DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, FOR THE rapid cure of
COUGHS, COLDS, HOARSENESS, BRONCHITIS, CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA AND CONSUMPTION.

This remedy has won for itself such notoriety for its cures of every variety of Pulmonary disease, that it is entirely unnecessary to recount the evidences of its virtues in any community where it has been employed. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate disease of the lungs by its use. When once tried its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation; and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs which are incident to our climate. And not only in formidable attacks upon the lungs, but for the milder varieties of Colds, Coughs, Hoarseness, etc., and for Children it is the pleasantest and safest medicine that can be obtained.

As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best that it ever has been, and that the genuine article is prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., and sold by every respectable druggist in the United States.

n20 3mdAW J. WRIGHT & CO., Wholesale Agents.

DOCTOR HOOFLAND'S CELEBRATED GERMAN BITTERS, prepared by

DR. C. M. JACKSON, PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

Will effectually cure Liver Complaint, Dyspepsia, Jaundice, Chronic or Nervous Debility, Diseases of the Kidneys, and all diseases arising from a disordered Liver or Stomach. Such as Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness or Blood to the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Heartburn, Disgust for Food, Fullness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Fluttering at the Pit of the Stomach, Swimming of the Head, Hurried and difficult Breathing, Fluttering at the Heart, Choking or suffocating sensations when in a lying posture, Dimness of Vision, Dots or Webs before the Sight, Fever and Dull Pain in the Head, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin and Eyes, Pain in the Side, Back, Chest, Limbs, etc., etc., Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Flesh, Constant Imaginings of Evil and great Depression of Spirits, etc.

The proprietor in calling the attention of the public to this preparation, does so with a feeling of the utmost confidence in its virtues and adaptation to the diseases for which it is recommended.

It is no new and untried article, but one that has stood the test of a ten years' trial before the American people, and its reputation and sale is unrivalled by any similar preparations extant. The testimony in its favor given by the most prominent and well known physicians and individuals in all parts of the country is immense, and a careful perusal of the Almanac, published annually by the proprietor, and to be had gratis of any of his Agents, cannot but satisfy the most skeptical that this remedy is really deserving the great celebrity it has obtained.

Principal Office and Manufactory, No. 96 ARCH street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TESTIMONY FROM LOUISIANA.

The German Bitters superior to all preparations now in use
JACKSON, La., August 15, 1854.

Dear Sir—I feel bound to express my gratification to you for the incalculable benefit I have derived from the use of two bottles of your German Bitters. I have found them to be all you recommend them to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as a safe and sure remedy for the diseases they are intended for, and superior to all other preparations now in use.

Very respectfully, yours, H. OPPENHEIMER.

THE BITTERS ALL THEY ARE REPRESENTED TO BE
JACKSON, La., August 20, 1854.

Dear Sir—I have used your German Bitters, and find them all they are represented to be, and cheerfully recommend them to the public as an excellent medicine.

Respectfully, yours, W. F. FAULKNER.

L. MAYER says:
HARRISONBURG, La., May 23, 1853.

Your German Bitters is a very valuable medicine. I have disposed of all I received from you, and wish a new supply immediately.

DR. RAYBOLD QUAIL says:
TRINITY, La., June 30, 1853.

I have for the last year used the German Bitters prepared by you, in my practice extensively. It will shortly be the only medicine of the kind that can be readily sold here, and I believe that in less than one year there will be more sold in this vicinity than in any other part of the country.

DR. RABE says: FRANKLIN, La., June 24, 1852.

Your German Bitters have become very popular here, and I wish a fresh supply immediately.

E. A. ADAMS & CO. say:
RICHMOND, La., June 2, 1853.

Your Bitters give universal satisfaction to all who have used them.

You should bear in mind that these Bitters are entirely vegetable, thereby possessing advantages over most of the preparations recommended for similar diseases.

Sold by Druggists and Storekeepers in every town and village in the United States and Canadas. And by
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
au16 1ydW&A New Orleans.

J. WRIGHT & CO.'S CATALOGUE OF GENUINE and popular Family Medicines, which they offer to supply Druggists and Dealers at Proprietor's lowest wholesale prices.

General Depot Special Agency, No. 151 and 21 Chartres street, New Orleans, La.

VERMIFUGES.
Winer's Canadian,
Swain's,
Perry's Dead Shot,
Jayne's Tonic,
Kerl's,
B. A. Fahnestock's,
McLean's.
BALSAM and COUGH REMEDIES.
Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry,
Hasting's Naptha,
Sherman's Balsam,
Buchan's Hungarian,
Davis's Wild Cherry and Tar,
Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup,
New England Cough Syrup,
Bartholomew's Expectorant,
Hall's Balsam,
Swaym's Syrup of Wild Cherry,
Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,
Taylor's Balsam Liverwort,
Jayne's Expectorant,
Winer's Elecampane,
Rogers' Liverwort and Tar,
Mrs. Gardiner's Liverwort,
Studier's Cherry Expectorant,
London's Indian do,
Dr. Rose's do.
McLean's Strengthening Cordial
SARSAPARILLAS.
Dr. John Bull's,
S. P. Townsend's,
Sands's,
Old Jacob Townsend's,
Carpenter's,
Wyncoop's,
Shaker's,
Graefenberg's
Bristol's.
Guysott's Yellow Dock.
PLASTERS.
Well's Strengthening,
Swen's Strengthening.
Jew David's or Hebrew,
Badeau's,
Knapp's Indian,
Allcock's Porous,
Griffith's Adhesive,
Holloway's Arnica,
LINIMENTS.
McLean's Volcanic Oil Liniment
Mexican Mustang,
Farrell's Arabian.
Butler's Nerve and Bone,
Hunt's,
Hayes's
Tobias's Venetian,
Howe's Nerve and Bone,
Kellinger's,
Gardener's,
Bartine's Horse,
Merchant's Gargling,
Cherokee.
Jayne's.
AGUE REMEDIES, etc.
Osgood's Indian Chologogue,
Rowand's Tonic Mixture,
Smith's Tonic Syrup,
Wynkoop's Tonic,
Speed's Febrifuge,
Vegitable Febrifuge.
LOZENGES.
Sherman's Cough and Worm,
Bryan's Pulmonic Wafers,
Locock's Pulmonic Wafers.
HAIR PREPARATIONS.
Lovett's Wahpene or Hair Gloss
Barry's Tricopherous,
Lyon's Katharion,
Boyle's Hyperion Fluid,
Phalon's Hair Invigorator,
Jayne's Hair Tonic,
Van Deusen's Wahpene,
London's Oriental Hair Tonic,
Hauel's Eau Lustrale,
Oldridge's Balm of Columbia,
Radway's Circassian Balm.
ANACEAS.
Nicaraguense's,
sible Indian Vegetable,
Everly's Sweet Western.
MENT AND SALVES,
ey's Magical Pain Extractor
fessor Holloway's Ointment
McAllister's All-Healing,
Brook's Magic Salve, Pryor's Pile,
Gray's Harrison's Specific,
Trask's Magnetic, Judkin's
London's All-Healing, Russia.
OILS.
Rushton's Cod Liver Oil,
McNair's Acoustic, Scarpa's do
British, Harlaem.
BITTERS.
Moffat's Phœnix, Blake's Aromatic.

Hibbard's Wild Cherry,
Richardson's Sherry Wine,
Hutching's Vegetable Dyspepsia
Gonley's Vegetable, Coleman's,
Hoofland's German, Oxygenated
COSMETICS.
Cologne Water, Bay Water,
Florida Water, Meen Fun,
Jone's Lilly White.
SOAPS AND CREAMS.
Low's Brown Windsor,
Jone's Chemical,
Radway's Medicated, Castiles,
Almond, Toilet and Family.
Shaving Creams and Compounds of all descriptions.
PILLS.
Wright's Indian Vegetable,
Moffat's Life, Brandreth's,
Morrison's, Lee's, New London.
Parr's, Sappington's, Champion's,
Graeffenberg, Jayne's Sanative.
Jayne's Ague, Winer's Camomile,
Hibbard's Anti-bilious, Peter's.
Spencer's Vegetable, Cook's,
Cooper's, Covel's Rheumatic,
Anderson's, Allebasi's Health,
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Gilbert's Anti-bilious, Beckwith's,
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Scott's Vegetable, Ragon's,
Radway's Regulators,
Rose's Railroad, Leidy's Female,
London's Indian Sanative,
London's Ague, Holloway's,
Halsted's Anti-Dyspeptic,
Gordon's, McLane's Liver.
HAIR DYES.
Phalon's Magic, Batchelor's,
Gilman's Instantaneous,
Ballard's, Jules Hauel's,
Jayne's American, East India.
MISCELLANEOUS.
Dr. Morse's Invigorating Cordial.
Thorn's Extract,
Tarrant's Aperient,
Tarrant's Elixir of Rhubarb,
Carter's Spanish Mixture,
Mother's Relief,
Toothache Drops,
Lyon's Magnetic Powders,
Mrs. Kidder's Cordial,
Thompson's Eye Water,
Watt's Nervous Anti,
Billing's Astringent,
Hyatt's Life Balsam.
McMunn's Elixir of Opium,
Radway's Ready Relief,
Radway's Resolvent,
Tarrant's Indelible Ink,
Dr. Fitch's Body Braces,
Dr. Fitch's Shoulder Braces;
Dr. Fitch's Inhaling Tubes,
Dr. Rose's Preparations,
Winer's Arcanum Extract,
Toneur's Specific,
Marshall's Catholicon,
Dr. Fitch's Preparations.
Morse's Compound Syrup of Yellow Dock,
Perry Davis's Pain Killer,
Brown's Essence of Ginger,
Mortimore's Rheumatic Compound.
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Myer's Extract of Rock Rose,
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Steer's Opeldildoc,
Godfrey's Cordial,
Turlington's Balsam,
Dr. Cullen's Preparations,
Bateman's Drops,
Dr. Jayne's Family Medicines,
Seidlitz and Soda Powders,
Epping's Fluid Extract Buchu,
Lucina Cordial,
Juno Cordial,
Hunt's Remedy for Fits,
Wilson's Death on Rats etc.,
Leidy's Erasive Soap,
Kirby's Cholera Drops,
Ball's Cholera Syrup,
Spohn's Headache Remedy,
Connell's Mixture,
Dr. Marchisi's Uterine Catholicon.
Cowan's Lithontriptic,
Louden's Preparations,
Houghton's Pepsin.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHEIDAM SCHNAPPS.

