

# The Tri-Weekly Commercial

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WILMINGTON, N. C., THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 3, 1856.

WHOLE NUMBER 1302

## NEWS.

### FURTHER CALIFORNIA NEWS.

#### ARRIVAL OF THE ILLINOIS.

\$2,270,000 IN SPECIE.

FUNERAL OF JAMES KING, OF WM.  
THE EXECUTION OF CASEY AND CORA.

Further arrests by the Vigilance Committee—Proclamation of Gov. Johnson—The Suicide of Yankee Sullivan—Law and Order Meeting.

The steamer Illinois arrived at New York on Saturday with the California mails to the 5th instant, 624 passengers and \$2,270,000 in treasure, of which \$660,000 was consigned to Drexel & Co., \$380,850 to Wells, Fargo & Co., and \$160,000 to the Metropolitan Bank of New York.

The Golden Age left San Francisco June 5th, at 2 P. M. with 922 passengers and \$2,559,418 on freight, (\$887,235 of which was for England, and \$10,833 for Panama,) and arrived at Panama at 10 o'clock P. M. on the 18th.

#### FROM CALIFORNIA.

We have San Francisco papers to the 5th inst. Our previous advices were to the 21st of May inclusive. The funeral of Mr. King took place at the Unitarian Church at San Francisco, where the services were conducted by Rev. Messrs. Cutler, Taylor and Lacy. At their conclusion a procession was formed, said to be the most imposing ever seen in California and the remains were conveyed to their last resting place in the Lone Mountain Cemetery.

While these ceremonies were going on in one part of the city, a far different scene was being enacted in another. We copy from the Alta California:

EXECUTION OF CASEY AND CORA.

It had been determined to postpone the execution of these persons until Friday, but a report of such a character as led the committee to believe that an attempt to rescue the prisoners would be made by an organization at the time of the funeral, when they thought the rooms would only be partially guarded, gained circulation, and it was finally determined to complete the work, and relieve themselves of their anxiety and suspense by carrying out the judgment which had already been pronounced.

Notwithstanding the great gathering at the funeral the rooms of the committee were surrounded by about 20,000 people, who had got an intimation of the proposed execution, and hurried to the spot.

The most formidable guard was arranged, which embraced all the arms of the committee, consisting of about 3,000 stand of muskets and two field pieces. The streets in the immediate vicinity of the rooms were cleared by the soldiers, and the bristling bayonets that were displayed in every direction made the scene one of great solemnity. One of the field pieces was planted so as to command Davis street, from Sacramento street, and the other so as to command Front street. At about 10 o'clock workmen were seen preparing the gallows in front of the committee room, and this preparation drew together an immense throng.

About one o'clock the prisoners were brought to the windows, in view of the multitude, dressed in their usual costume, and mounted the platform, having their arms pinioned. They both appeared firm, and but little affected by the dreadful fate that awaited them. Before placing the rope upon their necks an opportunity was given them to speak to the people assembled, when Casey said:

"Gentlemen—I hope this will be forever engraved on your minds and on your hearts. I am no murderer. Let no man call me a murderer, or assassin. Let not the community pronounce me to be a murderer. Let not the Alta, the Chronicle and the Globe, which papers have so bitterly denounced me; let them not stigmatize me a murderer in their daily and weekly papers, nor send my name to the States as a murderer; for I never did murder, nor attempt to commit murder. Let no editor dare to slander my name or memory. Gentlemen, I am no murderer. My faults are because of my early education. That I belonged I was taught to fight, and that to resist my own wrong was my province. If you see a funeral train to-morrow, let no one dare say that there goes the body of a murderer. This I have done, but I am no murderer. When I have departed hence, dare not you or any of you call me a murderer, nor send my name to the world as one. I have an aged mother, and let her not hear me called a murderer or an assassin. I have always resented wrong and I have done it now."

