

WASHINGTON.

"Our Country—always right—but, right or wrong, our Country."

SATURDAY, JUNE 22, 1839.

OFFICE ON E STREET, IN THE SQUARE IMMEDIATELY WEST OF THE BURNT POST OFFICE.

EDITED BY DR. T. D. JONES.

TO OUR DISTANT FRIENDS.

We call upon our friends at a distance, who have been kind enough to procure subscribers to our paper, to forward the amount of their collections as early as possible.

ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE ASSOCIATION. The members of the Native American Association are requested to meet at the Masonic Hall opposite the City Hall on Monday evening at 7 o'clock.

THE IRISH EXCITEMENT IN NEW ORLEANS. Our attention has been attracted by several publications in the late New Orleans papers in relation to an offence which seems to have been given by Mr. Baillie Peyton, well known by many of our readers as lately a distinguished member of Congress from Tennessee, now a practitioner of law in New Orleans.

In the few remarks which we now make on this subject, for the purpose of introducing to the attention of our readers, an extraordinary communication, which we have extracted from "The Louisianaian" of the 18th instant, we will not investigate the propriety or impropriety of any expressions which may have fallen from Mr. Peyton or his colleague Mr. Wigginton, in the performance of their professional duty to their client, before one of the legal tribunals of their country. The subject derives importance, not from what Mr. Peyton or Mr. Wigginton said or did not say on that occasion, but from the most alarming and daring attack made by an infuriated band of foreigners upon the liberty of speech in this country, and the unquestioned and unquestionable license extended, in all countries, to lawyers and advocates in the cause of their clients before the public legal tribunals.

To the many causes of complaint which we have heretofore urged against a large proportion of our foreign population, the scenes now enacting in New Orleans, make an awful and portentous addition. Has it already come to this, that our lawyers in the exercise of their profession, are to be overawed, threatened, bullied and mobbed by an infuriated band of men, strangers to our soil, our habits and free institutions? Men of foreign birth, foreign language, foreign predilection—many of them literally outcasts from their own country—sheltered by our hospitality, encouraged by our mistaken liberality, and subsisting upon our charity? Now, indeed, is the fable of the man who cherished the half frozen viper in his bosom, no longer a fable. The realization is before us, around us, and upon us.

For two years have we ceased not to call upon our countrymen to awake from their lethargy. We have warned them of their danger, but they have disregarded our warnings. We have appealed to the people to save themselves from the pollution which follows from a contact with felons and vagabonds from abroad; but our cry has been unheeded. We have entreated the legislators of our country, to interpose a check to stay the deluge which is about to overwhelm our land and sweep away our free institutions; but a deaf ear has been turned to our entreaties, and our solicitations have been snubbed with contempt.

Let us then, if foreigners must come among us, take the proper means to restrain and govern them. It is insufferable that they should be allowed to govern us. That they do govern us, and feel that they have the power to govern us, and aspire to a pre-eminence over us, is as manifest in the publication of "Erin Go Bragh," as if written in characters of light. We solemnly call upon Congress to arrest their further advances to power, by an immediate revision of the Naturalization Laws.

licity of the matter; and expressing their opinion, which should be considered as binding on both parties. Before such a tribunal Messrs. Peyton and Wigginton can have no objection to appear. They owe it to their own character and the feelings of this very numerous class, among whom are many of our most intelligent and respected citizens. And I would suppose that, from the great sensibility displayed by Grattan, there can be but little doubt of his coming forward to substantiate his accusation. Here I would remark that as this is a question involving the national honor of his country, Grattan should adopt the motto of "ignis sub umbra;" but state publicly that his name can be procured if applied for. This would add weight to his present assertions; otherwise he cannot expect the blind confidence of the public. The apologies, Messrs. Editors, that I offer for this intrusion on your columns, are the motives which actuate me—one is to allay the excitement, which is not only alarming at its present stage, but daily increasing; the other, a sense of justice towards Mr. Peyton and his colleagues, for, if innocent, their names should not rest under the opprobrium now attached to them. In this I act on the Roman maxim, which I know will be responded to by every Irishman, of "Fiat justitia ruat cælum."

