

THE PENNY PRESS,
Published and printed daily, (Sun days excepted,) by
FRANCISCO & CALDWELL,
At No. 14 West Fourth Street,
Not delivered to subscribers in OILY INNATE, OO V.
INGTON and NEWPORT, and in surrounding cities,
villages and towns, at
SIX CENTS A WEEK,
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PRICE OF MAILING.
Single Copies, 2 cts.; One Month, 40 cts.; Three
Months, \$1.00; One Year, \$4.00.

AMUSEMENTS.

Wood's Theater
CORNER SIXTH & VINE STS., CINCINNATI.
JOHN A. ELLIOTT, Jr., Sole Lessee and Manager.
Third appearance of the celebrated tragedian,
MR. JAMES ANDERSON.
TRIA (Wednesday) EVENING, September 28, Mr.
Anderson will appear in Shakespeare's tragedy of
CORIOLANUS;
OR, THE ROMAN MATRON,
Which has not been played here for many years, and
which will be presented with the following powerful
CAST OF CHARACTERS:
Coriolanus..... Mr. Anderson
Menenius..... Mr. J. J. Lee
Sicinius..... Mr. E. J. Fisher
Brutus..... Mr. J. J. Lee
Volumnia..... Mrs. J. J. Lee
Virgilia..... Miss Annie White
Valeria..... Miss Julia Irving
After which Signiora Meris, only eight years of age,
will appear in the grand National Drama of "Spartan".
Jules de Veres.
To conclude with the laughable farce of
OUR GAL.

BUTTS'S PANORAMA

New Testament and the Land of Palestine.
AT MELODEON HALL EVERY EVENING,
commencing at 7 1/2 o'clock. Wednesday and Saturday
afternoon for Schools and Families, to commence
at 2 o'clock.

PALACE GARDEN & VARIETIES.

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 19.
EXTRA ATTRACTION!
MORE NOVELTIES!
NEW FEATURES!
30 TALENTED PERFORMERS.
Captain Menter's Cornet Band.
MUSICAL TABLEAU.
OPERETTIC BURLESQUE.
TIME CHANGED.
Promenade Concerts, from 7 until 10 o'clock, in the
Garden.
Variety entertainment, from 8 until 10 o'clock, in the
Concert Saloon.
Admission Ten Cents.

LARGEST MULE LIVING.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL EXHIBIT
at all the County Fairs in Ohio and Indiana,
(the largest Mule known in the world,
19 1/2 Hands High—Weights 1,835 Pounds,
Five Years Old.
Was raised by Dr. McCann, of Fayette County, Ky.,
Will be exhibited by GEO. W. FROST,
(Jan 20-am)

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on the shortest notice, and in the latest and
most fashionable style, all kinds of

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DEKEDS; POLICIES;
PROGRAMMES; POSTERS;

CARDS.

RAILROAD

—AND—
STEAMBOAT WORK.

FRANCISCO & CALDWELL.

The Penny Press.

VOL. 2. NO. 33. CINCINNATI, WEDNESDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 28, 1859. PRICE ONE CENT.

Arrivals of Trains.

INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI—9:40 A. M.; 3:35 P. M.;
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON—7:45 A. M.; 10:47
A. M.; 5:40 P. M.; 10:10 P. M.
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A. M.; 5:40 P. M.; 10:10 P. M.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON—7:45 A. M.; 10:47
A. M.; 5:40 P. M.; 10:10 P. M.

Departures of Trains.