"Oh! my poor mother, my poor mother, how her heart will bleed at this news. It is her pain I feel now. This will wring her heart, but she will not believe I am a murderer. I but resented an injury, my poor mother! Oh, my mother, God bless you."

"Gentlemen, I pardon you, as I hope God will forgive you, as I hope he will forgive me—Amen! Oh! my poor mother! Oh God, have mercy upon me. My Jesus take care of me. Oh God, with accumulated guilt of 28 or 29 years, have mercy upon me—my poor mother!"

At the conclusion of these remarks he seemed to grow weak, and was unable to stand without support from those standing by him. Father Gallagher was by his side as his spiritual adviser, and constantly telling him to stop speaking and pray. He also offered him the cross, which he kissed several times. When the noise was placed about his neck, he was deeply affected and nearly fainted away, and would have fallen from the scaffold but for those who supported him.

Cora did not say a word, or desire to do so. She stood upon the scaffold during Casey's speech perfectly unmoved, and when the rope was put around his neck he was as unconcerned as before. He also pressed the cross to his lips often during his last moments.

At 20 minutes past one o'clock every-

thing being ready to carry out the design of the executioners, the signal was given, and the cord that held up the outer end of the scaffold, or platform, was cut upon the roof of the building, and the doomed men were both launched into eternity, and suspended between heaven and earth.—They were dropped about six feet, and expired apparently without any struggling, save a few motions of the lower limbs.

#### REMOVAL OF THE BODIES.

The bodies were allowed to hang until 15 minutes past 2 o'clock, or 55 minutes in all, when they were cut down and taken into the lower room of the building, and afterwards handed over to the corner, who will hold an inquest upon them.

Previous to the execution, Bell Cora was sent for at the request of the spiritual adviser of Casey, and they were formally married by the priest about thirty minutes before the execution. This was done at the request of his spiritual adviser, who would not grant him absolution until this ceremony had been performed.

The work of death being ended, the body of armed men who had acted as guards on the occasion were all drawn up in line on Sacramento street, extending from Davis street to Sansome street, double file, and were reviewed by the superior officers. After this review they counter-marched down to the rooms, and entering one door stacked their arms, filed out at another door and mingled with the citizens.

After the execution the bodies were taken possession of by the coroner, and an inquest held, the jury returning the following verdict:

"The undersigned jurors convened at the coroner's office on the 23d of May, 1856, to inquire into the cause of the death of Charles Cora and Jas. P. Casey, found dead at the rooms of the Vigilance Committee on the 22d inst, do find that they came to their death from hanging by the neck, which hanging was done by a body of men styling themselves a Vigilance Committee of San Francisco."

The bodies were then given up to their friends. That of Casey was taken charge of by Engine Company No. 10, of which he had been foreman, and that of Cora by his widow.

TEMPORARY QUIET—FRAUD DISCOVERED.

There was no new cause of excitement until the 30th of May. The city remained comparatively quiet, though an occasional arrest was made by the vigilance committee, who still continued in session, and in fact in full command of the city.

On that day it was made known that a patent ballot box had been discovered by and was in possession of the committee, the object of which was to speculate on and control the elections. It was of the same form and appearance as the boxes ordinarily used at the polls, but arranged as follows:

The cover opens like that to a common trunk or chest, and is fastened by a common trunk lock, the spring of which has been carefully filed away so that by a certain pressure upon the edge of the cover it can be opened without the key, while it is impossible to do so without this peculiar influence upon the cover. The inner portion of the box had every appearance of genuineness and fairness, and about one hundred votes were observed, some of which were used in electing delegates to the State convention and members of general committee in July, 1854, and some of them were used at a later period in electing delegates to a county convention and to city convention which may have been the same year.