Let justice triumph, though the world should perish. In the meantime, I would say to my countrymen, that though you cannot be reproached, but, on the contrary, are called on sensibly to feel and strongly resent any national affront, particularly as you, more than any other people, have been so often trampled on and made the butt on which demagogues are in the habit of venting their spleen—thinking they thereby display their eloquence and wit—yet, notwithstanding these considerations, I entreat you on the present occasion to be cool and cautious. Above all things, that you will not in the heat of the moment act with unbecoming haste, or in such manner as can by the remotest possibility give reason for the slightest shade of reproach being cast on your conduct.

A friend to my countrymen, and lover of my country. ERIN GO BRAGH. NEW ORLEANS, June 11, 1839.

We scarcely know which most to admire, the artful self-possession of the writer of "Erin Go Bragh," or the cool impudence with which he proposes to subject two highly respectable and talented American lawyers, to the jurisdiction of a jury of twelve Irishmen, to be selected from the St. PATRICK Society!!! Mr. Peyton and his colleague have committed an offence, or they have not. If they have, then they are amenable to their own countrymen or to the tribunals of their own country. To those who publicly boast, as "Erin Go Bragh" does in the foregoing extract, that they are a separate people, and owe all their love and attachment to another people and another country, they are in nowise amenable for their private morals or their professional misdemeanors. The very proposition to bring those gentlemen under the jurisdiction of a foreign tribunal, whether that tribunal be self-constituted or otherwise, is not only an insult to the American Bar, but to the whole body of the American People. We know enough of Baillie Peyton to know that he is not wanting in spirit to treat the audacious proposition with the contempt it merits. The Irish population of New Orleans will soon find out, if they have not already found out, that he is not a man to be trifled with. It remains to be seen whether the American population are sunk so low as to abandon a countryman, whether guilty or not guilty of an offence, to the tender mercies of any of the fugitives from Vinegar Hill, or of any committee of their appointment.

We have repeatedly said that foreigners never can, voluntarily, transfer their allegiance from their own to any other land. Our assertions have been mocked at and ridiculed by the thoughtless and unwary of our own people. They have excited the bitter revilings, resentments and curses of foreigners. We ask for no better proof of the truth of those assertions than is contained in the article we are commenting on. The very signature is pregnant with an instructive lesson to us. "ERIN GO BRAGH" (Irish forever!) contains the open confession of all that we have ever charged upon these people. If these people have in truth abandoned their native country, as they profess to have done, why "Erin Go Bragh?" If they have transferred their allegiance and their love from Ireland to America, as they profess to have done, why the cry of "Ireland forever?" If they in truth have come here to commingle and amalgamate with us, as they profess to have done, why perpetuate their separate and distinctive foreign character, by the institution of a St. Patrick's Society? In all their associations, their excitements, their riots and mobs, the objects of their love and their affections are their (Irish) country and their (Irish) countrymen; their rallying cry is "Ould Ireland forever." Thus every thing done or said by them, except when they take their certificate of naturalization, gives the lie direct to their pretence of attachment to this country and its institutions. And so it is with all other foreigners. Their native land claims and receives all their devotion; for their native land and the prosperity of their own countrymen all their prayers ascend to Heaven. We do not blame them for this; but we do blame our countrymen and our law-givers for putting trust in professions, which the irreversible laws of Nature prove to be hollow-hearted and insincere.

Let us then, if foreigners must come among us, take the proper means to restrain and govern them. It is insufferable that they should be allowed to govern us. That they do govern us, and feel that they have the power to govern us, and aspire to a pre-eminence over us, is as manifest in the publication of "Erin Go Bragh," as if written in characters of light. We solemnly call upon Congress to arrest their further advances to power, by an immediate revision of the Naturalization Laws.

ENCOURAGING TO OUR MECHANICS AND MANUFACTURERS. EXTRAORDINARY MINISTER!—The Courier & Enquirer says that a special agent of the administration has been appointed to go to England to purchase sealing-wax, penknives, paper, carpets, tapestry, &c., for the use of the Government.