INDIANAPOLIS & CINCINNATI—5:50 A. M.; 12:00 M.;
5:00 P. M.
CINCINNATI, HAMILTON AND DAYTON—Indianapolis
and Cleveland, 6:00 A. M.; Sandusky Mail, 6:00 A. M.;
Sandusky, 6:30 P. M.; Accommodation, 6:30 P. M.;
LITTLE MIAMI—Cleveland and Pittsburg, 6:00 A. M.;
Cleveland, Pittsburg and Bellair, 6:30 A. M.; Colum-
bus Accommodation, 4:30 P. M.; Cleveland, Pitts-
burg and Bellair, 11:30 P. M.
OHIO AND WASHINGTON—St. Louis, 9:00 A. M.; Leota,
ville, 2:00 P. M.; St. Louis, 8:30 P. M.
PITTSBURG, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI (Stonewall
Route) Leave East Front-street Depot—6:00 A. M.;
8:00 A. M.; 11:30 P. M.
CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI—East Front
street—6:00 A. M.; 8:30 A. M.; 11:30 P. M.
CINCINNATI AND HAMILTON—6:15 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
CENTRAL OHIO—From East Front-street Depot—8:30
A. M.; 1:30 P. M.; 11:30 P. M.
CINCINNATI AND LEXINGTON—6:35 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.

NEWS AND GOSSIP.

The steam sloop-of-war Brooklyn, lately attached to the Home Squadron, has now at anchor at the Brooklyn Navy-yard, whither she has been ordered for repairs. She will be immediately overhauled, as the dry-dock is ready for her reception. After the repairs are completed she will be again ready for sea. It is expected that she will convey Mr. McLane, the United States Minister to Mexico, back to Vera Cruz. Her last cruise was in the Gulf of Mexico, but her way home she fell in with the brig "Hush," wrecked in the gale of the 14th instant, rescued her passengers from probable starvation, and towed the vessel safely into Key West.

Dr. Bewley, wishing to kill a manny cur, and having read in Magade's "Report on Strychnia" that the sixteen of a grain will kill the largest dog, determined to make sure of this very little animal by giving it about half a grain. But after Magade's statement was incorrect, or the drug was adulterated, for at the end of ten minutes the dog, though suffering frightfully, was not dead. Dr. Bewley resolved to put him out of his misery at once, and accordingly mixed half a dram of prussic acid with a little milk, and put it under the dog's snout. He lapped the milk with avidity, and in less than a minute vomited, got upon his legs, ran away and recovered.—Literary Gazette.

A ruffian has recently taken place at Koonkur, near Bangalore, in India. The villa was recently the widow's desire to burn, but her curse availed to turn them, and they eventually made the pile, and the poor creature perished. Those most actively engaged have been imprisoned for ten years, nineteen others for five years, and another for two years, and a fine of 500 rupees has been laid on the village. The ruffian and the police have been dismissed, by order of the Lieutenant-Governor, for not having found out and prevented the crime. Koonkur is not likely to indulge in another ruffian in a hurry.

The election in Kansas for the adoption of the Wyandott Constitution takes place on Tuesday, October 4. Each elector may vote a written or printed ballot, labeled "For the Constitution" or "Against the Constitution," and one labeled "For a Homestead" or "Against a Homestead." The Board of Canvassers under the Constitution are Sam. Metcalf, Governor of the Territory, J. M. Winchell, President, and John A. Martin, Secretary, of the Constitutional Convention.

The new suspension bridge now in course of erection over the Ohio, at Wheeling, will have a span of over one thousand feet. It will be composed of four iron cables, two on each side, each cable being 7 1/2 inches in diameter and containing 1,680 strands of wire, making a single strand of 9,275,000 feet, or 1,745 miles in length. The estimated cost of finishing and completing the whole structure is \$17,000.

We learn that the store and warehouse of Mr. Parker, at Elizabethtown, on the line of the Madison and Indianapolis Railroad, was destroyed by fire on Friday night last. The building was large, three stories high, and one story was used by the Odd-Fellows as a place of meeting. There was a considerable quantity of grain, &c., in the building at the time, the greater part of which was lost. The total loss we have not ascertained; it is, however, said to have been severe.—Madison (Ind.) Courier.

About fifteen hundred persons assembled at the Cooper Institute, New York, to welcome the delegation from Ireland who have come here to raise money to aid in the great Irish revival. Rev. Dr. De Witt presided, and remarks were made by Rev. Dr. Edgar and Rev. Messrs. Dill and Wilson, the delegates; Rev. Dr. De Witt, Rev. Dr. Murray, Rev. Dr. Adams, Rev. Mr. Pratt, Rev. Mr. Cookman and Rev. Mr. Stewart. The latter gentleman pledged himself that the delegates should have fifty thousand dollars before their departure on their return home.