Every part of the box was thoroughly tried and examined, and after a long search a false bottom was found and removed, which was done by taking hold of a moulding, or base board at one end, which extended around the bottom of the box, and about two inches wide, and drawing out with the base board, a very thin bottom board, which was fitted in about an inch above the other bottom, thereby leaving a space to place in any required number of votes prior to the commencement of the election. In this space were found a large number of ballots nicely and snugly folded together, and corresponded with one kind that were found in the general apartment of the box. At one end of the box a similar slide was found, which revealed a space sufficient to hold five hundred votes, and which was opened by drawing the slide downward from the bottom of the box. In this apartment were found ballots that corresponded with the other kind in the general apartment.

We have studied upon it and the most sensible conclusion that we can arrive at is that these two private spaces are supplied with a certain number of votes prior to opening the polls, those of one party placed at the bottom and the other in the end. The election or farce goes on as usual, and the polls are closed. Every one can see that everything has been conducted fairly, and the count is proceeded with, and bids are solicited from the candidates for their election and the highest bidder will be elected. As these suffers generally refuse to allow any one in the poll room until their work is done, it is easy to draw the end slide down between them and the table, and give one ticket four or five hundred votes, or the bottom slide may be drawn and the votes all turned upon the table, and thus give the other ticket the election in accordance with the price paid.

On the 30th of May, Nicholas Graham, who had been convicted on the 19th of May, for killing a shipmate named Joseph Brooks, sentenced to be hung and twice reprieved, was hung under due process of law. Before his execution he acknowledged his guilt and the justice of his sentence, pleading only intoxication in mitigation.

The Alta Californian of June 1 says: The public pulse ran up to fever heat again yesterday, and the stirring scenes of last week were renewed. The long talked attack upon the committee rooms seemed to many to be near at hand. The insinuations that were thrown out that Judge Terry was about to take the matter of the rescue of the prisoners in hand seemed to give the "law and order" party new courage,

and their countenances beamed with delight at their fancied overthrow of the committee, and a release of their comrades by the physical and legal power of one man. The committee stationed a double guard about the rooms, loaded their arms and planted a couple of cannon at the door, loaded with grape shot, in order to give any parties who chose to intrude upon them a warm reception.

#### DEATH OF YANKEE SULLIVAN.

A new frame was added to the excitement about 11 o'clock by the announcement that James, alias Yankee Sullivan had committed suicide in his cell at the committee rooms, where he was confined. Soon after the death of the prisoner we were waited upon by a couple of gentlemen of the committee, who were endorsed by the seal of that body, which they bore upon a written document from its officers, who gave us a statement of the facts concerning his death, so far as they are or can be known.

From them we learn that during his confinement he has been quite uneasy as to the disposition which would be made with him, and has been restless and eating but little. During all his confinement he has been very penitent for his conduct, and expressed a determination to reform if he should be liberated. He has made a free and unreserved confession of all his crimes and misdemeanors, and disclosed, as far as possible, the connection of his accomplices.—He has been assured, ever since his arrest, that he should not be hung, as the committee would not execute any man for a crime that the law of the land would not do the same for. But he was informed that he would be sent out of the country.

He had great reluctance about going to Sydney, and frequently begged of a member of the committee to intercede to have him sent to New York. He promised the member that if he could be sent to the Atlantic States he would avoid the large cities, go back into the country, and give up fighting and the use of liquor. He was very anxious that he might be sent alone, as he said his old associates would kill him for the revelations he had made. He seemed to fear transportation with the other prisoners there, and some rowdies not yet captured, as much as he did death itself. The committee man agreed to do what he could for him, but could not promise to secure all that he asked.

#### THE SCENE.

Yesterday morning, at 5:12 o'clock, he called to the guard who stood without the door of his cell, and asked for a glass of water. After drinking, he said he had experienced a most horrible dream, and went on to relate it. He thought he was frightened, tried, convicted, sentenced and executed. He heard the footsteps of the soldiers approaching to bring him out to the gallows—felt the rope draw about his neck—imagined he dropped, and while hanging in imagination he awoke and called for the glass of water. The guard cheered him up, and assured him that he need not fear an execution, as the committee had already agreed to send him out of the State. He was left to himself again, and at 8:12 o'clock, when his breakfast was brought to him, he was dead and cold.

