WEEKLY CALENDAR—JUNE.

○ Full Moon, 3d day, 0h. 33m., evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 11th day, 6h. 52m., morning.
● New Moon, 19th day, 1h. 10m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 25th day, 8h. 23m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	Moon rises.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
17	Sunday	4 13	7 48	8 58	2 26	15 35
18	Monday	4 13	7 49	9 52	3 13	36
19	Tuesday	4 13	7 49	10 46	sets	36
20	Wednesday	4 13	7 49	11 37	9 20	36
21	Thursday	4 13	7 50	0 2	9 56	37
22	Friday	4 13	7 50	0 52	10 23	37
23	Saturday	4 14	7 49	1 41	10 48	35

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows:—

For Nova Scotia, via Pictou, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, via Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

For England, Bermuda and West Indies, and also for Nova Scotia, every alternate Monday at 4 o'clock p. m., viz:—May 28th; June 11th and 25th; July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th.

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

ELECTION BILL.

THURSDAY, March 29.

House again in Committee on this Bill—Mr. J. Yeo in the Chair. Discussion resumed on the resolution in reference to transferring the political privileges of a town from Princetown to Summerside and St. Eleanor's.

Hon. Mr. Pope—I presume there will be little opposition to the resolution before the Committee. It was, I may say, suggested by the hon. member for Princetown himself. It is absurd that a place which has only some 200 votes should have the power to return two members to this House. When this privilege was granted to Princetown, it was intended to be the capital of the county; but as St. Eleanor's and Summerside now virtually hold that position, the privilege should be transferred to them. But while I would deprive Princetown of representation as a town, I consider it nothing but right and reasonable that it should also be relieved from all extra taxes. The question will then be, are the people of Summerside willing to take the taxes now borne by Princetown upon their shoulders? I maintain that they are already heavily taxed, many of them having to pay 15s. on their houses, consequently if the principle of taxation at Princetown were adopted there, it would be an advantage to Summerside. I believe that in a town and royalty there are about 4000 acres, so the whole of Lot 17 might very well be brought in with Summerside; but I would not give it the advantage which Lot 18 now has, that of possessing extra elective privileges without any additional taxation. The hon. leader of the Opposition stated that he would support the resolution if the preamble were amended or struck out. I am not particular about the preamble, my desire is to aid the hon. member Mr. Sinclair to disfranchise Princetown, as well as to do justice to the thriving village of Summerside. The people of Lot 17, knowing this resolution to be before the House, lately held a public meeting, and got up a petition in its favor, because one in opposition to it was being sent in from Princetown. I think every person ought to see that it is reasonable Summerside should be the county town.

Mr. SINCLAIR—The hon. member for Bedeque seems to think there will be no opposition to the resolution. It shall at least receive what I can give. He insinuates that I desire to disfranchise Princetown, though he very well knows that I never expressed anything of the kind. When hon. members come to consider this subject calmly, and aside from party feeling, they will, I think, see that it would be an act of injustice to deprive Princetown of its privileges. It is well known that it is a place which has been laid off for a town, and that the Government holds a considerable quantity of land there. True it has not progressed very rapidly, but other places are nearly in the same position. Georgetown has made very little improvement,—in fact Charlottetown is the only place which has arisen to any importance. But this is not to be wondered at, as the Island can not be expected to support many towns. I do not see that Summerside has become so great a town that it should claim the privilege of returning two members. The Government possesses no lands there, and though it has improved rapidly the last few years, no person can tell how long this improvement may continue. Before it can have a right to this privilege it should be in a greater state of progress—it should have a population sufficient to entitle it to become the county town. The hon. member has expressed his desire to include the whole of Lot 17 with Summerside, which goes to prove that he himself thinks it is not far enough advanced as a town to warrant the proposed change. The people of Princetown have for a number of years paid very high taxes, and several new roads have been laid off in the place, for which they have had to pay besides. Certainly then it is unjust to treat them as proposed by the hon. member for Bedeque. Princetown, I believe, will become a town at no distant day. Its situation is such that when the population of the Colony increases it will be built up. When our people turn their attention more to the fisheries it must rise, as its central position on the north side admirably adapts it for that trade. But while there is plenty of land to be obtained, we cannot expect this branch of industry to receive much attention, and probably some years may elapse before Princetown becomes a place of much importance; but that it will ultimately be built, few, I think, will deny. I believe there is a petition before the House from St. Eleanor's and Summerside in favor of the resolution, which the hon. member says was got up because there would be one sent in from Princetown of a contrary nature. The people of Princetown never thought of the like until they heard what was doing at Summerside and St. Eleanor's; and though they immediately started a counter petition, the time was so short that fewer signatures were obtained than would otherwise have been. If it is to be considered that Princetown should be deprived of representation, I would like to hear upon what grounds Summerside has a better claim.

