PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

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R. L. SATON, RUSSELL KERETT } EDITORS

PITTSBURGH:

FRIDAY MORNING, APRIL 17, 1857.

THE CENSUS.—The election in Kansas for delegates to a convention to form a State Constitution preparatory to her admission to the Union, will take place in June, and the census-list upon which the right of persons to vote for said delegates is to be predicated, were full on the 1st day of April, after which period it was fixed by "crowner 'quest law" that no new name could be added. The Buchanan cheets in the country together with some few others, urge upon the free state men the duty of voting at that June election. The reason why we think they ought not to vote we will state again. To do so would be to walk into the trap which their enemies have set for them. Let them go forward to vote; and they at once acknowledge the authority of certain fellows claiming to be officers under the local laws of Kansas, fellows who never received in one single instance a majority of the legal votes in their districts. Moreover, it is well known, we have heard it from persons who have just returned from there, we find it recorded in letters which lie before us at this moment, and which challenge contradiction, that the census "officers" whose duties are now closed have studiously avoided the enrollment of any man tainted with "abolitionism." One says that "so far from being inclined to abandon their former villainous course, the Constitutional election will be the most unmitigated piece of rascality. This census is a private pocket affair; the census takers have it all their own way. An English tax-gatherer going into the indigo fields of the Indies to collect the tribute for his masters, is no more an interloping foreigner than these census-takers. Their mission not being general, every community has not occasion to complain of their visits; but where they have gone, they have come into the communities where they were to take the census, strangers to the people; not of them nor accredited by them—the minions of usurping and foreign legislators, and the fit tools to do their bidding. The people look on them with suspicion and contempt, and they regard the people as enemies. The census law itself is a fraud, but it is a mere joke to the frauds growing out of it. Not one-half of the old Free State settlers are on the lists, while the emigration of this Spring, even the early part of it, is altogether ignored. Some days ago the census-taker came to my house in Lawrence, and positively declined to place on his list some gentlemen who were staying there, and who had been in the Territory before the 15th. Of this fact I am prepared to make an affidavit, and two other witnesses can prove it."

Again we learn that the polls are to be opened at out of the way places where those in the interest of the border ruffians, the Administration and its servants, can have it all their own way. Under these circumstances, for the free state men to vote with the *absolute certainty* of being beaten, though they were ten to one of their oppressors, would be to acknowledge the bogus legislature, to submit to its authority and to place in the mouths of their vigilant and unscrupulous foes, in the Territory, in the States, at Washington and wherever "Democracy" can shake its chains and brandish its lash, an argument as false as it would be specious—that "the Free State men tried it fairly and were beaten at "the polls." If they were to rise up in their might and rub out their puny oppressors, it would impart a fierce delight to the enemies of freedom, for then the forces of the United States, the President's janizaries, could try to crush them because of treason and rebellion against the laws. Douglas could then be gratified at the sight of a "traitor on the gibbet." "Masterly inactivity" is the true policy.

THE COAL TRADE.—We have procured from the record kept by the lock-masters on the Monongahela, the exact amount of Coal passing through since the breaking up of the ice about the middle of February, 1857. The account stands thus:

	For Pittsburgh Dec.	Down River
February	826,300	4,528,811
March	625,300	2,034,946
Total bushels	951,600	5,563,757

Thus there and come through the locks up to the first of April for this year, 7,515,357 bushels. As the returns are made up by the lock-keepers monthly, we have not the exact account of shipments for the present month. We were told by one of the clerks of the Monongahela Navigation Co., that the number of coal boats which have left for market in the last 16 days will not vary much from 50 pairs, which, at a fair average, we are informed, will carry 25,000 bushels per pair. This would give an aggregate of 1,250,000 bushels.

The Coal veins which occupy the hill opposite this city yield very abundantly. The quantities shipped therefrom this year we cannot state exactly. Certainly one million of bushels is below rather than above the true amount. Adding the estimated and real amounts as above, we have shipped and brought to our own market for the year 1857, 9,765,357 bushels of Coal.