Physicians were at once sent for, and of opinion that he had been dead some time. He was lying upon his bed, and the knife with which the deed was committed was lying just beneath his right hand, from which it had apparently dropped. The knife was a common table knife, with German silver blade and handle, of same material, and was quite dull—so much so, as ordinary knives of this character. The means resorted to to produce death was to make an incision upon the left arm, near the elbow, and cutting the fleshy part of the arm down to the bone, laying open a horrid wound. Two large arteries were completely severed, and death must have ensued speedily.

On the 1st of June an inquest was held on the remains of Sullivan. From the evidence we extract the following: Emily Mary Sullivan sworn. I was the wife of one Francis Murray alias Yankee Sullivan, and have been for the last fourteen months. They were married by a German clergyman in this city, and we have lived together in this city and the Sandwich Islands. He is a native of Ireland and aged 37 years. I saw him last alive on Friday last at 12 M. He was confined in a cell in Sacramento street, at the vigilance committee rooms. He told me the committee were going to hang him on the following day. He looked at the wedding ring on my finger and said that it was the first present he had given me. He then took a diamond ring from his pocket and said that it would be the last he would give me, as he was positive he would be hung the next day, as he had heard the guard at the cell door say so. I told him not to be afraid, as they would not do so. He did not seem much depressed in spirits, and was as cheerful as usual. The last day I was with him before his arrest he was speaking of the crime of suicide, and said he would never do it, for then he could not get the rites of the church, as he was a Catholic. He intended to leave the country at the time of his arrest. The day he was arrested he told me to pack up all my clothing as he was going to leave the State for good. I have one female child, five months old, by the deceased. I recognise the body as that of my husband.

Several of those connected with the vigilance committee testified that Sullivan had been assured that no harm should be done him further than to send him from the State. The verdict of the jury was that deceased came to his death from the effects of a wound with a knife inflicted by himself upon the left arm, which severed the brachial artery.

#### INCIDENTS OF HIS LIFE.

Sullivan was a native of England, and was early in life transported to Sydney for theft. He arrived in New York while quite young, and was at once recognized as a distinguished English prize fighter. Upon his arrival there he opened what was called the "Saw Dust House," and gave

out that he was posing upon his laurels, and could not be successfully disturbed. HIS FIGHTS.

The first prize fight in which he was engaged in this country was with Vincent Hammond, on the 20th of September, near Philadelphia, for \$100 a side, and which he won in ten minutes. He next fought Tom Hayer eight days afterwards, and was beaten after a contest of two hours and fifty-five minutes. His third fight was with a man by the name of Secor, on the 22d of January, 1845, for \$300 a side, and in which he was the victor after sixty-seven rounds. The fourth was with Ben on the 29th of August, 1842, for which Sullivan came off first best after 5 minutes. He afterwards in 1847 fought with an Englishman who came over to contend for the laurels which Sullivan had achieved; but they still remained upon the brow of Yankee, if we may be allowed such an application of the word. His next and sixth contest was with Tom Hayer again, at Rock Point, Md., on the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, for \$10,000. In this battle Sullivan was badly beaten in seventeen minutes. He subsequently fought John Morrissey at Boston Corners, Mass., and was declared the victor. Since then he spent most of his time in California, where he has been engaged in some few skirmishes of little importance. His associations through life have been of the lowest kind, and his life spent in the manner above described. He was one of those loungers who never do a day's work, but always manage to live well from the products of others.—The last dollar he was known to earn was in acting inspector at the Presidio election last fall, for which position he was selected on account of his physical ability to deliver a double bottom box, or to keep off honest citizens, while other thieves changed all the votes, in accordance with the bids which candidates might make.

OTHER EVENTS.