Hon. Mr. HAVILAND—When this matter was first brought before the House, it took me rather by surprise; but having since given it mature consideration, I have been led to the conclusion that the claim of Summerside and Lot 17 to representation is much greater than that of Princetown and Lot 18. The hon. member, Mr. Sinclair, appears to think that the franchise is a kind of property, and that to take it away would be like depriving persons of their houses or lands. The elective privilege should never be looked upon as property, but as a trust; and because it is such, the Legislature has power to transfer it from one part of the country to another. The Legislature acted upon this principle in 1856, when it annexed Lot 18 to Princetown. The members for that place ought no longer to be called the members of Princetown, but of Princetown and Lot 18. If the people who hold town lots there have had to pay high taxes, they have possessed the peculiar privilege of voting. But if they are to be deprived of representation as a town, the taxes may be changed, and made the same as on Township lands. The hon. member for Princetown argues that Summerside is not far enough advanced to be made the county town, since it is proposed to take in with it the whole of Lot 17. But this Township may be said to contain two towns, Summerside and St. Eleanor's, which circumstance gives it a much superior claim to Princetown and Lot 18. St. Eleanor's has been the capital of Prince County for a number of years, and I believe if that county were canvassed to-morrow, a large majority of the people would be found to prefer it to Princetown. The principle on which the resolution is based is that the franchise should be taken from towns which do not increase, and given to those that do. I do not see what trade is ever to make Princetown a place of importance. Georgetown has slowly, no doubt, but gradually improved. The first time I was returned to represent it, I obtained only 67 votes, whereas at the last election, I received 149, more than double the number. It has now many respectable buildings and a considerable trade. But Princetown remains the same as when laid off by the Surveyor General, which shows that a grand mistake was made when that place was selected for a town. It is not in a central position. I would venture to say that hundreds in Prince County have never seen the site where the town was proposed to be built. Summerside is the best place that can be chosen for the county town, both on account of its position and extensive trade. When the railway in New Brunswick is completed, Summerside will no doubt rapidly increase; and I would not wonder, but I might live to see it the largest town in the Colony.

Hon. Mr. M'AULAY—I generally agree with my hon. colleague, because he displays so much common sense; but we differ a little on this subject. I shall advert briefly to the history of towns. People are divided into two great classes, agriculturists and artisans. Artisans are led to collect into one place on account of the facilities which are thus afforded for carrying on their employment; so that in all new countries, and in those emerging from barbarism, towns gradually arise. Following out this principle, and to make provision for what might naturally be expected to occur in an increasing Colony, we find that in this Island a number of years ago three places were laid off for towns. But the selection for Prince County did not prove a judicious one. The site chosen never became an emporium of trade. Another part of the county became the seat of commerce, and when we see that place, in spite of disadvantages, springing up into a town, we ought to foster it. But Summerside has, in some respects, been favored. It has been connected by steam communication with Shediac and Charlottetown. The hon member, Mr. Haviland, has prophesied that it will become the largest town in the Colony; and if we may judge of its future progress by that of the last few years, in all probability his prediction will come true. I think, however, the Committee should pause before they pass the resolution. We ought to be careful not to deprive any place of its privileges. But Princetown was deprived of its privileges long before the present resolution was thought of. It was deprived of its representation as a town when the late party in power swamped it by the annexation of Lot 18. I feel sorry that the proposal that Princetown shall cease to be a borough, should annoy a single individual; still I consider it my duty to support the resolution. But Princetown ought to be relieved from all extra taxation, and Summerside should be made to bear the burden.

