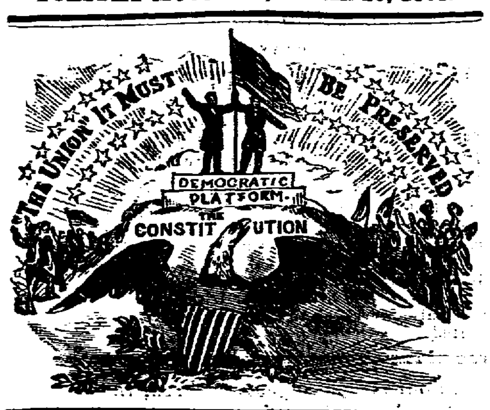
The Patriot & Union.

TUESDAY MORNING, APRIL 23, 1861.



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PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

[L.S.] In the name and by the authority of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania:

ANDREW G. CURTIN.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, An armed rebellion exists in a portion of the States of this Union, threatening the destruction of the National Government, periling public and private property, endangering the peace and security of this Commonwealth, and inviting systematic piracy upon our commerce:

And whereas, Adequate provision does not exist by law to enable the Executive to make the military power of the State as available and efficient as it should be for the common defence of the State and the General Government:

And whereas, An occasion so extraordinary requires a prompt exercise of the Legislative power of the State; therefore

I, ANDREW G. CURTIN, Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, by virtue of the powers vested in me by the Constitution, do hereby convene the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, and require the members of the Senate and House of Representatives to meet in their respective Houses, in the Capitol at Harrisburg, on TUESDAY, THE THIRTIETH DAY OF APRIL, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, at twelve o'clock noon of that day, then and there to take into consideration and adopt such measures in the premises as the exigency may seem to them in their wisdom to demand.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the Great Seal of the Commonwealth to be affixed at Harrisburg, this twentieth day of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-one, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-sixth. By the Governor.

ELI SLIFER,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

Mason and Dixon's Line.

From an article of considerable length, and of much interest, in *Fernon's Railroad Register*, we make some extracts. The article sets out to show that Mason and Dixon's Line is not the boundary between free and slave territory in the United States, and never was; but discloses an old fact with a new face, in its assertion that Mason and Dixon's Line commences at 38° 27′ north latitude, about fifteen miles south of the mouth of Delaware bay, on the ocean shore, at the intersection of the present dividing line between Delaware and Maryland; *and is the present dividing line between Delaware and Maryland, as well as between Maryland and Pennsylvania!* Delaware is a slave State, and the whole of Delaware is *north* of Mason and Dixon's Line.

From these facts it is manifest that Mason and Dixon's Line is not a sectional line, dividing the South from the North by separating the slave States from the free States, all popular assertion to the contrary notwithstanding; for in truth, and in fact, Delaware, which is a slave State, and which, in all sectional divisions of the Union, is classed with the Southern States, *is wholly north of Mason and Dixon's Line;* which, as already stated, begins on the Atlantic Ocean at 38° 27′ north latitude, and not, as is erroneously supposed and promulgated, on the dividing boundary between the States of Pennsylvania and Maryland, the latitude of which latter line is 39° 43′. Hence Baltimore, Washington, Alexandria and *Mount Vernon are all north of Mason and Dixon's Line* at its starting point on the ocean, south of Cape Henlopen, and south of Indian river.

Washington and Future Operations.

The feeling uppermost in every mind during the past few days has been that of painful apprehension for the safety of the National Capital, and the obstruction of the ordinary railroad and telegraphic means of communication intensified this feeling. In the absence of certain intelligence, it was feared that sufficient forces might have been concentrated in the neighborhood of Washington, by Virginia and Maryland, to make a successful assault before Northern troops could arrive in adequate numbers to secure the safety of the Capital. But this apprehension has in a great measure abated since the safe arrival of reinforcements. It is now believed that Washington is secure against any force that Virginia or Maryland can march against it. In fact we never had any certain information of the mustering of an army in Virginia large enough to threaten the Capital. The only body of troops actually seen was that which marched upon Harper's Ferry, and were frustrated in their design of capturing the armory by the decisive measures of the officer in command. But the exposed situation of Washington, the murderous assaults made upon the Massachusetts and Pennsylvania regiments while attempting to pass through Baltimore to its defence, and the secrecy of Virginia in passing the ordinance of secession, taken in connection with the futile march upon Harper's Ferry, were all indicative of a dash at Washington, and caused the deepest anxiety for its safety.

