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WE PRINT *on the inside pages of this morning's* GAZETTE—*Second page: Poetry, Buried Alive in the Sea, an interesting finished story, Miscellaneous. Third and Sixth pages: Commercial, Financial, Mercantile and River News, Markets, Imports. Seventh page: General miscellany of interesting reading matter.*

U. S. BONDS at Frankfort, 86.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp, 52f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 138¼.

THE last rail of the great road from ocean to ocean, will, we are assured, be laid on Monday next, with appropriate ceremonies.

REPUBLICANISM was inaugurated in the State Government of Connecticut last week, with the new Governor's recommendation to the Legislature to ratify the XVth Article, and to pass laws securing the rights of married women to their property. And the Article has been ratified.

INDIANA establishes her Agricultural College in Tippecanoe county, styling it Purdue University, in honor of a citizen of Lafayette, who donates $150,000 to the new institution. The Ohio legislature is wrangling over the location of her college, with the chances in favor of the decision being delayed for another year.

THE committee appointed to ascertain the amount of damages done to property in the border counties during the rebel invasion, have reported. The amount claimed in the counties of Adams, Bedford, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Perry and York, was $1,821,031.44. and the amount allowed by the Commissioners is $1,093,351.52. Of these damages, about two hundred thousand dollars' worth were done by Union troops.

THE newly-appointed Marshal of the Eastern District of this Commonwealth, Gen. JOHN ELY, died almost instantly on the 5th, from the bursting of a blood-vessel. His military record was one of efficiency and valor, but a severe wound received at Fair Oaks compelled his retirement from active service. Subsequently, he filled important posts in the Provost's and Freedmen's departments, and his last civil office was given to him as a mark of the public regard for his capacity and fidelity.

THE seventh day of the coming June will bring about for Kentucky the centennial anniversary of the entrance of DANIEL BOONE, the first white pioneer, into that portion of the then-Virginian territory. The Kentucky press urges upon their people the duty of a befitting celebration of the day,—and the duty is not likely to be neglected. By way of final recommendation in that direction, a Louisville paper suggests that Mr. J. C. BRECKINRIDGE be selected as the orator of the day at Frankfort.

THE new Cuban programme of revolution and annexation has the same origin as most of the "latest intelligence" of their great insurgent victories—that is to say, it is entirely the product of American sympathy, stimulated by a reasonable quantity of Cuban gold. The programme of which we speak was manufactured to order in New York last week, then shipped with charges C. O. D., including the expenses of forging a glowing account of its promulgation by a mythical insurgent junta. When the neat fraud is by chance exposed, a New York journal, which is prominent for its tender sympathy, concedes the trick, but gravely excuses it as all right, because the "ultimate tendency of Cuba" is in precisely the same direction!

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal*, by way of an argument against continuing the present proscription of colored testimony in the Kentucky courts, puts the present position of the law of evidence as entirely in the negro's favor, since he can carry all his litigations into the Federal courts, while a white man is practically excluded from justice in the State courts, so far as he needs negro testimony to make out a case. Our cotemporary now urges that both races should have an equal chance. It scouts the idea that the proposition should be made a test question of the Democratic party, and adds:

There never was a stupider farce than that of refusing white men the same chance of using negro testimony in Kentucky courts that negroes have of using all sorts of testimony in Federal courts. But we do not make a test question of it, because is is not a political but a legal question. Democrats ought to discuss it freely and dispassionately. The people ought to look into it fully and fairly. It is their concern, and if they can stand the existing discrimination in favor of the negro, why of course we can stand it too. Assuredly we have no feeling about the matter one way or the other. It is one of those questions which relate to practical, every-day life, not to government or society. It was carried by the Democrats of Ohio and Indiana when the prejudice in those States against the negro was as great as it is in Kentucky today, and at a time when there was no Civil Rights Bill to urge it.

A POLICY WHICH ALARMS.

It is proper to state that the rumors of the departure of filibustering expeditions to Cuba, from some of our principal seaports, are apparently discredited in semi-official quarters. It may be that our Federal authorities, at New Orleans and New York, as well as their superiors at Washington, honestly avow their ignorance touching the equipment and departure of these expeditions, but we have to regret that all of these authorities do not have better success in keeping themselves advised of what is going on, openly and with eclat, right under their official noses. The local journals are full of minutely written details, names, places, and other facts, being re-published from day to day, and their marine departments at last recording the actual sailing of the clippers and steamers which bear the insurgent recruits. And yet they know nothing about all this in high quarters at Washington!

