

THE NEW LIQUOR LAW.

Whatever may be men's various opinions as to the moral effect of the principles upon which the new liquor law is based, all intelligent minds agree that its practical machinery by which it is to be commenced is very defective.

Men who had hardly ever read an act of assembly offered their amendments, or rather additions, without any reference to their harmony with other provisions of the bill; and in this coat of many colors it went through the legislature.

All this is unfortunate for the cause of temperance, for personal grievances and private feuds come thus to create prejudice against the cause itself. It is unfortunate because it places men antagonistic to their principles, and forces good men on the side of evil.

If the new law could once forcibly get in operation, we think it would be found less obnoxious to public opinion than it now seems. But before that time will come, the sentiment of the people will have elected men to the legislature who will either entirely repeal it or very materially change its provisions.

At first it was very generally believed that the new law designed to renew tavern licenses this spring under the old statute; but that the laws which authorized county treasurers to grant licenses to merchants and beer houses were repealed.

"Although the 14th Section of the act of April 13th, 1855, entitled 'An Act to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors,' declares that no license granted between the date of the act and the first of July next, shall authorize the retailing of liquors by innkeepers after the first day of October next, yet the act does not provide for any appointment of the price of license for a less period than one year; and innkeepers whose license have been granted since the date of the act, must therefore pay the price of a whole year's license, to enable them to continue their business until the first day of October next, at which time all such licenses will expire by the express terms of the law.

"After the first day of July next, no licenses for the sale of liquors can be granted or provided in any other manner than that provided by the act. Until the first of July next, I am of opinion that the County Treasurers may issue licenses as heretofore. The applicants in such cases must pay the price now fixed by law for the whole year; and the mercantile appraisers must make their returns for the present year as usual; there being no change made in their duties by the act, nor any provisions for an appointment by them.

THOS. E. FRANKLIN, Lancaster, May 4, 1855. Atty. Gen.

The Liquor Law.

Jacob Hoffman, Esq., of Reading, who has some reputation as a lawyer, was lately consulted by the landlords of Reading for his opinion as to the constitutionality of the new anti-liquor law; and in reply he has given his decision at length, arguing much against the policy and morality of the law, but confessing its constitutionality. He begins his opinion by saying: "I can only say that I do not think its provisions are in conflict with the constitution of the U. States, or that of Pennsylvania.

It respects and protects all persons having paid for and received a license during the time for which it is to continue. And, if even the act had gone into effect immediately after its passage, and had annulled all existing licenses, it could not have been declared void under any constitutional provision, as the power to repeal and annul grants of that nature by general laws, is inherent and must of necessity exist in the Legislature. It comes under the head of sovereign power and police regulation."

Elis Sifer, Esq., the new State Treasurer, entered upon his duties last Monday morning. He has appointed Thomas Nicholson, of Beaver county, Cashier; Isaac W. Rawn and J. N. Elder, Clerks; Solomon Munson, Messenger. One appointment is yet to be made.

At the municipal election in Lancaster last week the Know-Nothings were defeated.

Court Proceedings.

Court met on Monday morning, with a full bench. The new courtiers were sworn in, and a number of motions made. Joseph Sharpless was appointed Foreman of the Grand Jury.

Jonas Mann, Jeremiah Stiles, John Savage and Phineas Winterstein were held in bail for their appearance at the next Quarter Sessions.

In the case of Com. vs. E. P. Lutz an indictment was found for an assault and battery on James L. Kline, verdict, "guilty." Sentence to pay a fine of \$15 and the costs of prosecution.

An indictment was preferred against the supervisors of Millin township for not opening a road, and the Grand Jury ignored the bill, directing Christopher Heller the prosecutor to pay the costs.

The indictment against Alexander Christy and Andrew Malcomb, for obstructing the public road near Catawissa was tried. The defendants were contractors on the Catawissa Railroad, and in making the Railroad seem to have interfered, in some places, with the location of the public road which leads from the town along the south side of the river to the upper ferry. Their change of the public road had in some places improved it, but generally had narrowed it. The defendants proved by Col. Paxton and several other witnesses that the new public road has less grade than the old one.

The defendants finally withdrew their first plea, and plead guilty. Sentence deferred. Clark & Comly for Commonwealth. Pleasant and Hurley for defendants.