This is a very favorable state of the case as compared with what last year presented. Navigation then, only commenced about the 20th of March. At the end of the month 256,650 bushels of Coal only, had passed the locks, for our own and the lower markets. Up to the present time this year, nearly as much of this great staple has passed through the locks as for the whole of last year. The account is as follows:

For 1856	8,584,085
Feb. and March, 1857	7,615,157

Taking into consideration the approximate amounts above mentioned for this year it will be seen that already we are more than a million bushels ahead of the whole shipment through the locks, of last year. In fact much of the coal which has already found its way to market this Spring was loaded last Summer and Fall and waited until now before it could find an outlet. If we are favored with a good river through the remainder of the season, the amount of fuel that will be shipped from here will insure the people of the lower Ohio and Mississippi against the danger of suffering such as they endured during the searching days of last winter.

PITTSBURGH, FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO ROAD. We are indebted to the officers of this road for a copy of their "General Exhibit" of the condition of that road on the 31st December, 1856, at the close of the first five months of its existence. From that exhibit we glean the following state of the general account:

Dr.		Cr.	
Construction	$11,718 515	Capital Stock	$5,094,144
Materials on hand	62,458	Funded Debt	6,665,160
Real Estate	1,022,795	Floating	689 227
Redeemed Stock	129,950	Profit on Redeemed Stock	22 716
Stock in other roads	77,000	Net Earnings, 5 mos	319 512
Discounts, Permiums, &c	178 681		
Cash	3,420		
Total	$13,094 199	Total	$13,094 199

The earnings for the five months ending, Dec. 31st, 1856, were $792,825; the transportation expenses $277,545; so that the cost of running the road was only about 36 per cent. Out of the $575,307 which was left after paying the running expenses, the semi-annual interest on a part of the funded debt, the interest on the floating debt, and taxes, were paid, amounting to $105,785; thus leaving, after deducting the interest accruing within that time, the net revenue of $319,512, as stated in the table above.

The exhibit, however, being only for the five months which brought the last year to a close, we presume that the amount of running expenses paid within those five months can hardly be taken as a fair average of an entire year. It is probable that the running expenses, taking the whole year together, will average about 50 per cent. Calculating them at that rate, the exhibit appears to us as a favorable one; and when the road is completed through to Chicago, with its own track, as it soon will be, it will be able to present an exhibit quite as favorable as any other western road.

BANGOR, ME., April 16.—The disasters by the recent freshet continues. The bridge over Kenebeo river, at Waterville, was carried away this morning. The railroad bridge at Skowhegan is also gone. Other serious damages are reported to have occurred all along the river. The water is, however, gradually subsiding.

Great Fire in Baltimore.

We take the following from the Baltimore *Sun*, of Wednesday morning:—

One of the most destructive and terrifying fires which has occurred in Baltimore for many years took place last evening.

It was fifteen minutes past eight o'clock when the bells of the Union and Mechanical fire companies sounded the alarm, flames having been seen to emerge from the block of fire story warehouses situated on the east side of South Charles street, a few doors north of Lombard.

We were on the ground at an early stage of its progress and observed the flames bursting forth from the first and third stories of the middle warehouse, which is occupied in the upper stories by the firm of Messrs. Richard Edwards, jr. & Co., Mr. Andrew George being a partner therein; and in the first story by Messrs. B. S. & W. A. Loney, dry goods and commission merchants, whose principal establishment is at No. 18, German street, but who occupied this part of the building for the purposes of storage, their heavy brown and bleached goods being mostly deposited therein.

It is supposed that this part of the building was fired by some daring incendiary, who managed, unperceived, to throw in some combustible matter through the window.

The flames rapidly spread through the entire block, which comprises three spacious warehouses, each five lofty stories in height, and not less than one hundred feet in depth. They then attacked the commodious warehouses of Messrs. R. L. Parker & Co., dealers in tin plate and metals, and rapidly spread to Lombard Row, consisting of a row of four story warehouses, on the north side of Lombard street, and extending eastwardly from the establishment of the Messrs. Parker, four of which were almost entirely destroyed.

At first it was supposed that the flames would be confined to the block in which they originated, but a north-west wind prevailing furiously at the time, gave an additional impetus to their prey, and in a few minutes the warehouse of the Messrs. Parker was on fire in the fourth story.

