## EASTERN BRANCH BRIDGE.

To all whom it concerns. The Bill intended to procure a free bridge across the Eastern Branch of the Potomac river, for the special benefit of the citizens of the District and those of a contiguous portion of Maryland, placing the latter on a footing with the neighboring inhabitants of Virginia, to whom a similar favor has been granted in making the Long Bridge over the other branch of this river free, was lost by a motion made by a Mr. Giddings, member from Ohio, who moved to strike out the enacting clause. This member said he was not inimical to the District, but opposed the appropriation proposed for this object, on the ground that the seat of Government would probably be removed to a "free State."

Mr. Giddings may call the State he refers to *free*, while others might consider it bound, as with iron fetters, in the worst of slavery, that of fanaticism; and his mode of proceeding will certainly not have the effect of obviating such a conclusion. Does he refer to Ohio? What State in this Union has exerted its popular power to exile the *colored* population from within its limits? The answer to this question is—None but Ohio! This, then, is our apology for suggesting to members from that State the propriety and consistency of exercising their high-toned philanthropy first at home before they need expect to gain confidence or make any favorable impression abroad. There is a condition of mind on which all argument and reason is lost. We hope the case before us does not furnish an example.

Whatever may be Mr. Giddings' pretensions we must say that his futile objections to the Free Bridge Bill would better characterize the heedless school-boy than the grave legislator.

They amount to this, that, because the seat of Government *may* be removed, therefore those interested in the measure, do not need or deserve any favor. If it were the general opinion that the seat of Government will eventually be removed—though one hundred years hence—this community might no longer look to their constitutional legislature to protect them or foster their interests! Are we to be regarded as unworthy those advantages while the Government remains here?

As a member of the local legislature of this District, Mr. Giddings was, we think, bound to do for it precisely what it would be his duty to do for Ohio, were he a member of her legislature: and did he hold the place he now occupies by the vote of this District, motives of popularity—the great governing principle of action—would have prompted him to pursue a very different course no doubt. But being irresponsible to this People, he *could* and he *did* trifle with their interests, and, as we conceive, with their rights, with impunity.

As a citizen of the District of Columbia it is our duty to defend her interests, otherwise we should not be guilty of the folly to argue this point, as it can only require a simple statement of the case to convince any one that this community has been treated with injustice and suffered injury at the hands of the member from Ohio. It is against his power, not his argument, we direct our remarks; the one is efficient for evil, and we have felt it—the other is too absurd to deserve notice.

If he possessed neither understanding, to know, nor honesty to perform, the duties devolved upon him as our legislator, we must regret that his constituents ever imposed him upon us. If he did know his duty, and yet acted regardless of the obligations that duty imposed on him, then he is obnoxious to the charge of recklessness for having manifested an indifference which, reversing conditions, he would have censured in us, if shown to himself. In either case it is no wonder that the interests of this District and the country at large should suffer when the business of legislation is committed to such incompetent hands. We respectfully request the citizens of Ohio so far to feel for us, who are unrepresented in Congress, as to recall this gentleman, and send us one that will respect our just claims.

The linking of this question, of removing the seat of Government, with that of abolition, so far from putting the permanency of this Metropolis in jeopardy, settles it where it is firmer than a special act of legislation. For so long as Southern interests and feelings predominate, as the two subjects of abolition and removal are made inseparable by this *Mr. Giddings*, the City of Washington will continue, as its founder, its topographical position and its natural advantages designed it to be, the unalterable political centre of this indissoluble confederacy.