The Scientific American says the Ericsson engine, which Mr. Lowe proposes to use in his huge airship, for the purpose of working some sort of machinery to elevate or depress the balloon without letting out the gas, will accomplish that object as soon as it is able to lift itself by its own power, as a man might lift himself over a fence by the straps of his boots, and no sooner.

The Virginia planters state that the tobacco crop now standing has been almost entirely exempt from the ravages of the horn-worm, and unless an early frost shall hasten the cutting, an average yield of the fine grades will be produced.

Mr. S. Gifford has left with us a sample of mushrooms raised on his own premises, from spawn of his own planting. This spawn was brought from Ireland, and the experiment is probably the first made in this section of the country.—Ashtabula Sentinel.

During a funeral in Roxbury, Mass., on Saturday, a fight occurred between the friends of the widow and the friends of the dead man, in which the coffin was knocked on the floor and broken, and the interference of the police was required to enable the corpse to be gotten to the grave at all.

In consequence of the great scarcity of brandy for wine purposes in Portugal, a considerable quantity of British brandy has been shipped to that country.

The Shah of Persia has sent to France forty young men, belonging to the first families of the country, to study the institutions of France and acquire instruction in different branches of useful knowledge.

A sailor recently killed a man in a dance-house in Boston. The intelligent jury found that the deceased came to his death from a fellow deuce.

A statistical publication just issued states that the cost of keeping up permanent armies on the continent amounts to eighty millions sterling.

Every man thinks that Caesar's wife ought to be above suspicion, but he is far less particular as to what Caesar ought to be.

Swapping Wives.

The Beardstown Democrat, of Tuesday, tells the following strange story:
There lived in Beardstown, Cass County, Ill., a small family—the parents and three children—the husband being a carpenter by trade, not very persevering, but still made a comfortable living. That family appeared to be happy, and to live very agreeably. Some time in the fall of 1857, they were visited by a relative from Richmond, Ind. The relative was no less than a sister of the wife of the family alluded to—gay, good-looking, and very winning in her way. She spent her time quite agreeably, but was noticed by some to pay particular attention to the husband. Still, the family circle was not disturbed. She returned to her home in Indiana, after a few weeks' social visiting.

On the 5th of April following, 1858, the husband concluded that Beardstown had a poor show for improvement, and that he would seek his fortune elsewhere. Accordingly he made his arrangements to leave, and was rather more liberally assisted for providing for his family than usual before taking his leave.

Weeks passed, and that family heard no tidings of the carpenter in search of work. The first intimation received was that he had repaired to Richmond, Indiana, where his sister-in-law lived, and informed her husband that he was on his way to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, to visit his mother-in-law. The wife concluded that it would be a favorable time for her also to visit her mother, and that she could go with her brother-in-law. It would be such a favorable time, the husband consented, and the parties prepared for their intended trip; but instead of visiting Pittsburg they left for parts unknown. These facts becoming fully known, the wife despaired of ever seeing her husband, brought suit for a divorce, and at the last March term of the Circuit Court of this county, was divorced from her husband, Leroy Taylor. She has lived in Beardstown until last Monday, industrious and respectable, when she, with her family, started for Indianapolis, Indiana, where her brother-in-law, Mr. William B. Higgins, resides, who was so unfortunate as to lose his wife, he having also obtained a divorce; and strange to say, on-day Mr. Higgins is to be married to Mrs. Taylor. This seems to be a fair exchange. Taylor runs off with Higgins' wife, and now Higgins marries Taylor's wife. Higgins appears to have the best of the bargain—the best woman, and the three children to boot. Rather strange occurrence, this.

A Sunny-side View of Mormonism.