☞ Druggists and Merchants, and all dealers in any of the articles contained in the above catalogue, will find it to their advantage by calling or sending their orders as above, where will be found the most extensive assortment of GENUINE PATENT MEDICINES in the United States, and at the lowest prices. Please address,
J. WRIGHT & CO.,
GENUINE DEDICINE WAREHOUSE,
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PREMIUM SUGARS—EDWARDS'S STEAM TRAIN

It is an undeniable fact that the Open Steam Trains of my construction, have produced Sugars that have commanded the highest prices yet paid for any sold in this market this season.

Planters about introducing steam on their estates, would do well to call and see samples of the Sugars made, and also examine the Trains of my construction, to which late improvements have been added, rendering them superior to those of any other make. Satisfactory references can be had as to the ease and facility with which they are operated, as well as to their efficiency and economy in working.

They have been in operation several years with the most satisfactory results, evidenced by the highest prices being paid for the sugars made on the estates of the following gentlemen:

Messrs. NELSON & DONELSON, Lafourche.
R. C. CAMP, Esq., Iberville.
HENRY DORGAL, Esq., Ascension.
Estate of S. T. HARRISON, Esq., Iberville.
S. O. NELSON, Esq., St. Mary.
W. & H. STACKHOUSE, Plaquemines.
DANIEL EDWARDS,
s29 28 and 32 New Levee street, New Orleans.

IMPERIAL HOT HOUSES — PELLORGE & CO., from Europe, respectfully inform Ladies and amateurs of Plants that they are now importing an extensive assortment of Shrubs of every variety, comprising Camellias of the finest and newest descriptions; Rhododendrons, Magnolias, Peonies, upwards of 3000 Rose Trees, grafted and ungrafted. Also a considerable quantity all kinds of superior Fruit Trees, such as Pear, Apple, Cherry, Plum, Peach and Apricot Trees; Bulbous and Flower Roots; 150 varieties new Dahlias, Amaryllis, Hyacinths, Tulips, Flower and Garden Trees.

The whole is offered on very moderate terms and guaranteed, and will be forwarded to the country without extra charge.

☞ Catalogues to be had at No. 71 Chartres street, next to Mr. Kaiser's variety store.

N. B.—For sale, 12 new Rose Trees, exhibited in Paris in 1855, by Mr. Guillot, of Lyons. ja19

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES—PLANTERS visiting New Orleans are requested to call at the subscriber's store and see in operation a

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINE,

got up expressly for Plantation use, which for running Cotton Gins, Corn Mills or pumping water, cannot be excelled.

The first cost of these Engines is less than that of the mules that would be required to do the same amount of work, and they are so simple that any negro of ordinary capacity can be taught to run one in a week.

Several are at work in different manufactories in this city and are giving entire satisfaction.

D. C. LOWBER, Agent,
d5 1awA6mW 98 Magazine street.

SEED WHEAT,
RICE,
MILLET
COW PEAS,
RYE,
BUCHWHEAT.
BARLEY and
ROCK SALT,
constantly on hand and for sale by
D. C. LOWBER, Agent,
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SCROLL AND ANGLE IRON—Landing, in store—
500 bundles ½, ⅝, ¾, ⅞ and 1 inch x ⅛ to ¾;
800 bars Angle Iron, assorted sizes,
For sale by PALFREY & BEIN,
ja5 89 and 91 Camp street.

DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

G. N. MORISON, Wholesale Druggist, No. 12 Magazine street—

Having received a new and extensive stock of fresh DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS, PAINTS, OILS, GLASS, etc., etc., respectfully informs the merchants, planters, and physicians that he is prepared to supply them with every article in the drug line they may require, all of the purest quality, at as reasonable prices as they can be purchased in the city. Among the articles already on hand and coming in store are the following:

2000 ounces Sulphate Quinine, French and American.
200 pounds Blue Mass, English and American,
200 " Calomel, " "
200 " Mercurial Ointment.
300 " Honduras Sarsaparilla.
150 " best Turkey Opium.
50 ounces Sulphate and Acetate Morphine.
25 " Otto Rose.
500 pounds Elm Bark, crude and powdered.
50 casks Sal. Soda.
50 kegs sup. Carb. Soda.
10 " German Wash Blue.
5 cases Indigo, Caraccas and Manilla.
20 bbls Curcuma, light.
5 casks Pot. and Pearlash.
10 half barrels Saleratus.
15 barrels pure Castor Oil.
5 " Peruvian Bark.
40 " Copperas.
25 " Epsom Salts.
10 " Flour Sulphur.
10 " Roll "
2 bales Senna, East India and Alexandria.
2000 pounds Gum Arabic, select, fine and sorts.
25 jars Carb Ammonia.
10 carboys Aq. "
10 " Spirits Nitre.
25 " Sulph. Nitric and Muriatic Acid.
100 pounds Acetic Acid.
500 " Tartaric "
100 ounces Tannic "
1000 pounds Arrow Root, American.
500 " " Bermuda.
200 " Assafœtida, in cans.
200 " Balsam Copavia.
30 " " " solidified.
20 kegs Pearl Barley.
100 pounds Simarouba Bark.
200 " Wild Cherry "
10 barrels Refined Camphor.
50 boxes Castile Soap.
200 pounds Cayenne Pepper.
10 gross Copavia Capsules.
2 casks Chloride Lime.
50 pounds Chloroform, P. and W.
10 barrels Cream Tartar.
2 .. Fol. Buchu.
100 pounds Lobelia Seed.
2 barrels Uva Ursi.
2 .. Gum Myrh.
2 .. Sugar Lead, White.
3 .. Valerian Root.
10 .. Tapioca.
2 .. Camomile Flowers, Rom. and German.
5 .. Scotch Snuff, in bladders.
100 dozen Lorillard Maccaboy Snuff.
200 .. Roome's .. and Scotch Snuff.
200 .. Garrett's .. ..
400 pounds White Wax.
50 .. Dover's Powders.
1000 .. assorted Herbs.
25 kegs Refined Salt Petre.
5 cases British Lustre, superior article.
10 .. Cooper's Isinglass.
5 bales Hops.
50 pounds Iodide Potash.
200 ounces Nitrate Silver.
2 cases Manna Flake and sorts.
20 cans Magnesia, calcined, Eng.
2 cases .. carb.
10 .. Refined Borax.
2 gross Henry's Calcined Magnesia.
25 pounds Oil Bergamot.
20 .. .. Peppermint.
20 .. .. Aniseed.
20 .. .. Cloves.
25 .. .. Cedar.
10 .. .. Cubebs.
20 .. .. Black Pepper.
25 .. .. Almonds.
25 .. .. Phosphorous, in pound bottles.
3 gross Shoemaker's Plasters.
10 .. Seidlitz Powders.
5 .. Soda ..
30 .. Sugar of Lemons.
5 .. Yeast Powders.
2 bags Colombo Root.
1 cask Gentian ..
2 bales Liquorice ..
5 cases Liquorice Calab. and Sicily.
5 .. Pearl Sago.
10 kegs Tamarinds, fresh.
1 cask Bay Rum, pure.
25 dozen .. .. ..
50 pounds Powdered Cantharides.
2000 pounds Madder.
1 cask Pipe Clay.
20 barrels English Venetian Red.
10 .. Spanish Brown.
15 .. Mineral Paint.
20 .. Whiting.
10 .. Paris White.
10 .. Chalk.
25 .. Lamp Black.
5 .. Pumice Stone.
1 .. Powdered Soap Stone.
5 .. Putty, in bladders.