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The Legislature of Mississippi has passed a Bill providing for the construction of a railroad from the seashore to the northern counties of the State, where there are to be two branches; one extending to the Mississippi at the northwest, the other to the Tennessee at the northeast, with lateral branches connecting the main stem of the road with important points.—*Globe.*

At the particular point of the seashore referred to in the above, it is said there is a good harbor where it is contemplated to found a commercial seaport, for which the Legislature of that State, not long since, made provision, bearing the legal name of Mississippi City. The contemplated railroad is designed to traverse the entire length of the State, and to terminate at that point, giving facility to the remote and inland counties to transport their cotton and other commodities to a market within the limits of their own State, and to supersede the necessity of depending on Louisiana for a shipping port. This is the amount of the information we were able to collect on the spot in the spring of 1837, just after the action of the Legislature on the subject.

## MAINE CONTROVERSY.

The difficulty between this Government and that of Great Britain in regard to the disputed territory claimed by the State of Maine, has assumed a more threatening aspect, if indeed the blow, has not before this hour, been struck between Maine and New Brunswick, from which war may become inevitable.

We must content ourself at present with as concise a history of the circumstances of the case as will enable our readers to judge as to the claims of the respective parties, out of which the present highly excited state of feeling on both sides has originated, and which, within a few days past, has assumed a belligerant character.

The State of Maine has always asserted her right to the territory in dispute; but pending negotiations with the British Government on the question of establishing the true line, had only suspended any action contravening this negotiation, which she yielded to, as it would seem, only in compliance with international formalities, without any intention of compromitting her claim, but on the contrary all along asserting her right and declaring her determination to maintain it.

The delay on the part of our Government, in listening to diplomatic quibbles, thereby giving countenance to the pretended claims of the opposite party, has evidently had the effect to increase the pertinacity of the British Government, and of virtually strengthening her claim; if it has not colorably sanctioned her claim to "exclusive jurisdiction" over the soil. Hence it appears that so far from having brought this important question to a close, the causes above enumerated, especially an artful and evasive deplomacy on the part of Great Britain, have augmented the difficulty. What we have lost in firmness, she has gained in arrogance. Instead of having long since planted our feet upon that ground, and vindicating our right of soil by charta stipulations, or if necessary maintaining our foothold behind a breast-work of our citizens, we have tampered with the subject, and now we see, perhaps too late for remedy, the probable fruit of this temporizing policy—a war.

The force sent by Maine to disperse the lumber depredators, was a measure which, under the circumstances, ought not to have been looked upon by the British authorities of New Brunswick as hostile. The only thing that could by possibility bring censure upon Maine is her not apprising the Governor of New Brunswick of the intention of this movement touching the disputed territory, while the operations bore the face of a military expedition, which, from the existing state of things, might be construed into a determination on the part of the former to effect an armed occupation of said territory. However this may be, the Governor of New Brunswick has not only *not denied*, as far as we know, the sanction of his authority to the imprisonment, in Frederickton jail, of the land agent and several of his men from Maine, captured and committed by a band of the pillagers, but justifies it by his acts.

He has issued his proclamation, claiming, in an unqualified manner, the disputed territory as a portion of the province of New Brunswick—brings in question the object of the authorities of Maine—makes a false issue of exclusive jurisdiction—calls up the military strength of his province, and threatens the men from Maine with expulsion "in the event of his request"—that the Governor of Maine recall these men—"not being immediately complied with."

Nobody believes that Maine will withdraw her men or relax in her attempt; the less so, as Sir John Harvey has put Mr. Fairfield in the delicate attitude of holding on, or seeming to cower under his frown and menace, which is not in Yankee taste.

It must be gratifying to every individual of the United States who has confidence in the justice of our Government, to witness the unanimity manifested on this subject in both branches of Congress.

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IN SENATE, *Wednesday, Feb.* 6.—Mr. Morris offered to the Senate, a resolution declaring that the citizens of the United States have as good a right to petition upon the subject of the slave trade, the abolition of slavery in the District of Columbia, upon the admission of any new slave State in the Union, as upon any other subject. The resolution then called upon the Judiciary Committee to answer certain inquiries as to the right of Congress to abolish slavery in the District and Territories. It also propounds certain other inquiries in regard to slavery and the Government.