One thing, however, is fortunately clear enough. The leading Republican and respectable newspapers of this country do agree remarkably, in their comments upon the very grave consequences of the policy which may suffer such acts of glaring ill faith toward a friendly power. What the Federal officers may not yet have discovered, is palpable to, and finds free criticisms in, the current press. The annexed paragraph, from the Chicago *Tribune*, gives to the readers a fair impression of the general feeling of uneasiness, growing out of the Federal non-action policy which recent occurrences seem to disclose. Thus:

"The Government owes a duty to the country as well as to Spain to take all proper precautions to prevent the violation of our laws, and of the laws of nations, by the fitting out in this country of armed expeditions to Cuba. The circumstances of the sailing of the Arago are not yet known; and how far vigilance was evaded we cannot say. While demanding justice of others towards the United States, we must practice the same law towards Spain that we demand shall be complied with by England.

DOUBLE-BARRELED HINTS.

A writer in the Pittsburgh *Post* discovers that the new Registry Law, with one set of provisions for Philadelphia and another system for the residue of the Commonwealth, is "a kind of double-barreled law." He is right; it is a double-barreled arrangement, expressly prepared for shooting right and left into such covies of Democratic birds as polled some twenty-one hundred illegal, and already expurgated, votes at the October election in Philadelphia.

Not to press our sporting neighbor's figure of speech too far, we might add that this double-barreled law, if not a repeater itself, is calculated to silence all the "repeaters" that ever expounded Democracy by their votes at a score or two of hustings on the same day. These views of the subject are familiar to our cotemporary, but he discreetly forbears to present them. Evidently enamored of the fanciful conception which his trope embodies, our neighbor expands at once into a double-barreled exposition of his beau-ideal of a Constitution, as to which, being revocable or alterable "only by the authority that made it," the *Post* declares that "the life-giving principles and the death-doing stroke must proceed from the same hand." Could one have a neater illustration of a double-barreled Constitution?

Our cotemporary quotes a judicial decision (Commonwealth *vs.* Gibbs, 4th Dallas' Rep.) to sustain his opinion that the new law requires qualifications in the elector which are incompatible with the Constitution of Pennsylvania. The case cited is of a citizen indicted for riotous conduct at the polls where the vote of his blind old father was challenged upon a suspicion of Toryism. The Court then holds, among other things, that the indictment would lay more properly against the inspectors for asking unpleasant and unconstitutional questions of the venerable, but somewhat dubious, patriot. This is another double-barreled illustration of the writer's ideas; but, unluckily, the wrong barrel went off, showing that our neighbor needs to be careful in handling his own tools. It was natural for the *Post* to cite that case—as of a citizen whose suffrage had been impeached because of an alleged disloyalty to his country. Such victims of radical oppression are plenty, even now.

But our Democratic neighbor comes down at last from his fanciful Pegasus, and looks at facts. He vows that the law is unconstitutional; he goes even beyond that, and declares that it is annoying. But he cautions his friends not to put their faith in tribunals, which have too many Republican judges to be altogether honest, but to take a bond of fate, comply with the law, and *register every Democratic vote.* Here we have pith, prudence, and practical good-sense. When our neighbor can really come so wisely to a point of policy, he will do well to stick to it, and forego his double-barreled metaphors altogether.

Let our Republican friends take the same advice, in taking the hint with which it forewarns them. Our opponents are registering already. "Some townships," says the *Post*, "have already begun the good work; let every one go into it, and keep it up until the election." We urge upon our friends to go and do likewise. Let there be a commendable rivalry in this "good work," and then our neighbor's double-barreled advice will do good execution on both sides.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Not long since, we gave the time and place of holding the General Assemblies of the different Presbyterian bodies in May. The following list of the ecclesiastical bodies, the highest judicatories of the respective denominations named is more complete. They will meet mostly this month. The Old and New School Presbyterian General Assemblies both meet in New York city, May 20th. The Southern (Seceders) Presbyterian Assembly meets at Mobile, Ala., on the same day, and the Cumberland Presbyterian, at Murfreesboro, Tenn., at the same time. The United Presbyterian Assembly will convene at Monmouth, Illinois, May 26th. The Reformed Presbyterian holds its annual session at Cedarville, Ohio, May 19th. One wing of the Lutheran body meet at Washington City, Tuesday of next week. General Synod of the Reformed (Dutch) Church will meet at Philadelphia. June 2d. The General Conference of the United Brethren in Christ will be held at Lebanon, Penn., about the middle of this month. The Baptists meet for Conference, we believe, in connection with the general anniversaries of the different benevolent societies of the Church, and not for legislation, as this part is transacted in the local bodies. The usual anniversaries this year, of our Baptist friends will take place in Boston, commencing the 18th, and closing on the 20th of this month. Quite a number of State Congregational Associations, in Western States, hold their annual sessions during this month and June. The German Reformed General Synod will not meet until November 24th. It will hold its next session in Philadelphia.