As soon as an adequate force is assembled at Washington to assure its safety, and the avenues of communication with the North are opened and guarded, the first hurry of the campaign will be over, and troops be forwarded with more order and regularity. Within the next month Washington will witness one of the finest armies ever assembled upon the face of the earth, composed of men who know the value of a good government, and are determined to maintain it against those who are seeking to substitute anarchy for law.

When the army is assembled at Washington, it will need considerable discipline to render it efficient. Our people have so long been accustomed to peace that the art of war has fallen into disuse and decay; but we are naturally a military people, having a great aptitude for receiving instruction, and one month hence the raw volunteers of to-day, who never before engaged in soldiering, even as a holiday amusement, will handle their muskets with the precision, and step with the firm and accurate tread of regular soldiers.

There is good reason for the belief that after the army assembles at Washington, and the secessionists abandon the idea of taking it, the Federal Government will stand strictly on the defensive until after the assembling of Congress, when the whole question of how to maintain our Nationality and put down rebellion will be committed to the representatives of the people. With Washington secure; with all the Southern ports strictly blockaded; with the people of the loyal States a unit in support of the Government and the flag of the Union, what is to become of the Southern Confederacy? How is Jeff. Davis to obtain money and provisions for the support of his Government and his army, when all communication from the outer world and from the Northern States is effectually cut off? A few months of vigorous isolation would make the people of the South count the cost of rebellion, and perhaps induce them to revolutionize the revolution.

For the Patriot and Union.

SALT AND OIL WELLS OF CAMBRIA AND CLEARFIELD COUNTIES.

The interior of Pennsylvania is teeming with undeveloped mines of wealth, which, when fully brought into active operation, will be capable of *sustaining and actively employing* a population ten times greater than the present. The want of capital among the practical part of the people has greatly retarded her progress. It must be the capital of our cities which will be employed to bring forth the hidden treasures that are yet destined to make and keep Pennsylvania the first State of the Union, both in point of wealth and population. A large portion of our State remains unsettled, but the rapid manner in which our pine forests are disappearing, leaving land half cleared, has caused agriculturists to turn their attention to the hills and rolling lands west of the Allegheny mountains, in this State, where health and a ready market is insured, rather than risk their lives among the fever and ague prairies of the West.

I can instance Johnstown, in Cambria county, which, under the magical influence of Philadelphia capital, has grown from a mountain hamlet to a small city of ten thousand inhabitants, or to Scranton, in the East, which stands a monument of New York enterprise.

The production and manufacture of salt is one of the industrial interests of Pennsylvania of early origin. Salt was at an early day manufactured on the Conemaugh and Kishkiminetas. The salt wells on the Conemaugh at one time, many years since, partially became exhausted or failed in their usual strength, and they were abandoned, as the difficulties of transportation and the failure of the strength of the water prevented the business from being a profitable one. After the completion of the Pennsylvania railroad, these wells were reopened, and the water it was found had regained its former strength and further difficulty was obviated by sinking the wells to a greater depth, and now many thousand barrels of salt are annually sent to Pittsburg from these establishments, to be distributed throughout the West.

In many places in the Moshannon Valley natural salt licks are found, to which deer resort in the spring and early part of summer. These are sure indications of the presence of salt water, and by sinking to a proper depth salt water will be found. The company now sinking a well at Philipsburg, in this valley, will surely find salt water, if they do not find oil, which is the main object in sinking the well, at which the machinery is now actively at work, and with the abundance of fuel in the immediate neighborhood, will undoubtedly make it a paying operation.

Sixteen miles north of the town of Altoona, at the confluence of the Beaver Dam and Eastern branches of the Clearfield creek, an ancient and natural salt lick existed, where deer and elk originally frequented for the purpose of licking the saline particles that oozed out of the ground. This gave rise to the belief that salt water could be obtained by boring a well, and caused, some twenty years since, the organization of the Elk Lick salt company, who employed Mr. S. G. Wilson, an intelligent mechanic of much skill, to bore a well in search of salt water, and who, after digging twenty-three feet, struck the solid rock, where he first commenced boring, which was a slow and labored process, as he had not the modern apparatus with steam power to hasten his work. No auger is used, as some may suppose, but an iron chisel, which, by constant raising and dropping by means of a rope attached to the chisel, by little and little wears away the rock; some days two feet, but not unfrequently, when a hard substance is struck, as iron ore, not over one inch.