The next case was that of Andrew Larsh's Executors vs. Benj. Hayman, and this was the only civil case tried before a jury. It was a demand on a note. The defence was that the plaintiff's estate held the note as a trust fund for Wm. Raber against whom an equitable defence was shown in a deficiency of the amount of land sold by Raber to Hayman. Verdict for defendant. Hurley for plaintiff. Comly and Weaver for defendant.

Com. vs. Washington Shuman and Henry F. Hoeler for cutting land mark. For want of evidence, verdict for defendants and that the prosecutor Samuel Johnson pay the costs. Clark & Weaver for Commonwealth—Comly for defendants.

Tavern licenses were granted, and the usual amount of Orphan Court business transacted.

Court adjourned on Wednesday morning.

SPRING IS HERE.

The dull earth teems anew with life, and seems to laugh outright like all other things of joy and beauty. Hope springs up into many hearts that were crested with the frowns of sorrow and suffering; and fresh life creeps through sluggish and sickly veins, like the sap through the rose tree, to bloom anew upon cheeks that lately were pale and thin.

The freshness of nature is contagious; and the song of birds and thrill of vegetation shames misanthropy.

But our mind and pen have no time to copy nature this morning. In the midst of our three man-power labor, to which we are fastened, we can hardly find leisure to enjoy song and beauty as we would. But in the midst of our reverie we receive the contribution of a lady whose favors to our columns heretofore have been approvingly copied by our brethren of the press, and are as welcome to us as they should be to our readers. We copy her page in the lively measure, and promise the other next week.

For the "Star of the North."

AN INVITATION.

Come out of the woodlands And meadows so fair, Come back in the sunshine And breathe the fresh air. The gay birds are chirping On every green tree, Come forth to the woodlands, Be happy and free.

Where the spring flowers blossom Beneath the blue sky, Come roam through the meadows And bid care good-bye.

Then leave grief and sorrow To roam where they may, Think not of to-morrow Be happy to-day— Buck Horn, Pa.

For the "Star of the North."

Ma. Earton.—Please allow me to say a few words through your paper, in regard to those "sinerant Yankees" that the "Columbia Democrat" is 'down upon.' The Colonel feels bad because we did not send him a card of invitation, so that he could bring in some ten or fifteen besides his office boys, as he did three years since, when we were there. The Col. will learn that he cannot sponge from a Yankee more than twice in the same shape, if even he can get pay for inserting advertisements that no one orders to be printed, because the advertiser does not order them to be kept out.

License Decisions.

In a case which came before Judge Hagline of Pottsville last week, he decided, like the Attorney General, that licenses may still be granted for liquor to merchants, and to ale and beer houses as formerly. He also granted tavern licenses.

The Close of the Session at Harrisburg.

The Governor seems to have been kept busy writing veto messages. During the last two weeks he has averaged more than one per day. That veto power was once a good hobby to use against Democratic administrations when Whigs were out of power but with a Know-Nothing legislature the Governor finds it a very necessary prerogative. How times do change!

We think he has not used the veto once too often. As a sample of the sort of bills which these Know-Nothings sent to him we will notice that to incorporate the Atlantic Insurance Company, which was to be located at Girard, Erie county, or elsewhere—the charter being a license for it to roam all over the state. The veto was unanimously sustained by the Senate which had passed the bill.

On the same day he vetoed the bill to authorize the stockholders of the Mount Joy Saving Institution to vote by proxy. The bill was so dead under the veto that not a member of the House afterward voted for it.

He also vetoed a bill relating to the salaries of County Superintendents in certain counties. The bill afterward received 5 votes to 83 against it.

The Lebanon Valley Bank bill was also vetoed.

The bill to incorporate the Montour Bank was negatived in the Senate by a vote of 6 to 51. Mr. Buckalew did not vote.

When the bill to incorporate the Mount Pleasant Bank came up in the Senate, Mr. Taggart offered an amendment that this bank shall discount notes without endorsers, and that the directors should be elected by the people. He thought there were now enough banks to discount good paper, and some of a different sort were needed. To have directors elected by the people would insure as more obliging officers, who would not so often say "no." The bill was lost by a tie vote.

An amendment was adopted to the appropriation bill appointing Wm. B. Maffet Superintendent of the North Branch Extension for six years with an annual salary of \$3,000.