If the above statement is true, and we should be glad to know from some correspondent whether it is so or not, then are we not only content with encouraging the introduction of the foreigners themselves among us, but we, or rather those who regulate the present political destiny of the

country, are determined to annihilate our works of handicraft, and to deprive the craftsmen of the very occupations which bring them bread for their families. What signifies the abuse of patronage in the lavish expenditure of a few thousand dollars beyond the strict authority of the law, and about which politicians of an opposite side make so much noise compared with a systematic attempt to break up the mechanic arts of the country, and to transfer the means of the Treasury made up from the contributions of our own citizens, to the pockets of foreign workmen in foreign countries? It is as nothing; the one is a mere attack, to a limited extent, upon the already substantial purse of the nation; the other is against principle, and calculated to destroy the energies of the people, and to drive them from the pursuits of honest industry to idleness, vagrancy, and rebellion.

We trust our mechanics will direct the action of their representatives in Congress to this subject, so that although the reprehensible conduct cannot be palliated, the perpetrators may be exposed, and a future repetition of it be prevented.

There must be something behind the curtain of this matter, that the public eye has not yet seen; and we should not be at all surprised when an investigation of this business takes place, if it should turn out that this sending to Europe for articles for public consumption, which are just as well made here as there, was planned and executed as well for a certain set of foreigners in this city, as for the other set of foreigners in Europe, who are in this way permitted to take the occupations and the bread of industry from our own tradesmen.

[COMMUNICATED.]

"NATIVES, AWAKE!"

Mr. Editor: I noticed a call in your last paper for a meeting of the Association, to take place on Wednesday evening last; which call, I am sorry to say, was but poorly responded to—there being not a sufficient number present to do business. I presume the object of the meeting was to consider the propriety of celebrating the Fourth of July ensuing, as we have formerly been wont to do—which, by the bye, ought, in my humble opinion, to be celebrated by all Native Americans in a becoming manner. I think it unnecessary to say more at present, but do hope that we may have a general turn out at the adjourned meeting, on Monday evening next.

If it be thought unnecessary by the Association to have a dinner served up for the day, I presume it will not be unworthy of our cause, and the day, to appoint some one or more of the able advocates of our good cause to favor us, and the community generally, with an address or two appropriate to the occasion.

I have not the least doubt, Mr. Editor, but that we shall have a full meeting on Monday evening—at which time, we shall be able to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration of the 4th of July.

A NATIVE.

FROM VERA CRUZ.

From the New Orleans Bulletin, June 12. By the way of Galveston, late dates have been received from Vera Cruz, brought by the Empresario, Capt. Longcope, from that port, having sailed the 2d instant. The advices from Mexico are to the 25th ultimo. The Federal prisoners taken under Mexia are many of them employed in working the streets of Vera Cruz, and are treated with the greatest cruelty. The Government papers state that the number of Federalists killed and wounded at the overthrow of Mexia was 600.

General Lemas, with 1,700 Federalists, is still in the vicinity of Monclova, and now seems to be regarded by the Government party as their most formidable enemy. He is said to be a brave and skilful officer, and very much esteemed by his party. There is not a single vessel of the Mexican navy left. The gazettes represent the Government much straitened in its pecuniary resources by the late difficulties, and it is proposed to dismiss all the supernumerary officers, curtail the pay of the remainder, stop all pensions, increase the taxes, and again resort to forced loans. It is thought the church will be called upon to disgorge some of its enormous treasure. Col. Bee left Vera Cruz for Havana the 20th ultimo. Santa Ana, it is said, is watched with too much jealousy for him to be of any service to Texas, were he so disposed.

In Tampico, the Federalists still resisted the efforts of the Centralists to put them down. It was thought that the contest between the two parties was not yet by any means ended. The Government papers boast much of the victory over Mexia, and say that it is now only necessary to send 12 or 15,000 men to overrun Texas in order to eradicate every trace of insubordination.

A commercial house in this city has kindly favored us with the following extract of a letter, received the other day from their correspondent at Vera Cruz:

"A private letter from Mexico, under date of May 25th, informs us that the Rev. Dr. Moldovan, Apostolic Vicar of Texas, reached that city on the 13th day of May, and next morning called to pay his respects to the President, ad interim, who would not see him, under pretext of business. That night, at 11 o'clock, he was conducted to prison, where he remains, without any hope of acquiring his liberty at present.

The Mexican Government is organizing an army of 60,000 men, with which to recover the sovereignty of their lost province of Texas, and appear determined to make a desperate effort to effect it.

From the Phil. Nat. Gazette of Saturday last.

