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☞ THE WEEKLY CLIPPER, a large Family Newspaper, containing all the select matter of the daily, is published every Saturday morning, at the low price of $1 per annum.

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[From the New York Telegraph.]

THE FALL OF MONTEREY.

BY S. DEWITT BLOODGOOD.

O'er the plain, the drums are beating,
Standards float and bayonets shine,
While beyond, the foe retiring
Fast withdraws his serried line.
Now the hour of conflict nears,
Columns pressing to the fray
Forward rush, as close appears
Each tow'ring dome of Monterey.

Old cathedral, grim and hoary
Spire, and tower and campanile,
Memories of ancient glory,
Still their power and pride reveal.
Yet no more, the priestly train
Chaunt their morn and evening lay,
The trumpet sounds another strain
Than hymn or prayer in Monterey.

Though the orange blossoms there,
Clustering grapes the trellis fill,
Flower and shrub are rich and fair,
And the fountains murmur still,
Yet their beauty shall depart,
Flower and fountain pass away,
Other thoughts oppress the heart;
Ruin broods o'er Monterey!

Gentle music, softly tender,
Charms no more the listening ear;
Serenader, now defender,
Breathes no vows to maiden dear.
To other sounds the lov'd must listen,
Other words, less sweet than they;
Lances gleam, and sabres glisten,
Within the walls of Monterey!

Soon the cannons deeply booming,
Thunder forth their startling sound;
Signal sad! The foe is coming!
Gathering on the hills around.
Now the shock of war is come!
Hark, the cries of wild dismay!
While the "spirit stirring drum"
Beats its last call in Monterey!

In vain Ampudia's martial host,
In desperate conflict, hand to hand,
Retreat from each beleaguer'd post,
And in the Plaza sullen stand.
Northern eagles soaring high
Dart downwards on their destin'd prey,
And ant'ing a victorious cry,
Proclaim the FALL OF MONTEREY.

[From the Philadelphia Inquirer.]

THE BETRAYED,

Or the Perils of Wealth.

"Love's light, like a meteor, has faded,
The hope and the dream of my youth
Are lost in the guilt of another,
The guilt that I trusted for truth."—*Anon.*

One of the greatest desires of the human family, or at least, a large portion of mankind in civilized life, is to become independent, affluent—to attain a position beyond the reach of pecuniary want. If we look through society, this object will be found a leading one with the multitude. Riches are coveted by all or nearly all; and almost every sacrifice is made with the object of attaining a condition of worldly independence. And yet it is conceded that wealth by no means brings happiness; that in many cases it induces habits of indolence, throws open new avenues of temptation, and thus impairs health and shortens life. Nevertheless, there are hundreds and thousands, who, already rich, and whose span of existence is rapidly drawing to a close, who, notwithstanding, toil on as steadily as ever, anxious, it would seem, to accumulate still more for their children, and thus willing to subject those children to new temptations. We may mention a case in point. A few years since, a merchant of this city died suddenly, and left a fortune of $150,000, which was divided between his widow, son and daughter. The son was engaged with his father in business, had become interested in commercial pursuits, and thus continued on in the good old track. He is, perhaps, worth somewhat more at the present day than at the decease of his parent. But he has lived generously and happily, he attends his counting room daily, overlooks his clerks, and thus usefully employs a large portion of his time. But the widow and daughter. Both were reputed worth more than they really were, and they immediately became objects of temptation to mercenary adventurers. The former disgraced herself by marrying a man much her junior, who has already contrived to make way with a large portion of her fortune. She is by no means contented, for now that the deception practised upon her has become visible—now that she sees that her money was the object, she indeed feels disappointed and wretched. The few charms she possessed in earlier life are gone, and she observes, with a shudder, that her young husband regards her in any but an affectionate spirit, and that even his acts of courtesy and attention are forced and constrained. She was forwarned of all this, and those who loved and respected her most, interceded for hours before she took the fatal step. But the arts of a plausible and captivating man were irresistible with a weak and susceptible woman, and the result is as we have stated.