The Third Unitarian Church of New York city have sold its house of worship, and will worship hereafter in Lyric Hall. This movement is designed to accomplish a two-fold object,—to enable the Society to erect a fine hall, to be used on Sunday for worship and to be rented for lectures, concerts, etc.,—to secure revenue enough by that means, and the rent of the stores on the first floor, which will enable it to furnish its sittings free to all who may be attracted to fill them on Sunday. These are the reasons offered for preferring an unconsecrated secular hall, for an ecclesiastical edifice wholly set apart for worship.

Sunday week sixty-two persons were formally received into Rev. Henry Ward Beecher's church, fifty on profession, and twelve by letter. The *Independent* says the pulpit was laden with flowers—the preacher standing like a florist in a conservatory. At the conclusion of the communion services, each of the new members received a small boquet, as a fragrant memorial of the happy hour.

The *Lutheran Observer* advocates conferences on the subject of union between the adherents of the General Council and General Synod.

The Church Music question is now occupying considerable attention, especially the cost of sustaining this department in worship. It is estimated the music in the nine Congregational churches of Boston cost nearly two thousand dollars, while three Unitarian churches of Boston pay from five to ten thousand dollars yearly for music.

We hardly think it true the report that among those who petitioned that the Milwaukee Library Association would open its library on Sunday was Bishop Armitage, (Episcopal) of Wisconsin.

Rev. G. H. Doane has collected for the American (Catholic) College at Rome, in round figures, one hundred and sixty-eight thousand dollars. He is to visit the Diocese of Brooklyn in June, after which, with the general collections ordered by the Plenary Council, the balance required to secure a permanent endowment and support for the National College in the Eternal City, will be secured.

The *Religious Telescope*, in discussing "Tobacco and the Gospel," uses severe strictures on persons indulging in the weed. It thinks that even among Christians there is much filthiness of the flesh, and much need of the Gospel of purification. It, however, argued that while it will not undertake to say "that tobacco soaked Christians will not get to heaven, there is no risk in saying that their chances would be vastly improved if they would deny themselves of this detestable carnal lust."

The Young Men's Christian Associations of the United States and Canadas will hold a Convention in Portland, Maine, on the 14th of July next.

Seven Presbyteries of the Synod of Kentucky, of the Declaration and Testimony party, have appointed Commissioners to the General Assembly of the Southern Presbyterian Church, which meets in Mobile, Ala., on the 20th of May.

The two hundredth anniversary of the Old South church, Boston, founded in May 1669, will be observed this month with appropriate ceremonies.

The fifty-third anniversary of the American Bible Society will be held as usual this year. The time fixed is May 18th, at which addresses will be delivered by Prof. Martin, of China, Dr. Schenck, of Brooklyn, and Dr. Tiffany, of New Brunswick, New Jersey.

Clark street Methodist Church block, Chicago, erected a few years since at a cost of two hundred thousand dollars, has been rented this year for *ninety-two thousand dollars*, all of the church rooms being reserved as usual.

A new religious society has been organized, on the basis of communism, there being perfect social equality between all the members, who all work at the same tasks and enjoy the same privileges. This society has sixteen hundred acres of land on the margin of Lake Erie, in the county of Chatauqua and township of Pomfret, New York, lying around and including the station of Brocton, where the Lake Shore and the Buffalo and Pittsburgh railroads intersect. Almost everything is in a chaotic state. They have, however, commenced the culture of grape on a large scale, having eighty acres devoted to the vine. Their religious belief begins with Unitarianism inverted—that is, they reject the Trinity, but recognize Jesus Christ as the one only and true God. Beyond this, there is nothing tangible in their tenets. Personal revelation from on high; a mysterious connection with the Godhead, which they call a *divine respiration*, conducting to newness of life; a self-consciousness of the spiritual transformation, and a subtle, undefinable repulsion by which they recognize and reject the unregenerate—all these doctrines are so undeterminate and shadowy that we cannot be sure we comprehend them.