The following account of a destructive storm, which occurred at Carlisle on Thursday last, is furnished by a letter on the books of the Exchange, received from a gentleman of that place: "The most awful storm that was ever known to have taken place in Carlisle occurred this afternoon. Scarcely a house in town has escaped uninjured. A number of them have had their gables blown in; some of them have been unroofed. Stables have been blown down entirely. All the houses having windows facing to the north or west had the glass broken to pieces, and some window frames blown in with the glass. Trees from eighteen inches to two feet in diameter were uprooted or broken down. The storm did not extend more than a mile from town in any direction. All the grain within that distance is totally

destroyed, as it is beaten down—the greater part of it cut down by the hail that accompanied the storm. The stones of hail were the largest, I think, that have ever been seen here by our oldest inhabitants. The full extent of the damage is not yet fully ascertained."

LYONS, N. Y., May 31.

Suspension Bridge Bank.—Reports are in circulation highly derogatory to the character of this Institution, having a very strong tendency to impeach the character of the officers for honesty and fair dealing. It seems that a large amount of the notes of this bank are in circulation which they refuse to redeem, on the plea that the notes were not put in circulation by the bank, but were stolen and put into circulation by some individual, or individuals, unknown. The agents of the bank in this state pretend to know these notes by a private mark, a very small hole in, or near, one of the corners of the bill—and all notes having such mark are refused at the bank, and by their agents. As the matter now stands, there is too much room to suspect gross dishonesty and fraud on the part of the bank. It is at least a very suspicious circumstance, that a large amount of notes should be in circulation, known and acknowledged to be the bona fide notes of the institution, which are refused by the bank, on the plea that they were stolen—and known to be the notes stolen by a private mark!—a pin hole some where in the corner of the bill!

We would caution the public against receiving any notes of this bank until this matter be fully investigated and explained.—Argus.

A letter from Mr. Thomas H. Daniel, in the Petersburg (Va.) Intelligencer, gives an account of a most destructive hail storm, which passed over the southwestern part of Prince George, and a portion of Sussex county, on Friday evening last. It seems the crops of corn and wheat within its range were entirely destroyed. Mr. D. says:

"This evening, I saw in Mr. Gee's lane large quantities of hail, some of which were more than an inch in diameter, and that, too, after having lain unprotected by any shade for about twenty-seven hours. In another place, where it was protected from the sun, a gentleman of undoubted veracity informed me it was lying then on the ground six inches deep. The cloud commenced rising in the northwest, a little after 3 o'clock, lowering in its appearance, and portentous of damage. It soon came over, and the wind blew, the rain poured, the hail rattled, as if the 'rage and war of elements' was at its height. The old gentleman of the highest respectability, who numbers 75, informed me that he had never before witnessed such violent weather."

From Florida.—The Savannah Georgian, by the arrival at that city, on Thursday night, of the steambot Charleston, direct from Black Creek, has "information from an authentic and indisputable source," to the effect "that the prospect of a permanent peace with the Indians is quite favorable, and, indeed, may be considered as fairly settled. Within the last few days, it is said, many hundred Indians have come in at Fort King, friendly to peace, and on their way South, in fulfillment of their treaty engagements. They daily meet the expresses and trains on the road, and appear perfectly assured in their manner of the favorable change in affairs, intimating as little disposition to molest others as fear of being molested."

We trust these favorable anticipations may be fully realized, and peace and security be once more restored to the people of Florida.

There came as passengers in the Charleston, Major Faunleroy, 2d Dragoons; Capt. Backus, 2d Infantry; and Lieut. Merrid and Inge, with two companies 2d Dragoons, destined for Fort Columbus, N. Y.

Later from Texas.—The steam packet New York arrived at New Orleans on the 10th inst., bringing Houston papers to the 9th inst.

The steambot Pontchartrain (belonging to the Mexican Federalists, which put into Matagorda in distress) has been seized by the sheriff of Matagorda county, awaiting orders of the Texian government.

The Houston Star states that the Hon. Anson Jones, late Minister to this country, has been elected, in the county of Brazoria, to fill the vacancy in Congress occasioned by the death of the Hon Wm. H. Wharton.

Houston still continues unusually healthy for the season.