Conceding the right, to those who so strenuously and pertinaciously contend for it, to petition Congress to abolish slavery in the District of Columbia, and that Congress are competent to entertain and to act on such petition, have they the right, according to the spirit of our institutions, to grant the prayer of these petitioners, regardless of the wish of those whose local rights and interests as a distinct community, would be exclusively affected by that action? Surely it will not be denied that the citizens of the District have rights of their own; but if Congress can deprive us of the right of property in slaves, they could as lawfully legislate us out of our rights in any other property. If Congress have unqualified power to pass laws in compliance with the wish of the people of other separate and distinct communities of the United States indiscriminately, it would be most unjust to do so to our injury, and still more, to disregard a countervailing wish on our part. Otherwise we are the meanest slaves of all. Those who make such extravagant use of the right of petition will not deny it to the people of the District: and if we exercise it in opposition to them, whose request ought Congress most to respect—those who are to be affected, or those who are not?

We hold that the District of Columbia stands in the same relation to Congress, that the States do to their respective Legislatures; and that the people of this District could with as much propriety petition the Legislature of Ohio to pass laws to affect the municipal interests of her people as they to petition Congress to pass laws to affect ours: and that one would be as much bound to obey as the other, and no more.

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*Amalgamation!*—Married, in this city, (Utica!) on the first inst. by the Rev. P. M. Way, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Chauncey Crane, a white man, to Betsey Whitehead, a colored woman!—*N. Y. Pt.*

Chauncey Crane got for his wife a *white-head* under a black skin: she, in exchange, got for her husband a *black soul* in a white skin (and the worst of the bargain.) As to the Rev. Mr., who confirmed this fancy-colored alliance, we will venture to say that that "WAY" will lead one to the Devil!

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At the late elections in Maryland for delegates to the General Assembly, there was a tie in Kent County. At a special election lately held, the contest was renewed between the same candidates on both sides, and victory decided in favor of the Whigs, according to the following returns, viz.

| | Opp. | | Adm. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Constable, | 491 | Lassel, | 406 |
| McDaniel, | 456 | Kirby, | 395 |

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*Gambling.*—Agreeably to the promise we made last fall, we now revert to this subject. We have stated, that the existing law for the prevention of gaming, is unconstitutional, and entirely too severe to be rigidly enforced—that its inefficiency is clearly proved by the fact, that more gambling is now carried on, secredy, than was during the time it was licensed by law—that secret gambling is dangerous to the peace and safety of families, as they may be irrecoverably wrapt in misery, before even a suspicion has been entertained, that a father, a brother, a son, or a partner, was addicted to this vice. These facts alone, being sufficiently clear, we are of opinion that the present law should be repealed, and one passed authorising the licensing of a certain number of gaming houses, under certain restrictions and subject to strict police regulations. By licensing gaming, a large revenue would be raised, and much less immorality would flow from this vice.

We sincerely hope our Legislature will reflect upon this subject, and come to some action upon it during the present session.—*N. O. T. Am.*

The suppression of the culpable and ruinous practice of gambling must be desirable with every virtuous and considerate individual in society; but when it is proposed to legislate on the subject, not to suppress, but only to limit or restrain it, very important considerations are involved. Can the restricting, by law, of gambling establishments to a limited number and to fewer hands, remedy the evil even partially? Would not these fewer establishments monopolise the business of the whole, thereby enabling them to pay with more ease and readiness the advance on the license? Would not the few thus privileged to pursue the practice openly and under the sanction of law, be capable of doing more harm than the many now subject to that cautious restraint accompanying the fear of detection? In which case would the sufferer be most likely to inform against the author of his ruin—that in which he was ruined by law, or against law? The latter, certainly.

But even admitting the practice could be diminished to *some* extent, shall we legalize vice to *any* extent? Shall we practically affirm the dubious question, "Shall we do evil that good may come of it?" The highest authority furnishes the answer, "God forbid." We think the vice had better depend on moral influence *in toto*, than have the sanction of law *in part*.