The fine establishment of the Messrs. Parker soon fell a prey to the devastating fury of the flames. It was a most admirable warehouse, about fifty feet front and four [illegible] stories in height. They have a policy of $[illegible],000 in the National office upon the building, which was worth $20,000; and the following policies on their stock:—$30 000 in the Firemen's Ins. co. of Baltimore; $10,000 in the National do.; $10,000 in the Baltimore Fire Ins. co., and $10,000 in the Associated Firemen's—total on the stock $60,000. Their stock was valued at $75,000

The next warehouse, occupied by Messrs. Hodges, Emack & Garnett, was entirely destroyed. The building belongs to Mr. John Hopkins, who is insured. They have several policies of insurance in Baltimore offices, which sustain the loss. A goodly portion of the stock was saved.

Messrs. Handy & Bansemer, wholesale grocers, occupied the next house, which was also destroyed. Mr. Handy states that the firm has a policy for $8,000 or $10,000 (he could not recollect which) in the Firemen's Insurance office, which will cover their loss within $3,000 to $6,000. Much stock in barrels was also rolled out of the door by the police and citizens.

Messrs. Gilpin, Bailey & Canby, wholesale druggists, were next, and also suffered in the loss of their stock. They are fully insured in several Baltimore offices; they could not estimate their loss. Much of their stock was saved in a damaged condition. Warehouse totally destroyed.

Next was the Baltimore chemical paint and varnish works of Messrs. Wm. Davidson & Co. Their loss is not yet known, but fully covered by insurance as follows:—$5,000 in the Firemen's Insurance Company; $3,000 in the Baltimore Fire Insurance Company and $4,000 in the National office.

These last mentioned warehouses also belong to Mr. John Hopkins, who is uninsured. There were three small tenements between the row and Charles street, one of which was occupied by Mr. W. Strobel, shoemaker. All these were destroyed. Their aggregate loss will not exceed $1,500, and they were insured in Baltimore offices.

Several of the parties above enumerated have policies in the American and Reliance Insurance Companies of Philadelphia, of which are the Messrs. Loney, but they could not recollect the precise amounts. Judging from the foregoing estimates the aggregate losses will no doubt amount to nearly $800 000, the insurance on which will amount to about $260,000.

A few minutes to ten o'clock the burning timbers of the warehouse occupied by Messrs. Handy & Bansemer, fell to the ground with a terrible crash. At that time about a dozen persons in the building. Instantly several firemen in the charge of the hose-pipes rushed near the doorway and poured their streams upon the pile of ruins, and several persons, among whom was officer Carnes, an attache of the Board of Health, ventured in and succeeded in rescuing several persons from their truly horrifying condition.

One of these, a man named J. H. Pughsley, residing at No. 224 Chestnut street, near French, sustained very severe injuries, and for some time after was speechless. He was laid upon a bed, and afterwards conveyed to the residence of Mr. Louis Laforeo on Green street, where every possible effort was made to his relief. He is now in a critical condition

Mr. Chas. A. Dennis, No. 345 Light st., was the first to escape. He was near the front part of the building with the others. He is but slightly burned.

A young man named Bracken, a member of the Pigeons, who resides on Harrison street, was taken out after being burned in a most shocking manner about the head and face, while he was also severely bruised. He was removed on a litter to his residence, evidencing intense agony, where medical aid was summoned.

Wm Wagner, a young man belonging to the Independent, was taken out injured in a similar manner, and removed to his residence in Old Town.

Another named Hartlove, who resides in the upper section of the city, and who is a runner with the First Baltimore, was taken out of the ruins with his head cut and seriously burned, as was also his face and hands. He was carried to the Mechanical engine house, and there attended by Dr. Davidson.

A lad named Albright, living on Johnson st., Federal hill, was also caught by the falling ruins, and seriously injured. His entire body shows the effect of the intense heat to which he was exposed, besides being considerably cut and bruised. He was conveyed to the Fountain Hotel and received the professional attention of Dr. Nelson, a guest in the house.