On the same day the well known Chas. Duane and John Cooney were arrested by order of the committee. The other persons in their custody at that time were Billy Mulligan, Martin Gallagher, Wm Carr, Edward Mulger, and Wooley Kearney.

Reports were current during the day that the opponents of the committee were supplying themselves with arms, and a conflict was expected between the two.

On the 2d instant a mass meeting was held in opposition to the committee, but it did not effect anything beyond the adoption of the annexed resolution:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the reign of law and order should be resumed in the city of San Francisco, and that a termination should be put to the present excitement, and that every free American citizen be readmitted to those inalienable rights which a free constitution and equal laws assure to them.

The proceedings appear to have been much interrupted by attendants who were not in favor of the object.

THE FELLING ABOARD.

A telegraphic despatch was received from Sacramento, which stated that there was great excitement there on account of the departure of Governor Johnson and Judge Terry for our city, as the people supposed, to interfere with the committee.—"With one voice," says the despatch, "the people here say to those officials, let the Vigilance Committee alone, or we will come to its aid!" "The committee are right, and we will sustain them with our life's blood!" Such is the sentiment throughout the State, wherever heard from.

We conversed last evening with a gentleman who has been travelling through the interior since the shooting of King, and he represents the enthusiasm among the people quite equal to what is manifest here. The first violent blow that is struck at the committee here will be a signal that will flood San Francisco with men from the mountains, in whose hands the thieves and ballot-box stuffers would find less safety than with the committee.

THE MEMORY OF MR. KING.

The whole State appeared like one great family clothed in the habiliments of sorrow and woe.—At Douieville, minute guns were fired for several hours.

GOVERNOR'S PROCLAMATION.

On the 3d of June, the Governor issued his proclamation, declaring the city in a state of insurrection, and authorizing the Major General of the second division of the State Militia to raise an army to preserve law and order.—The action did not alarm the committee, as they have 5,000 men fully armed and equipped ready for instant action, being thoroughly organized and in constant drill for two weeks under competent officers. Men, money and munitions of war from all parts of the State are at their command, and it is confidently believed that the Governor's efforts will amount to nothing. The volunteer military companies in San Francisco and Sacramento have disbanded, in order to avoid being called out by the Governor.

Accompanying this proclamation is an order from Major General Sheehan, calling upon all the officers under his command to fill their companies to the legal standard, and making a requisition upon all male citizens of the country, between the ages of eighteen and twenty-five, not exempted by law, for the purpose.

The Alta Californian, which throws ridicule upon the whole proceeding, states that only a few persons were presenting themselves for enrollment.—On the other hand, the San Francisco Herald says that they numbered between fifteen and eighteen hundred; before night they would amount to three thousand and eventually to at least ten thousand men.

EXTRA SESSION OF THE LEGISLATURE.

lature was circulated and numerous signed, asking for passage of the following measures:

1st. The passage of an act providing for the election of new officers of the city and county of San Francisco at the earliest day possible.

2d. An act to preserve the purity of elections.

3d. Such amendments of the criminal code as will secure the prompt administration of justice and the justice and speedy punishment of crimes.

THE LATEST.

The Vigilance Committee still continued their organization, and if a judgment may be formed from the tone of the newspapers sustaining their proceedings, had no idea of dissolving it.—Thus matters remaining at the departure of the steamer, with the city on the very verge of an armed conflict between the legal authorities of the State and the self-constituted redressers of the grievances of the citizens. It is to be hoped, however, that more mature reflection on the part of the committee will relieve the country from the terrible evils of a civil war, and its members from the penalties which must attach to treason.

THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE'S PRISONERS.

It was rumored on the morning that the steamer sailed, that all the prisoners in the hands of the Vigilance Committee had been shipped to Melbourne by the Carrie Dove, which sailed at 2 o'clock, A. M.

THE TRI-WEEKLY COMMERCIAL.