Dr. Dennison, Secretary of the Missionary Society of the Protestant Episcopal Church, stated, in a recent address, that there were fourteen hundred parishes in the west and north-west that contributed nothing toward foreign missions.

The *American Christian Review*, of Cincinnati, organ of the Christian (Disciples) Church, denounces in strong language the use of instrumental music in public worship, and in Sabbath schools.

The following advertisement we give without charge: "A pastor is wanted for a Baptist church on Long Island. Salary, $1,000. Address Box 3567, New York." This is rather a novel way of getting a minister.

Elsewhere will be found the announcement that Rev J. E. Twitchell, of Mansfield, Ohio, will preach for the Plymouth Congregational Church, which holds its services in the Academy of Music, to-morrow morning and evening. The public will doubtless appreciate the change from the former place of worship to this central and attractive audience-room of the Academy of Music. When this congregation worshipped there before, large audiences were present.

The Popular Family Sewing Machine.

The sewing machine perfect in every respect and capable of performing all description of labor, even to button-hole working and overseaming, must commend itself in high terms to the public. It is therefore not surpising that the public now so generally appreciate the great American button hole, overseaming and general family sewing machine, for which our courteous friend, Mr. James Espy, is the agent for this neighborhood, and has established his sales and exhibition rooms at corner of Fifth avenue and Market street, entrance at No. 12 Fifth avenue, one door below Market street. This candidate for favor on the ground of superiority of work accomplished, its wide range of labor, its simplicity in construction, durability and general excellence, claims much consideration, and we marvel not that it is attracting such wide attention. It will be remembered that thn American is a perfect family sewing machine, capable of well and faithfully performing every description of ordinary and fancy sewing, and at the same time possesses those admirable combinations for button-hole sewing and over seaming, advantages which cannot be overestimated. Thus it will stich, hem, fell, tuck, cord, braid, quilt, gather and sew on, over-seam, embroider on the edge, and do beautiful button-hole and eylet hole work. Notwithstanding that it accomplishes all this work and that its machinery and furniture are of the very best quality, still it is sold at much lower prices than any other popular machine. We have seen it in operation and have examined its work, and can commend it will full knowledge of its superiority to our readers, and ask that they pay a visit to the elegant rooms of Mr. Espy and inspect for themselves its many advantages and benefits over any and all other competitors in the field.

Holtzman & Wiederhold, No. 100 Third Avenue, Upholsterers and Dealers in Curtains.

Few houses have longer or more deservedly enjoyed the confidence of the entire community than that of Messrs. Holtzman & Wiederhold, dealers in curtain goods and general upholsterers, No. 100 Third avenue. The firm have always striven to afford satisfaction to their friends and patrons, and that they have fully succeeded, is amply attested by the large measure of esteem they are held by all who have ever had dealings with them. Their commodious salesrooms are constantly kept packed with a splendid supply of goods peculiar to their line of trade, such as lace and Nottingham curtains, vestibule laces, Damask reps, Terry's Mexican cloth, satins, delaines, gilt cornices, gilt and walnut mouldings of various styles and designs, superior springbeds, mattrasses, pillows, bolsters and all articles pertaining to the chamber. They attend faithfully to the execution of all orders entrusted to them, and guarantee satisfaction in every case. Those of our friends desiring to purchase anything in their way or having anything in their line to give out, should not fail to accommodate this house with a purchasing visit. We know the members of the firm to be gentlemen eminently worthy of patronage, being courteous, obliging, painstaking and fair dealing. Their card appears in another column.

Important Information.

Dame Nature has laid aside her Wintry robes and appears decked in all the variegated and beautiful vesture of Spring. In imitation of this standard authority, the ladies are now making preparations to appear properly costumed for the season, and the important question with them is where can the requisite articles be procured? This question may be easily settled by remembering the fact that W. W. Moorhead, No. 57 Market street, in anticipation of the Spring changes closed out by auction all his old, and purchased an entirely new stock of dress goods, trimmings, lace goods, &c., which are now on sale at his establishment. In making purchases, Mr. Moorhead was careful to remember the wants of the trade, and, as a consequence, every article in the store is of the latest pattern and superior quality, so that no difficulty need be encountered in making selections. Our lady readers, we are sure, will be glad to hear of this fact, as they will thereby be enabled to take advantage of it and be relieved of trouble by calling at 57 Market street to make their purchases.

Books and Stationery.