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### DOG KILLING.

The expenditure of the year ending December 1836 for killing dogs within the Corporation of the City of New York, at 50 cents each, was reported to be $5,076 96.

Should any inquire how the fraction of 96 cents came into the account, we can answer only by supposing a pup to be included.

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The *Sunday Morning News*, of a late date, in commenting on the Governor of New York's message to the Legislature of that State, at the commencement of its present session, puts some pretty severe, but very just, strictures upon that part of it which not only sanctions, but encourages and invites, the unqualified and unrestrained immigration of foreigners—thousands upon thousands of whom become a tax and a burthen upon us from the hour they are landed on our shores, at the annual cost to the country of millions of dollars. It will be remembered by our readers that we denounced these sentiments of Governor Seward, shortly after that document was published, in terms of the strongest censure. We are happy to see that our opinions of that part of the document alluded to are concurred in by the News, from which we take the following extract, without yielding to a strong desire to make farther remarks of our own:

"If our Governor is going to run the race of popularity by courting foreign votes, and by a slur upon our city authorities, when he says "they (meaning the emigrants) force themselves upon us, even though we inhospitably resist them," then, if no other press in the city of New York will do it, we will enter our uncompromising dissent. Already is our city taxed most enormously for the support of foreign paupers and vagrants; and if this language is to go abroad to the old world as the language of our State, we, for one, will say, that we are not so tied to the car of party as to sacrifice our judgment on the altar of present expediency, and the interest and welfare of those who are to succeed us, as to give up our views on the subject of naturalization, that the present Chief Magistrate of our State may be elected a second time as the champion of foreign democrats. The Governor gives a view of our establishments highly creditable to our city, but he does not state what proportion of our city's burthen is for the support of foreign felons and vagrants, or of the enormous amount of foreign convicts in our penitentiaries and State prisons. He makes no allusions to the riots and loss of life occasioned by their interference in our domestic and political concerns, and would endeavor to persuade us that an immense influx of foreigners is like the promised effect of Benton's bill and General Jackson's measures, which were to pave our way with gold; while we pronounce, unhesitatingly and unqualifiedly, that, like them, it will prove ruinous and disastrous, rend as asunder by fierce political divisions, and change our democracy, bad as it is, for a foreign mobocracy. He cannot, surely, be unaware that the present laxity of moral and political integrity with which the whig and conservative parties charge the locofocos, has been introduced by foreign radicals, whose own country has cast them off, and who have come here to sow the seeds of infidelity, agrarianism and revolution, which have produced such bitter fruit, and which already hold in contempt every thing secured by the law and sanctified by the constitution. Foreigners seek us from an undefined and irrational idea of liberty; and as extremes meet, they associate despotism in the old world with licentiousness in the United States, and are precisely that class, generally speaking, of whom we can never make good and useful citizens. We are in favor of requiring twenty-one years' residence under the jurisdiction of the United States, before foreigners are allowed to exercise the right of suffrage, the most invaluable privilege of an American citizen, and which cannot be exercised in an intelligent manner but by foreigners becoming identified with the land of their adoption, in thought, habit, feeling and interest. There appears to us also to be something peculiarly indecent in the haste with which the Governor has sought an opportunity, and lugged in, as it were, by the head and shoulders, an attack upon our city authorities for enforcing the existing laws with regard to the introduction of foreign emigrants; for if it has any allusion at all, it must be to the increased amount of commutation demanded by our authorities to save our city from taxation for the support of the inmates of foreign hospitals, poor-houses and prisons, which have of late years been cast upon us by foreign nations, with the double view of relieving themselves from the burthen of their support and contaminating republican principles by the contagion of bad example. The Governor must also have been aware that the subject had excited so much attention in the United States as to have engaged the action of Congress, and that reports and resolutions had been introduced into the House of Representatives on the expediency of extending the term of naturalization—that a mass of evidence has been accumulated which will, no doubt, shortly be made public; and as the naturalization laws are solely in the hands of Congress, it appears to us that the Governor has stepped out of his sphere of action in interfering in a matter in which he had no direct concern. One thing we will venture to predict, that the Governor has played a false card, and that he will lose more popularity than he will gain by the '*experiment*,' and that a large and highly influential portion of his fellow citizens will abandon the support of a man whose first act has been desecrated by a subserviency to foreign domination. We call it domination, for we find it at our very doors, at our nominations for office, at our election polls, and in the temples of infidelity reared among us by foreign radicals; but the subject is so fertile in remark, that we are satisfied in merely alluding to this more than political blunder in our new Governor, intending to resume the subject."