The bill to pay members \$500 a year was passed finally.

Last Saturday Mr. Killinger called up Senate bill No. 302, to incorporate the Lebanon Valley Bank, vetoed by the Governor. The main ground of the veto was that the notices of application had not been published six months before the meeting of the Legislature, as required by law.

After a spate debate, the veto was sustained by a unanimous vote, all the Senators voting except one.

The bill to increase the capital of the Columbia Bank was negatived.

The friends of the administration generally voted against the bill. This, it is understood, is done to relieve the Governor from the responsibility of acting on any more Bank bills. "A change has come over the spirit of their dream."

The bill to protect keepers of hotels and boarding houses came up.

The bill to amend the act of 1854, relating to inns, taverns, &c., which may be granted at any term, with advertisement, but shall not authorize the sale of intoxicating liquors after the 1st of October next.

Mr. Buckalew opposed the section at some length, in a very able speech; and Mr. Browne also expressed his disapprobation of it. Mr. Price supported it briefly, when it was negatived—yeas 4, nays 28.

The bill then passed finally.

The bill to sell the Main Line has been signed by the Governor. It fixes \$7,500,000 as the minimum price, unless the Pennsylvania Railroad Company become the purchaser. In that case the price shall be \$3,500,000, and the tonnage tax to be then repealed.

On last Tuesday morning both branches adjourned sine die.

THE NEWS.

Col. Forney, Wm. F. Packer and Wm. L. Dewart are spoken of for Governor next heat.

It now appears by the official returns that Hill and Morton are elected in Philadelphia, on the Know-Nothing ticket, but by a very small majority.

At Philadelphia flour sells for \$10 50 per barrel, and wheat for \$2 50 per bushel.

The American State Convention, which was to assemble at Harrisburg, on the 7th inst., has been postponed until the 7th of June next.

The Independent Press, published at Williamsport, and edited by J. W. Barrett, came to us enlarged and improved. We wish Mr. Barrett success, hoping he may realize his most sanguine expectations.

The coal trade has opened very briskly this spring. There is every prospect of doing a very large business. The canal is inadequate to the trade from Shamokin region.

Geo. B. Youngman, Esq., has retired from the Sunbury Gazette, with which he has been associated for seventeen years. We are sorry to lose him from the editorial fraternity, but glad to know that, unlike many who have spent the best years of their life, and wasted their bodily strength, in the arduous labors of a printing office, he is able to leave it with a snug little "pile."

The lumber trade at Columbia, Pa., is dull, as buyers refuse to accede to the prices demanded. The Spruce sales in small quantities at \$2 per 1,000 feet less than the rates of last year.

DAUPHIN AND SQUANANNA RAILROAD.—We are gratified to learn from the *Miner's Journal*, that the business of this admirably managed Railway is steadily and profitably increasing. During the month of April, the passenger travel has been large, and the transportation of freight equal to the expectations of the officers. The road has our best wishes for its continued and increasing prosperity.

NEW YORK CITY NEWS.

Monday, May 7, 1855. There is no denying the fact that the beef-headed Englishmen lavished honor and applause on Louis Napoleon during his recent visit to England, such as none but the smartest rascal of the age could have elicited from them; but there are some little incidents connected with his visit, which are not to be overlooked. The Democrats and foreign refugees in London had pretty strong hints that they would be expected, and that it would be to their interest, to keep quiet during the entertainment; and the chiefs among the refugees are understood to have counselled their fellow-exiles to refrain from offering any insult to England's guest, as only harm to their cause would result from an attempt to get up a counter demonstration.

Considerable excitement was caused in London, by a report that a French refugee had attempted to shoot the Emperor, while returning to Buckingham Palace. It turned out, however, that the man had only attempted to throw a letter into the carriage. He was, of course, immediately arrested. Several persons, said to be Chartists, were arrested for gathering a crowd and circulating handbills of the following description during the Imperial progress through London: "ENGLAND'S DISGRACE—THE REAL DAY OF MILITATION."

LOUIS NAPOLEON. The murderer, the oath-breaker, the destroyer of the French and Italian Republics, who bribed the soldiers, to massacre the peaceful citizens upon the Boulevards, exiled the best men of France, and paved Lis way to power with the corpses of unoffensive men, women and children, is coming to England. Englishmen, do your duty.