A Salt Lake City correspondent of the Rochester Democrat writes:
I am domiciled with President H. C. Kimball; I have dined with six or seven of his wives, and of them without number. He tells me he has thirteen sons, and I forget the number of daughters, and a happier family I never saw in my life. All speak pleasantly and kindly to each other, and all appear happy, and better order I never saw prevail in any family. He has a school expressly for his young children, and I have no doubt is able to provide amply for all of them; and his people appear to have the most unbounded confidence in him and President Young. I think Brigham Young's establishment is on a larger scale than H. C. Kimball's. I can not tell which has the most wives. Each has a school for his own children; each provides well for his own household. I believe the whole Mormon race as happy, contented and prosperous a people as I ever saw. I have seen the lion, the lamb and the leopard lie down together, and a little child with its mother.

I have seen at least six as happy wives as I ever saw, all belonging to one man, in one household, and upholding the doctrine of polygamy; all speaking kindly and affectionately to each other, calling each other Sister Vilats, Sister Sarah, Sister Adele, &c., and better order, tidiness and kindness I never saw in any household. H. C. K. just called me from the table to go about twenty rods to see two of his wives and children in one little house—children not three weeks' difference in their ages—happy, neat and contented. Both received him affectionately.

In their religion they appear as devoted and as sincere as any sect I have ever met with, except they do not pray for any of the good blessings on the President of the United States, or their persecutors, but to confound them; they do not pray for good blessings to their enemies. Kimball and Young have greatly improved in their worldly affairs, but I do not see that it infatuates them much. They are the same plain, simple-hearted people they ever were—wise, sensible. They may use sophistry with others, but none with me. I never was treated more kindly or hospitably. They do not love their enemies or easily forgive them. I think they are worth \$500,000 each, some think more.

Patents to Ohio Inventors.

The following is the list of patents issued to Ohio inventors, from the United States Patent-office, for the week ending September 29, 1859, each bearing that date:
Thomas S. Page, of Milan, Ohio—For improvement in composition for tanning.
Collin G. Pollock, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved boring and mortising machine.
J. L. Booth, of Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio—For improvement in grain separators.

P. J. Ankeny and Daniel McGreevy, of New Lexington, Ohio—For improvement in grain separators.
George Logan, of Logan, Ohio—For improved water indicator for steam boilers.
Augustus Miller, of Grafton, Ohio—For improved method of making soap.

Riley Doty, of Cardington, Ohio—For improved device for steady logs in saw-mills.
John L. Drake, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improvement in lamps.
Collins W. Griffith, of Dayton, Ohio—For improved gauge and box for casting journals in soft metal.

Riley Haskell, of Painesville, Ohio—For trolling bait for catching fish.
Josiah Kirby, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For improved bung-hole borer and reamer.
Henry W. Gray, of Cleveland, Ohio, assignor to himself and W. H. Alvord, of Homer, New York—For improvement in railroad chairs.

Charles Fontayne, of Cincinnati, Ohio—For photographic printing machine.
An American Royal, of the GREAT EASTERN, Standard's News Letter, of Dublin, says that the ship nearest in size to the Great Eastern arrived in England from America about thirty years ago. It was called the Baron of Revere. She was six hundred feet long, and was composed of large logs of timber clamped together in the very roughest manner. It was predicted that she never would steer, never would cross the Atlantic; but she did, and immediately upon her arrival was broken up. Indeed she was nothing more than imported timber, having been pitched together to avoid the timber duty, which was then exceedingly heavy. She fulfilled her mission in every way, but the government was down upon the new dodge, and prevented any repetition of the experiment.

The usual exercises at the naval academy at Annapolis were resumed on Tuesday last. The practice-ship Plymouth is expected to arrive there on the 27th inst.

Mr. Arthur Mooney, of Greene County, Penn., had his neck broken on the 12th inst., by being thrown from a horse.

How the States Got Named.

Maine was so called as early as 1638, from Maine in France, of which Henrietta Maria, Queen of England, was at that time proprietor.

New Hampshire was the name given to the territory conveyed by the Plymouth Company to Captain John Mason, by patent, November 7, 1730, with reference to the patents, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England.

Vermont was so called by the inhabitants in their declaration of independence, January 15, 1776, from the French word, green, and mount, mountain.