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The Legislature of Michigan is about to abolish imprisonment for debt, and the Ohio Legislature is considering the propriety of repealing the act abolishing it.—*N. O. T. Am.*

*A Female Miser.*—The Russian Countess Branitska, recently deceased, left an immense fortune behind—a million pound sterling in specie was found in her chateau; she had sixty millions of roubles in the bank of Russia, and on her estates were one hundred and thirty thousand peasants or slaves. Yet so griping was the old mistress, that, after a visit to Paris, (where she found human hair sold at a high rate) she had the heads of all her female slaves shaved, and the hair shipped to France, from whence a handsome return was transmitted her!


STRAW BONNETS, (English make.)—
160 Straw Cottage Bonnets
289 Misses' Leghorn (cottage shape)
250 Ladies' Leghorn Flats
Just received by
Mar 9— BRADLEY & CATLETT.

BROWN COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We have received—
50 doz. Brown Cotton Shirts
50 do. do. Drawers.
Mar 9— BRADLEY & CATLETT.

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR FOR SPRING.—
300 pieces White Drillings (London make)
450 do. colored do.
22 do. fine Bombasins.
Just received by BRADLEY & CATLETT.
Mar 9—

CONCENTRATED SIRUP OF SARSAPARILLA For diseases of the skin, tetter, pimpled face, scald head, &c. the concentrated sirup of sarsaparilla is, when used in conjunction with "Sands's Remedy," the most effectual medicine in use. As an alterative in long-standing rheumatic affections, mercurial diseases, &c. it may be advantageously used as a substitute for the various secret remedies, as Swaim's, Potter's, &c. and is recommended by the Faculty as preferable to any of that class of medicines. Carefully prepared at
Mar 9— TODD'S Drug Store

PRINTS AND MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—Just received
20 pieces handsome English prints
20 do do French do
Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

ELEGANT AND FASHIONABLE BOOTS AND SHOES—Sign of the Mammoth Golden Boot,—JOSEPH B. FORD, Pennsylvania Avenue, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, has received by the latest importations from France, his usual supply of French Calf-skins and French Morocco, a portion of which he has made into splendid Boots and shoes and is prepared to make to order any article in his line in a style warranted equal to any in this or any other country.

J. B F. offers to the ladies resident and visiting the Metropolis the following, superior of their kind, viz:

Gaiter Boots, of any variety, with a beautiful assortment of colored Satin Turc, with colored Morocco to suit for making Gaiter Boots. Ladies can have any color they wish to match their dresses.

Christina Water-proof Boots lined with fur, a most desirable article for winter.

Also, the Quilted Silk Boots and Buskins with cork soled Boots and Shoes made light and elastic

Slippers of every variety, for balls and evening parties, with all other articles, usually kept in a fashionable shoe establishment.

To the gentlemen J. B. F. would particularly remark that he is, in every way, prepared to fit them with Boots and shoes in the neatest and most fashionable manner. All the work of his establishment is invariably made of French Calf and Morocco Skins, with Spanish Soles; and having succeeded with great care and attention in getting lasts perfectly adapted to the shape of the human foot and in securing the services of Mr. JAMES PARSONS (whose superiority in cutting and fitting is so generally acknowledged,) he can with the greatest confidence recommend his establishment to the patronage of the Public.
Dec. 8

NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE.

