Buddhist religion. They pray by machinery. A wheel is set up with a written prayer attached to it, a slight touch sets it in motion, and every revolution is counted a prayer.

THE SUFFERING IN KANSAS.—State Aid Necessary.—It is with pleasure that we publish the following communication relating to the suffering in Kansas. Besides private letters brought by Mr. Hutchinson, he has the following general letter of introduction. Hon. Greene C. Bronson and other prominent gentlemen are members of the N. Y. Committee:

To Members of State Legislatures and all Others Interested: The Rev. C. C. Hutchinson, of Kansas, is the authorized agent of the New York Kansas Relief Committee, and as such, recently visited Albany, and was instrumental in receiving the appropriation of \$50,000 just made by our State Legislature. His statements are entirely reliable. Deeming much more assistance absolutely necessary for the suffering people of Kansas, we commend Mr. Hutchinson to your favorable attention hoping your Legislature will assist in this great charity.

W. C. BRYAN, Chairman N. Y. Kansas Relief Committee. Reasons for Granting State Aid to Kansas. EDITOR PATRIOT AND UNION.—Last year notwithstanding the usual amount of rain fall in Kansas, and through a great portion of the Territory the ground was not wet to the depth of three inches during the entire summer. The result was, an almost entire failure of crops. Carefully getting the bread of life from more than sixty townships show that while the average crop of corn in 1859 was thirty-eight bushels per acre, in 1860 it was but one bushel and a half per acre. Thousands of acres yielded nothing, and in whole counties not so much was raised as was planted and sown. So wide-spread is this destitution that thousands are eating the bread of distress, and those who can support themselves are in a condition to do little for their neighbors.

Some contradictory reports have recently come from Leavenworth, Kansas, signed by several citizens of that place. That document was drawn up partly from personal animosity to Thaddeus Hyatt, (who is not now a member of any committee, but has spent several months time and more than two thousand dollars from his own pocket to feed the hungry in Kansas), partly from local prejudice, and partly from opposition to the relief movement.

Local prejudice exists because Atchison is necessarily the distributing point, as the railroad from the east is not completed to Leavenworth. These towns, twenty-five miles apart, are rivals, and little souls are affected by it in this matter.

Some of the signers to the dispatch from Leavenworth, strange as it may seem, have always opposed asking for aid, on the ground that a disclosure of the true condition of Kansas would injure our future prosperity by preventing the desired influx of immigrants and capital.

There are persons in every State who would, under cover of law, rob a widow of her last dollar, and leave her helpless children to beggary, and if these persons were in Kansas they would prefer that great suffering should ensue, rather than have the facts before the country, and they suffer loss in the price of corner lots and quarter sections.

The Mayor of Leavenworth, Hon. J. L. McDowell, informed me in January that his city had suffered less than a quarter crop this year, and that many persons there were dependent upon help from abroad. Others who signed the dispatch, issued a call for aid two months ago, under their own signatures, stating that more than 30,000 needed assistance. Finally, in this dispatch, they say that twenty thousand need aid. Certainly they

is enough to call for generous assistance. The truth is, however, that Kansas has always hitherto raised good crops, and will, in a few years, be covered from this terrible Provisional disaster.

A memorial, which I recently presented to the New York Legislature, gave in detail figures showing the necessities of Kansas for seed and fuel, with the following result. The value of seed required is about as follows—allowing that there are in Kansas 450,000 cultivated acres, or an average of one farm of thirty acres to every seven persons: Wheat 1,000 bushels, or 45,000 bushels, 7,500,000 corn 285,000, oats, &c., 30,000, garden vegetables 7,000 acres, at a first cost for seed of \$162,749.00—cost of bags and freight to Atchison \$65,911.00.—Allowing that one quarter of this can be furnished by the people themselves, it will require \$116,838.00.

The U. S. army rations for each man daily are 18 ounces bread and 20 ounces beef, or 16 pounds solid food per week, or for 30,000 people—the lowest estimate deducible from reliable returns—498,750 pounds per week, or 14,962,500 pounds for 30 weeks, or 247,041 bushels at 60 pounds per bushel. This being calculated for flour at \$1.25 per bushel, gives \$308,801. Freight on same at 20 cents per bushel to Atchison, \$49,408. One-third of this seed and food must be transported to the interior to those whose teams have died or been disposed of to procure bread, which would cost \$250,000, making a total of \$558,809. Towards this sum Wisconsin has contributed \$100,000. Towards this the large private contributions, Kansas has appropriated \$5,000, and New York \$50,000.