It is generally supposed that several dead bodies yet lie entombed in the ruins, and a thorough search will be made for them this morning.

The Baltimore American sums up the losses by the fire as follows:

Messrs. Parker & Co	$100,000
Elisha Lewis, three warehouses	30,000
R. Edward, Jr., & Co., stock	30,000
Norris & Brother, stock	10,000
Joseph S. Robinson, stock	20,000
Messrs. Oelrichs & Lurman	10,000
L. Harrison & Co	10,000
Hodges, Emack & Grant	25,000
Hand & Bansemer	20,000
Gilpin, Baily & Canby	20,000
John Hopkins	40,000
	$335,000

Foreign News by the Ericsson.

Correspondence of the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, March 31, 1857.

You will have received by the last mail telegraphic intelligence of a report received in London on the previous evening, of the Emperor of China having ordered his fleet to make peace with the English. It produced a very satisfactory effect and came like a satire, during the height of the elections, on the opponents of Lord Palmerston. Although its positive confirmation is yet wanting, its correctness is generally believed, and tea has consequently experienced a fall of about 8 or 10 per cent. Ten days must probably elapse before all doubt on the subject can be set at rest by the arrival of the next China mail.

The elections are rapidly drawing to a close, and up to the present time it is calculated Lord Palmerston has gained 22 supporters. As these have displaced opponents of the Government, their votes will count for 44 in a division. The most remarkable fact in connection with the struggle consists in the expulsion of all the men who gained notoriety at the time of the free trade struggle, as members of the anti-corn league. Cobden, Bright, Milner Gibson and Fox have all been beaten. When they lost their vocation by the settlement of the free trade question, they went into the peace-at-any-price policy, and having voted against Lord Palmerston on the recent Chinese division, they have paid a summary penalty.

The borough elections were regarded as completed, and it is ascertained that already more than one hundred gentlemen are returned to the House of Commons who were not members of the Parliament just dissolved. It is reported that the tory party has received numerous accessions, and that some of the liberals claimed by the Ministerial journals are not to be relied upon to support Lord Palmerston in a crisis.—The probabilities are, however, that the late premier will be sustained by the new Parliament.

The county elections commenced on the 30th of March. The accounts received up to the sailing of the Ericsson, were unfavorable to Lord Palmerston's Ministry.

The London Morning Star, not a high authority, however, predicts that Lord Palmerston will be in a minority in the new House.

The Times condemns the action of the electors of Manchester and Huddersfield, in rejecting Messrs. Bright and Cobden, and of the latter gentleman says that no House of Commons can be complete without him, adding—

Let the constituencies think not upon what he has done since 1846, but upon the energy, the singleness of purpose, the zeal with which he fought the fight for food for many a long year, when that fight was no easy one. He is not a man to be cast aside like a chipped brick. Unless we much mistake the signs of the times, there is a little cloud upon the horizon—as yet no bigger than a man's hand, which may bring a time when his services may again be called into requisition. For ten years we have opposed these two gentlemen in well nigh the whole of their public lives, and yet now we must honestly say that we deeply regret to see erased from the roll call of the House of Commons the names of John Bright and Richard Cobden.

In the city of London the election has fallen upon Sir J. Duke, Baron Rothschild, Lord J. Russell, and Mr Crawford. In Manchester in Mr. J. A. Turner and Sir J. Potter, (Ministerial), Messrs. M. Gibson and Bright (Opposition) having been rejected. In Liverpool on Mr. Horsfall and Mr. J. C. Ewart, (Ministerial.) In Birmingham on Mr. Muntz and Scholefield, (Ministerial.) In Sheffield on Mr. Roebuck and Mr. Hadfield, (Opposition.)