Massachusetts was named from a tribe of Indians in the neighborhood of Boston. The tribe is thought to derive its name from the blue hills of Milton. "I have learned," said Roger Williams, "that Massachusetts was so called from the Blue Hills."

Rhode Island was so called in 1644, in reference to the Island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean.

New York was so called in reference to the Duke of York and Albany, to whom this territory was granted.

Pennsylvania was so called in 1631, after William Penn.

Delaware was so called in 1702, from the Delaware Bay, on which it lies, and which received its name from Lord La Warr, who died in this bay.

Maryland was so called in honor of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 30, 1632.

Virginia was so called in 1584, after Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

Carolina was so called by the French in 1664, in honor of King Charles IX, of France.

Georgia was so called in 1632, in honor of King George II.

Alabama was so called in 1817, from its principal river.

Mississippi was so called in 1600, from its western boundary. Mississippi is said to denote the whole river, that is, the river formed by the union of many.

Louisiana was so called, in honor of Louis XIV, of France.

Tennessee was so called in 1790, from its principal river. The word Tennessee is said to signify a river.

Kentucky was so called in 1776, from its principal river. The word signifies river of men.

Indiana was so called in 1800, from the American Indians.

ON BOARD THE GREAT EASTERN.—An excellent idea of this mammoth vessel may be formed from the annexed extract of a letter, written from on board to the New York Times just previous to her trial trip:

After spending a couple of hours on the ship on Monday night, the immense amount of work required to get her into even river-worthy shape indicated that the start would be postponed till this morning, at least. The after part of the vessel was a perfect machine-shop—lights flitting above and below, donkey-engines tugging at bales of stores in barges alongside, dingy figures groping about the vast expanse of deck, and the innumerable sounds of voices and machinery, with the sharp clink of hammers closing rivets up, while away down in that deep gulf, the hold, fire glowed and blacksmiths hammered, like Cyclops under their craters.

In the forward part of the ship, out of sight, and hardly within hearing of the stern, all was quiet. Descending through the paddle engine-rooms, and groping about the ponderous machinery, through dark labyrinths of stairs and passages, and whole blocks of iron caverns, twenty feet below the water, while above were tiers of apartments as high as Fifth-avenue houses, and as long as Madison-square, I began to realize the wonderful extent and capacity of the Great Eastern.

TREMENDOUS CLAP OF THUNDER.—A singular thunder-storm occurred in Norfolk on Wednesday. The Day Book says:
Everybody was more or less shocked, about four o'clock, by a sudden and tremendous clap of thunder, which was as sharp and quick as the report of an immense gun, that appeared to have burst immediately over the city. There was no reverberation, no sullen or distant mutterings of the storm-king, but this one sharp, distinct and terrible peal, which lasted only for an instant, and was followed by a flash of lightning, which was as quickly gone as was the peal which preceded it. This flash of the electric fluid seriously injured many persons. A lady living on the north side of the creek, and not a great distance from Mr. Barrett's residence, was so severely shocked that her right side became instantly paralyzed. Another lady living in the upper part of the city had her nervous system so affected that it is feared she will not recover; while numerous instances of excessive fright have reached us.

A CALF AMONG SOME COLLEGE FRESHMEN.—The Schenectady Star has the following collegiate item:
The Sophomore at Union College, on Sunday morning, brought a calf into chapel, and, putting boots upon its feet, placed it in the Freshmen's seats. Considerable excitement was occasioned in consequence; the Sophomores insisting that the calf, by its mental attainments and accomplished manners, was entitled to a seat among his equals, and the Freshmen contending that neither the Sophomores, their companions nor superiors had a right to intrude upon their seats. A third party, no way interested in either class, interposed and prevailed upon the calf to retire until his proper rank should be definitely ascertained.