The daughter, too, alas! her case is still worse. She was one of the loveliest of her sex, amiable, generous and confiding. She could not believe in the possibility of a mercenary marriage. She regarded with horror the idea of a deliberate scheme of deception. She was gentle, susceptible and affectionate, and would have cheerfully made any sacrifice for the object of her choice. To her, reciprocity of feeling, mutual regard, were dearer, sweeter than life. Under such circumstances, she was singled out with deliberate meditation by a heartless fortune hunter, was won, and cheerfully confided her happiness and her property to his keeping. Before the marriage, some of her friends ventured to speak of a distinct provision for herself, of the settlement of a portion of her fortune in such a way as to place it beyond the reach of the vicissitudes of trade and speculation. But she heard the suggestion with indignation. She had unbounded confidence in her intended husband, and would do nothing calculated in the slightest degree, to imply a doubt. Alas! the fatal error. They were married. They lived in apparent peace together for a short time. But twelve months had not elapsed before the scales of delusion fell from her eyes.

She saw, and woman's quickness in such matters is wonderful, that she was not, and never had been sincerely loved. Death would have been preferable to such a conviction, and for a long time she strove to shut it out from her mind and heart. But each week and month served but to render it stronger and more galling. Her fortune, too, was rapidly wasting away. Her husband had become a profligate in more senses than one. He could not bear prosperity. He had been poor until his marriage, and thus his tastes, appetities and propensities, had been kept in check by the force of necessity. But now, with ample means at his command, and conscious of having played a base part towards his wife, he gradually became more neglectful, more reckless, more vicious. The sensitive nature of the heiress shrunk, and she was appalled at the prospect before and around her. She saw that her life was to be one of misery, and broken in spirit and in pride, she scarcely struggled against her fate. Years rolled on, and as her checks grew thin and her eyes wan, the companions of her earlier years scarcely recognized her. She was bankrupt in hope and in happiness. She had perilled her all of earthly bliss on the fidelity of one, and he had failed. At times she still clung to the delusion that all was not lost, that adversity might induce repentance, and restore something of those delicious hopes which memory still referred to with melancholy delight.—But the hope was vain. A few years more, and the husband, having exhausted his fortune and nearly broken the heart of his wife, was, while indulging in some scene of revel and dissipation, seized with apoplexy and summoned to his last account. But she whom he had deceived and betrayed—what a wreck did she now present! Prematurely old, faded and sad, the contrast with her youthful position and brilliant prospects, was indeed mournful. The flower of her youth was gone—the charm of her life was over, and yet it is possible that if she had been born to a humble position, or in moderate circumstances, her destiny would have been happier—far happier. But she was an heiress and a victim. She loved and was betrayed. She gave her hand—her heart—and her fortune, and received in return, false smiles, hollow but hollow words—neglect, insult and treachery. Alas! for the heiress! Alas for the perils of wealth.

THE WRECK OF THE STEAMER ATLANTIC—*Further Particulars.* We gather from the New York papers of Monday some additional particulars of the loss of the steamer Atlantic:

Mr. Gould, the messenger of Adams & Co.'s Express, who was on board the Atlantic, states that already thirty-eight bodies have been recovered, and five more lives it is known have been lost; making a total of forty-three. The names of those lost, not already mentioned, are—Orlando Pitts, Secretary of the Roylston Insurance Company of Boston; Mr. French, clerk of the Merchants Insurance Company of Boston; Dr. Weston, Mary Jordon, Boston; Mr. Collamore, Washington; W. B. Sollace, Bridgeport; Isaac Fitz, Alderman Burbank, of Brooklyn; Mr. Kimball, of the firm of Spofford, Tileston & Co; Warren Smith, 3d cook; Wm. Willett, 4th do., of the crew, lost.

Mr. Gould, who had charge of a large amount of money for banks and brokers in Wall street, when it became inevitable that the vessel must go ashore fastened *five* life preservers around the valise containing the money. He soon afterwards perceived that some of the passengers had taken them off. He then placed the valise in a barrel, and just before the vessel struck threw it overboard. It was picked up five miles from the wreck by some of the inhabitants of Fisher's Island, and every dollar of its contents ($7000) was returned to him.—There is no truth in the rumor that the dead bodies were robbed as they floated ashore.—Nothing of the kind was witnessed—but every thing, on the contrary, was done which prudence and humanity required.

In addition to the list of passengers saved, published on Monday, we find in an extra of the New London paper, the following additional names:

Chas. Christian, N. Y.; Henry Feiligh, R. W. Thompson, Boston; R. Q. Ponhan, Bridgeport; John Hillard or Williams, N. Y.; W. Edward, do.; Chas. Partridge, do.; E. W. Burgess, New London; Robt. Vine, Mass; Jacob Walker, do.; R. Alvord, Orleans; C. Houghton, Bradford, Vt.; F. T. Baldwin, Cincinnati.