[From the London Times, March 30]

The opposition to the people has been conducted with a force and distinctness beyond our fairest anticipations—we may even say our wishes. A mild rebuke and moderate discouragement were the utmost that we hoped or desired for a policy which was rather factious and mischievous than wholly unprincipled, and we certainly did not expect the signal retribution which has fallen on the heads of its authors. The League has disappeared from Parliament. Cobden has been beaten 240 votes at Huddersfield; Bright and Milner Gibson from 2 to 3000 votes at Manchester; Armitage is beaten at Salford by a Ministerial stranger only two or three days in the field; Walmsley is thrown out at Leicester, and, nearer home, at the Tower Hamlets, we lose the familiar name of Sir W. Clay. Layard loses his seat at Aylesbury, and Sir F. Baring has essentially saved his at Portsmouth, which he has represented for twenty five years. Mr Gladstone loses the noisy support of Mr. R. Phillimore, who has been paired out with this brother, and, for the present, the quieter vote of Sir S. Northcote. On the other side are two remarkable casualities. Mr. F. Peel has been beaten at Bury, and Admiral Berkley, First Naval Lord, has been turned out of his seat at Gloucester by Sir. R. W. Carden. Among the new members, the return of Coningham for Brighton counts at least one against the loss of some strong Liberals, elsewhere, and Kinglake at Bridewater is compensation for the loss of Layard. The results of two severe struggles may be set off one against the other. Lord John Russell has come in third on the poll in the City, throwing out his tantagonist, Mr. Raikes Currie, and Mr. Bernal Osborne brought in his colleague with himself against a powerful opposition at Dover. Lord John Russell owes his return partly to the Tories and partly to the grateful exertions of the community whose political rights he has advocated with so much perseverance and so little success, but whose claims cannot be again postponed after the reiterated decision of the constituency in their favor. Such are some of the incidents of only half the General Election. The Ministerial majority is over 20, and more may confidently be expected from the counties and other constituencies yet to declare themselves

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Sir W. Lacy Evans is the first born of the new Parliament. His election was the first declared and he is consequently entitled to act as Speaker until the regular functionary be appointed—A better representative for Westminster than the gallant General could scarcely be found, and his former colleague, Sir John Shelley, is returned with him.

TROOPS FOR KANSAS.—The army order just issued is of great importance, as disposing of the absurd story that the troops were to be withdrawn from Kansas. There is a total increase of troops there of about 800 men, consisting of the eight companies of the 10th Infantry, ordered thither from Minnesota. A column of about 1000 men, composed of cavalry and infantry, is ordered under Col. SUMNER to proceed about the 10th of June against the Indians of the plain—In the early part of June there will be in Kansas, as estimated, between three and four thousand troops, of which 1,500 will be detached on special service as soon as the grass on the plains will admit of the movement of the animals.—*Wash. Corresp. N. Y. Courier.*

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A Wonderful Remedy—Mr. B. D. Woods, late Justice of the Peace, East Birmingham, Pa., says:

"I have been afflicted with a disease of the stomach, palpitation of the heart and severe headache, for near 10 years, and have spent some hundreds of dollars in order to effect a cure, but to no purpose. After having used three bottles of your Holland Bitters, I feel myself entirely restored. I can eat and sleep well, and attend to my business, and would therefore recommend it to all those who are similarly afflicted."

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Author of the Invalid's Guide and Consumptive's Manual, &c. &c.

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Saturday Evening, May 16th, 1857.

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If from any cause Dr. FITCH should be unable to remain during the whole of the period above named, the appointment will be conducted by his associate, Dr. J. W. SYKES.

Those intending to consult Dr. Fitch are particularly requested to apply as early as possible, from the occasion of his visiting this place Dr. Fitch has found it utterly impossible to give all the attention he could have desired to the number who delayed visiting him until the last, and so thronged upon him during the last few days of his appointment.

And Dr. Fitch wishes it furthermore distinctly understood that although he considers Consumption a curable disease and treats it as such, still that he does not pretend to raise the dead, nor to cure patients who have neglected to apply for treatment until late, and those who with treatment from him must apply reasonably early in the course of their disease. And he would add also that both himself and his associate are accustomed to tell those applying their respective situation, are need any apply who are unprepared or unwilling to learn the truth. A curative treatment will of course only be undertaken in cases where there seems some ground of remedy. In cases where there is none the strictest must of course be merely palliative.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

Western Pennsylvania Hospital.—The Annual Meeting of the Contributors to the Western Penna. Hospital, for the purpose of electing seven members of the Board of Managers, will be held at the Hospital Building, on TUESDAY, the 21st inst., at 4 o'clock, P. M.

ap14,6td JOHN HARPER, Secret'y.