(By) The WASHINGTON LYCEUM meets on Mondays, at 8 o'clock, P. M., in the room over the Washington Library, on 11th street. Question for discussion: "Which was the greater man, in the ages in which they lived, Caesar or Buonaparte?" By order,

WM. J. DOUGLASS, Sec'y.

JAMES'S NEW NOVEL.—Charles Tyrrel, or the Bitter Blood; by G. P. R. James, Esq., author of the Huguenot, the Robber, &c. Historical Sketches of Statesmen who flourished in the time of George III., to which is added Remarks on Party, with an appendix, first series, by Henry Lord Brougham, F. R. S., and member of the National Institute of France, in 2 vols.

Confeiment, a Novel, in 2 vols. Nicholas Nickleby, No. 14. Jack Sheppard, No. 3. Piccolo, the Prisoner of Fenestrelle, or Captivity Captive, by M. Saintine, second edition.

Are this day received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

FOR SALE OR LEASE, a farm, lying ten miles from the city of Washington, near the road leading to Baltimore. It contains about 176 acres, about 60 of which are in wood, and about 25 in meadow land; it has on it a comfortable dwelling, a young orchard of choice fruit, and perhaps is as healthy as any place to be found. It is desirable that any persons who may feel a wish to possess themselves of so fine and healthy a situation should make immediate application to the subscriber, at the Lumber and Wood Yard, 12th street, near the canal. JUNE 22. ULYSSES WARD.

NEW BOOKS.—History of Michigan, Civil and Topographical, in a compendious form, with a view of the surrounding Lakes, with a Map. By James H. Lannan.

Sermons preached in the Church of the Epiphany, Phila. By S. H. Tyng, D. D. Pastor. Truth made Simple, being the first volume of a system of Theology for children.

Character of God; by the Rev. John Todd, Pastor of the First Congregational Church of Philadelphia, and author of Lectures to Children. Are this day received, and for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S, Book and Stationery store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

WHITE CAMBRICS and Striped and Plaid Muslins, just received 100 pieces. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

FRENCH MUSLINS.—We have on hand 100 pieces French Muslins and Lawns, which will be sold at very reduced prices. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

4-FRENCH CHINTZ.—We have on hand 300 pieces French Chintz, which will be sold bargains. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

THE MISSIONARY CONVENTION AT JERUSALEM, or an Exhibition of the Claims of the World to the Gospel, by the Rev. W. Abel, Missionary to China, is for sale at W. M. MORRISON'S, Book and Stationery store, four doors west of Brown's Hotel.

ALEXANDER'S POEMS.—The Fall of Aetalan and other poems, by C. A. Alexander, Esq., this day published, and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel.

BISHOP BURNET'S HISTORY of his own Times, from the Restoration of Charles II to the Treaty of Utrecht, in the reign of Queen Anne; a new edition, with Historical and Biographical Notes. Also, the American Flower Garden Companion, adapted to the Northern and Middle States, by Edward Sayers. Landscape and Ornamental Gardener, second edition revised, with additions. Also, Illinois and the West, with a Township Map, containing the latest surveys and improvements, by A. D. Jones. Just received and for sale by W. M. MORRISON, 4 doors west of Brown's Hotel. JUNE 15.

DESIRABLE GOODS.—Just received between 9th and 9th streets—30 pieces Brown Hemp Linen, a superior article 75 do genuine American Nankeen 25 do Painted Muslins, cheap ALSO ON HAND—50 pieces figured and plain Gros de Nap Silks 10 do Black Italian Lustrings 200 doz. Cotton Hose, assorted Gentlemen's and Boys' Summer wear The above goods, with a variety of others, will be sold at a very small advance, by JUNE 15. A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

WE HAVE JUST OPENED—100 pieces colored bordered Crash, for stair steps 50 do Huckerback, blacked 10 do do brown. Also, 10 do 12-4 Sheetings 10 do 6-4 do. JUNE 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

WHITE CAMBRICS, MUSLINS, &c.—We have just opened 50 pieces Plaid Muslins 100 do Cambric Muslins 50 do Mull and Jaconet Muslins Also in store—6000 yards colored French Lawns and Muslins, which will be sold cheap. JUNE 8. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

REMOVAL.—Hotelier & Donn, having purchased the stock of goods of Mr. Seth Hyatt, would respectfully inform their customers, and the Public generally, that they have taken that well-known stand formerly occupied by P. Mauro & Son, nearly opposite Brown's Hotel, and lately by Mr. S. Hyatt, where they intend continuing the house-furnishing business more extensively than formerly. They have now on hand a well selected stock of goods, embracing almost every article used in genteel house-keeping, to which they would invite the attention of persons furnishing.