The Atlantic was a new boat, having been on the water only a portion of the season, and was finished with all the elegance that modern art could bestow. Her cost we heard represented at the time of her trial trip at $148,000. The Boston and Worcester Railroad Company, which had an interest of $100,000, insured for $30,000 in case of loss by fire, and $75,000 in case of loss by peril of the sea—all in New York.

The Atlantic had on board a draft for $35,000 from the United States on some Massachusetts Bank.

A Mr. Partridge had in his company a Miss Jordan who was coming to this city on a visit to his wife. All his exertions to save her was fruitless, in the last of which he nearly lost his own life. He escaped to the shore by swimming, having first divested himself of his clothes, with the exception of his shirt and pantaloons. The body of Miss Jordan was recovered, and has been conveyed to Boston under the care of Mr. Partridge.

T. O. Gould, the messenger of Messrs. Adams & Co., is reported to have behaved most nobly; he was the second person ashore, and not being injured, worked in helping his less fortunate companions, and was instrumental in saving much life.

The cause of so much loss of life among the lady passengers was owing to their all being in the ladies saloon when the boat struck.—The first sea that struck her, swept the whole ladies cabin off, and with it, all that were there. Dr. Armstrong was in this cabin at the time, and was drowned.

The bodies of Alderman Burbank, and Mr. Kimball came on in charge of their friends, who left this city on Saturday for that object.

It was reported that a large amount of money, which Alderman Burbank had with him, had been taken from his person by some one not authorized. Such was not the case, the money, $2500, was handed into the office of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad Company by Capt. Williams, of the Cleopatra.

Both Mr. Kimball and Mr. Burbank were highly esteemed citizens of Brooklyn, and the latter, at the time of his death, was President of the Board of Aldermen. Both have families. Mr. Kimball leaves a wife and five children. No tongue can speak, nor pen describe the distress and desolation brought so suddenly upon these amiable families. Suffice it to say that their bereavement and lamentations are heart rending in the extreme.

Mr. Burbank has been in public life for a number of years, and was a member of the last Legislature. Mr. Kimball was at the head of the firm which succeeded Messrs. Spofford, Tileston & Co., of this city.

THE MEXICAN LETTERS OF MARQUE. The Union, in noticing the report that Mexico has sent letters of marque to Havana, to be used against our commerce, says:

We understand, from indisputable authority, that a correspondence has recently taken place between the Spanish minister in Washington and the Secretary of State, which renews the pledges of the two governments to carry out the stipulations of the treaty of 1799. We, on our part, have instructed our squadron to respect the rights of Spanish vessels, who are destined to any Mexican port, which may not happen to be blockaded, and without any contraband of war on board. Spain, on her part, pledges herself to observe the obligations of her treaty, and to prohibit Mexican privateersmen from using the privileges of the Spanish ports. As to the naturalization of foreigners, we will take effective means to prevent and punish the fraud.

A SHORT HISTORY OF THE LATE GEN. VAN NESS. A Washington letter writer gives a brief but interesting history of the late Gen. Van Ness, who came to Washington in 1801, as a member of congress from the State of New York, a dashing and elegant young man of about 26 years of age. The writer says:

In the year 1803 he married the daughter of old David Burns, who was a large landed proprietor, when, what is now a city, was divided between cornfields and swamps. Miss Burns was an only child, a very beautiful and interesting woman, and after the death of her father, became possessed of his property. Under the careful and thrifty management of Gen. Van Ness, this property, in little less than a half century, amounted in value, to near a half million of dollars. Gen. Van Ness had by this marriage only one daughter, a lovely and accomplished girl, who died soon after her marriage. In a few years afterwards, Mrs. Van Ness followed her daughter to the tomb, having been borne down with grief ever since the loss of her child, thus leaving Gen. Van Ness sole proprietor of this immense real estate.