White Lead;
Vermilion;
Prussia Blue;
Dutch Pink;
Red Lead;
Turkey Umber;
Drop Black;
Patent Dryers;
Copal Varnish;
Coach ..
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White Demar Varnish;
Black Leather;
Asphaltum;
Paint Brushes;

Chrome Yellow;
Chrome Green;
Paris Green;
Yellow Ochre;
Sienna B. and G.;
Vandyke Brown;
Black Paint;
Litharge;
Linseed Oil;
Spirits Turpentine;
Tanners' Oil;
Neatsfoot ..
Solar ..
Lard ..
Whale ..

Whitewash Brushes; Window Glass, French and American;
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Pocket Cases; Bougies and Catheters;
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Hagerty's Improved Breast Pumps;
Breast Glasses; Waters' Breast Cups;

Perfumery, Etc.

Cologne Water, German and American,
Harrison's Extracts for Handkerchiefs;
Lubin's .. .. ..
Wright's .. .. ..
Flavoring Extracts;
Colgate's Soaps;
Fine Soaps;
Shaving Creams;
Lilly White;
Liquid Glue;
Puff Boxes;
Hair Brushes;
Tooth Brushes;
Cloth Brushes;

Lyon's Katharion;
Buffalo Dressing Combs;
Horn Dressing Combs;
Snuff Boxes;
Paint Boxes;
Shaving Brushes;
Transparent Soap Balls;
Barry's Tricopherous;
Hauel's Erasive Soap;
Buchan's Peruvian Soap, Lowe's Brown Windsor Soap;
Persian Lotion; Chinese Powder;
Byrne's Brown Windsor Soap for Teeth;
Hauel's Chalk Balls; Charcoal Tooth Paste;
Dr. Lacune's Tooth Specific;
Cold Cream;
Wright's Odontine;
French and American Pomades;
Vermin Poison;
Vinaigre Rouge;
Rose Lip Salve;
Saponaceous Compound;

Patent Medicines, &c.

FAHNESTOCK'S Vermifuge;
McLANE'S Vermifuge;
WINER'S Vermifuge;
TOWNSEND'S Sarsaparilla;
BULL'S Sarsaparilla;
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MORRISON'S Sarsaparilla;
HOOFLAND'S German Bitters;
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WISTAR'S Balsam Wild Cherry;
DAVIS' Wild Cherry and Tar;
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COD LIVER OIL, Henshaw, Prescott & Co.,
COD LIVER OIL, Burnett's;
HASTING'S Syrup of Naptha,
JAYNE'S Expectorant;
OSGOOD'S Chologogue;
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CHAMPION'S Fever and Ague Pills;
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JAYNE'S Sanative Pills;
BRANDRETH'S Pills,
MOFFAT'S Pills;
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ROWLAND'S Tonic Mix'tre;
SPEED'S Febrifuge;
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RADWAY'S Regulators;
BROWN'S Essence of Ginger;
McMUN'S Elixir of Opium;
BUTLER'S Tasteless Seidlitz Powders;
TARRANT'S Aperient;
DALLEY'S Pain Extractor;
DAVIS' Pain Killer;
MUSTANG Liniment;
McALLISTER'S Ointment;
GRAY'S Ointment;

DR. MORSE'S Invigorating Cordial,
LUCINA Cordial,
JUNO Cordial,
DR. ABERNETHY'S Detergent,
DALBY'S Carminative,
INFALLIBLE Cholera Remedy,
KENDALL'S Cholera Syrup,
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HARRISON'S Hair Dye,
BACHELOR'S Hair Dye,
PHALON'S Hair Dye,
JAYNE'S Hair Tonic,
CHRISTADORO'S Hair Dye,

WOLFE'S Aromatic Scheidam Schnapps,
WATERS' Indelible Ink,
PAYSON'S Indelible Ink,
KIDDER'S Indelible Ink.
WRIGHT'S Erasive Liquid.

2000 pounds GUM DROPS assorted.
500 " JUJUBE PASTE.

PURE BRANDY, PORT and SHERRY WINES, for Medicinal purposes, constantly on hand.

☞ Merchants, planters and physicians' orders respectfully solicited. Every article guaranteed fresh and genuine.

jal5d G. N. MORISON, 12 Magazine street.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.

BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT,

FOR WOOD, BRICK AND OTHER BUILDINGS,

Steamboats, Ships, Railroad Cars,

DEPOTS, AND ALL OUT-DOOR WORK

—Also, for all kinds of—

IRON WORK, ABOVE AND UNDER WATER.

G. C. BOGERT & CO., Agents,

No. 72 Camp street, N. O.

The superior qualities of the BRIDGEWATER PAINT are so extensively known, and its reputation so favorably established, that the Agents do not deem it necessary to enter into any lengthened description of its merits, and will, therefore only point out a few of its prominent properties, and refer direct to selected testimonials from parties, for the most part, well known in this vicinity.

For covering Roofs, either Tin, Iron, Zinc, Paper, Canvas or Wood, it will be found invaluable, as the bending, shrinking or warping of the material upon which it is used, does not affect the Paint. In twenty four hours it dries, and in four weeks it becomes a perfect Slate. As a FIRE and WATER-PROOF Paint, it will be found superior to any other, and a perfect protection to buildings against sparks, cinders, etc.

It possesses great BODY, ELASTICITY, FLEXIBILITY and ADHESIVE properties, superior to any mineral substance now in use.

For DECKS of STEAMERS, either Wood or Canvas, it has no rival, as it not only dries readily, but becomes as hard as stone in a comparatively short time, forming a coating perfectly SPARK and CINDER PROOF. The great body of the Paint, which has astonished all painters who have used it, makes it the best and cheapest covering for WOOD, TIN, CANVAS or MUSLIN ROOFS.

For every description of SHIP PAINTING, either Wood or Iron, above or under the water, it will be found unsurpassed, and it is especially recommended for decks of vessels. The certificates annexed on this point are most convincing.

For RAILROAD CARS, DEPOTS, BRIDGES AND ALL OUT-DOOR WORK, it has been successfully used at the North and has proven of incalculable service in durability, as well as in the protection it affords against leaks, and injury to the cars from the effects of falling sparks and cinders.

For the purposes for which the Paint is recommended, it is UNEQUALED, and its value for PLANTATION use, for STEAMBOATS, etc., etc., is INCALCULABLE, besides being CHEAPER than ANY other PAINT in the COUNTRY. Its peculiar qualities must secure its general use in the South; and EVERY PLANTER, BUILDER and STEAMBOAT OWNER will by a single trial, be convinced of the superior advantages of the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, on the score of economy, durability and protective properties over all other mineral substances.

DIRECTIONS:

The quantity of oil required to reduce it to a proper consistency for use, depends upon the absorbing character of the surface to which it is applied. Great care should be observed to sweep clean the surface before painting. In applying it to canvas, it is better to use flour sizing first, as it prevents the decaying of the cloth, and makes a smooth, hard body, fire and water proof. One hundred pounds covers a surface of two thousand square feet with two coats.

In mixing with raw linseed oil, one pound of Litharge should be used to five gallons of oil. With the boiled oil no drier is necessary.

The BRIDGEWATER MINERAL can also be used for Fences, Barns, etc., by substituting lime for oil. Thus: One-twentieth lime, WELL SLACKED, then mix with the Mineral and reduce to a consistency for use by adding water. Apply with an ordinary white-wash brush.

Selected Certificates.

Certificate of the New Orleans Underwriters.

The undersigned Underwriters, having confidence in the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, for the covering of shingle roofs and frame buildings, will, at all times, give those fire risks a preference where the Bridgewater Paint is used.

L. MATHEWS, Agent Sun Mutual Insurance Company.
T. A. ADAMS, Pres't Crescent " "
A. BROTHER, Pres't Home " "
J. PEMBERTON, Pres't N. O. " "
EDWARD OGDEN, Agent General Mutual "
CHAS. BRIGGS, Agent Liverpool and London "
SAML. F. ASHTON, Agent Delaware Mutual "

Certificate of John F. Miller, of Attakapas.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 16, 1852.

In July last, I was induced to apply the BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT to my Sugar House, and in every respect it has exceeded my expectations, and the representations made by the Agents, Messrs. G. C. BOGERT & CO. I cheerfully add my testimony to the numerous ones embraced in the Agent's Circular, and recommend the same to Planters and others, as the best Fire and Water Protector I have ever known. Where I have applied it, it has been exposed to the sun since last July, and has neither blistered nor cracked, and has formed a solid metallic surface which has proved entirely impervious.

(Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

New Iberia, Attakapas, March 28, 1856.

The opinion entertained by me of the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, as expressed in the above certificate in 1852, has been more than confirmed since. I consider it the most valuable paint known, and combines all the virtues claimed for it by the Agents. (Signed) JOHN F. MILLER.

Certificates of Masters of Vessels, Ship Carpenters, etc.

Certificate of Hughes & Valette.

New Orleans, March 4, 1856.