Hon. Mr. COLES—I thought we were going to be favored with the history of towns from the creation, but it turned out a very meagre affair. The disfranchisement of Princetown, which was at first rather spoken of in jest, is now becoming a serious matter. I am of opinion, as I before remarked, that since Summerside has risen to be a town, it should have a distinct representation, because its interests are becoming different from those of country districts. But the question is, should Princetown be wholly disfranchised? I see that by the new Reform Bill in Britain it is not proposed to deprive small old boroughs totally of their representation, but to allow them to return one member. Now we may adopt this principle with respect to Princetown, by leaving it one, and giving the other to Summerside. Princetown could not reasonably complain at such an arrangement; and as Summerside is only rising into a town, one member would be sufficient for it at present. When it becomes as large as Charlottetown it ought then to be allowed another. I think the House should make some regulation now respecting the building of Summerside; the streets should be made at right angles, and also of a certain width. The site is an excellent one, and if it be only properly laid off, it will make a very pretty town.

Hon. the SPEAKER—I would like to know from the hon. member who has just sat down whether he intends to include Lot 18 with Princetown in his proposal to give one member to each, for as long as that is the case Princetown may be said to have no representation. To give only one representative to Princetown, along with Lot 18, would disfranchise the town altogether. If it were placed in its former position, by being separated from that Township, one member would not be so objectionable. But the suggestion of the hon. leader of the Opposition I can never agree with. If the present representation of Princetown is to be taken away, it shall be without my concurrence, I cannot understand what the Government has to do with Summerside. There is no Government land in the place. If the representation be given to it, property there will rise; but it will fall in Princetown, and thus cause a loss to the Government which, I think, is one of the strongest arguments against the proposed change. Princetown has been rather unfortunate. Had the public buildings not been taken away, it would have made some progress. I know that persons there took out timber with the intention of building, but they proceeded no further when they learned that the public buildings were to be erected at another place. I am sorry that Princetown appears to be doomed. First it was deprived of the public buildings, then Lot 18 was joined to it, and now it is proposed to disfranchise it altogether. It is one of the oldest settlements in the Island, and though the people there have been paying heavy taxes, they have made very few claims upon the Government. I think it would be unjust for the Legislature to deprive Princetown of the last privilege it seems to possess. I never thought that the proposition of the hon. member for Bedeque was to be more than a joke. I regret that my colleague made any reference to the place, as I feared the consequences. The Committee, I trust will negative the resolution before them. But however hon. members may be disposed to act, I shall give it all the opposition in my power.

Mr. COOPER—Before representation be given to Summerside, something else should be taken into consideration. No arrangement has yet been made there respecting public buildings, and other things which require to be attended to in every town. In other places, when a town is laid off, the people generally elect magistrates, who have the power to regulate all such matters. Some provision of this kind should be made in Summerside before it can have a claim to representation. Again, we should ascertain what it will do for the general revenue, before we give it this privilege. I consider the House ought to defer this subject for the present, and no doubt the enterprising people of that place will make application for the necessary regulations.

DAVID LAIRD, Reporter.

Miscellaneous.

Kindness among Red Indians.

An educated American told me a circumstance, proving, in a most affecting manner, how capable the Indians are of liberal charity, even in their own poverty. About twenty years back, he said he was travelling in the savage north of Wisconsin. He and his two comrades had expended all their provisions. It was winter, and deep snow covered forest and plain, so that they found difficulty in advancing, and could not possibly kill any game. They marched on for three days without sustenance, and were in a state of deep distress. At length, to their delight, they discovered an Indian lodge, entered it, and begged some food. Unfortunately, the Indians had none to offer, and replied to their guests' complaints with others even worse. "We," they said, "have been fasting nearly as many weeks as you have days. The deep snow has prevented us killing any thing. Our two sons have gone out to-day, but they will return as usual with empty hands. Other Indians, however, live twenty miles to the north, and it is possible they are better provided than we are." The American and his comrades, tortured by hunger, set out at once on snow shoes to try their luck with their neighbours, but they had scarce gone four or five miles when they heard a yell behind them, and saw an Indian hurrying after them on snow shoes. "Hi! hallo! you men stop! Come back!" "What's the matter!" "Our lads have returned. They have shot a deer, and brought it home. We have now a supply, and I have hastened to tell you of it." The European travellers turned back, and were stuffed with food, though the deer was small and the family large.—*Kohl's Wanderings Round Lake Superior.*

Facts for Parents.