The only heirs of David Burns now living, that I remember, are two persons, a brother and sister, cousins of the late Mrs. Van Ness. The former has been an inmate of the poor house for several years past, and the latter, a widow, is residing here in great destitution and poverty. In the early part of the present year Gen. Van Ness died intestate,—at least no will has been found. Cornelius C. Van Ness, brother of Gen. J. P. V., known to the public as Governor of Vermont, as Minister to Spain, and as collector of New York, proceeded to take out letters of administration upon the estate. Mrs. Connor, the person assuming to be Mrs. Van Ness, sought to revoke the letters obtained by Gen. Van Ness. The Orphans Court turned the matter over to the Circuit Court, which is now investigating the fact of the alleged marriage.

RIOT AMONG THE PHILADELPHIA FIREMEN. A portion of the firemen of Philadelphia had a disgraceful riot on Sunday night, at the corner of Catharine and Fourth sts. The Inquirer says:

For nearly half an hour, the shouts of infuriated combatants, the crash of flying missiles, and the shrieks of terrified females mingled in the tumult, which only the defeat of one of the parties was able to quell. We learned on inquiry that a small market in Moyamensing had been fired by some of the members of one of the "clubs" in that district, for no other purpose than to create a fight, in which they too well succeeded. Within a short circuit of the scene of action are six places of worship, the nearest of which was about being dismissed, and the confusion and terror incident to such a scene, can be readily imagined. The brother of our informant was passing at the time, to the latter's residence, where his wife was spending the evening, when he was knocked down by one of a volley of heavy stones, thrown from the engine house. One or two ladies, on their way from church, were also struck in the melee.

ITEMS OF NEWS. Capt. Hill, of Bath county, Ky., has sent a hog to the Cincinnati market, weighing 900 pounds.——Miss Sarah Drake, of Goshen, N. York, perished in the storm of Thursday last.——The London police, which is 3,500 strong, costs each rate payer but 47 cents.——Com. Sloat is in Boston, and Capt. Fitzhugh has arrived at Norfolk from Pensacola.——Wm. Smith has been arrested in New York, for an outrage on Serena Campbell, aged 8 years.——At Havana, on the 14th ult., American produce was abundant and very low——Hon. John Young, the newly elected Governor of New York, has reached Albany.——W. B. Graham, who had a wife and seventeen children, and a man named Smith on his way to Richmond, were drowned near Georgetown, S. C., last week.——The newspapers have already nominated thirteen candidates for the Presidency.——The U. S. train, on its way to Santa Fe, was recently robbed on the plains by the Indians.——The democrats of Rhode Island have nominated Olney Ballou for Governor.——The total valuation of property in the city of Cincinnati is more than thirty millions of dollars.

MILITARY APPOINTMENT. Z. W. Potter, Esq., of Caroline, has been appointed by his Excellency, the Governor, Col. of 10th Regimental Cavalry of Maryland.

NOT GUILTY. Robert Beaston, tried at Pittsburg for the murder of his wife, has been acquitted.

INDIAN DEPREDATIONS. We understand says the St. Louis Republican, that Major Sumner and Lieut Armstrong, U. S. A., have arrived at Fort Levenworth from Santa Fe.—They confirm, we learn, the information, previously received, of the robbery of a train of United States wagons, by the Indians, near the pass of Arkansas. There were thirty wagons and one hundred and sixty mules in the train, and they were accompanied by forty men. The wagons were filled with clothing and hospital stores, commissary's stores, sugar, coffee, &c. They took possession of every thing, except the wagons, and made off with the property. This outrage was committed by a party of two hundred Pawnee Indians; and little opposition was made by the men as they were without ammunition. We shall have, no doubt, full particulars, in a day or two.

THE STEAMER PETRITA. The steamer "Petrita," which was captured by Commodore Perry at Tabasco, is an American vessel, built in New York, in 1835. She was then called the "Champion," and was considered one of the fastest boats of her class. She was purchased and ran a long time on the Chesapeake bay, and the Potomac and James Rivers; was re-sold and taken to New Orleans, where she ran on the Mississippi river some time; she was subsequently purchased by a Mexican firm, who ran her between Tabasco and other towns on the coast and rivers. She is said to be a very fine boat yet.

GUILTY OF MURDER. James Field has been declared guilty of murder in the *first* degree, for killing his aged mother, in order to avoid the expense of maintaining her. Surely that *was* murder in the first degree. The trial took place in Crawford county, Ind.