We have used the Bridgewater Mineral Paint, for which G. C. Bogert & Co. are agents, for the past five years, on steamboats, and on the Louisiana Dry Dock, and have had every opportunity of judging of its merits as a durable and protective paint.

In our opinion, it is superior to any we have ever seen when applied on fresh work, and is in every respect equal to what it is represented to be. In a short time it becomes a perfect slate, and yet possesses great body and elasticity. For decks of vessels, railroad cars, bridges, depots, and every description of painting that is exposed to the weather, the Bridgewater Paint we consider invaluable.

(Signed) HUGHES, VALETTE & CO.,
Agents of the Louisiana Dry Dock.

Certificate of Wm. C. Templeton.

G. C. Bogert—Dear sir: I have used your BRIDGEWATER PAINT on the decks of my steamships, and having fully tested its value, cheerfully recommend its use as the best and most economical paint I have ever used. I also find it unequaled for painting decks covered with canvas, being durable, impervious to water, and a protection against fire.

(Signed) W. C. TEMPLETON.

Certificate of Capt. Hall, bark Hiawatha.

New Orleans, Dec. 17, 1856.

I have used the Bridgewater Paint on the decks and houses of the bark Hiawatha, and find it superior to any paint I ever used. I recommend it to masters of vessels, especially for decks. In June last my decks leaked, and the Bridgewater being strongly recommended, I applied two coats, since which they have been perfectly tight, and have not needed caulking or painting.

(Signed) DAVID. H. HALL, Master bark Hiawatha.

Certificate of Capt. Gale, of ship R. D. Shepherd.

New Orleans, Dec. 18, 1855.

Having used the Bridgewater Paint on decks and other parts of my vessel, for some time past, I cheerfully endorse its merits, and consider it the best paint for durability and protection that I have ever used.

(Signed) JAMES GALE, Master of ship R. D. Shepherd.

Certificate of Capt. Hiler, of ship Tirrell,

New Orleans, March 5, 1856.

I have been using the Bridgewater Mineral Paint on the house of my ship, for the past two years, and consider it a most valuable paint for sea-going vessels. I recommend it as such without hesitation, both for economy and its undoubted protective qualities. (Signed.) THOMAS G. HILER.

Certificate of Capt. R. Tucker, of ship Helen McGaw.

New Orleans, March 23, 1856.

I have tested the Bridgewater Paint, for which G. C. Bogert & Co. are agents, in various ways on my ship for the past two years, and have found it in every respect superior to any paint I have ever seen. It is, in my opinion, invaluable as a durable and protective substance, and I recommend it to masters for ships' use in preference to any other.

(Signed.) R. TUCKER,
Master of ship Helen McGaw.

Certificate of Capt. St. Clair Thomasson, of the Steamer Magnolia.

New Orleans, Dec. 2, 1851.

Having painted the hurricane deck of the passenger steamer Magnolia, under my command, with the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, I cheerfully recommend it for its impervious qualities, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it superior, in my judgment, to any mineral paint before the public, and believe it to be a certain protection against the effects of sparks and cinders. It has also proved entirely water-proof on my decks after three months' use. (Signed.) ST. C. THOMASSON.

Certificate of Capt. William Brown, of Towboat Porpoise.

I have used the BRIGEWATER PAINT, for which Messrs. G. C. BOGERT & CO. are agents, on the hurricane deck of the towboat "Porpoise." The paint has been on about three months, and sparks and cinders constantly falling upon it, has had no effect whatever. In about four weeks it became a perfect slate, and I am satisfied of its possessing all the qualities necessary to insure it a certain protection against the effects of sparks and cinders. I confidently recommend the Bridgewater Paint for the purposes set forth in the Agent's circular.

(Signed.) WM. BROWN, Captain of Towboat Porpoise.

New Orleans, Feb. 4, 1854.

Having had the Louisiana Dry Dock painted with the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, and its merits thoroughly tested, we concur in opinion with Capt. Thomasson, of the Magnolia, and Capt. Brown, of the Porpoise. We cheerfully recommend said paint as a superior article.

HUGHES, VALETTE & THOMAS, Louisiana Dock Yard.
J. P. WHITNEY & CO., Agents Louisiana Dry Dock Co.

Certificate of Capt. Thos. S. Minott, of Ship Oxford.

New Orleans, May 4, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT on the iron work, as also on the decks and canvas tarpaulins of the ship Oxford, and entirely to my satisfaction. I find that much of the rusting of iron and rotting of wood and canvas is prevented by the use of the Mineral Paint, and can recommend it to ship masters and owners as a valuable and thrifty paint. THOS. S. MINOTT.

Certificate of Wm. S. Adams, Master of Ship Joseph Holmes.

New Orleans, Dec. 8, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT on the iron work of the ship Joseph Holmes, for the last twelve months, and I think it is *superior* to red lead or any other paint for iron that is exposed to salt water. WM. S. ADAMS.

Certificate of Wm. Cutts, Master of Ship Charles Cooper.

New Orleans, Nov. 26, 1856.

I feel compelled, after having the BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT on the decks of my ship over *nine months*, to say that it has proved infinitely superior to any Paint I have ever seen. I gave a certificate in March last, after one month's use, and my convictions then have been more than confirmed, and I have now no hesitation in saying that the Bridgewater Paint CANNOT BE EQUALED for ship purposes, and ship masters may rely on its not corroding by the action of salt water, nor blistering or warping by exposure to the sun.

WM. CUTTS, Master of ship Charles Cooper.

Certificate of Capt. M. L. Carpenter, of Ship Elizabeth Denison.

New Orleans, Dec. 4, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER MINERAL PAINT, for which G. C. BOGERT & CO. are Agents, on the decks of my ship, and I can testify to its superiority over all other Paints I have ever used. It is cheaper and more durable than any other, and I have no hesitation in recommending it to masters as the best substance for ship purposes I know of.

M. L. CARPENTER, Master of ship Elizabeth Denison.

Certificate of J. H. Whiting, Master of Bark Yankee Blade.

New Orleans, May 1, 1852.

The BRIDGEWATER Fire and Weather Proof PAINT, having been strongly recommended to me, I was induced to apply it to the decks of my vessel, and it gives me better satisfaction than any other paint I have ever used. I recommend it to ship masters, and believe it will (when properly applied) prevent leaks of decks and preserve the wood. I consider it a valuable discovery for ship owners, and intend hereafter to use the Bridgewater Mineral Paint in preference to any other.

J. H. WHITNEY, Master of Bark Yankee Blade.

Certificate of J. H. Ashley, Master of Schooner L. F. Rogers.

New Orleans, July 15, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT on the decks of the schooner "L. F. Rogers," and find that it is the best Paint for decks I have ever used. J. H. ASHLEY, Master.

BRIDGEWATER PAINT.

Certificates of Railroad Officers, etc.

West Point, Dec. 17, 1851.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT upon the buildings under my charge at West Point, and have found that it answered all my expectations. I have no hesitation in adding my testimony as to the good qualities of the paint, deeming it the best article I have ever used. R. S. SMITH,
Lieut. and Quarter Master U. S. Military Academy.

Certificate of Oliver H. Lee, Superintendent of Hudson River Railroad.

Hudson River Railroad Office, New York, Jan. 16, 1852.

This is to certify that I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT on roofs of cars, on a metal roof of Depot buildings, and on iron work generally, and to some extent on wood work, and have no hesitation in saying that, besides taking the price into consideration, it is the best article for the uses I have named with which I am acquainted. It seems to possess durability and adhesiveness, and fully meets my expectations.

OLIVER H. LEE,
Late Superintendent of H. R. Railroad.

Mr. Lee is now Secretary H. R. Railroad.

Certificate of D. C. McCullum, Asst. Engineer N. Y. and Erie Railroad.

Engineer's Office, Oswego, March 16, 1852.

Having to some extent used the several Mineral Paints which have been before the public for several years past, and finding none of them what, in my opinion, they were recommended to be, I was induced very reluctantly to try the BRIDGEWATER PAINT. I have painted several bridges on the New York and Erie Railroad with this article, and have found it to be much superior to any article of the kind now in use.

(Signed) D. C. McCULLUM,
Assistant Engineer, N. Y. and E. Railroad.

Certificate of G. H. Talcott, Brevet Lieutenant Colonel New York Arsenal.

New York Arsenal, Oct. 3, 1851.

Being advised by one of the first painters in the city of New York to use the BRIDGEWATER PAINT in preference to any other, upon the Ordnance Buildings in my charge, on Governor's Island, I did so, and found it all that it was recommended to be. The buildings, which are of brick, speak for themselves, and I cheerfully give my testimony in behalf of the virtues of the paint, deeming it superior to any now in use.

G. H. TALCOTT, Bt. Lt. Col.

Certificate of B. S. Alexander, of the United States Military Academy.

U. S. Military Academy, Jan. 28, 1852.

I have used the BRIDGEWATER PAINT upon some of the buildings under my supervision at West Point, and I cheerfully add my testimony as to its durability and cheapness. In future, I shall recommend it to my friends and use it myself.