A number of Physicians, practising in New York and in Brooklyn, having "compared notes," have come to the conclusion that one leading cause of the great mortality among children, *arises from their being left too much to the care of servants.* It has been observed that children who are taken care of by their parents, undressed and put to bed by them, and by them dressed in the morning, and kept under a loving mother's eye during the day—are, as a general thing, far more healthy, good-tempered and intelligent than such as are left almost exclusively to the care of servants. In addition to this, it must be remembered that most of the accidents which happen to children whereby they are seriously injured, and sometimes crippled, maimed, or rendered idiotic, occur through the negligence of those in whose care they are left by unthinking or unloving parents. Parents who love their children would do well to give these statements their earnest consideration; for if they are *true*, the facts on which they are predicated lie at the very basis of domestic well-being and happiness.

High Prices of Books in Early Times.

Books in all ages have brought fabulous prices. St. Jerome says he ruined himself by buying a copy of the works of Origen. A large estate was given for a Treatise on Cosmography, by King Alfred in 872. Two hundred sheep and five quarters of wheat have been exchanged for a single Homily in the thirteenth and fourteenth centuries. In our own times an illustrated copy of Macklin's Bible has produced five hundred guineas. A yet more superb copy is actually insured in a London office at $15,000. The "Decameron," of 1471, was brought at the Duke of Roxburgh's sale in 1812, by the Duke of Marlborough for $11,300.

A CURE FOR THE MILLION!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

IS HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT GOOD OR BAD? IF BAD, WOULD THE WHOLE COMMUNITY in all parts of the world allow themselves to be grossly deceived or imposed upon for a quarter of a century? It must be apparent that the medical profession in every climate would, as in duty bound, make their voices heard against it. Would it be tolerated that millions should buy it and use it year after year if there was any thing better to be had, or were it not now known to be the most powerful remedy ever discovered for the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, skin diseases, and other external ailments? Let any one ask himself the question, and decide for himself.

CONTRACTED OR STIFF JOINTS.

All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would rarely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable Ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts (wise a day, the benefit will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy, and from no other.

SCORBUTIC HUMORS—SCALD HEADS AND SKIN DISEASES.

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of the above classes of skin diseases, by totally eradicating them from the system. Soldiers, sailors and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

DROPSY.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint, which frequently creeps upon us at first by a simple swelling of the foot, and very little notice is taken of this, perhaps, till the legs begin to swell. There, again, the root of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach; therefore set to work earnestly by taking these famous Pills according to the printed directions, and by rubbing the Ointment very effectually into the swollen parts. Live principally upon solids, avoiding the use of slops, and everything that will derange the stomach and liver. Most cases readily yield to the combined influence of the Pills and Ointment.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases, if a small pot of the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most cases, give immediate relief; but perseverance is necessary to effect a cure. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly, according to circumstances. Whoever tries these Pills and Ointment will not do so in vain, but, on the contrary, the result will be most wonderful.

DIPTHERIA, SORE THROAT, &C.

These cases are of so serious and frequently of so dangerous a nature, that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means may fail, if applied immediately, and not when the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throats, under any circumstances. Any settled coughs, cold on the chest, or wheezing, even if of twenty years' standing, will be promptly removed. Mothers should rub this remarkable Ointment into the chest of their infants whenever there may be any hoarseness, tightness, or anything else affecting the breathing or otherwise.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Joints	Sore Throats
Burns	Elephantiasis	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Fistulas	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes	Gout	Sore Heads
and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Wounds
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Yaws
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Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices, viz.—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s. sterling.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

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Burnett's Cocoaine.

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The Human Hair.

HOW many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcholic washes and plastering it with grease which has no affinity for the skin and is not absorbed. BURNETT'S COCOAINE, a compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., is unrivalled as a dressing for the hair—is readily absorbed, and is peculiarly adapted to its various conditions, preventing its falling off, and promoting its healthy growth.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

A compound of Cocoa-nut Oil, &c., for dressing the Hair. For efficacy and agreeableness, it is without an equal.

It prevents the hair from falling off.
It promotes its health and vigorous growth.
It is not greasy or sticky.
It leaves no disagreeable odor.
It softens the hair when hard and dry.
It soothes the irritated scalp skin.
It affords the richest lustre.
It remains longest in effect.
It costs three shillings for a half pint bottle.

TESTIMONIAL.

BOSTON, July 19, 1857.

Messrs. J. BURNETT & Co.—I cannot refuse to state the salutary effect in my case aggravated case, of your excellent Hair Oil—(Cocoaine.)