Is published every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at \$5 per annum, payable in advance. No advertisements in the published form will be at the option of the contractor, for the time he has advertised.

AGENTS FOR THE COMMERCIAL.

NEW YORK—Messrs. DOLLNER & CO. Boston—Messrs. S. B. COLEMAN. Philadelphia—S. B. COLEMAN. Baltimore—Wm. H. PEASE & Wm. THOMSON.

SAMUEL A. HOLMES, ATTORNEY AT LAW, WILMINGTON, N. C.

J. M. STEVENSON, AGENT FOR THE SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.—Office on Princess street, under ADAMS & BRO. & CO., WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 12, 1856.

GEORGE R. FRENCH, MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE & RETAIL DEALER IN BOOTS, SHOES, LEATHER, AND SHOE FINDINGS, NO. 11, MARKET STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. March 6, 1856.

GEO. W. DAVIS, COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 22, 1856.

GEORGE H. KELLEY & BROTHER, DEALERS IN FAMILY GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS, NO. 11 NORTH WATER STREET, WILMINGTON, N. C. WILL sell constantly on hand, Sugars, Coffee, Molasses, Cheese, Flour, Butter, Lard, Soap, Candles, Crackers, Starch, Oils, Snuff, &c. &c. REFERENCES: O. G. PARLEY, President of Commercial Bank, JOHN McRAE, Bank of Wilmington, Wilmington. A. M. GOSMAN, Raleigh. S. W. WESTGOSMAN, Greensboro. Rev. W. H. BOBITT, Greensboro. Feb. 14, 1856.

BUSINESS CARDS.

JOSEPH WILKINSON, UPHOLSTER & PAPER HANGER, KEEPS ON HAND AND MADE TO ORDER, Mattresses, Feather Beds, Window Curtains and Fixtures. All work in the above line done at shortest notice. Wilmington, N. C., Market St. Jan. 19, 1856.

J. C. LATTA, COMMISSION MERCHANT & GENERAL AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 1, 1855.

TEAS! TEAS! WE have just received an assortment of the best Teas ever offered in this market. Try our \$1.00 Imperial, it is of an extra quality and flavor. Our \$1.00 Black Tea is of a rosy flavor, and cannot fail to suit the most fastidious. We have also a beautiful Black Tea at 50 cents per lb., also, 274 cents per lb.; choice Teas in caddies at wholesale prices—warranted pure, at the Original Grocer. GEO. MYERS. March 20, 1856.

T. C. & B. G. WORTH, COMMISSION AND FORWARDING MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Jan. 17, 1855.

JAS. H. CHADBOURN & CO., General Commission Merchants, WILMINGTON, N. C. JAS. H. CHADBOURN, Geo. CHADBOURN. Jan. 1, 1856.

HENRY NUTT, FACTOR AND FORWARDING AGENT, Will give his personal attention to business entrusted to his care. Sept. 8, 1855.

GEORGE MYERS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER, Keeps constantly on hand, Wines, Teas, Liquors, Provisions, Wood and Willow Ware, Fruit, Confectionaries, &c. South Front street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Nov. 15, 1855.

GEORGE HOUSTON, COMMISSION MERCHANT, VESSEL AND FORWARDING AGENT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Aug. 2, 1855.

H. DOLLNER, G. POTTER, J. J. CAMBERDEN, DOLLNER, POTTER & CO. COMMISSION MERCHANTS, NEW YORK. April 30, 1855.

L. N. BARLOW, WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCER, AND DEALER IN LIQUORS, WINES, ALE, PORTER, &c. No. 3, Granite Row, Front Street, WILMINGTON, N. C. Feb. 17th, 1856.

ADAMS, BROTHER & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. July 23, 1855.

JAS. F. GILLESPIE, GEO. S. GILLESPIE, JAMES P. GILLESPIE & CO. PRODUCE AND FORWARDING AGENTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. Particular attention paid to the receipts and Sale of Naval Stores, Timber, Lumber, Corn, Bacon, Cotton, &c., &c. March 30, 1855.