AN ABOLITIONIST IN KENTUCKY. A public meeting was held at Bradenburg, Ky., a few days since, at which resolutions were passed ordering an abolitionist named H. P. Byram, who was accused of tampering with slaves in that vicinity, to leave the county by the 1st of December. A committee was appointed to notify Byram to that effect. He replied that "he was a freeman, living in a free country, and would not remove." The meeting adjourned until the 1st Monday of December next, when they will proceed to carry out their resolution.

A DUEL AT HOBOKEN. W. H. Herbert, a well known literary writer for the Magazines, and Mr. Stevenson, of New York, proceeded to Hoboken on Saturday, to fight a duel. It is said they exchanged shots, and then made friends. A lady was at the bottom of it.

DEPARTURE OF GEN. SCOTT FOR NEW ORLEANS. Major General Scott, accompanied by his aid-de-camps, Lieut. Scott and Lieut. Williams, and by Major Smith, of the corps of engineers, proceeded from N. York on Wednesday morning by the packet ship Union for N. Orleans, *en route* for Mexico, there to assume the command of the army and its ulterior operations.

SNOW. The Troy Whig of Saturday says that the snow is about eight inches deep on a level; it is also much drifted.

CAPT. WALKER. This officer passed through Philadelphia on Monday, on his way to Paterson, N. J. While standing on the wharf, he was recognized, and as the boat left the wharf, the national flag was run up, and the crowd on the boat and shore gave three hearty cheers.

MUTINY. The schooner Ann Elizabeth Capt. Adams from New York, bound to Baltimore, put into the Delaware Break Water on Friday evening, with a number of seamen on board in a state of mutiny. Nine of the mutineers succeeded in landing late that night, and six of them made their escape. The other three were in custody of the authorities of Lewes.—Sixteen of the mutineers yet remained on board. An express had been despatched to Wilmington for a revenue cutter.

NEW YORK CANALS. The latest advices from the North represent that the Erie Canal is closed from Schenectady. Between that place and Utica there are upwards of one hundred boats, all heavily laden with flour and other produce.

QUICK WORK. The Alexandria Gazette of Saturday says: "The Mail boat Mount Vernon made the trip from Acquia Creek to Washington, (fifty-five miles,) on Thursday last, in one minute less than three hours! Owing to the low depth of water, the Mount Vernon was not able to leave the creek until sixteen minutes after two o'clock, and she had her passengers and mail landed at Washington at fifteen minutes after five—thus securing the regular connection with the evening train for Baltimore. The Mount Vernon is the fastest boat that runs, south of this latitude, and Capt. Gunnell is the very man to put her to her speed, when occasion requires it."

DIED IN A SNOW STORM. Miss Sarah Drake perished in a snow storm near the county poor house, in Orange county, N. York, on Thursday last.

MURDERED. Wm. M. Philips, a merchant of Markham, Canada West, was murdered in his store, by some person unknown, on the night of the 20th ult.

THE RAVAGES OF CONSUMPTION
RENDERED HARMLESS.

DR. J. WILSON BARING'S
COMPOUND LUNG SYRUP
OF NAPHTHA!

☞ A positive cure for Tuberculous Consumption, Asthma, Decline, Bronchial Affections, and all evil results which arise from protracted cold or sudden exposure. Prepared by J. Wilson Baring, M. D., No. 36 Alfred Place, Bedford Square, Westminster, London.

DR. J. WILSON BARING,
TO THE WORLD.

In offering to the public my Syrup of Naphtha, I do so under a firm conviction of its improvement on the simple Syrup of Naphtha, and a feeling of duty, that in possessing a remedy so rare and truly valuable, no matter how much good might result from its application in private practice, its results would be comparatively limited to what they might be by placing it in such a position that every person who is afflicted, and cannot make personal application, can procure my plan of treating Consumption without applying to me in person.

CASE OF DECLINE.

Sarah Powman, seamstress, residing at 88 Dean street aetat. 18, applied to me September 24, 1841, and stated to me that she had lost three brothers from consumption, and had suffered much from cough and pain in the breast for the last two winters, which she thought greatly aggravated from having to sew for her living; about three weeks before applying to me took fresh cold from carrying home her work on a rainy night, since which period she rapidly lost flesh; had at the time of applying to me but little expectoration and complained much of an extreme sense of uneasiness after eating; I gave her a bottle of my Lung Syrup of Naptha and told her after she had taken it to call and see me, or if she should become worse while taking it to call immediately on feeling weaker; called again October 1st; her appearance much improved; cough easier; expectoration profuse and accompanied with minute globules of tubercle; treatment continued.