For many months my hair had been falling off, until I was fearful of losing it entirely. The skin upon my head became gradually more and more inflamed, so that I could not touch it without pain. This irritated condition I attributed to the use of various advertised hair washes, which I have since been told contain camphene spirit.

By the advice of my physician, to whom you had shown your process of purifying the oil, I commenced to use the last week in June. The first application allayed the itching and irritation, in three or four days the redness and inflammation disappeared—the hair ceased to fall, and I have now a new growth of new hair. I trust that others, similarly afflicted, will be induced to try the same remedy.

Yours, very truly,

SUSAN B. POPE.

BURNETT'S COCOAINE.

☞ A single application renders the hair (no matter how stiff and dry,) soft and glossy for several days. It is esteemed by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.*

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

SCROFULA, OR KING'S EVIL.

IS A CONSTITUTIONAL DISEASE, A corruption of the blood, by which this fluid becomes vitiated, weak and poor. Being in the circulation, it pervades the whole body, and may burst out in disease on any part of it. No organ is free from its attacks, nor is there one which it may not destroy. The scrofulous taint is variously caused by mercurial disease, low living, disordered or unhealthy food, impure air, filth and filthy habits, the depressing vices, and, above all, by the venereal infection. Whatever be its origin, it is hereditary in the constitution, descending "from parents to children unto the third and fourth generation;" indeed, it seems to be the rod of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children."

Its effects commence by deposition from the blood of corrupt or ulcerous matter, which, in the lungs, liver and internal organs, is termed tubercles; in the glands, swellings; and on the surface, eruptions or sores. This foul corruption, which genders in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but thus have far less power to withstand the attacks of other diseases; consequently, vast numbers perish by disorders which, although not scrofulous in their nature, are still rendered fatal by this taint in the system. Most of the consumption which decimates the human family has its origin directly in this scrofulous contamination; and many destructive diseases of the liver, kidneys, brain, and, indeed, of all the organs, arise from or are aggravated by the same cause.

One quarter of our people are scrofulous, their persons are invaded by this lurking infection, and their health is undermined by it. To cleanse it from the system we must renovate the blood by an alterative medicine, and invigorate it by healthy food and exercise. Such a medicine we supply in

AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

the most effectual remedy which the medical skill of our times can devise for this every where prevailing and fatal malady. It is combined from the most active remedials that have been discovered for the expurgation of this foul disorder from the blood and the rescue of the system from its destructive consequences. Hence it should be employed for the cure of not only scrofula, but also those other affections which arise from it, such as Eruptive and Skin Diseases, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Blains and Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, Rheumatism, Syphilitic and Mercurial Diseases, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Debility, and, indeed, all complaints arising from vitiated or impure blood. The popular belief in impurity of the blood is founded in truth, for scrofula is a degeneration of the blood. The particular purpose and virtue of this Sarsaparilla is to purify and regenerate this vital fluid, without which sound health is impossible in contaminated constitutions.

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS,

for all the purposes of a Family Physic, are so compound that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or resist them. Their penetrating properties search, and cleanse, and invigorate every portion of the human organism, correcting its diseased action, and restoring its healthy vitalities. As a consequence of these properties, the invalid who is bowed down with pain or physical debility is astonished to find his health or energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting.

Not only do they cure the every-day complaints of every body but also many formidable and dangerous diseases. The agent below named is pleased to furnish gratis my American Almanac, containing certificates of their cures, and directions for their use in the following complaints—Costiveness, Heartburn, Headache arising from disordered stomach, Nausea, Indigestion, Pain in and morbid Inaction of the Bowels, Flatulency, Loss of Apetite, Jaundice, and other kindred complaints, arising from a low state of the body or obstruction of its functions.

AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL,

for the rapid cure of Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease. So wide is the field of its usefulness, and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of the country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other medicine of its kind is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten. Prepared by—

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C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
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H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, Bear Glasgow B.
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J Muirhead, Richmond Village	R Robinson, East River
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P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, and INFLUENZA, IRRITATION, SORENESS, or any affection of the Throat CURED, the HACKING COUGH in CONSUMPTION, BRONCHITIS, WHOOPING COUGH, ASTHMA, CATARRH, RELIEVED, by BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES, or COUGH LOZENGES.

A simple and elegant combination for COUGHS, &c.

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