B. S. ALEXANDER, Lt. Eng., U. S. A.

Painters' Certificates.

New York, Nov. 1, 1851.

I have been using Bridgewater Paint for the last six months, in preference to any other mineral, and in no instance have I been disappointed in its qualities. I painted the Ordnance Buildings, on Governor's Island, with it, and I have no hesitation in saying it covered the brick and lime stucco work better than any paint I could have used.

RADCLIFF CARMAN, Painter and Dealer in
Paints, 85 Barclay street.

New York, Oct. 1, 1851.

The undersigned, having been induced by recommendation to use the Bridgewater Paint on the roof of their office, which was in so leaky a condition that during storms of any extent the rain came through in streams in several places, are happy to state that by one single coat of this paint the office has been rendered perfectly dry and tight. FARRAR & BELLONI,
Cor. Ninth and Stuyvesant streets.

New York, Dec. 30, 1851.

We certify that we have used the Bridgewater Mineral Paint, and are satisfied from our own observation that it is fully equal to any paint of the kind now in use.

FARRINGTON & CLARK, Painters and Dealers,
210 Eighth Avenue.

Certificate of Joseph Benson, Painter, 132 Camp St., New Orleans.

New Orleans, Feb. 6, 1852.

I have used the Bridgewater Paint for the past five months on brick and plastered buildings and on tin, shingle and canvas roofs, and in every instance it has given the fullest satisfaction. From tests and experiments made under my immediate direction, I can testify to its being proof against the effects of sparks and cinders, and a protection against leaks. I consider it far superior to any mineral paint I have ever seen, and invaluable for all out-door purposes: possessing qualities that particularly recommend it for use in a Southern climate.

JOSEPH BENSON, Painter,
No. 132 Camp street.

The attention of Planters is particularly directed to the following:

We, the undersigned, Cotton Factors and Commission Merchants, do cheerfully recommend the Bridgewater Paint for the purposes set forth in the Agent's Circular, and believe we are serving the interests of planters by calling their attention to its peculiar enduring and protective qualities.

PAYNE & HARRISON,
WRIGHT, WILLIAMS & CO.,
GEO. M. PINCKARD & CO.,
BUCHANON, CARROLL & CO.,
WARD & JONAS,
WATT & DeSAULLES,
HILL, McLEAN & CO.,
M. GREENWOOD & CO.

In addition to the above incontrovertible testimony of the superiority of the BRIDGEWATER PAINT, the Agents have in their possession innumerable certificates, which may be seen on application at their office.

The Agents deem it their duty, as well for the protection of the public as for the character of the Bridgewater Paint, to caution all interested against the imposition that has been practiced, to a considerable extent, the past year. Owing to a complication of causes, the Company have not been enabled to keep a supply equal to the demand, and it is within the POSITIVE KNOWLEDGE of the Agents, that various mineral substances have been sold to parties OUT OF THE CITY, as the Bridgewater Paint. In order to prevent any future disappointment, we would suggest that orders be sent **direct to us,** or to correspondents here, with instructions to purchase ONLY of the Agents. For the future, we shall be regularly supplied and will be able to fill orders to any extent.

NO DEVIATION IN PRICE. TERMS—For all sums under $100, CASH; from $100 to $200, sixty days; $200 and upwards, four month's credit for approved city acceptance.

For sale dry, in packages of 350 pounds, by

G. C. BOGERT & CO.,
72 Camp street,
Agents for the States of Louisiana,
d22 1C Mississippi, Alabama and Texas.

DISSOLUTION.

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style of FEARN, DONEGAN & CO., is dissolved by the death of JAMES H. WEAKLEY, and the withdrawal of M. W. STEELE. Either of the surviving partners is authorized to use the name of the firm in liquidation. Its current liabilities will be protected by JAMES H. DONEGAN.

M. W. STEELE.
November 8, 1856. JAMES H. DONEGAN.

JAMES H. DONEGAN WILL CONTINUE THE Cotton Factorage and Commission business, in New Orleans, in his own name and for his own account. Office as heretofore, 25 Carondelet street.

New Orleans, November 8, 1856. d3

DISSOLUTION—THE FIRM OF RAWLINS, DUNCAN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent, and will be continued for purposes of liquidation only.

SAM. W. RAWLINS,
July 1, 1856 L. H. DUNCAN.

COPARTNERSHIP—THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE formed a co-partnership under the style of DUNCAN & LOGAN, to succeed the late firm of Rawlins, Duncan & Co., for the purpose of transacting a COTTON FACTORAGE AND GENERAL COMMISSION BUSINESS, and are fully authorized to liquidate the business of their predecessors.

L. H. DUNCAN,
July 1, 1856. GEO. WM. LOGAN, Jr.

☞On retiring from the Commission Business, I take great pleasure in tendering my sincere thanks to the patrons of the late firm of Rawlins, Duncan & Co., and at the same time beg to call attention to the card of their successors, Messrs. Duncan & Logan, and to solicit for them a continuation of past favors.

jy1 SAM. W. RAWLINS.

MR. EDWARD TOBY HAS THIS DAY BECOME associated with me in the Express and Commission Business. The business will be conducted under the style and firm of S. TOBY, Jr., & BROTHER.

n3 SIMEON TOBY, Jr.

CO-PARTNERSHIP—WE HAVE THIS DAY ASsociated ourselves under the style and firm of S. TOBY, Jr. & BRO., for the purpose of conducting a City Express and Commission Business. SIMEON TOBY, Jr.,
EDWARD TOBY.

New Orleans, November 1, 1856.—n3

NOTICE—THE PARTNERSHIP OF WILLIAM HOGE & CO., of New York, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the liquidation of its affairs. WILLIAM HOGE.
December 31, 1856. JAMES ROBB.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP OF ROBB, HOGE & WILSON, of Liverpool, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Each partner is authorized to use the name of the firm in the liquidation of its affairs.

JAMES ROBB,
WILLIAM HOGE,
December 31 1856. CHARLES BETHUNE WILSON.

CHARLES BETHUNE WILSON, J. HAMILTON WILSON and THOMAS L. HALLETT have this day been associated with us as partners. The business to be conducted in New Orleans under the style of JAMES ROBB & CO., as heretofore; in New York under that of ROBB, HALLETT & CO.; and in Liverpool of R. WILSON, HALLETT & CO., successors to the firm composed of the late R. Wilson, Esq., and of W. R. Hallett, Esq. JAMES ROBB & CO.

New Orleans, January 1, 1857. ja1

THE FIRM OF J. C. RAGAN & CO. IS THIS day dissolved by mutual consent, and R. P. WILSON & CO., are successors to the above firm. J. C. RAGAN,
R. P. WILSON.

New Orleans, December 11, 1856.—d13

NOTICE—THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing between Mr. Francis Wood and Mr. C. G. Andersson, under the name of Francis Wood & Co., is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either party will sign for the late firm in liquidation and Mr. Francis Wood will continue the business for his own account without any alteration in the name of the house. FRANCIS WOOD,
C. G. ANDERSSON.

New Orleans, January 12, 1857.—ja12

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE—THE SUBSCRIBERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of OGDEN & ANDERSSON, for the pursuit and extension of the Cotton Brokerage business, hitherto conducted by Mr. D. A. Ogden. D. A. OGDEN,
C. G. ANDERSSON.

New Orleans, January 12, 1857.—ja12

DISSOLUTION—THE COPARTNERSHIP PREVIOUSLY existing between the undersigned, under the firm of ROBERT PITKIN & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent—Charles Fonda disposing of his interest to R. Pitkin, who will continue the business, and is fully authorized to use the name of the firm in the liquidation of its affairs, and will pay all its liabilities. ROBERT PITKIN,
CHAS. FONDA.

New Orleans, January 9, 1857.—ja12

OLD WHISKY—90 bbls. Common and very Fine Old Bourbon and Monongahela Whisky, for sale by

KARSTENDIEK & CO.,
o8 101 and 103 Tchoupitoulas street.

TIN PLATES—1200 boxes Charcoal brands;
1832 " Terne, for roofing, in store and landing ex ships Esmeralda and Lexington, for sale by

SMITH, COOPER & CO.,
Importers and Agents for English Manufacturers,
fe16 75 Tchoupitoulas street.

PAINTS—Black, Venetian Red and Yellow Ochre, in kegs and cans, for sale by ALFRED KEARNY,
fe10 72 Magazine street

COW PEAS—200 bags Carolina seed, landing ex L. M. Augier, from Charleston, for sale by
fe6 HARRELL & CO., 61 Common st.

HAY—800 bales North River Course, for sale by
VOORHIES, GRIGGS & CO.,
fe29 45 Tchoupitoulas street.

ARAK—2 leggers Batavia, for sale by
SAMUEL WOLFF,
fe12 95 Common street.