Oct. 7.—Patient called again; still improved in appearance, had gained five pounds since the 24th of September; could sew two hours longer in the day than before without inconvenience; bowels inclined to costiveness; prescribed one of the aperient pills every other night, and Lung Syrup continued.

Oct. 15—Appetite, health, and strength improving; cough trifling, also pain in the breast gone; treatment continued.

Nov. 5.—Cough entirely disappeared; expectoration exceedingly trifling; percussion yields the natural sound on both sides; respiratory murmur remarkably good; had taken since she commenced eight bottles of my Lung Syrup.

CASE OF ASTHMA.

John Willowby, perfumer, 42 Hatton Garden, London, aetat 47, came to me and stated that he had been afflicted with an asthmatic affection since he was 23 years of age, and despaired of ever being cured; prescribed him a dose of my Lung Syrup of Naphtha every night before going to bed; objected at first to using my Syrup as he had tried for a length of time before the Syrup of Naphtha, which always relieved his asthma, but after ten day's use would cause costiveness and bring on piles; after explaining that my Lung Syrup was prepared with an express view for asthma as well as consumption, and that by taking the pills the same as prescribed in the foregoing case of Samuel Mallory, he would avoid costiveness; took one bottle of my Syrup in the course of seven days; breathing entirely relieved and bowels perfectly free; continued the use of the Lung Syrup of Naphtha for another week, when every symptom had disappeared; two weeks after this the patient contracted fresh cold and was threatened with a severe attack; the Naphtha was again prescribed, and in three days the symptoms were entirely removed.

CASE OF
LIVER COMPLAINT.

Richard Macden, living at 54 Threadneedle street, by trade a stone mason, aetat. 42, called to see me January 21, 1845, and requested me to prescribe for him. Symptoms:—Severe flitting pains in the stomach, and a dull heavy pain the left side; pain during the night between his shoulders; bowels costive, with attacks of diarrhœa at intervals of four weeks, during the costive state of his bowels had a dry hacking cough, which ceased during their state of relaxation, but as soon as the diarrhœa was checked, the cough came back again; had been gradually losing flesh for the last twelve months, and had become so emaciated for four months previous as not to be able to work at his trade.

Sounded his lungs with the stethoscope, and found them in a perfectly healthy condition; prescribed for him the following pill.

RECIPE—Mass. Hydr. half a drachm; Polv. Scillæ one scruple; Pulv. Digitalis ten grains; Ext. Hyoscyami ten grains; M. Ft. pilulæ xii; directed one pill three times a day.

January 7th—Had taken the twelve pills; symptoms aggravated, with indications of salivation; changed the course of treatment, and gave him the following:

RECIPE—Syr. Sarsap. Comp one pint; Sol. Hyd. Ferri two ounces; misce. Directed a table spoonful of the mixture morning and night.

January 20th—Had taken 26 doses of the above syrup; much improved in strength, but pain in the side and breast unabated; cough rather increased; treatment continued.

January 27th—Cough becoming more troublesome every day; first symptoms the same as last; prescribed my Lung Syrup of Naphtha in doses of a table spoonful three times a day.

February 4th—Coughing confined principally to the day time, and pain in the stomach much reduced; pain in the left side and shoulders same as usual; treatment continued.

February 10th—Cough easier, with profuse expectoration; pain changed from the left side to the breast; and pain in the shoulders much diminished, Naphtha continued.

February 18th.—Pain in the breast gone, stomach stronger, with less pain; bowels more regular; had a slight attack of diarrhœa on the 16th, which was checked by taking one double dose of the Syrup; cough very trifling; increased in strength and weight since using the Naphtha.

February 28th.—Cough entirely gone; is sufficiently strong to work six hours per day at his trade.

March 15th.—Every symptom of pain disappeared; feels as strong and healthy as at any period for ten years; Naptha discontinued.

CASE OF
PALPITATION OF THE HEART.

Elizabeth Rawdon, wife of John Rawdon, residing in Piccadilly, sent for me to come and see her at her house; called there December 25th, 1843, when she made the following statement of facts to me; ever since her marriage she had been subject to palpitation of the heart accompanied at times with diarrhœa, and in winter when exposed to the least change of atmosphere she would be seized with a very hacking cough which she was then suffering from; I prescribed the Syrup of Naphtha and directed her to continue its use for several weeks and that in the mean time I would call; called Jan. 4, 1844, and found her much stronger; palpitation greatly subsided; could walk up and down stairs without an attack which she could not do two weeks before; treatment continued.