In the rear of the well is a bold projecting ridge of land, which till recently was covered with white pine timber, comprising part of the extensive Philipsburg estate, which contains large workable veins of bituminous coal, which, for want of facilities to carry to market, are not worked at present, but which, at some future day, will be carried to an Eastern market, by a branch railroad from the town of Altoona, which will add no little to the importance of that thriving and business-like town.

From Mr. Wilson's notes, which I was kindly permitted to examine, I was authorized to make such extracts as I thought proper, and I am indebted to them for the description of the different stratas passed through. For the first eighteen feet the soil consisted of common earth, and then five feet of quick-sand and fresh water; next seven feet of black slate rock, followed by six inches of bituminous coal. At the depth of thirty-two feet six inches, a vein of fire brick rock was struck, which was thirteen feet in thickness, and appeared at the lower part of the vein to be mixed with iron ore. The next, five feet of black slate mixed with coal, followed by one foot of white flint rock; then two feet six inches of black slate, when a vein of cannel coal was struck, which is believed to be of a superior quality. This was at a depth of fifty-three feet. Next eight inches of slate, which separated the cannel coal vein from a vein of bituminous coal four feet four inches in thickness. Then fourteen feet of common freestone, and two feet mixed with slate and coal. Then a vein, sixty feet in thickness, of porcelain clay of a very superior quality, which had a greasy feel, as though mixed with oil. Its appearance resembled white lead ground in oil. This vein, it is believed, will at no distant day be worked and used in the manufacture of the finest porcelain ware. The next one hundred and thirty-five feet was through common free stone changing in color from brown to black, and mixed with quartz. Again the auger passed through a vein of five feet of porcelain clay. The balance was through a solid vein of hard freestone, a portion of which was mixed with a yellow metal, which Mr. Wilson believes to be copper. Unfortunately the only specimen saved was lost. It may have been iron pyrites, or it may have been gold—probably too abundant for the latter. At the depth of five hundred and forty-eight feet salt water was struck, but so mixed with a dark fluid that it was deemed to be useless. This dark fluid is believed to be oil, which Mr. Wilson now believes would be a paying oil well.

As soon as Mr. Wilson completes the oil well which he is now sinking at Philipsburg, he intends re-opening his well at Elk Lick, for the purpose of testing the value of the contents, whether mineral or liquid; and as he spent so many hours at his toilsome work, it is hoped he may now be abundantly rewarded.

MOSHANNON.

Philipsburg, Penn., April 18, 1861.

AN EGYPTIAN FESTIVAL.—A correspondent of an English paper describes a brilliant festival which was given in Alexandria, Egypt, in March, to welcome the Viceroy Said Pasha on his return from Medina. The writer says:

"The grand square, on each side of which are ranges of beautiful houses, presented a charming appearance. A kiosk, which in design and decorations resembled the palaces we read of in fairy tales, was erected in the centre for the reception of the distinguished pilgrim. The square, which is at least five hundred yards in length, is planted on each side with double rows of trees. These were decorated with festoons of evergreens and flowers, and splendidly lighted up with innumerable colored paper lamps, and other lamps were tastefully disposed among the branches, representing different kinds of fruit. The houses, for the most part, were illuminated from the ground to the terraces. The two fountains were surrounded by open woodwork, gaily dressed with palm branches, flowers and artificial fruit, the whole being lighted up with large Oriental chandeliers and small colored lamps. There were four fine triumphal arches in the square, and other arches in different parts of the town.—Flags were flying from many of the flat terraces, which were also made available for the display of all kinds of fireworks. There were some very good transparencies with mottoes in different languages, and portraits of the Viceroy and of his little son, Toussan Pasha. On the balcony of the French consulate appeared the initials 'S. P., N. III, E., S. P.' (Said Pasha, Napoleon III, Eugenie, Said Pasha.)—The wits of the town interpreted this inscription as follows: '*Senza potente Napoleone III. Egitto sarebbe perso,*' (without the powerful Napoleon III Egypt would be lost.) A certain gentlemen whose premises were not very splendidly illuminated had put up the letters 'S. P.,' (Said Pasha:) he was complimented on his sincerity in publicly making known that he had spent only 6d. for his part of the rejoicings.

"A European band was in attendance, and played several Arabic tunes, at which the natives grinned in ecstacies of delight, for they have a very poor opinion of the fantastical compositions of Italian masters, who, they say, jumble notes together in such a manner that it is almost impossible to play them, and when played it is quite impossible to comprehend them. On the Pasha's appearance there was a terrible rush to get a sight of his jovial countenance; but, although there were neither police nor guards present, the immense concourse of people, composed of persons from nearly all quarters of the globe, conducted themselves much more orderly than could have been expected from such an assemblage. His Highness, accompanied by a few of his officers, entered the kiosk, where he was received by those European gentlemen who are in the habit of favoring him with their company—oftener, perhaps, than he desires it.