SAL SODA—For sale in casks and bbls., by
ALFRED KEARNY,
fe10 72 Magazine street

GREASE—For drays and carts, for sale cheap in boxes, kegs and bbls., by ALFRED KEARNY,
fe10 72 Magazine street

TAR—200 bbls Wilmington, Foreign and Lake, for sale by
ALFRED KEARNY,
fe1 72 Magazine street

LINSEED OIL—50 bbls. Boiled and Raw, landing, for sale by SMITH, COOPER & CO.,
fe16 75 Tchoupitoulas street

New Orleans Daily Crescent.

"My Times are in Thy Hand."

Father, I know that all my life	2 Cor, vi 18
Is portioned out for me,	Psal xxxi 15
And the changes that will surely come,	Job xiv 1
I do not fear to see;	Prov xiv 26
But I ask Thee for a present mind	Deut v 29
Intent on pleasing Thee.	Psal cxix 38

I ask Thee for a thoughtful love,	Psal cxvi 1
Through constant watching wise,	1 Thess v 6
To meet the glad with joyful smiles,	Rom xii 15
And to wipe the weeping eyes;	1 Cor xii 26
And a heart at leisure from itself,	1 Cor xiii 5
To soothe and sympathise.	Job xxix 11-16

I would not have the restless will,	Isa lvii 20
That hurries to and fro,	Prov xix 2
Seeking for some great thing to do,	Rom xii 16
Or secret thing to know,	Deut xxix 29
I would be treated as a child,	Psal cxxxi 2
And guided where I go.	Psal lxxiii 24

Wherever in the world I am,	Psal xxxvii 23
In whatsoever estate,	Phil iv 12
I have a fellowship with hearts	1 John 1 7
To keep and cultivate;	Eph iv 3
And a work of lowly love to do	2 Cor v 14, 15
For the Lord on whom I wait.	Psal xxv 5

So I ask Thee for the daily strength,	Deut xxxiii 25
To none that ask denied,	Matt vii 7 8
And a mind to blend with outward life,	John xvii 15
While keeping at Thy side,	Psal xxxvii 34
Content to fill a little space,	Psal lxxxiv 10
If thou be glorified.	John xv 8

And if some thing I do not ask	Eph iii 20
In my cup of blessing be,	Psal xxiii 5
I would have my spirit fill'd the more	Psal cxvi 12 13
With graceful love to Thee—	Psal ciii 3
And careful—less to serve Thee MUCH,	Micah vi 7 8
That to please Thee PERFECTLY.	Col 1 10

There are briars besetting every path,	Job v 7
Which call for patient care;	Heb x 36
There is a cross in every lot,	Eccles vii 14
And an earnest need for prayer;	2 Sam xxii 7
But a lowly heart that leans on Thee	Cant viii 5
Is happy anywhere.	Isa xxvi 3

In a service which Thy love appoints,	Rom xii 1
There are no bonds for me;	2 Cor iii 17
For my secret heart is taught "the truth"	John xiv 17
That makes Thy children "free;"	John viii 32-36
And a life of self-renouncing love,	Matt xxvi 24
Is a life of liberty!	Gal v 1

THE GROUND LAUREL.

I love thee, pretty nursling
Of vernal sun and rain;
For thou art Flora's firstling,
And leadest in her train.

When far away I found thee,
It was an April morn;
The chilling blast blew round thee,
No bud had decked the thorn.

[Miss Gould.

The Sun Forever in the Meridian.

Professor Sontag, Astronomer to the "Grinnell Expedition," in his narrative says—"As the land adjacent to the pole is all *terra incognita*, it is impossible to say what additions to the stores of natural science a visitor to those regions might be able to make. Certain it is, however, that a new and wide field would be opened for investigation. Everything there would be novel; and that circumstance alone would be well calculated to stimulate his attentive faculties. The difficulties which would present themselves to the investigator may be appreciated at home; but they would be greater or less according to circumstances of which we know nothing. We know not, for example, whether the pole is covered with open water, or icy sea, or dry land; nor do we know which of these three conditions would be most favorable for investigation. It may be presumed, however, that an open sea would be, in several respects, the most disadvantageous. In the first place, it would in all probability be so deep that the ship would be unable to anchor; and the current might be too strong to permit her to keep stationary long enough to make accurate observations. In the second place: if she could not maintain her position steadily at one point, the commander would experience a new embarrassment, viz: as every meridian must extend Southwardly, he would be apt to lose that on which he approached the pole—and consequently he would be at a loss how to shape his course homeward.

The occurrence of this strange difficulty will naturally present itself as one among many novel phenomena which will arrest the adventurer's attention, and the following observations would probably occur to him on the spot. The time of day (to use that phraseology for want of any other that would be more appropriate) would no longer be marked by any apparent change in the attitude of the sun above the horizon; because to a spectator at the pole no such change would appear, except to the small amount of the daily change of the declination. Thus, not only to the eye, but also for the practical purpose of obtaining the time by astronomical observations, the sun would appear throughout the twenty-four hours neither to rise nor fall, but to describe a circle round the heavens parallel with the horizon. Therefore, the usual mode of ascertaining the time would utterly fail; and indeed, however startling may be the assertion, it is nevertheless true, that time, or the natural distinction of time would be no more. This will appear from the consideration that the idea of apparent time refers only to the particular meridian on which an observer happens to be placed; and is marked or determined only by the distance of the sun, or some other heavenly body, from that meridian. Now as an observer at the pole is on no one meridian, but is stationed at a point where all meridians meet, it is evident that "apparent time" for him has no existence.

Singular Discovery of MSS.

The extraordinary manner in which the MS. correspondence of Boswell has come to light, is not the least interesting thing about the book which is now amusing the literary world. According to the story related in the preface, a few years ago a clergyman (whose name is not given,) having occasion to buy some articles at the shop of Madame Noel, at Boulogne, observed that the paper in which they were wrapped was the fragment of an English letter. Further investigation led to the production of a large parcel of similar papers, which proved to be a correspondence of nearly forty years (from 1758 to 1795) between Boswell and his early friend the Rev. William Johnson Temple. The only account that could be obtained was, that the lot was purchased from a hawker, who was in the habit of passing through Boulogne once or twice a year, to supply the different shops with paper. In spite of this questionable origin, (which is just what might be invented for a skillful forgery) the literary judges are unanimous in their verdict of the genuineness of these letters. The man himself is displayed in them, in a way that no forger could assume; and the innumerable facts and incidents alluded to, would afford too many chances for detection to be braved by the most expert counterfeiter. A singular circumstance has lately occurred in the Boswell family, which will remind the readers of "Ten Thousand a Year" that truth is as strange as fiction.

One of James Boswell's deepest feelings was a sentiment of pride in his family name and estate, and a desire to perpetuate it in a succession of mail heirs, who should keep up the old name and reputation. In one of the newly discovered letters he says: "You know that as an old laird of this family gave the estate to the male heir though he had four daughters, I hold it as a sacred point of honor not to alter that line of succession." We may well imagine the ancient blood of the writer would have boiled with indignation could he have foreseen that his grand-son was to set aside the deed of entail attaching the family estate of Auchinleck to the heirs male, which he and his father executed with all the solemnities of the law in 1775. Yet so it is. Boswell left two sons, The elder, Sir Alexander Boswell, a gentleman of great talents and much beloved, was killed in a duel by Mr. Stewart, the author of "Three Years in America," which, twenty years ago, was accounted the fairest book on the United States. His son, the present Sir James Boswell, has a large family of daughters only. On examination of the deed above mentioned, it was pronounced invalid by the Scottish judges; because when a word of any importance in a deed of entail is written on an erasure, without being authenticated in the testing clause, the effect is fatal to the object of the deed. The Auchinleck deed was in this position. In the clause prohibiting the right of sale, the word *redeemable* had at first been written instead of *irredeemable*, an erasure was made, and the five letters *irred* were written on this erasure, and no notice of the circumstance was contained in the testing clause. This was ruled to be a fatal objection, and Sir James Boswell is at liberty to sell the estate, or make any disposition of it he likes, to provide for his daughters. Thus vanishes the family name and male succession of "Boswell of Auchinleck," before the blunder of a copying clerk.

Hoops Superseded.—Instead of hoops, the London ladies wear "air-tube crinolines." The papers have some choice sallies at the expense of these garments. One says:—"The fashion of inflating ladies' dresses has so far reversed the relative positions of mistress and servant, that it is now actually the lady's maid who has to blow the lady up." Another:—"Mr. Thomas Carlyle is requested to state whether he does not think that if certain gentlemen deserve the name of wind-bag, a lady whose petticoats are distended with air might not be correctly denominated a wind-baggage." And a third:—"Why, it was demanded by a vulgar person, do the air tube crinolines cause a ball to resemble a dinner party? This extraordinary question meeting with no reply, the course individual said, because where the crinolines are inflated, there must be a regular blow out!"

A lady said to a servant lately, at dinner, "Go down to the cellar, Judy, and bring up the bread which lies on the shelf there." "It won't do no good, ma'am," said Judy, "for the bread now on that ere shelf down in the cellar is up in this here cupboard, ma'am."

It seems certain that either a man must believe that virtue will make him happy, and resolve, therefore, to be virtuous, or think that he may be happy without virtue, and therefore cast off all care but for his present interest.