At a meeting of the American Vegetarian Society, in Philadelphia, on Wednesday, some of the brethren submitted their experience. Rev. Mr. Metcalf, pastor of the Bible Christian Church, said he had been a practical vegetarian for fifty years, and was now seventy-two years old. In his younger days he was a printer, and pulled eight tokens a day on a Washington hand-press with ease, without ever touching meat, fish or fowl. He now enjoyed as good health as other persons of his age generally do. A Mr. Rodolphe Poole, an Englishman by birth, wearing a hunting-coat, drab pants, with a pair of fisherman's heavy boots, which covered half his thighs, and having a bronzed, florid complexion, related his experience as a vegetarian. He had traveled half the world, in climates where the thermometer was up to one hundred and thirty degrees, had mined in Australia up to his waist in water, during all of which time he had subsisted on a vegetable diet, and believed it abundantly capable of sustaining a man performing the hardest labor. The decease of Dr. Alcott, the President of the Society, during the year, was deeply regretted, as he was one of the pillars of the vegetarian cause in the United States.

GASES.—Oxygen and hydrogen compose more than one-half the whole world, in the form of water. These gases, united, form water. Water may be decomposed, and it again becomes oxygen and hydrogen gas.

Nitrogen forms seventy-eight per cent. of atmospheric air, acting simply as a dilutant, or weakener of its strength. It is inhaled and exhaled from the lungs without the least change; nevertheless, it is indispensable to animal or vegetable life—neither can exist without it.

Carbon constitutes about one-half of the organic combustible parts of plants and vegetables. The remainder of the organic matter is oxygen, hydrogen and nitrogen, which become solid in vegetation.

Ammonia is a gas much lighter than the atmosphere, and readily evaporates. It is an alkali in some respects, similar to potash, combining with mineral and organic acids, and has a strong affinity for them. It is absorbed by water, but will not combine with it. It is formed by decaying substances, and uniting with carbonic acid, forms carbonate of ammonia which contains the four organic elements of all animal and vegetable matter on the earth.

The Rochester papers notice a most singular case of insanity. The subject is an Irishman, about thirty-five years of age. He has an idea that he has two men in his head and body, who are constantly working at cross purposes with him. He says they entered his head one night when he slept in a hay-stack, stealing into the office of the ear in the form of hay seed. They indulge in levity, and do a great many things he does not approve of, among other things obliging him to do the work of three men, while they eat all the food given them, including his share. He expresses a desire to engage in some avocation that will afford him a livelihood, but declares that it is of no use for him to try to support this triune existence. He is confident of his own sanity, and thinks it strange that any one should doubt or question the correctness of his statement.

GAME AND GUNNING IN CHELL COUNTY, MS.—The rail, or saw, as it is called, is abundant in the marshes along Elk River, and hundreds if not thousands are killed within a few miles of Elkton on every high tide. A single gunner not unfrequently kills from one hundred to two hundred on a single tide. The rail-birds are also beginning to come, and in a few days will be here in abundance. On the 1st of October the law permits the shooting of partridge, and as they are quite plentiful, the gunners will have fine sport.

DISCIPLINE MUST BE MAINTAINED.—At the Portsmouth, N. H., Navy-yard, the other day, the Commandant issued orders that all the cattle employed in the yard should be fed on cut feed, which was accordingly carried into effect. But one old ox who had been educated on long hay could not accommodate himself to the new diet, and it was reported to the proper authority that the animal wouldn't eat cut feed. "Not eat it," exclaimed the head teamster, filled with holy horror, "by thunder he won't eat it. It's the Commodore's orders!"

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One insertion..... 30.00
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One week..... 1.75
Two..... 2.00
Three..... 2.25
One month..... 9.00

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ANDERSON & HANNAFORD, Architects,
Manchester Building,
N. W. corner Third and Sycamore sts.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Madison House,

MAIN STREET,
BETWEEN FRONT AND SECOND, CINCINNATI.
F. P. CAHILL, Proprietor.

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IN ALL ITS BRANCHES, NO. 8 EAST
Fourth-street, between Main and Sycamore, Cin-
cinnati.
Re-binding in every style. Music Books neatly
and durably bound. C. GOSPEL.