"On the second evening of the illuminations (they were kept up for three evenings,) an incident occurred which reminds one of the adventures of the renowned Haroun el Raschid, in the Arabian Nights' Entertainments.—The Pasha was going through the Arab quarters with some of his officers. One of the streets was in almost total darkness, the only light being that which proceeded from five lamps placed over the doorway of a very humble dwelling. The Viceroy stopped, and ordered the owner of the house to be brought before him. It was a poor Arab woman. The Pasha asked her what she was and how she gained her livelihood. 'I am a poor lone widow, your highness,' she replied, 'I have nothing to depend upon but what I gain by selling a few dried beans.' 'And how much do you gain every day?' 'Some days twenty paras, some days thirty, but seldom more than a piastre.' 'And how did you manage to get up this illumination?' asked the Pasha, smiling. 'Why, your highness,' answered the woman, 'seeing that all the people were preparing for the fantasia (*fete*,) I thought it my duty also to do what I could.' 'When did your husband die?' demanded the Pasha. 'He was killed in the Crimea,' she answered, 'while fighting for our glorious Sultan.' The Viceroy was much touched at the simplicity of the poor woman, and on the following day he sent her five 'purses' for each of the lamps displayed. A 'purse' is equal to £5."

THE FLORIDA FORTS—THEIR FORMIDABLE CHARACTER.—The New York *Times* is now paying a little attention to the Government forts down South. It thus speaks of two of those, toward which all eyes are at present anxiously turned:

Santa Rosa Island, where Fort Pickens stands, is less than half a mile in width, tapering down gradually, as we advance eastwardly from the fort up the harbor, to a width of only about 300 yards, which it attains at a point about two miles from the site of the Fort. On both sides of the Island—that is, both on the sea side and the harbor side—vessels may approach very close to the shore drawing from three to four fathoms water, so that the whole breadth of the Island may be swept, not only by the guns of the Fort, but also by those of the fleet, thus rendering it impracticable for an enemy, without great exposure and the certainty of heavy loss, to undertake to occupy the Island and keep open his communications, in face of a power holding the Fort and at the same time having command of the sea. But, on the other hand, the Island may be safely, promptly and very advantageously occupied by any reinforcement which the Government may choose to land there, for the purpose of establishing batteries to respond to and divide the fire of the besiegers.

There are other local facts which will have material weight in deciding this immediate and apparently approaching contest. It so happens that in arranging the plan of Fort Pickens, and the sites of Forts McRae and Barrancas, with a view to sweep the channel, these two forts, now held by the insurgents, are respectively opposite the *curtains* of Fort Pickens—each presenting a salient angle, or weak point, to the direct fire of the face, or strong front, of that fort. These forts, therefore, it is reasonable to conclude, must soon be overpowered and silenced by Fort Pickens. This conclusion applies peculiarly to Fort McRae; the work nearest the sea, and which, besides being very inferior to Fort Pickens in all the essentials of strength, will receive its fire at disadvantage, and be exposed, at the same time, to the guns of any man of war which may be detailed to co-operate in the defence of that fortress.

INDIANA.—Hancock county is the Democratic stronghold of the Sixth District; a meeting was held a few days since, when, among others, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That as Democrats and patriots, we will vie with our political opponents of other parties in our devotion to the Union, and in our support of the lawfully constituted authorities of the Government, in the faithful execution of their duties.

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH

THE VERY LATEST!

IMPORTATION OF ARMS.

NOTHING DEFINITE FROM BALTIMORE.

EXCITEMENT IN PHILADELPHIA—ENLISTMENTS, &C.

THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK RECOMMENDS AN APPROPRIATION.

SOUTHERN POWDER SEIZED.

SHIPS SCUTTLED AND MACHINERY DESTROYED BY ORDER OF GOVERNMENT.

THE TROOPS AT COCKEYSVILLE. &C. &C. &C.

From Philadelphia.

Special Dispatch to the Patriot and Union.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Two hundred and fifty thousand stand of arms have arrived at New York from Europe.

There is nothing definite from Baltimore; but there is a report that the Catholic Cathedral has been burned.

The excitement continues here, and the business of enlistment is rapidly going forward. Ten thousand troops are ready to move at a moment's warning.

[We received the above dispatch last evening, and give it for what it is worth.—ED.]