The establishment of Col. J. D. Egan, dealer in books and stationery, Sixth avenue, near Smithfield street, is doing a thriving business in consequence of the reduced rates at which he is selling books and stationery. Colonel Egan has on hand a large assortment of books, including all the late publications, standard works, &c., and he has also an extensive lot of second hand books, among which are many rare and valuable works, which will be sold at less than half price. His stock of stationery is full and complete, including every variety of note, cap and letter paper, with the envelopes to suit. All the late periodicals and magazines will be found on his counter.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—Mr. Allaire, a New York reporter, had his pocket picked in a horse car of $2,600 and a gold watch.

—The steamships, City of Boston, Pennsylvania and Caledonia, from Europe, arrived yesteaday.

—The manufactory of the American Whip Company, at Mansfield, Massachusetts, was destroyed by fire Friday morning. Loss $70,000; insurance $41,000.

—The Boston city authorities have passed an order extending the hospitalities of the city to distinguished invited guests to the National Peace jubilee.

—President Grant has presented the saddle used by him through the war to Mr. Washburne, father of E. B. Washburne.

—The locomotive Franklin, on the Hudson & Boston Railroad, exploded yesterday afternoon between Mellenville and Ghent. No damage except to locomotive.

—The British Commodore, Phillimore, arrived at Keystone, Jamaica, on the 1st, on his way to Havana, to investigate matters there pending.

—Hon. G. A. Filbert, of Ware, Mass., one of the largest flannel manufacturers in the country, died on the 6th, aged sixty-three years.

—The Republican County Convention of Beaver county yesterday elected Captain David Shields, Senatorial, and J. Rittner Harrah Representative delegate to the State Convention, instrueted for Geary.

—The Harvard crew practice on the Charles river every evening between six and eight o'clock, preparing for the international race. The hopes of the friends of the University are high for success.

—In the New York Senate, Friday afternoon, the bill for the consolidation of certain railroads was ordered to third reading, with an amendment restricting the fare on the Central road to two cents per mile. The bill legalizing the issuing of the eight per cent. scrip of the Central road received similar action.

—Superintendent George L. Dunlap, of the Chicago and Northwestern Railway, received a dispatch yesterday morning, from Superintendent Snyder, of the Union Pacific Railroad, at Omaha, to the effect that the last rail on the Pacific Road will be laid at noon next Monday, and that arrangements have been made to telegraph the fact to all parts of the country as soon as the last blow shall have been struck.

—A special meeting of the Halifax Repeal League was held Thursday night, and much diversity of opinion prevailed. One member read a paper on annexation, but no motion was made on the subject. A member of the Government, who was present, denied it was intended to accept the situation. It was resolved that a Convention of delegates from the various Leagues in the Province be held at an early day.

—In the New York Common Pleas Court, on Wednesday, Frances Wailand received a verdict of $6,890, with interest, against John Livingston and his sureties. Livingston is a lawyer, and was administrator of the estate of the deceased husband of the plaintiff, in the settlement of which he was guilty of frauds of such a flagrant character as to call for a severe rebuke by the Judge, who pronounced Livingston a disgrace to his race, country and profession.

—It is announced that Tom Allen, the pugilist, after witnessing the deposition of the second three hundred dollars in his match between him and McCoole, will leave St. Louis for Cincinnati, where he will go into training. McCoole, it is said, has reduced himself twenty pounds in the past three weeks, and is in good condition and doing well. It is not expected he will get below two hundred pounds. He now weighs two hundred and twenty-three. Bets are made at $100 to $75 on McCoole.

—A letter from Anna, Union county, Illinois, dated the 5th, says that place was visited by a fearful hail storm the previous evening. The hail stones measured from one to two and a half inches in diameter and not a few as large as a man's fist. The ground was covered in some places two feet deep. The fruit has been almost entirely destroyed. Strawberries were just beginning to ripen, with excellect prospects. Now there will not be half a crop. Nearly all the peaches are knocked off. How far the storm extended is not known.

—A Washington special says: A prominent politician, who enjoys to a considerable extent the confidence of President Grant, and who has recently conversed with him, says that the President expressed his opinion very freely upon the Cuban insurrection, saying that his sympathies were with the oppeassed Cubans in their efforts to free the Island from Spanish rule. Were he to follow his own judgment, the rights of the Cubans to belligerency on land would be recognized, but his Cabinet counsellers, with two exceptions, oppose this course at the present time, and he could not take such an important step against their advice. In short, this gentleman says that the President made no concealment as to his views, either upon this question or the one of extending protection over the Island of St. Domingo, which, in his opinion, would be highly beneficial to the United States in future. Recent facts which have come to light leave no doubt but what the resolution introduced into the House during the last session of Congress, in relation to St. Domingo, met the full approval of General Grant before being submitted for action.