JOHN SEXSMITH respectfully informs his customers, and the public generally, that he has relinquished his former stand to his brother Wm. Sexsmith, and that he has taken the store 4 doors west of Dr. Gunton's corner, and two doors west of Mr. R. Keyworth's Jewelry store, where he has opened an entire new stock, consisting of the following articles:

Gentlemen's calf and morocco boots, Nullifiers and Lookees, pumps and shoes.
Ladies' boots and shoes;
" morocco and kid slippers,
" white and black satin slippers.
Misses' boots & shoes, morocco, kid & colored slippers.
Together with a general assortment of common boots and shoes. All of which he is determined to sell at the lowest cash price. Call and get a bargain.
Feb. 23—

NEW SPRING GOODS.—We have just received
1 case light ground muslins, very cheap
1 do light ink prints
30 dozen bleached cotton hose
25 pieces soft finish Irish linens
1 case white alabries
Feb. 23— BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NET COTTON SHIRTS AND DRAWERS.—We have this day opened
8 dozen fine net cotton shirts
8 do heavy brown net cotton drawers.
Also on hand 30 dozen brown cotton half hose, heavy
15 do gentlemen's dark light kid gloves.
Feb. 23 — BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FRENCH WORK.—We have to-day opened a further supply of very handsome worked lace capes and collars, cuffs, with and without lace, which we will sell very cheap.
50 handsome lace-trimmed collars
50 do do capes
100 do do cuffs
100 plain do.
Dec. 29. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

WIDE BOMBASINS, BLUE BLACK AND JET-BLACK—
10 pieces French Bombasins
10 do. Jet Black do.
Jan. 19. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FARM FOR SALE.—The subscriber has for sale a valuable farm, ten miles from this city, in Prince George's county. It contains about 176 acres of land, about 80 acres in wood, and 25 in meadow. It also contains a fine young orchard of choice fruit, a comfortable dwelling, and out-houses. The soil would be well-adapted to the growth of the Morus Multicaulis. To a company of persons wishing to engage in the culture of silk it affords a fine opportunity. The subscriber would take a portion of stock if such a company can be formed immediately, and will purchase the farm. It is now unoccupied, and consequently possession can be had at once. The situation is as pleasant and healthy as any in this part of the country. Inquire of ULYSSES WARD, at the lumber yard on 12th street, near the canal, where building materials may be had at fair prices.
Jan. 19.—

FRENCH WOOLEN BLANKETS.—We have only day received expressly for family use,
30 pairs 11-4 heavy blankets
50 do 12-4 do do
52 do 13-4 do do
25 do 14-4 do do
Dec. 29. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

6-4 MOUSSELINES DE LAINES.—Just received—
8 pieces Mousselines, 6-4 wide, very cheap.
Jan. 12 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES.—The subscriber is authorized to sell 2,000 genuine Morus Multicaulis, well grown and of mature wood. Those wishing to purchase should apply early.
FLODOARDO HOWARD,
Jan 26. Near 7 buildings.

CANVASS.—We have just received, which will be sold low by the piece—
3 bales Canvass No. 1.
3 do do No. 2.
The above is Smith's best make.
Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

VERY RICH THREAD INSERTINGS AND LACES.—Opened to day
10 pieces wide thread insertings
20 do real Valencia lace.
Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

VERY RICH FURNITURE CHINTZ.—Opened to-day
50 pieces furnitures,
Also—20 dozen real damask napkins.
Feb 9 BRADLEY & CATLETT.