January 20.—Every symptom of palpitation had subsided and was not reproduced by the most violent exercises.

I have also used my Lung Syrup of Naphtha in a variety of cases such as whooping cough, croup, spitting of blood, pains in the limbs and joints resulting from cold and lowness of spirits, and have always found its effects so highly valuable as to warrant me in recommending it for the above diseases in all cases.

In nearly all the patients who have applied to me, I have found upon enquiry, that many among the most serious were the result of the most trivial colds neglected. Few persons know the serious consequences that a neglected cough, sore throat, or bronchitis will entail. When cold is first contracted it is a very easy matter to cure it, but after it has proceeded and gained a mastery over the system, until the discovery of the Naphtha there was no hope for it.

For sale by the following Agents.
JOHN MOORE, 114 Baltimore street, Baltimore.
—— SOTHRON, Georgetown, D. C.
J. R. PIERPOINT, Alexandria, D. C.
J. CALLAN & CO., Washington, D. C.
Price 3s. 6d., STAMP INCLUDED [American price $1 per bottle, or $10 per dozen.]

N. B.—Persons in the country remitting any amount of money (post paid) to the Agent, will have the Syrup sent to their direction; and where a dozen is ordered, no charge will be made for packing or box. ☞ No letter taken from the post office unless post paid.—20 | n26-eow2m

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL,

WHERE may be obtained the most speedy remedy for Gonorrhœa, Gleets, Strictures, Seminal Weakness, pain in the Loins, affections of the Kidneys; also those peculiar affections which arise from *a certain practice of youth*, and which, if not cured renders marriage impossible, and in the end destroys both mind and body. This remedy will also cure Impotency, and every symptom of a

SECRET DISEASE.

A CURE WARRANTED, OR NO CHARGE MADE IN FROM ONE TO TWO DAYS.

Office No. 1 *NORTH FREDERICK STREET* on the right hand side going from Baltimore-st., 2nd door from the corner—right opposite the Police office.

Be particular in observing the name on the door and window, or you will mistake the place.

DR. JOHNSTON,

a distinguished graduate from one of the first Colleges in the United States, which may be seen by his Diploma; also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons and Licentiate of the Apothecary's Hall, London; and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the first hospitals of Europe and America, viz: those of *London, Paris* and *Philadelphia*, may be consulted on all diseases, but more particularly

A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often happens that an ill-timed sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and respectability can alone befriend him, delaying till the constitutional symptoms of this horrid disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, diseased nose, nocturnal pains in the head and limbs, dimness of sight, deafness, nodes on the shin bones and arms, blotches on the head, face and extremities, progressing on with frightful rapidity, till at last the palate of the mouth or the bones of the nose fall in and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration, till death puts a period to his dreadful sufferings, by sending him to "that bourne whence no traveller returns." To such, therefore, Dr. JOHNSTON pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy; and, from his extensive practice in the first hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this horrid disease.

It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this horrid disease, owing to the unskillfulness of men, who by the use of that deadly poison, mercury, ruin the constitution, and either send the unfortunate sufferer to an untimely grave, or else make the residue of his life miserable.

GONORRHŒA AND GLEET CURED, by the most speedy and the most pleasant remedy known to no other physician. It requires no restraint of diet, or hindrance from business—it is mild, safe and efficacious, eradicating every symptom of this affection, without causing other diseases, such as STRICTURE and AFFECTIONS OF THE BLADDER and PROSTRATE GLAND, which impurities and quacks so often create their noxious drugs and filthy infections.

STRICTURES—when there is a partial suppression of urine, accompanied with uneasiness in the parts, or a frequent desire to make water, it is called *Stricture*. Yet this disease may exist, and none of these symptoms be perceptible, or if at all, they are so slight as to pass unnoticed; hence, we find thousands laboring under this affection who are entirely unconscious of it—such persons become weak in the parts, seldom have children, and in the later stages of this complaint are incapable of enjoying *Marriage*—their systems become deranged, particularly the stomach, inducing symptoms of dyspepsia; also affections of the *mind*, peculiar fits of melancholy, &c. &c. which may end in some dreadful *disease* of the nerves, and will either cause a premature death or else make the rest of life miserable. To such persons, Dr. JOHNSTON offers the most speedy remedy that can be obtained in the *United States*.