D. CASHWELL, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Sept. 30, 1855.

COCHRAN & RUSSELL, (SUCCESSORS TO THOS. ALBONE & CO.) General Commission Merchants, No. 32, North Water, and 63 North Water Sts. PHILADELPHIA. J. HARVEY COCHRAN, Liberal cash advances made on consignments. July 30th, 1855.

HOOPER, DEARBORN & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS, WILMINGTON, N. C. GEO. HOOPER, J. DEARBORN, Wm. L. HOOPER. July 28, 1855.

JOHN A. STANLY, COMMISSION MERCHANT, WILMINGTON, N. C. Oct. 6th, 1855.

BALTIMORE LOCK HOSPITAL, DR. JOHNSTON.

THE founder of this Celebrated Institution offers the most certain, Speedy and only effectual remedy in the world for NEURALGIC DISEASES.

Gleets, Stricture, Seminal Weakness, Pain in the Loins, Constitutional Debility, Impotency, Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Affections of the Bladder, Spasmodic Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Nervous Irritability, Disease of the Head, Throat, Nose or Skin; such serious and melancholy disorders arising from the excessive use of youthful vigour, which destroy both body and mind. These and solitary practices more fatal to their victims than the song of the Sirens to the mariners of Ulysses, heightening their most brilliant hopes and anticipations, rendering marriage, &c., impossible. YOUNG MEN.

Especially, who have become the victims of Satyrical Vice, that dreadful and destructive habit which annually sweeps to an untimely grave thousands of young men of the most exalted talents and brilliant intellect, who might otherwise have attained illustrious names with the thunders of eloquence, and walked to eternity the living life, may call with full confidence. MARRIAGE.

Married persons, or Young Men, contemplating marriage, being aware of Physical Weakness, Organic Defect, Deformity, or any other ailment, immediately consult Dr. J., and be restored to perfect health. He who places himself under the care of Dr. Johnston may religiously confide in his honor as a physician, and confidently rely upon his skill as a physician. Dr. Johnston is the only regularly Educated Physician advertising to cure Private Complaints. His remedies and treatment are entirely unknown to all other physicians, and he has spent in the Great Hospitals of Europe and of the United States, France, England, France, the Blockley of other physical ailments, and a more extensive practice than any other physician in the world. He has many wonderful cures and most important Surgical Operations is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted.—"One who would not risk his health, and who would not risk the health of his wife, should only consult the numerous trifling impostors, who only ruin their health, and apply to him."

A CURE WARRANTED OR NO CHARGE. No Mercury or Nauseous Drugs Used. OFFICE, No. 7, SOUTH FREDERICK ST., left hand side going from Baltimore street, a few doors from the corner of Front street, and opposite the name and number, for ignorant trifling impostors, attracted by the reputation of Dr. Johnston, will ruin their health. DR. JOHNSTON.

Member of the Royal College of Surgeons London; graduate from one of the most eminent Colleges of the United States, and the greater part of whose life has been spent in the Hospitals of London, Paris, Philadelphia, &c., and elsewhere, has effected some of the most astonishing cures that were ever known. Many troubles arising from the head and head when asleep, great nervousness, being alarmed at sudden sounds, and bashfulness, with frequent blushing, and in some cases, with derangement of mind, were cured immediately. A CERTAIN DISEASE.