Almost Frozen—Wild-Fowl Shooting.

Matthew Maxwell, or Max, as he was generally called, was noted as a dead shot. Any description of game, or bird of prey, that rose before him, was inevitably doomed. Perfect coolness, undaunted courage and resolution, and steady perseverance, united with consummate skill and long practice, formed the leading traits of his character. Accompanied by his favorite dog, Major—a most faithful animal, which, to use his own words, "could do every thing but talk"—and himself fully equipped, he set off in the afternoon to visit a well-known haunt of wild-fowl, when the spots of ordinary resort were frozen up. This place was known by the name of Mereshaw Cars, an immense tract of low ground, embracing several thousand acres, subject in winter to inundations. It had been flooded, and at that time was covered with ice. The main drain, which ran through the centre of this large space was rarely frozen, and it was here that the ducks assembled in large numbers. The approach, however, to the open water was difficult; not that it was destitute of tolerably high banks, along one of which Max proceeded, but from the want of trees, tall reeds, and dense sedges to cover the gunner from observation. Max, nevertheless, had to overcome this difficulty by approaching with great caution, creeping on his hands and knees, with Major close to his heels; then lying down for a time; then creeping again; reanimated from moment to moment by observing small parties of ducks dropping down upon the open water, as if taking up their quarters for the night.

Having reached the desired point within range, he rose on one knee to take deliberate aim, whispering at the same time to his faithful companion, "Keep back, Major—keep back!" Major instantly obeyed. He was in no hurry to fire until he could rake the whole group nearest to him. At length the moment arrived. "Bang! bang!" The messengers of death did their fatal work. The bright sharp air rang with the roar of the double Joe; and the echoes, faithful to their trust, replied and replied again, till they grew fainter and fainter, and died away on the margin of Carrside Wood. Six ducks were shot dead, and many wounded. Major's blood was up. What cared he about the chill of the water? He dashed in, and tore away most resolutely to the cripples. While Max was recharging his gun, and encouraging his faithful companion, Major from time to time laid at the feet of his master no less than eight ducks; and while he uttered the expresson, "Well done, Major? good dog!" he again dashed into the stream to secure two more, which, though hit, had escaped to some distance; and these he also safely landed on the bank. This was what Max termed "a good haul;" and he laid the whole lot so carefully in his bag that he seemed little disposed to ruffle one feather of their beautiful plumage.

The sun had gone down like a red-hot shot, and the deepening blue sky was without a cloud. The air was extremely nipping, and a severe night was inevitable. These and other indications, induced Max, thus weighted, to shape his course homewards. But he was not one of those who, to secure a sound footing, was disposed to go round about. Max had "stained the leather;" and when he was in the Highlands, he always took the shortest cut, in spite of all obstacles. The rocky hill side, the dark-looking turn, reeds, rushes, and stunted birches—the feeder-stream of loche and lake, and so forth, never stopped him; and he was not now going to be stopped by a sheet of ice, however large, though it might hide many a dangerous bog-hole. Instead, therefore, of returning along the bank by which he had approached, he struck across the ice, which he felt assured would bear him safely over, and which was nearly a mile in width.

When he had reached about half way over, he heard the "whirr" of a number of ducks overhead; and whilst turning suddenly round to mark their designation, his feet slipped from under him, he fell heavily, broke through the ice, and found himself above the middle in water, with a soft rotten bottom. He first relieved himself of the weight of his heavy bag, and pushed it on the ice before him with his gun. Major was sorely distressed; and seizing it with his teeth pulled it still farther out of the way. Althoug fully aware of the boggy quality of the ground, he thought little of the difficulty of extricating himself from a position which would have frightened many a cover-shooter; and his courage and endurance were indomitable, and he set to work accordingly. He tried to raise his right knee, and place it upon the ice; but his foot required a good pull to get it out of the mud. When he had done so, the ice was not of sufficient strength to bear his weight and the consequent pressure arising from the other foot being as tight in the bog as it it had been in a vice.

He tried again and again, with the same result; and he found that the further he proceeded, the water was becoming deeper. Major tried to assist him, but failed; and he whined most piteously. Max waited a short time to take breath; and he was not one to be easily frightened at any danger or difficulty, although one fact stared him in the face literally—that he was nearly half a mile from the shore. At this moment a flight of ducks passed over his head; but he heeded them not, and Major merely growled at them. He redoubled all his energies, and applied every physical effort; yet he failed as before repeatedly. Worse than all he found that he was beginning to freeze, and the cold becoming more intense. A raven, with his ominous croak, hovered over the spot for a short time, and then sailed onwards; and a carion crow, ever ready to give alarm, flappered past at his leisure.

Major looked at these intruders, and barked most furiously. Max had now broken on the ice for more than fifty yards; and he felt, for the first time, that his case was becoming hopeless—probably that he should be frozen to death in a dreary district, where, far away from the habitations of men, no one, however much disposed, could render him the least assistance. A horrid numbness was seizing his feet and legs with the clutch of a demon, and he felt that the circulation was on the point of stopping. He again renewed his desperate efforts, with no better success, and became chiller and chiller. He heard the distant village clock strike the hour; but he could not tell what it was, six or seven, though the sound fairly rung through the clear frosty air; yet he was conscious of his own exhaustion.

Suddenly a bright thought struck him—the only hope of saving him from a fearfully impending fate. He laid his gun flat upon the ice before him, and with great difficulty raised his right foot and placed it on the stock; next he managed to get his knee on the barrels, near the lock, and then balancing his own weight equally along the whole length of his Manton, as the thought passed through his mind—"surely that will do it." It bore him; though it cracked, he contrived to steadily slide or sledge himself some yards from the broken ice. In doing so, Major tried to assist him by pulling at his jacket; but he desired him to keep farther off. Max, though much exhausted, was enabled to get upon his legs again, but with considerable difficulty, and his faithful companion was so delighted, that he frisked about, seized the game-bag, and actually dragged it after his master.

The ice, as he proceeded, was found to be stronger; and as the firm ground was soon reached, he turned round for a moment to glance at the fearful spot where his strength had been exhausted, and where a man less courageous and enduring than himself would, in less than two hours, have inevitably lost his life.

A brisk wind sprung up, and the cold became so intense, that, to use his own expression, "it nearly cut him in two." He found his lower limbs frozen, and all sensation had nearly departed. But he slung his bag over his shoulder, and being fully aware that to pause would be fatal, he hastened homewards as fast as he could possibly crawl, though the Hall, his destination, was some miles off, and the road thither tortuous, twisting, and uneven. He summoned to his aid his old resolution, which had hitherto carried him safe through all difficulties, and pushed forward. But he reeled like a drunkard, or staggered like a cripple. "The ducks, and the Major, and old Joe are safe," said he to himself, "and I'll never yield—never!" He passed Crookhill Nook and the Riddings, and bent his course on the margin of the Old Outgang Copse. He ascended the rising ground of Beacon Hill, and there paused for a moment. Strange sounds smote his ear—voices and footsteps—as though several persons were bent on an errand of life and death. Max staggered, and, vociferating "I'll never yield—never!" fell down insensible.

When consciousness returned, he found himself placed before the large fire of the Hall kitchen, surrounded by his fellow servants. Some dry brandy was given to him. Though snatched as it were from the grave, he still retained his usual pluck and resolution, and turning his head on one side, asked, "Are the ducks safe? Is Major safe?" The answer, "They are all safe," appeared to satisfy him; but his head dropped upon his shoulder. Those in attendance, evincing the deepest anxiety mingled with pity, and desirous of doing their best, poured more dry brandy down his throat, the effect of which nearly drove him frantic. On examining his lower extremities, it was found that they were frozen nearly stiff, and that the use of his legs were gone. They had some difficulty in getting off his nether garments, particularly at the knees. They were obliged to cut his gaiters with scissors, and his laced boots with a sharp knife; and when they were stripped off, the stockings and the skin of his legs came off together in several places, and the feet appeared dead. Warm water was applied; and what with the heat externally, and the brandy internally, he roared like a madman.

Every one became dreadfully alarmed and knew not what to do. Fortunately, at the moment, an old woman who happened to arrive at the Hall, seeing what was the matter, exclaimed—"You'll kill the man! Remove him farther from the fire, and rub his feet and legs with snow—nothing else will do!" This advice was immediately taken. Two buckets were filled with snow, and a leg placed in each bucket. The friction with the hand and snow gradually restored the circulation; but during the process, Max complained of the horrid smarting sensation, as though a thousand needles were pricking the raw flesh. Yet he bore it manfully; and after other restoratives had been applied, he was put comfortably to bed, and in the course of a short time perfetley recovered. His robust and vigorous constitution and invincible spirit carried him through a trial which would have been the death of any man less courageous than himself. Max rarely referred to the circumstance; but nothing could possibly induce him to part with his gun to which he mainly owed the preservation of his life.