Seizure of Munitions of War.

NEW YORK, April 22.

The Brigantine Tornado was seized yesterday, having on board a large amount of powder for the South. An armed steam tug has gone in pursuit of a three masted schooner, which sailed yesterday from Perth Amboy loaded with arms, etc.

Ships Scuttled and Machinery Destroyed by Order of Government.

NEW YORK, April 22.

It is stated by a gentleman arrived from Baltimore that a report prevails there that some of the ships now at Norfolk had been scuttled. The heavy derricks in use at the Navy Yard had been thrown down, and much of the machinery there had been destroyed by order of the U. S. Government.

The U. S. Steamer Pawnee arrived at Norfolk on Saturday from Washington.

Appropriation Recommended.

NEW YORK, April 22.

The message of the Mayor, to be sent to the City Council to-night, will recommend the appropriation of $1,000,000 in aid of the war.

The Troops at Cockeysville.

PHILADELPHIA, April 22.

Southern wires still down. A gentleman from Washington reports passing Cockeysville, fifteen miles from Baltimore, saw an encampment of U. S. troops, 3,500 strong, which had been thrown forward over the Northern Central Road; the bridges having been rebuilt by carpenters protected by detachments of troops.

Pennsylvania.

CHESTER, Pa., April 23.—We are all for the Union here, now and forever. Our company, the "Union Blues," 115 men, has left for Harrisburg.

BOALSBURG, April 18.—Centre county is alive for the Union. We are sending a company from this place. They will march on Saturday morning.

EASTON, April 22.—The Providence (R. I.) Marine Artillery, under command of Colonel C. H. Tompkins, are still here. The directors of the Farmer's & Mechanic's Institute have given them possession of the Fair grounds and buildings, and they are drilling constantly and have good accommodations for horses and men. Yesterday they received by special train, seven rifled cannon. They await orders and do not know at what moment they will receive orders.

Captain Glanz's company of 87 men left this morning for Harrisburg. They were presented with a flag from the ladies. This makes the fifth company that has volunteered from this city, and another is rapidly filling up and expects to leave soon.

MAUCH CHUNCH, April 22.—The Anderson Grays left this morning, forming three companies, comprising 350 men. Two more companies are forming. The excitement is intense.

Delaware.

WILMINGTOM, April 21.

An enthusiastic Union meeting was held at Newport, Del., last night. The meeting was eloquently addressed by Col. James L. Kilgore, a Breckinridge Democrat. But one sentiment prevailed, the Union must and shall be preserved. Strong Union resolutions were adopted, and the meeting adjourned with enthusiastic cheers for the Union, the Constitution, the American Flag and the speaker.

National Patriotic Fund.

NEW YORK, April 22.

A corporation has been formed under the law of the State by some of our leading citizens to create and maintain a permanent National Patriotic Fund for the care and support of the wives and children of the defenders of the country.

The New York Loan for War Purposes.

ALBANY, April 22.

The Banks here have tendered to Governor Morgan their share of the $3,500,000 State loan for war purposes.

The New York Sixty-Ninth Regiment.

NEW YORK, April 22.

Some $1,200 were subscribed by the Board of Brokers for the Sixty-ninth Regiment today.

THE GOVERNMENT IN POSSESSION OF THE TELEGRAPH.—On Saturday the Government took supervisory control of the telegraph lines between this city and the South, and all messages received and sent were read, and either approved or rejected by officers appointed to attend to this duty. Any message in cypher, or in which the meaning was not plainly expressed, was rejected at once. This is a most judicious proceeding, for telegraphic announcements of projected military enterprises, before the arrangements are completed, are fatal to their success, as the attempted reinforcement of Fort Sumpter by the steamer Star of the West will attest.—*Phila. Inquirer.*

THE CHURCH MILITANT.—The pastor of St. Mary's Church, Taunton, Mass., has offered his services as Chaplain to the military company there; another minister is reported to have said, if his son did not volunteer, no "stay at home policy" would be allowed by the father.