The truth of these accusations is proved by the *Times*, *Cronicle* and *Advertiser*, of Dec. '51, and Jan., '52.

The papers call this "a great shame," but a greater shame to Englishmen, we should think, is the manner in which the *London News* dishonors the memory of "the Great Duke," to exalt Louis Napoleon. The *News* says:

"The dead Duke represents something better. The funeral of the Duke represented the death of an antique state of society; the triumphal procession of the Emperor typifies the advent of a new age. Napoleon the Third is, in spite of his antecedents, the herald of a new order of things. It is he who by his alliance with England has given liberty to Europe."

A further repudiation of the memory of "the Great Duke" on this occasion, out of compliment to Louis Napoleon, we find in an account given in the same paper of the preparations made at Windsor for the French guests:

The apartments for the personal attendants upon the Emperor and Empress have also been splendidly fitted up. The whole of the rooms have been furnished with new carpets. One of the most attractive of the state apartments, it is well known, is the "Waterloo Chamber." This room is henceforth to be called the "Picquet Gallery," the name of Waterloo being given to oblivion."

So Waterloo, where, according to English histories and school-books, the liberties of Europe were saved, has been "given to oblivion," to avoid offending the "nephew of his uncle." Waterloo, certainly, has been avenged.

American books are becoming more and more sought after in Europe. A popular work on consumption, by Dr. S. S. Fitch of this City, has gone through several editions in England, where it is exciting a good deal of attention and discussion. The *London Chronicle* says: "Our medical schools are greatly indebted to Dr. Fitch, and we are glad to see by their professional periodicals that they commend his book. The Doctor justly acclaims the absurd idea of 'inhalation,' or any one mode of treatment being sufficient to cure all cases of consumption."

The May term of our State Courts opens to-day, and there are many interesting cases on their respective calendars. The Federal Courts are already in session, and the trial of Col. Kinney and Mr. Fabens will probably commence in the United States District Court this forenoon. In the United States Circuit Court a motion will be made to-day, to restrain the publication, by De Witt and Davenport, of Miss Josephine Buckley's *Convent Life*. Miss Buckley, as all who "take the papers" are aware, recently escaped from St. Joseph's Convent, Emmettsburg, Maryland, and proposes to tell, in print some queer stories of the Nuns, Father Confessors, and Lady Superiors of that religious institution. A sample chapter of her work, containing some startling disclosures, has already been put forth by way of a feeler, and the excitement it has created is indicative of an extensive sale of the entire work.

The author of the book alleges that her agent, Mr. Beale, has made arrangements with De Witt and Davenport to bring it out without her consent. They, on the other hand, state that they entered into negotiations with Beale in good faith, and that her remedy, if any, is against him alone. The litigation, of course, helps to puff the work. De Witt and Davenport have always sustained the reputation of a liberal and honorable publishing house, and, in this case, it is pretty clear that if any wrong has been done in the premises they are not cognizant of it.

School Meeting. We hope every teacher in the county will try to be at Millville on the 19th inst. The meeting should, and no doubt will be such a one that every teacher who attends will find him or herself profited.

Persons who wish to be examined for teaching can meet us at that time and place in the forenoon. As many directors as can attend will find interest in the meeting.

School Directors are requested to send in their reports as it is necessary for the County Superintendent to report to the State Superintendent by the 1st of June. If any of the blank forms have failed to reach the President of a Board, we will furnish others upon information.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.

NINE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE. Austria and the Conference. All hopes of Austria taking the field against Russia is for the present at an end. So seems to be the ruling impression in diplomatic circles in London and elsewhere.

Only twelve sessions of the Conference were held. There are strong indications that Austria will refuse to act against Russia. Lord John Russell and Mr. Drouin De'Hayes have left Vienna.

The news is highly important. The Vienna Conference has broken up; Russia having rejected the demands of the Allies.

From the Seat of War. The intelligence from the allied army before Sebastopol, states that during the two first days of the bombardment, the fire of the besiegers was superior to that of the city, and much damage was done to the Russian works.

The bombardment of Sebastopol by the allies with 500 guns commenced on the 9th, and continued incessantly up to the 15th. The assault is deemed to be not practicable, but the intention is to storm it if possible.