HEALTH DEPENDS UPON PURE BLOOD—Thin and acrid blood causes nervous and chronic bile, and therefore the first thing for those who are dyspeptic should be to commence the purification of their blood.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS,

Not only purify, but they make the blood richer, and add those principles upon which its power to resist disease depends.

Mild operation with successful effect are the peculiarity of Brandreth's Pills. Now that we may soon expect genial Spring, it is of great importance that a few doses be used by the sick. Our race are subject to a redundancy of vitiated bile at this season, and it is as dangerous as it prevalent; but Brandreth's Pills afford an invaluable and efficient protection. By their occasional use, we prevent the collection of those impurities, which, when in sufficient quantities, cause so much danger to the free course of the stomach and bowels. They cure cure liver complaint, dyspepsia, loss of appetite, pain in the head, heart burn, pain in the breast bone, sudden faintness, and costiveness. In brief, brandreth's Pills work their way to the very roots of the disease, cleansing in their passage through every unhealthy accumulation, till the blood is purified, the whole system renovated, and the functions and duties of life become a pleasure, where before they had been sad and weary burdens.

We have thousands of similar testimonials to the following, and such evidence can be had from living witnesses all around us on every side. It is from a gentleman of high respectability, whose letter can be seen at the principal office, he writes:

"I am now fifty two years of age. * * * For twenty years I have used your Pills at my family medicine, and I wish to other I and have never had any occasion to call a physician in my family, save in the sickness of my wife with childbed, during the twenty years."

THESE MEDICINAL PRINCIPLES.

Never extract blood. Blood is the life. By abstraction it in painful disease you may occasion the patient case, but remember *this case is only the relief or lessening the power to feel.* And by thus taking away nature's tools you may prevent her from fully repairing the ravages of inflammation, and convert what might only have been the sickness of a few days or weeks into a chronic affection of years.

PURGING BY MEANS OF BRANDRETH'S PILLS

This is the means which accords with nature—nature's remedy in fact. When sudden, acute or continued pain occurs, then to insure security you must take medicine that will surely purge. There must be no hilly shelving because every minute delay is fatal.

Principal office, 43 Brandreth Building, 415 and 417 Broadway.

All Pills with 241 Broadway on the box, are counterfeit. The genuine are sold by respectable dealers everywhere.

THOS. REDPATH, Pittsburgh, Pa., Agent.

apl7,1mdw

Jouven's Inodorous Preparation

FOR INSTANTLY

Cleaning Kid Gloves

OF ANY COLOR, AND FOR

BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION,

Price 25 Cents per Bottle.

One Bottle Cleans Fifty Pairs of Gloves!

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS KID GLOVE CLEANER is the article used by the Kid Glove manufacturers of France to impart that purity and softness to like kid as which their gloves are so justly celebrated. When the glove leaves the hand of the Scourer, it is naturally more or less soiled, and this preparation is required to clean and beautify it. To clean Kid Gloves, no matter how much soiled or what color they are, dip a piece of white flannel in the preparation, and rub it upon the dirt from the glove, and in a moment it is as pure and beautiful as when new; and as yet the slight stain that proceeds from it the glove can be immediately worn. Full directions accompany each bottle.

It is also, the finest article in the world for cleaning Kid Slippers, &c., and if used for the toilet, will greatly beautify the complexion, removing tan and pimples of all kinds. The Ladies of Louis Napoleon's court use it exclusive of any other, for this purpose. Sole agent for the TEETH. The well known name of SIMON CONVERT, as manufacturer, is on all the labels of the genuine article, all others are counterfeit.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers in Perfumery and Fancy Goods in Pittsburgh, and throughout the United States and Canada, and at Wholesale by the Proprietors.

CLARK & CO., 335 Broadway, New York.

A liberal discount to the trade. apl7,1mdy

THROUGH IN SIX MINUTES!

AUSTIN'S

Patent Cream Freezer.

An extraordinary and astonishing improvement in Cream Freezers will freeze in SIX MINUTES, by a simple and elegant application of well known principles, producing the finest, smoothest and surprising result. A child of six years old manages it without difficulty.