D. DE FOREST,

Book Binder and Paper Ruler,
Third story Times Building, will do all work in his
line with neatness and dispatch.
1728-17

PULAN & WILLIAMSON,

(At the old stand of Pullan, Hatfield & Brown.)
WHOLESALE GROCERS,
No. 33 WEST SECOND ST.,
CINCINNATI.

THOS. H. WEASNER,

DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF
BUILDING LUMBER, LATH,
SHINGLES, ETC., ETC.,
371 Plum Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.
1728-20

F. M. MOORE,

ARCHITECT,
N. E. CORNER THIRD & BACE STS.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.
Orders promptly attended to. 1717.

B. KITTRIDGE & CO.

134 MAIN STREET, CINCINNATI, O.
KITRIDGE & FOLSOM,
55 St. Charles street, New Orleans, La.
Importers of Guns & Sporting Apparatus,
AND DEALERS IN GUN POWDER.

L. BYL & CO.,

CLEANERS OF SINKS AND VAULTS,
No. 93 Sixth-street, between Vine and Race, in
the Medical College, Cincinnati, Ohio. Persons who
may favor us with their patronage, can rely on punctu-
ality and low prices. 1828-21

CARD & SEAL
ENGRAVING,

14 WEST FOURTH STREET,
DOOR PLATES, CARD CASES, STATIONERY,
etc., etc., etc.

MEDICAL CARDS.

MEDICAL.

D. R. J. WILSON'S Office, 58 West Fourth-
street, where he may be consulted daily for all
Female Complaints, inflammation of the Uterus,
Prolapsus Uteri, all displacements of the Womb,
Spinal and Central affections, and other organic dis-
eases common to females. The Doctor's long expe-
rience and recent discovery in the treatment of the
above diseases, can not fail to give entire satisfac-
tion. The Doctor is agent for European Female monthly
Pills, price \$1 and two stamps. 1828-22

R. S. NEWTON, M. D.

Office, 90 West Seventh Street,
BETWEEN VINE AND RACE. 1808

O. E. NEWTON, M. D.

Office—No. 30 West Seventh street, between
Vine and Race. Residences—No. 25 West street,
between Walnut and E. M. 7th to 8th
P. M. 10 to 12 S. M. 7 to 9 P. M. 1828-23

DENTAL CARDS.

C. BONNELL, S. A. SMITH,
DENTISTS,
No. 118 West Sixth-street,
CINCINNATI, OHIO. 1828-24

J. TAFT,

(Successor to Knowlton & Taft.)
DENTIST,
No. 58 West Fourth St., bet. Walnut & Vine
CINCINNATI, OHIO. 1828-25

H. S. WINSLOW,

DENTIST,
No. 121 STYAMBOUR STREET, BELOW FIFTH
1728-26

JEWELRY.

H. P. ELIAS,
New Wholesale
WATCH & JEWELRY HOUSE
16 West Fourth Street,
Where can be had every article pertaining to the
Business at a much less price, for CASH, than
has ever before been offered in this market.
GIVE US A CALL!
And see for yourselves. 1811

WM. WHITAKER

J. W. E. L. E. R.,
No. 84 1/2 N. E. Cor. Fifth and Lodge streets, betwe
Walnut and Vine, Cincinnati.
A good assortment of SILVER and PLATED WARE,
SPECTACLES, etc., kept constantly on hand.
Special attention given to Cleaning and Repairing
Watches and Jewelry. 1828-27

BEGGS & SMITH, No. 6 West 4th St.

ARE NOW RECEIVING ADDITIONS TO
their large assortment of Watches, Jewelry,
Silverware and Diamonds. 1828-28

TO CONTRACTORS.

OFFICE OF CINCINNATI GAS LIGHT AND COOK CO.,
CINCINNATI, September 15, 1859.
SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RE-
CEIVED at this office until the 30 day of October
next for the furnishing and laying of about one mil-
lion and a quarter of bricks.
Proposals will be received for the furnishing and
laying, both jointly and separately, of
Flues and specifications may be seen by applying
to the Engineer, at this office, from 7 till 9 A. M.
1828-29