During the night of the 15th, the left attack of the allies obtained considerable advantage over the Russians. The Russians were twice dislodged from a strongly fortified position which remained in the hands of the French. The possession of this position will enable the allies to fortify the summit of the Ravine, which is of great importance.

Since the siege commenced, five out of seven of the Admirals of the Russian fleet at Sebastopol have died or been killed.

Prince Gortschakoff has published an address to the garrison, in which he states matters look more encouraging for the besieged.

Serious trouble had been created at Krejova by the brutal conduct of the Austrian officers. The people at last became infuriated and drove them out of the town.

The official statements of the affair return 247 as having been killed on both sides. The excitement continued up to the last account, and a deputation had been sent to the Sultan to demand justice.

From the Baltic. The operations for strengthening the forts on the Baltic were going forward with great activity, and 120,000 troops are concentrated in the Russo-Baltic provinces.

Most of the British advanced squadron for the Baltic is delayed in the Great Belt by ice.

England. Parliament re-assembled on the 16th. The estimate for the expenses of the government for the year is £36,339,000, and the revenue at £63,329.

The Emperor and Empress of France have been in England for a week. The new British loan of sixteen millions sterling has been taken by the Rothschilds. It is to terminate at the end of thirty years.

The taxes on incomes are to be increased, and also upon spirits, tea, coffee and sugar. A stamp duty is also proposed.

England assents to Louis Napoleon's taking command of the allied army in the Crimea. This is, however, regarded as doubtful.

Cotton market steady and unchanged. Wheat and flour is lower, but quiet. Corn has slightly advanced. Iron is unchanged.

KNOW-NOTHINGS IN COURT.—The Bucks county Intelligencer, of the 1st of May, has the following account of an occurrence in court:

Previous to empanelling a jury on Wednesday last, to try certain parties charged with riot at the township election, in Nockanixom, in March last, alleged to have originated from an ill feeling existing between Know-Nothings and German Catholics, Hon. Thomas Ross, counsel for the defence, challenged the array of jurors, owing to the fact of their having been selected and summoned by a Know-Nothing sheriff; that as Know-Nothings, men might not enter the jury box unbiased where those put upon their defence were Catholics, or belonged to a different political party. The challenge was argued at some length by Mr. Ross, in favor of setting aside the array, and by George Lear, Esq., in opposition.

Witnesses supposed to be Know-Nothings, were called and examined, some of them undergoing a thorough cross-examination from Mr. Ross, relative to the secret order of Know-Nothings. Some of the questions were over-ruled by the court, and it was left discretionary with the witness to answer them. The witnesses called to the stand were, Sheriff Fellman, Joshua Stackhouse, Dr. Samuel Bradshaw and William Baché. During the examination of these witnesses, the court room was densely crowded, and much curiosity was manifested to find out the mysteries of Know-Nothingism. Some of the witnesses admitted they belonged to a secret order commonly known as Know-Nothings—that they were bound by an oath not to support any Catholics or foreigners for office. The court over-ruled the challenge of Mr. Ross, and after consuming the greater part of the afternoon in a fruitless effort to bring to light the secrets of "Sam," the court proceeded to empannell a jury to try the Nockanixom rioters.

Gov. Reeder of Kansas is proving himself every inch a man. In his attempts to administer justice, he is met by a set of bullying, brow beating scamps from across the Missouri line who are trying to drive him into their pro-slavery notions without regard to law or reason. He has proved himself a true Pennsylvanian, a real Spartan, and we may well feel proud of him. He is made of the right stuff, as they will find here he gets through with them. We have known him long and know him well as a citizen, as a companion, and as a soldier, and we can bear testimony to his high standing in all these relations. His energy is indomitable, as those who have opposed him either at the bar, or in politics, in Northampton county, can testify. Although differing in politics, we feel a pride in having such a representative of the Keystone, as Governor of the new State.—*Wilkesbarre Record*.

Singular Maternal Freak.