THREE SILVER MEDALS

Awarded by the Maryland Institute, and *Twice Diplomas* from the Mechanics Institute, attest the superiority of this apparatus over all others.

As a further and convincing proof of the excellence of the freezer, the undersigned would state that

THOUSANDS

have been sold since the patent was issued.

The extraordinary demand for this popular article induces the agents to remind dealers to forward their orders early, and thereby prevent delay.

Orders by Mail will meet with prompt attention.

Annexed is a list of the retail prices of the freezer, for the convenience of those wanting a single one.

PRICES OF FREEZERS.

Two Quarts, $3; Three Quarts, $4; Four Quarts, $5; Six Quarts, $6; Nine Quarts $8; Fourteen Quarts, $10; Twenty Quarts, $12.

Address J. AUSTIN, CHERIAN, 631 Broadway, New York. Agents for Patentees. apl7,3mdy

Cream Actually Frozen in three and a Half Minutes!!!

"MASSER'S"

PATENT FIVE-MINUTE FREEZERS

PUT TO THE TEST

THE ability of Masser's Freezers to freeze cream in five minutes was fully proved on Wednesday, the 15th day of March, at the Furnishing Warehouse of W. and S. Tyson, No. 52 Market, where a large audience assembled to hear a lecture from Prof. Hymen on the subject of refrigeration. Cream was actually frozen in 5½ minutes by the use of

PRICES

3 quarts, $3	8 quarts, $8
4 quarts, 4	14 quarts, 10
6 quarts, 6	

A liberal discount to the trade.

E. P. ROBINSON, Sole Agent for the State of Pennsylvania, 167 Water st., N. Y.

Orders for the above promptly executed. Also, Whole-sale Agents for "Arthur's" celebrated Self Sealing Cans and Jars. apl6,1m

Those Awful and Terrific Accidents!

Daily happening from the careless handling of *Gunpowder* and *Burning Fluid*, and *Fire* can be stopped by the use of PRUTT'S PATENT SAFETY LAMP AND FEE ER.

THIS LAMP CANNOT EXPLODE from overturning, while its lighted wick is within the fluid, or while lighted, from everything while lighted, from any known cause, when filling, if the fluid be poured by the wick (it can easily drop) while lighted.

This Lamp is the Cheapest, Best and Safest ever Offered to the Public.

With this LAMP and FEEDER in conjunction, the most expensive compounds may be safely used with no greater danger than *Spermoil or Lard Oil.*

Retail prices for Lamps, 50, 62½ and 75 cents.

Wholesale and retail by J. & C. BOGHRAN, No. 601 Broadway, *New York.* apl7 6mdy

A RETIRED PHYSICIAN, 75 years of age, having lost his father, two Brothers, Daughter, Son-in-law, Nephews and Nieces, by the dreadful disease, Consumption, and suffering with a cough himself, determined to visit the East Indies, Egypt and Japan, where he discovered a *Preventive and Certain Cure* for colds, coughs, Bronchitis, Consumption, Nervous Debility and Any Asthma; a solution of iodine in pure water, cured his *Relatives*, who in perilous the disease, and in a consumption with his son he employed it in their practice curing thousands of cases considered hopeless by Phlic. He will for the purpose of rescuing as many of his suffering fellow-creatures possible, he is sending the Recipe to all who send him a post paid letter, inclosing a dollar and the balance printing. Address Dr. SMITH, 101 Duane street, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, New York. apl7,3m*F

Great Gift: Sale of Gold Pens, &c.

TO EACH Purchaser of a $1½ Gold Pen we present a gift in Jewelry valued from a $1 Gold Ring to a $100 Gold Watch. An order of Ten Dollars will entitle the sender to an Extra Pen and Gift.

AGENTS WANTED—Good inducements offered.

GOLD PENS REPOINTED in a superior manner. Inclose the Pen and thirty cents in Post Office stamps and the Pen will be Repointed and returned post paid. Address BROADWAY GOLD PEN MANUFACTURING Co. 349 Broadway, New York. apl6dawy

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