Will not the Legislature of Pennsylvania, with her vast wealth, contribute at least \$300,000? The sum is too vast to be advanced by private contributions, and the State has a right to the relief it needs immediately. The Territorial Legislature has memorialized legislatures in session asking for aid. Nothing can be done towards relief by issuing State bonds until too late, because the Legislature was elected several months since and their representatives are many of them at a great distance from the capital with no telegraphs or railroads to facilitate communication and travel.—In the name of thousands who are suffering for the common necessities of life, and many of whom went from this State, I beg the Legislature to make a special appropriation for relief.

It cannot be that Pennsylvania will refuse bread to her own children! C. C. HUTCHINSON, Agent N. Y. Kansas Relief Committee. HARRISBURG, Feb. 23, 1861.—42*.

PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S FORTHCOMING INAUGURAL.—The President elect, while in the city, clearly foreshadowed the tone and spirit of his inaugural address. His views concerning the right of secession, of coercion, &c., were fully expressed. He also intimated, although he was unwilling to say it in an official document, that his sincere conviction was that the most elegant garments to be found in the country, are those made at the Brown Stone Clothing Hall of Hookhill & Wilson, Nos. 603 and 605 Chesnut street, above Sixth, Philadelphia.

STRAYED OR STOLEN.—A black rat terrier dog. The finder will be liberally rewarded by leaving it at Kemble's clothing store, south-east corner of Fourth and Market streets. 31†

LARGE ARRIVAL OF NEW GOODS.—The Cheapest Goods Offered Yet.—2,000 yards Canton flannel at 10 cents, worth 12 cents. 2,000 yards bleached 4-4 muslin at 10 cents, worth 12 cents. 100 Pe beautiful new style print at 10 cents, worth 12 cents. 50 Pe print at 7 and 8 cents, worth 12 cents, warranted fast color. 1,500 yards of unbleached muslin at 10 cents, the best ever made for the price. 1,000 undershirts and drawers at 50, 62 and 75 cents. Socks and ladies stockings a large variety. Our whole stock of winter goods, such as Shawls, De Laines, Pant Stuff, Cloth and all kinds of Flannels I will sell off at cost. Now is the time to get bargains. S. LEWY, at Rhoad's old corner. Jan22†.

SPECIAL NOTICES. HELMOLD'S GENUINE PREPARATION Cures Gravel, Rheumatism, Bladder, Dropsy, Kidney Affections. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Nervous and Debilitated Sufferers. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Loss of Power, Loss of Memory. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Weak Nerves, Horror of Death, Trembling. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Dimness of Vision. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Female Complaints and Eruptions. HELMOLD'S Genuine Preparation for Pains in the Back, Headache, Sick Stomach. HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU in another column. sold-d&wsm

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 be considered one of the most important medicinal discoveries of the day. It is good for the blood, already prepared for absorption; pleasant to the taste and nature in action gains he retains it. Let those, then, who are suffering from poverty, impurity or deficiency of blood, and consequently with some chronic disease or ailment, take this BLOOD FOOD, which ever restores to health. We notice that our druggists have received a supply of this article, and also of the world-renowned Dr. Kassar's IZALINUM Compound, which ever cures of any kind whatever, and of course must be invaluable for all infantile complaints. It will allay all pain, and soften the gums in process teething, and at the same time regulate the bowels. Let all mothers and nurses, who have endured anxious days and sleepless nights, procure a supply and be at once relieved. HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU in another column. sold-d&wsm

MRS. WINSLOW. An experienced nurse and female physician, has a soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitates the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation, and allaying all pain, and which ever cures the bowels. Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Personally safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. HELMOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU in another column. sold-d&wsm

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVERISH ACTION.—The effect of purging with BRANDRETH'S PILLS is to remove all the impurities from the system, and to regulate the bowels. They take out all impurities from the system; and they have the same power of expulsion over miasm, poisonous vapor of decayed vegetables, or indeed any 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 asthmas, catarrhs, costiveness and painful affections of every kind. Sold, Price 25 cents, at No. 204 Canal street, New York, and by all Druggists. Also, by GEO H BELL, corner of Second and Chestnut streets, Harrisburg, and by all respectable dealers in medicines. sold-d&wsm