Texas, having deposed Governor Houston, is now threatening to hang him. Let them do so by all means. The hanging of the author of her independence is all that is wanted to render her character complete.—*Prentice.*

STEPPED OUT.—The Lewellyn & Rathbone oil wells at Burning Springs, on the Kanawha, have given out almost entirely. Where 450 barrels were the average yield every 24 hours, they now furnish but 5, and the former is said to be almost dried up.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ *WARRANTED IN ALL CASES* ☜
DR. HARVEY'S
CHRONO THERMAL FEMALE PILLS
For the prevention and Cure of all those difficulties to which the female system is peculiarly liable arising from
STOPPAGE OF NATURE OR OBSTRUCTION.
These Pills have never been known to fail when the directions have been strictly followed, and they are perfectly safe to take by the most delicate.
TO MARRIED LADIES they are particularly recommended, as they prevent difficulties and restore nature, no matter from 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, can 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.—price One Dollar,—by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. nov2-eodd&wly

A NEW REMEDY.
Superseding CUBEBS, COPAIBA, CAPSULES, or any compound that has ever been before the people. It has been used by
ONE HUNDRED PHYSICIANS,
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 active and speedy in its effects than Cubebs or Copaiba alone. The pills are half the size of Capsules, and never nauseate the stomach, or impregnate the breath. Six dozen pills in a box—price one dollar, and will be sent by mail, post-paid, by the agent, on receipt of the money.
Sold by all the principal druggists and dealers, and by DYOTT & CO., wholesale agents, North Second street, Philadelphia. nov2-eodd&wly

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,
THE GREAT DIURETIC,
And a Positive and Specific Remedy for Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, Dropsy, Organic Weakness,
And all Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
See Advertisement in another column. Cut it out, and send for the Medicine.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
mar29-daw3m

Cristadoro's Hair Dye
IS
THE ONLY DYE........................Ever analyzed
THE ONLY DYE....................Sworn to be poisonless
THE ONLY DYE......................For a living brown
THE ONLY DYE......................For a perfect black
THE ONLY DYE.....................That defies detection
THE ONLY DYE......................That is instantaneous
and the
ONLY DYE
For all who desire to have the color of their hair changed with safety, certainty and rapidity, to any shade they may desire. Manufactured by J. CRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold everywhere, and applied by all Hair Dressers. mar19-daw1m

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 favor of that world-renowned medicine—MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING:
"We see an advertisement in your columns of Mrs. 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 humbug—WE HAVE TRIED IT, AND KNOW IT TO BE ALL IT CLAIMS. It is, probably, one of the most successful medicines of the day, because it is one of the best. And those of your readers who have babies can't do better than to lay in a supply. sep29-d&wly

PURIFY YOUR BLOOD.—BRANDRETH'S PILLS WARRANTED TO CURE FEVER AND AGUE.—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 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. 294 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. de9-d&w1m

MRS. WINSLOW,
An experienced nurse and female physician, has a Soothing Syrup for children teething, which greatly facilitate the process of teething by softening the gums, reducing all inflammation—will allay all pain, and is sure to regulate the bowels. Depend upon it mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and relief and health to your infants. Perfectly safe in all cases. See advertisement in another column. au17,1859-d&wly

Dr. Brunon's Concentrated Remedies.
No. 1. THE GREAT REVIVER, speedily eradicates all the evil effects of SELF-ABUSE, as Loss of Memory, Shortness of Breath, Giddiness, Palpitation of the Heart, Dimness of Vision, or any constitutional derangements of the system, brought on by the unrestrained indulgence of the passions. Acts alike on either sex. Price One Dollar.
No. 2. THE BALM will cure in from two to eight days, any case of GONORRHŒA, is without taste or smell, and requires no restriction of action or diet. For either sex. Price One Dollar.
No. 3. THE TERER 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 PUNITER is the only Remedy that will really cure Strictures of the Urethra. No matter of how long standing or neglected the case may be. Price One Dollar.
No. 5. THE SOLUTOR will cure any case of GRAVEL, permanently and speedily remove all afflictions 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, 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 speedy in producing MENSTRUATION, or correcting any Irregularities of the monthly periods. Price Two Dollars.
No. 9. FOR PARTICULARS SEE CIRCULAR.
Either Remedy sent free by mail on receipt of the price annexed. 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 C. A. BANNVART, where Circulars containing valuable information, with full descriptions of each case, will be delivered gratis, on application. Address DR. FELIX BRUNON,
my1-dly P. O. Box 99, Philadelphia, Pa.

MANHOOD.
HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED.
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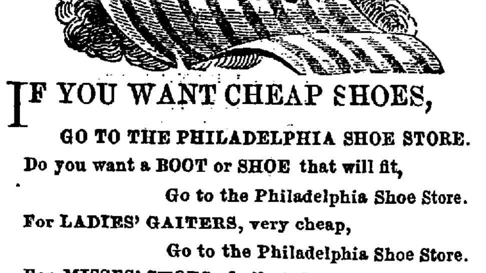

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