When the misguided and imprudent votary of pleasure finds he has imbibed the seeds of this painful disease, it too often leads to a most distressing sense of shame, or dread of discovery, deters him from applying to those who, from education and reason, are best qualified to attend to his complaint, till the constitutional symptoms of this dread disease make their appearance, such as ulcerated sore throat, disordered vision, neuralgic pains in the head and limbs, distended nose, blotches on the head, and extremities, progressing with frightful rapidity, till at length the patient is reduced to the bones of the nose fall in, and the victim of this awful disease becomes a horrid object of commiseration to all who see him. He is a fearful and a sad sight, by sending him to "that low den where no traveller returns." To such therefore, Dr. Johnston pledges himself to preserve the most inviolable secrecy, and to employ the most successful practice in the first Hospitals of Europe and America, he can confidently recommend a safe and speedy cure to the unfortunate victim of this disease. It is a melancholy fact, that thousands fall victims to this dreadful complaint, owing to the unskillful and unprincipled conduct of some of the practitioners of that deadly poison, mercury, which, by the use of it, and other sedative and narcotic medicines, and the consequent loss of the system, and the residue of life miserable. TAKE PARTICULAR NOTICE.

Dr. J. addresses all those who have injured themselves by private and improper indulgence. These are some of the most distressing and costly effects, produced by early habits of youth, viz: Weakness of the Back and Limbs, Pains in the Head, Distended Nose, Neuralgic Pains, Spasmodic Stricture, Hemorrhoids, Nervous Irritability, Derangement of the Digestive Functions, Constitutional Debility, Symptoms of Consumption, &c.

Mentally.—The fearful effects on the mind are much to be dreaded: Loss of Memory, Confusion of Ideas, Depression of Spirits, Melancholy, Aversion of Society, Self Distrust, Love of Solitude, Timidity, &c. are some of the evils produced. Thousands of persons, who, by the use of this medicine, and other sedative and narcotic medicines, and the consequent loss of the system, and the residue of life miserable. Dr. JOHNSTON'S INVIGORATING REMEDY FOR ORGANIC WEAKNESS.

By the use of this medicine, the powers of the organs are speedily cured and full vigor restored. Thousands of the most Nervous and Debilitated individuals who had lost all hope, have been immediately restored to health, and to the enjoyment of Physical or Mental Disqualifications, Nervous Irritability Tremblings and Weakness, or exhaustion of the most fearful kind, speedily cured by Dr. Johnston.

Young men who have injured themselves by a certain habit, and who are frequently teased by evil companions, or at school, the effects of which are nightly felt, even when asleep, and which renders marriage impossible, and destroys both mind and body, should apply immediately.

That a ply that a young man, the hope of his country, and the darling of his friends, should be snatched from all prospects and enjoyments of life, by the consequences of deviating from the path of nature, and indulging in a certain habit, is a sad sight. Such persons, before contemplating MARRIAGE.

Should reflect that a sound mind and body are the most necessary requisites to promote conjugal happiness. Indeed, without these, the prospect through life becomes a weary pilgrimage; the prospect hourly darkens to the view; the mind becomes shadowed with gloom, and filled with a melancholy reflection that the happiness of another becomes blighted with its own. OFFICE NO. 7 SOUTH FREDERICK ST. BALTIMORE, Md.

All Surgical Operations Performed, and apply immediately either personally or by letter. Skin Diseases Speedily Cured. TO STRANGERS. The many thousands cured at this Institution within the last few years, and the numerous successful Surgical Operations performed by Dr. J., witnessed by the Reporters of the papers, and many other persons, notices of which have appeared in the newspapers, and again before the public, besides his standing as a gentleman of character and responsibility, is a sufficient guarantee to the afflicted. TAKE NOTICE.

It is with the greatest reluctance that Dr. JOHNSTON permits his name to appear before the public, desiring it understood that he is not desirous of advertising, but only did so, the afflicted, especially strangers, could not fail to be benefited by the use of his medicine, and he is a most successful and a most valuable physician, with innumerable Pains Names or combined Quackery, warning these large cities, copying Dr. Johnston's advertisement, and sending them to the afflicted, illustrating shallow-brained fellows, too busy to work at their own trade, and too idle to attend to the brute, who for the purpose of Eating and Drinking, carry on five or six offices, under a name different from the name of the physician, and who, in order to insure a steady