MOTHERS, READ THIS. The following is an extract from a letter written by a pastor of the Baptist Church to the Journal and Messenger, Cincinnati, Ohio, and speaks volumes in behalf of this wonderful medicine.—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING: We see an advertisement in your columns offering Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Now we never said a word in favor of a patent medicine before in our life, but we feel compelled to say to your readers, that this is no false advertisement, and that it is now in use in ALL CLIMATES. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the age, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can do no better than try it in a supply. sold-d&wsm

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY.—Sir James Mackenzie's celebrated Female PILLS, prepared by prescription of Sir J. Clarke, M. D., Physician Extraordinary to the Queen. This invaluable medicine is unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases in which the female constitution is subject. It moderates all excess and removes all obstructions, and a speedy cure may be relied on. It is peculiarly suited. It will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity. One box of Pills will cure the Government Stamp, Green Back, and prevent counterfeits. THESE PILLS SHOULD NOT BE TAKEN BY FEMALES DURING THE FIRST THREE MONTHS OF PREGNANCY, BUT AT OTHER TIMES THEY ARE SAFE. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pain in the Head and Limbs, Fatigue, Irritation of the Throat, Spasms of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, these Pills will effect a cure when all other means have failed, and will also prevent a relapse less than a quarter crop this year, and that many persons there were dependent upon help from abroad. Others who signed the dispatch, issued a call for aid two months ago, under their own signatures, stating that more than 30,000 needed assistance. Finally, in this dispatch, they say that twenty thousand need aid. Certainly they

NATURAL MAGIC! Suppose you have sandy, red, white, grizzled, or flaming yellow hair. Suppose you prefer a light brown, a rich dark brown, or a raven black. Well, you apply (if you are wise) to

EXCELSIOR HAIR DYE! and in ten minutes your mirror shows you a WONDERFUL TRANSFORMATION! Every hair that a few moments before was an unhealthy bleach, is now an element of beauty. "A magnificent head of hair!" is the exclamation whenever you uncover. The difference between

BEAUTY AND THE BEAST was not so striking then that between a grey or red head in a state of nature, and one to which this famous dye has been applied. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. jan2-d&wsm

From the Independent, New York, July 28, 1859. GLUE.—Our advertising columns contain some testimonials to the value of a new article known as "Spalding's Prepared Glue," useful to housekeepers for mending furniture. It is prepared with chemicals, by which it is kept in the proper condition for immediate use, the chemicals evaporating as soon as it is applied, leaving the glue to harden. We can assure our readers that this article has the excellent phenological quality of "large adhesive power." For sale by O. A. BANNVAX, No. 2 Jones' Row and 42-wsm

Dr. Brunon's Concentrated Remedies. No. 1. THE GREAT REVIVER, speedily eradicates all the evil effects of SELF-ABUSE, as Loss of Memory, Forgetfulness, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Vision, or any constitutional derangement of the system, brought on by the unrestrained indulgence of the passions. Acts like lightning. Price One Dollar. No. 2. THE BALM will cure in from two to eight days, any case of GONORRHEEA, is without taste or smell, and requires no restriction of action or diet. For either sex. Price One Dollar. No. 3. THE TERROR will cure in the shortest possible time, any case of GLEET, even after all other remedies have failed to produce the desired effect. No taste or smell. Price One Dollar. No. 4. THE PURIFIER is the only Remedy that will really cure Stricture of the Urethra. No matter of how long standing or neglected the case may be. Price One Dollar. No. 5. THE SOLITOR will cure any case of GRAVEL, permanently and speedily remove all affections of the Bladder and Kidneys. Price One Dollar. No. 6. FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULAR. No. 7. THE AMARIN will cure the Whites radically, and in a much shorter time than they can be removed by any other treatment. In fact, it is the only remedy that will really correct this disorder. Pleasant to take. Price One Dollar. No. 8. THE ORIENTAL PASTILS are certain, safe and speedily in producing MENSTRUATION, or correcting any derangement of the monthly periods. Price Two Dollars. No. 9. FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULAR. Either Remedy sent free by mail on receipt of the price named. Enclose postage stamp and get a Circular. General Depot North-East corner of York Avenue and Callowhill Street. Private Office 401 York Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. For sale in Harrisburg only by O. A. BANNVAX, No. 2 Jones' Row, and 42-wsm

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