Wild fowl shooting, however, is becoming more rare year by year. The beautiful lakes which adorn the parks of our nobility and gentry are yet the home of many a wild bird, and in severe winters when other sources fail, the lover of dog and gun may yet pursue his favorite recreation along the navigable rivers which give a peculiar charm to many a pleasant valley. The enclosure of low grounds, and the improved system of drainage, have driven the birds from their old haunts. The decoy has been abandon ed, and the office of decoy-man or fowler has become a matter of history. The mournful cry of the bittern, which once came booming over the dreary marsh, is heard no more. Even the solitary and patient heron —"the fisher heron watching eels,"—has almost become extinct; and the very spots, which comparatively a few years ago were covered with water, and noted for the visitation of immense flocks of wild ducks—aquatic birds of every description, from the big wild goose to the little teal—have now assumed another character.

There is no more occasion for the huge water-boots of former ages, than for the stalking-horse of wonderful docility; no more occasion to go "fleeting ducks" by moonlight, than to jump from hassock to hassock by the light of the morning star. The drain-pipe of England has worked more marvels than the axe that cleared the way for civilization in the far West. All things have become changed and are still changing. Their most forcible commentary is to be found in iron railways and the wires of the electric telegraph. Tens of thousands of acres of swamps, bogs, fens and marshes have been reclaimed; and if the generous lover of wild-fowl shooting feels any regret at the deprivation of his enjoyment, he may find abundant consolation in the conviction that, with a rapidly increasing population, whole districts, once barren and worthless, are now devoted to the most useful of all purposes—the production of human food.

A Marvellous Conjurer.

Ordinary "magicians" would feel rather nervous at the idea of undertaking the very remarkable feats recited below. We must remark, however, that as regards the performance mentioned last in the following article, it does not appear to have been altogether original with him. It is related of Cagliostro, that having displeased Frederick, and received an order to leave Berlin, he went out in a coach and six through each of the six principal gates of the city at the same instant of time, exactly 12 M. All the gate keepers knew him, and testified to having seen him depart at that identical moment.

The Russians have long exhibited a remarkable taste for juggling and all that smacks of the marvellous. Conjurors, professors of natural magic, ventriloquists and the entire race of mountebanks, who in France and England astonish the gaping crowds at races and country fairs, ever find a ready welcome and liberal encouragement among the higher classes in the Russian cities. About the beginning of the present century, a species of Cagliostro, or rather a superior kind of Wizard of the North, made his appearance at St. Petersburg, and astonished the natives by his marvellous performances. His name was Pirnetti, and his fame is yet retained in the memory of those who witnessed his unrivalled talents.

The Czar Alexander, having heard Pirnetti much spoken of, was desirous of seeing him, and one day it was announced to the conjuror that he would have the honor of giving a representation of his magical powers at court, the hour fixed for him to make his appearance being seven o'clock. A brilliant and numerous assembly of ladies and courtiers, presided over by the Czar, had met, but the conjuror was absent. Surprised and displeased the Czar pulled out his watch, which indicated five minutes after seven. Pirnetti had not only failed in being in waiting, but he had caused the court to wait, and Alexander was not more patient than Louis XIV. A quarter of an hour passed, half an hour, and no Pirnetti! Messengers who had been sent in search for him, returned unsuccessful. The anger of the Czar, with difficulty restrained, displayed itself in threatening exclamations.

At length, after the lapse of an hour, the door of the saloon opened and the gentleman of the chamber announced Pirnetti, who presented himself with a calm front and the serenity of one who had nothing to reproach himself with. The Czar, however, was greatly displeased; but Pirnetti assumed an air of astonishment, and replied with the greatest coolness: "Did not your majesty command my presence at seven o'clock precisely?"

"Just so!" exclaimed the Czar, at the height of exasperation.

"Well, then," said Pirnetti, "let your majesty deign to look at your watch, and you will perceive that I am exact, and that it is just seven o'clock."

The Czar pulling out his watch violently in order to confound what he considered a downright piece of insolence, was completely amazed. The watch marked seven o'clock! He looked at the clock of the saloon which had been twenty times consulted during the space that the assembly were kept waiting; the clock also marked and struck seven o'clock! In turn the courtiers drew out their watches, which were found as usual exactly regulated by that of their sovereign. Seven o'clock! indicated with a common accord all the clocks and watches of the palace. The art of the magician was at once manifested in this strange retrogression in the march of time. To anger succeeded astonishment and admiration. Perceiving that the Czar smiled, Pirnetti thus addressed him: "Your majesty will pardon me. It was by the performance of this trick that I was desirous of making my first appearance before you. But I know how precious truth is at court; it is at least necessary that your watch should tell it to you, sir. If you will consult it now you will find that it marks the real time."

The Czar once more drew forth his watch—it pointed to a few minutes past eight—the same ratification had taken place in all the watches of those present and in the clocks of the palace. This exploit was followed by others equally amusing and surprising. At the close of the performances, the Czar, after having complimented Pirnetti, brought back to his remembrance that, in the course of the evening's amusements, he had declared that such was the power of his art that he could penetrate everywhere.

"Yes, sire, everywhere," replied the conjurer, with modest assurance.

"What!" exclaimed the Czar, "could you penetrate even into this palace, were I to order all the doors to be closed and guarded?"

"Into this palace, sir, or even into the apartment of your majesty, quite as easily as I should enter my own house," said Pirnetti.

"Well, then," said the Czar, "at mid-day to-morrow I shall have ready in my closet the price of this evening's amusement—one thousand roubles. Come and fetch them. But I forewarn you that the doors shall be carefully closed and guarded."

"To-morrow at mid-day I shall have the honor of presenting myself before your majesty," replied Pirnetti, who bowed and withdrew.

Two gentlemen of the household followed the conjuror to make sure he quitted the palace, they accompanied him to his lodgings, and a number of the police surrounded the dwelling from the moment he entered it. The palace was instantly closed, with positive orders not to suffer, under any pretext whatever, any one to enter, were he prince or valet, until the Czar himself should command the doors to be opened. These orders were strictly enforced—confidential persons having watched their execution. The exterior openings to the palace were guarded by the soldiery. All the approaches to the imperial apartments were protected by high dignitaries, whom a simple professor of the art of legerdemain possessed no means of bribing. In short, for greater security, all the keys had been carried into the imperial cabinet. A few moments previous to the hour fixed for Pirnetti's interview with the Czar, the chamberlain on service brought to his majesty a dispatch which a messenger had handed him through an opening in the door. It was a report from the minister of police that Pirnetti had not left home.

"Aha! he has found out that the undertaking is impracticable, and he has abandoned it," observed the Czar with a smile.

Twelve o'clock sounded. While the last stroke yet reverberated, the door which communicated from the bed-room of the Czar to the cabinet opened, and Pirnetti appeared. The Czar drew back a couple of paces, his brow darkened, and after a momentary silence, while fixing a suspicious look on Pirnetti, he said, "are you aware that you may become a very dangerous individual?"

"Yes, sire," he replied, "I am only an humble conjurer, with no ambition but that of amusing your majesty."

"Here," said the Czar, "are the thousand roubles for last night, and a thousand more for this day's visit."

Pirnetti, in offering his thanks, was interrupted by the Czar, who with a thoughtful air inquired of him, "Do you count on yet remaining some time in St. Petersburg?"

"Sire," he replied, "I intend setting off this week unless your majesty orders a prolongation of my sojourn."

"No", hastily observed the Czar, "it is not my intention to detain you; and moreover," he continued with a smile, "I should vainly endeavor to keep you against your will. You know how to leave St. Petersburg as easily as you have found your way into this palace."

"I could do so, sire," said Pirnetti, "but far from wishing to quit St. Petersburg stealthily or mysteriously, I am desirous of quitting it in the most public manner possible, by giving to the inhabitants of your capital a striking example of my magical powers."

Pirnetti could not leave like an ordinary mortal; it was necessary that he should crown his success in the Russian capital by something surpassing his previous efforts; therefore, he announced that he should leave St. Petersburg the following day at ten o'clock in the morning, and that he should quit by all the city gates at the same moment. Public curiosity was excited to the highest degree by this announcement. St. Petersburg at that time had fifteen gates, which were encompassed by a multitude eager to witness this marvellous departure.

The spectators at these various gates all declared that at ten o'clock precisely, Pirnetti, whom they all perfectly recognized, passed through. "He walked at a slow pace, and with head erect in order to be better seen," said they, and "he bade us adieu in a clear and audible voice." These unanimous testimonies were confirmed by the written declaration of the officers placed at every gate to examine passports of travellers. The inspection of Pirnetti's passports were inscribed in the fifteen registers. Where is the wizard, whether coming from the North or South, who could in these degenerate days perform so astonishing an exploit?

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LYNCHING.—Patrick Lynch, Esq., editor of the Irish American, impeaches the New York City press this week. He makes no exception, but lumps us all together, like fish in a net, and anathematizes by wholesale. Well, we "still live." [New York Mirror

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"THAT'S SO!"—The Tartars pull a man by the ear when they want him to drink, and keep pulling until he opens his mouth, when they pour down the liquor. We know some folks whose ears would not require much pulling.