☞ Read Dr. J.'s Treaties on Veneral, etc. etc.

TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain practice indulged in when alone—a habit frequently learned from evil companions, or at schools—the effects of which are nightly felt even when asleep, and if not cured renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body.

What a pity that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his parents, should be snatched from all the prospects and enjoyments of life by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature and indulging in a certain secret habit. Such persons before contemplating

MARRIAGE,

Should reflect that a sound and body are the most necessary requisites to promote connubial happiness. Indeed, without these, the journey through life becomes a weary pilgrimage, the prospect hourly darkens to the view—the mind becomes shadowed with despair, and filled with the melancholy reflection, that the happiness of another becomes blighted with our own.

CONSTITUTIONAL DEBILITY.

Dr. J. addresses young men and all who have injured themselves by private & improper indulgences.

IMPOTENCE—WEAKNESS OF THE GENITAL ORGANS.

Loss of virile power is the penalty most frequently paid by those who give a loose rein or license to their passions. Young persons are too apt to commit excesses from not being aware of the dreadful effects that may ensue. Although impotency occurs from stricture, deposites in the urine, gravel, and from numerous other causes, yet the abuse of the sexual organs, by excessive venery or self-pollution; particularly the latter is the more frequent cause of it. None who that understands the subject will pretend to deny that the power of procreating the species is lost sooner by those who practice the *solitary vice* than by the prudent. Besides, by premature impotence the digestive functions are deranged and the physical and mental powers weakened by a too frequent and too great excitement of the genital organs. Parents are [illegible] often misled, with respect to the causes of disease in their sons and wards. How often do they ascribe to other causes the wasting of the frame, idiotcy, madness, palpitation of the heart, indigestion, derangement of the nervous system, cough and symtoms, indicating consumption, when the truth is that they have been caused by indulging in a pernicious, though alluring practice; destructive to both mind and body.

INVOLUNTARY SEMINAL EMISSIONS.

Of this distressing disease, which is the common result of the above mentioned *secret habit*, but a very brief description for many reasons, can be given here. The complaint comes on gradually. It begins by a too hasty discharge of semen in copulative and passionate dreams. Such emissions being too hasty, have no power, while the erections are feeble, imperfect and soon over. As the disorder grows worse, the discharges or emissions become more easily excited and frequent, often brought on by lascivious ideas, or by merely touching the part. In this deplorable case, the emissions take place without any pleasure and without erection, and in this debilitated and sensitive state of the organs the direful effects of pollution so ruinous to health, take place day and night. Pale, emaciated, and weak, the unhappy victim of artificial gratification complains of pain in the head and back, has a languid look, dimness of sight, flushing of the face when spoken to, lowness of spirits, and a vague dread of something, often starting with terror at a sudden sight or sound. He also loaths society, from an innate sense of shame, and feels a dislike to all bodily and mental exertion.—Distressed, and his mind fixed upon his miseries, he slyly searches every source tha promises relief. Ashamed to make known his situation to his friends or those who by education, study, and practical knowledge, are able to relieve him, he applies to the ignorant and designing, who filch him of his pecuniary substance, and instead of restoring him to health, leave him to sigh over his galling disappointment; the last scene of the drama winds up with mania, catalepsy, epilepsy or some terrible disease of the nerves and death drops the curtain, hurrying the unhappy patient to an untimely tomb, where his friends totally ignorant of the real cause.

ALL SURGICAL OPERATIONS PERFORMED.

N. B. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately either personally or by letter.

ALL LETTERS must be POST PAID.

SKIN DISEASES SPEEDILY CURED.

☞ Advice to the Poor GRATIS.

TAKE NOTICE. Dr. JOHNSTON has had a greater practice in the above affections than any physician in the U. S. He also possesses an advantage over all others, from the fact of his having studied in the great Hospitals of both Europe and this country, viz: those of England, France, Spain, Russia, Denmark, &c. and the Hospitals of Philadelphia. Thousands in Baltimore can testify that he cured them after every other means had failed. Innumerable certificates could be given, but delicacy prevents it—for *what man of respectability* would like his name exposed—none—besides there are so many persons without knowledge or character who advertise these things with false names, that alone would repel it. n25