Will be found now in store a general assortment of—Cabinet-ware, Chairs, Beds, Bedsteads, Mattresses Looking-glasses, China, Glass, and Crockery-ware Lamps of various descriptions Knives and Forks, Plated and German Silver goods Britannia ware Brass Awlons Shovels, Tongs and Fenders Hollow-ware for kitchen purposes Tin and Wood ware, Garden Tools, &c. All of which they will sell low for cash, or on time to punctual customers. JUNE 8.

FOR RENT.—A convenient two-story brick house on Missouri avenue, east of F 1-2 street, lately occupied by Dr. Buck. For a good tenant, the house will be put in complete repair. Possession may be had immediately. Apply at TODD'S Drug Store. JUNE 8.

FRESH SARATOGA WATER just received and for sale by the box or single bottle. Also, Swan's Patent Atmospheric Soda Fountain, a new apparatus for making soda water at one-half the expense and labor of the old method. Price \$60. F HOWARD, Near 7 Buildings. JUNE 8.

SUMMER GOODS.—Just received and for sale, 1228 yards painted Cambrics (cheap) 6 cartons colored satin Ribands 1 do. Brussels Scarfs 15 light-colored Parasols 100 pieces American Nankeen 3 doz. fine corded Skirts. A. W. & J. E. TURNER. JUNE 15.

BONNETS, PARASOLS, &c.—We now offer for sale—1 case Parasols, assorted 1 do Silk Umbrellas, assorted 1 do 4-4 painted Jaconets, assorted A few fine English Straws. The above goods will be sold cheap, in order to close them with the season. JUNE 1. A. W. & J. E. TURNER.

FOR SALE.—A Farm, well enclosed, in a healthy neighborhood, within 2 miles of navigable water, containing 350 Acres; 150 of which are in a state of cultivation; the balance heavily timbered. There are supposed to be at least 6,000 cords of wood of a good quality on the said Farm. For further particulars inquire at G. DYE & Co.'s Auction and Commission Store, on Louisiana Avenue, near the corner of 7th street. May 15.

FOR RENT.—That convenient two story framed House, formerly occupied by Sarah McDowell, fronting on B. between 14th and 15th streets. Inquire of John W. Dexter, near the premises, or to the subscriber at his office, Louisiana Avenue. May 18. B. K. MORSELL.

PARIS WROUGHT CAPES.—Just opened—A few handsome worked Capes A lot of worked Bands and Ruffles 50 pieces thin worked muslin edging Also, a large supply of French Mousselines de Laines. May 18. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

NEW GOODS.—We have opened this day—10 pieces Black Italian Lustrings, unusually low 4 cartons very rich Embroidered Thibet Shawls Super 7-4 Twisted Silk do 1 carton Printed Mousseline de Laine do 10 pieces rich Figured Mousselines 1 case Marseille Shirts 20 doz. light-colored French Gloves 5 doz. Double Pic-nic Gloves, white and black. ALSO, OPENING—3 cases French Chintz, very cheap 3 do cheap Domestic Prints 5 do Long-cloth Shirtings. May 18. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

LINEN BURLAPS, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.—We have opened this day, and direct from Bremen—50 bales bur-laps, Nos. 1 and 2, prime quality 100 do cotton Osnaburgs 100 pieces plaid cottons 30 bales heavy 4-4 brown cottons. May 25. BRADLEY & CATLETT.

THE BEST MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND COLDS. THE best medicine for Coughs, Colds, and all Lung complaints, Hooping Cough, Spitting of Blood, Consumption, Liver Complaint, and all the diseases of the Lungs, is Dr. J. C. WOOD'S BALM OF WISCONSIN. It is a simple, safe, and effective remedy, and is sold by all the principal druggists in the United States. Price 25 cents per bottle. For sale at TODD'S Drug Store, Washington City. Dec. 29.