—An elderly gentleman, named Throp, was thrown from his carriage on the 6th, at Elgin, Ill., and instantly killed. Mr. Throp was an engraver and had recently came from the east to fill a position in the National Watch Factory.

THE REASON WHY

Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher is the best. It is computed that a man's system undergoes three times a year, that is every four months, a radical and thorough change, that is, that at the end of that time nothing remains in the system of the material of which it was composed before that time. The eliminating organs carry out the worn-out and used-up material, and new matter is made to take its place and carry on the workings of the human organism. The cost of four months treatment in this way would not at the outside be more than ten dollars, and frequently the functions of life have an activity and vigor imparted sufficient to renew them by the use of one bottle, costing only one dollar. No organ of the body but will be benefited by such a process. The liver, the stomach, the kidneys, the skin, the lungs, are all, as it were, made over again by the impetus given to the stomach and digestive system—old and prostrated people whose systems had begun to languish and decay, have been restored by DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER to youthful health and vigor. Especially is this medicine suitable at this season of the year, when the dormant powers of life, like all the rest of nature are emerging from the chilling and torpid state usual to the cold and wintry months. We know very well that all advertised medicines are apt to be regarded as useless and nugatory, but with DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER we feel perfectly secure in the promise that it must do good. Country merchants and those who supply others with needful things for their wants cannot confer a greater service than to keep a few bottles of this valuable medicine on their shelves to supply their wants. Dr. Keyser will take back every half dozen that remains unsold. It at the same time affords the merchant a good profit, and to those who need it, it is of more value than silver and gold, for what can be of more value to man than a medicine which carries health and life to the suffering invalid.

We earnestly entreat all who read this to try one bottle of Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher if they need such a medicine, and we will guarantee satisfaction. In order, however, not to be disappointed, let them buy none but that which has Dr. Keyser's name over the cork and blown in the bottle, and in that way the Doctor will hold himself responsible for its results when the directions are closely followed.

SOLD AT THE DOCTOR'S GREAT NEW MEDICINE STORE, NO. 160 LIBERTY ST.

DR. KEYSER'S CONSULTATION ROOMS, NO. 120 PENN STREET, FROM 10 A. M. UNTIL 4 P. M.

WHAT IS A TONIC?

Bear this in mind—that although a tonic is, to a certain extent, a stimulant—a stimulant, unmodified by any medicinal substances, is not a tonic, but A DEBILITANT. In HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS there is a stimulating element of the purest grade manufactured in this or any other country. Every fiery and corrosive oil or acid which contaminates the ordinary liquors of commerce, is expelled from the rye spirit which forms the alcoholic basis of the BITTERS, by careful and repeated rectification. The juices of the valuable roots, barks and herbs, infused into this wholesome product of the finest grain, still further modify its nature, so that it becomes, in fact, a simple diffusive agent, minus all the heavy and brain exciting properties which belong, more or less, to all liquors in a raw state. It is merely the safe and harmless vehicle which renders the medicinal virtues of the preparation effective—increasing their active power, and diffusing them through the system. Hence the pleasant and gentle glow which is experienced after taking a dose of the BITTERS. Instead of creating headache, as unmedicated stimulants are apt to do, this salubrious tonic is the best known remedy for that complaint. It calms and soothes cerebral excitement, strengthens the nerves, promotes the secretion of the gastric juice, invigorates the bowels, determines the fluids to the surface, improves the appetite, increases the animal vigor, regulates organic action, and, from its mild, yet effective, alterative qualities, is the very best preparation that can be administered to the weaker sex in the peculiar difficulties to which their organization subjects them.

ARPETS & OIL CLOTHS.

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We are receiving this week by ocean steamers from England a fresh stock of the latest and most beautiful designs in English Tapestry and Body Brussels by direct importations from the manufacturers. We invite the inspection of house furnishers, confident that we offer the largest assortment and greatest variety of elegant patterns ever brought to this market, at the lowest prices.

Great inducements are offered in all grades of Ingrains and Three Plies, it being their constant aim to offer to the multitude, the fullest assortment of cheap and serviceable Carpets at lower rates than any other house in the trade.

No. 23 FIFTH AVENUE.