BEDFORD MINERAL WATER, carbonated and bottled at the Spring.—A supply of this celebrated mineral water always on hand and for sale by the case, dozen, or single bottle, at Todd's Drug Store, where the water, in its natural state, can also be had in barrels, half barrels, or by the gallon. Jan. 12

GEORGE SWEENY,

NOTARY PUBLIC, Conveyancer and General Agent, has removed to the Office of the Firemen's Insurance Company, Pennsylvania Avenue, opposite Brown's Hotel. July 28.

NOTICE.—J. H. RITTER, Dentist and Manufacturer of Incorruptible Teeth, returns his most sincere thanks to the citizens of Washington, Alexandria and Georgetown, and their vicinities, and the members of Congress, for the liberal patronage they have bestowed on him, and the flattering testimonials of many whom he has operated on since living in this city. He now takes the liberty of informing them that he is ready to perform the most difficult cases of Dental and Mechanical Surgery, in a style inferior to none. They may rely on him that there shall be nothing wanting on his part as to comfort and convenience to all those that will please to give him a call. In many cases he dispenses with hooks or springs. He will insert from one to a full set, artificial gums, when requisite; and those entire sets of teeth are worn with great ease and satisfaction, answering every purpose of mastication; at once curing all impediments of speech, and withal ornamental, in filling up the languid look of countenance.

Mr. R. feels confident the teeth (being his own manufacture) possess every requisite quality in color, size and shape; at once making it impossible for the most minute observer to distinguish them from the natural teeth, when properly insererted. Children and young persons' teeth regulated with the least possible pain.

He wishes Ladies and Gentlemen to call and examine for themselves. Office on Pennsylvania Avenue, (north side,) west of Dr. Gunton's Drug Store.
Dec. 22—

THOMAS C. WILSON,

KEEPS at his Stable, near the corner of Third street Penn. Avenue, Hacks for hire by the hour, day week, or for any longer period. His terms are in strict compliance with the law of the Corporation, and his hack driven by careful obliging drivers. A person will always be found at the stable to receive orders, and directions left will be cheerfully and promptly attended to. Families wishing to ride in the morning or evening can always be accommodated by making early application.

T. C. Wilson has also for hire, a one horse New Jersey built Buggy. The Buggy is covered. Gentlemen wishing a first rate affair, are invited to call.
Sept. 29—tf.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS

THE best medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung complaints, Hooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Pain in the Side, Liver Complaint, and affections of the breast, is Mrs. M. N. GARDNER'S INDIAN BALSAM OF LIVERWORT, containing the strength of many roots and herbs. Among the number are Liverwort, Elecampane, Boneset, Asclepias tuberosa, Iceland Moss, Squills, Hyssop, Ruta graveolens; also many other herbs not to be procured in this part of the globe. For the last ten years this valuable Balsam has been in extensive use in most of the principal towns in the Northern States, and, by the persuasion of those that have tested its efficacy, the Proprietor has made arrangements to furnish the drug at this place, that all may avail themselves of this remedy, before the disease gets so seated that no medicine will remove it. Its effect on obstinate coughs is truly wonderful, and the following individuals voluntarily give their names as among the number who have proved its efficacy. From the knowledge of the materials, and the favorable effect upon our patients, where we have prescribed the above Balsam, we recommend it to be a valuable medicine, or what it is recommended. Calvin Ellis, M. D., Albert Willards, M. D., members of the Massachusetts Medical Society. Also, see certificates on the direction, what astonishing cures it has effected for A. Webster, Boston, Hosea Gill, Bristol, Mr. Thos. Hastings, Boston, Elish Horton, firm of Baker & Horton, Boston, David Woodbury, clerk of Josiah Steadman, Miss L. Howard. Thousands of others could be named, where it is best known. As a security against counterfeits, each direction will be signed by the Proprietor, M. N. Gardner. Proprietor's residence 85 Washington Street, Boston, where all orders can be addressed. Also observe on the bottle, impressed in the glass, the name Mrs. M. N. Gardner's Indian Balsam of Liverwort.

For sale at
TODD'S Drug Store.
Dec. 29—