A day or two ago we witnessed one of those singular freaks of animal life that sometimes take natural birth. It was nothing more nor less than a cat suckling, and apparently rearing, with all the motherly affection she shows her own offspring, a couple of young rats! It appears that a cat belonging to the Exchange Hotel, gave birth, one day last week, to three kittens. A cozy place was fixed for puss and her progeny in an empty barrel. A few days after the event one of the waiters attached to the hotel discovered a rat's nest, from which he took seven newly born rats. Just for the fun of the thing, he concluded to treat the old cat to two of them, by way of a dinner. He accordingly threw them into the barrel, but the cat, instead of eating them up, as was naturally supposed, drew them toward her, and commenced suckling and caressing them, and apparently showing them much kindness; and up to this day the rats are still under the maternal care of puss, where any person that chooses can see them. Whether the cat spared them to draw from her a superabundance of nourishment, or whether she does so out of pure pity for their helpless condition, is a matter we leave to those whose opinion on rats is weightier than our own.—*Hollidaysburg Standard*.

Operations of the Liquor Law. It will be seen by a communication from Mr. Udolph Wolfe, the proprietor of the "Aromatic Schnapps," that the Prohibitory Liquor act, in his view of the case, is not likely to interfere with the sale of that article for medicinal purposes.

Such purposes he urges now, as he has urged heretofore, that it be exclusively confined. His interpretation of the first and twenty-second sections of the law has strong arguments in its support; and it is quite likely that no attempt will be made to prevent him from doing business under them. There is much force in his remark that the pernicious effects produced by the use of adulterated liquor, are among the leading causes which have led to the enactment of the present law; and although he does not exactly endorse the measure as it stands, he admits, as all conscientious men admit, that restrictions on the sale of liquor much more stringent than those now in operation, were imperatively needed.—*N. Y. Daily Times*.

Know-Nothings and the Law. The grand jury in Boncombe county, N. C., at the spring term, asked the instruction of the Court, with relation to the propriety of presenting Know-Nothings as conspirators. Judge Saunders charged them to the effect that Know-Nothings could not be presented for banding together and administering oaths, but if they used threats to force a citizen to vote for or against any candidate for an office of trust, then they would become fit subjects for presentation. Acting upon this charge, the grand jury presented several citizens as violators of the law. The grand jury of Monroe county, N. Y., whose attention was called to the subject by Judge Welles, has presented the Know-Nothing organization as one dangerous to the free exercise of the elective privilege, and as violating the statutes of New York, in influencing its members, by threats, to vote for certain candidates.

JAIL DELIVERY.—On Wednesday evening the 2d inst., about 10 or 11 o'clock, several prisoners made their escape from the county jail in this borough. The inner door of the prison was opened by means of a false key. The outer door was locked from the inside, and had the key in it, which facilitated their escape. They must, of course, have had outside help.

The persons who made their escape are: Geo. W. Mills, John Waples and John White, convicted of riot last winter; Henry Walters, arrested on a charge of larceny, and Wm. Ray, Thomas Ray and George Bingham, arrested for high way robbery, and assault and battery on a Mr. St. Clair, of Derry, with intent to kill.—*Danville Democrat*.

V. B. Palmer's Newspaper Advertising Agency, one of the best and most reliable establishments of the kind in the Union, has been removed from Third and Chestnut to the corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Brown's new Iron Building, Philadelphia.

Secretary McClelland, of the Bureau of the Interior, has issued an order against United States Government officials dealing in land warrants or scrips.

Drowned.—A young man, named Sterling, from Jersey Shore, Pa., was drowned in the canal opposite Sunbury, Pa., on Thursday last.

In Blair county, Judge Taylor decided not to grant any tavern licenses. Seven defendants were convicted under the Buckalew law.

The suggestions, points and outlines of the article on "Europe in 1855" we had roughly sketched and placed in the hands of a friend for his promised covering of flesh and tints. But other pressing engagements called him from the work, and left it upon our hands for completion, at the house, we can snatch from other employments. We promised and will fulfill.

MERCHANTS who wish to obtain licenses for the sale of liquor as heretofore, until the 1st of October will inform Mr. Solomon Helwig at Catawissa, or Mr. John C. Fruit at the Commissioner's office in this place. The price of those licenses will be the same as heretofore for a whole year—50 per cent on the store license. Mr. Helwig's appraisalment will be published next week.

By the new Railroad arrangement the omnibuses carrying passengers to the depot will leave this place to meet the train for Philadelphia at 3 45 A. M. and at 2 P. M., and the train from Philadelphia at 9 30 A. M. and 10 45 P. M.

SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS.

I beg leave to call the attention of the citizens of Pennsylvania to the above article, manufactured by myself exclusively, at my Factory in Schiedam, in Holland, expressly for medicinal purposes.

It is made from the best Barley that can be selected in Europe and the essence of an aromatic Italian berry, of acknowledged and extraordinary medicinal properties; and it has long since acquired a higher reputation, both in Europe and America, than any other distic beverage.

In Gravel, Gout, and Rheumatism; in Obstructions of the Bladder and Kidneys, and Debility of the Urinary Functions, its effects are prompt, decided, and invariably reliable. And it is not only a Remedy for those maladies, but, in all cases in which they are produced by Drinking Bad Water, which is, almost universally, the cause of them, it operates as a Sure Restorative.

The distressing effect upon the Stomach, Bowels, and Bladder, to travelers, new residents, and all persons unaccustomed to them produced by the waters of nearly all our great inland rivers like the Ohio, Mississippi, and Alabama, from the large quantity of decayed & digtable matter contained in them, in a state of solution, is well known; as is also that of the waters of limestone regions, in producing Gravel, Cystitis, and Stone in the Bladder. The AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS is an absolute corrective of all these injurious properties of bad water, and consequently prevents the disease which they occasion. It is also found to be a cure and preventive of Fever and Ague, a complaint caused by the conjoint effects of vegetable malarial in the atmosphere, and vegetable putrescence in the waters of those districts in which it principally prevails; the Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps is consequently in great demand by persons travelling, or about to settle in those parts of the country especially; as well as by many in every community where it has become known on account of its various other remedial properties.

More than three thousand physicians, among whom are numbered the greatest names belonging to the faculty of medicine in this country, have certified, over their own signatures, to the valuable medicinal properties of such an article, as the severest tests have proved the Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps to be, and have accepted it as a most desirable addition to the materia medica.

Put up in quart and pint bottles, enveloped in yellow paper with my name on the bottle, cork and seal. For sale by all respectable Druggists and Grocers.

UDOLPH WOLFE, 18, 20, & 22 Beaver street, N. Y. 25 South Front street, Philadelphia.

I beg leave to call the attention of the public to the following letters from physicians: "Laboratory, N. Y., May 2, 1855.

"Ma. Udolph Wolfe.—Dear Sir: I cannot speak to highly of the purity of your Schiedam Schnapps. It is decidedly superior to anything of the kind in market. It is perfectly free from the admixture of fossil oil, or any of those articles which are commonly produced such a mischievous and irreparable effect upon the constitution, and which very few samples of alcoholic distilled liquors are without—most of them being largely impregnated with it. I have personally inspected the various processes of distillation practiced at Schiedam, and know that an unusual care is taken to separate the noxious elements from the pure alcohol, and your Schnapps is a striking proof of its success. As a medicinal agent for chronic and renal affections, I have successfully prescribed it, and recommend it as an agreeable cordial and harmless stimulant, and shall continue to do so, as well as to use it as a source of pure alcohol for chemical investigations and experiments. Yours obedient, ISAIAH DECK, Consulting Analytical Chemist."

Dr. Charles A. Leas, Commissioner of Health, Baltimore, writes as follows in relation to the value of Schnapps as a remedy in chronic catarrhal complaints, &c. The letter is dated July 27, 1852.

"I take great pleasure in bearing highly creditable testimony to its efficacy as a remedial agent in the diseases for which you recommend it. Having a natural tendency to the mucous surfaces, with a slight degree of stimulation, I regard it as one of the most important remedies in chronic catarrhal affections, particularly those of the genito-urinary apparatus. With much respect, your obedient servant, CHARLES A. LEAS.

"PHILADELPHIA, July 15, 1853. "Mr. Udolph Wolfe, No. 3 Beaver st., N. Y.—Dear Sir: Last season the winter received through your agents in this city, a bottle of your Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps, and since that period has prescribed the same in certain forms of urinary complaints, also in cases of debility in aged persons. So far, the Schnapps has been of much benefit to those using it.

In conclusion, where a diuretic and stimulant is required, should the Aromatic Schiedam Schnapps. Thanking you for your kindness, I am respectfully yours, A. D. CHALONER, M. D., 180 South Eighth st.

</