WEEKLY CALENDAR—APRIL.

○ Full Moon, 5th day, 5h. 47m., evening.
☾ Last Quarter, 12th day, 9h. 21m., evening.
● New Moon, 21st day, 1h. 32m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 29th day, 10h. 23m., morning.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High Water morn.	Moon rises even.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
15	Sunday	5 17	6 41	6 21	2 47	12 24
16	Monday	5 16	6 42	7 16	3 6	27
17	Tuesday	5 14	6 44	8 6	3 23	30
18	Wednesday	5 12	6 46	8 59	3 42	34
19	Thursday	5 10	6 47	9 32	4 0	37
20	Friday	5 8	6 49	10 12	4 20	41
21	Saturday	5 7	6 50	10 52	sets	43

LEGISLATIVE DEBATES.

ELECTION BILL.

[Concluded from our last.]

Hon Mr. Pope—No, the land which I hold there is good; it is not bogs. To amend the clause as proposed by Mr. Whelan, would, in my opinion, cause a great deal of false swearing respecting the value of property. consequently I think it will be better to leave it as it is for the present. Unless, I do not consider it would be proper to deprive the electors of Princetown of their franchise, while they are compelled to pay heavy taxes I am glad to hear that the late Colonial Secretary is taking such an interest in the people of Prince County; but I can assure him he possesses very little influence in that part of the country.

Hon Mr. Whelan—The hon. member who has just sat down should exercise a little modesty, since he has not yet carried off very many laurels He has been equivocating with respect to the value of lots in Princetown.

Hon Col. Gray—I rise to order, the hon. member has used insulting language.

[Some considerable altercation ensued.

Hon. Mr Whelan proceeded,—The hon. member, Mr [illegible], stated that the land which he himself holds in Princetown is good and not bogs, and that the only property there of any value is that owned by Mr. McNutt. Such language appears to me to be something like equivocating For my own part I have always thought it improper that persons who happen to own property in Princetown, worth perhaps only a few shillings, should enjoy the same privilege as others I myself secured one of those town lots for the trifling sum of 18s., and can now vote there on land which I never saw, and never wish to see.

The hon. the Speaker—It is astonishing to hear the opinions which several hon. members seem to entertain. They once maintained that every person who pays taxes should have the right to votes; but now they say that those who hold property in Princetown, though they have to pay taxes—heavy taxes—ought to be denied this privilege. Some who have spoken appear to think that place will never become a town, but I am of a different opinion. It possesses one of the finest harbors in the Island, which is also convenient to the best fishing ground on our coasts. This harbor is much resorted to by American fishermen; and I think it highly probable that at no distant day there will be a town where it was originally intended one should be built. Only last summer, I understand, some Americans were examining land there, with the view of making a purchase for building purposes.

Progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

D. Laird, Reporter.

BANK CASH ACCOUNT BILL.

Friday Afternoon, March 2.

Hon. Mr. Haviland, in moving the second reading of the Bill to authorize the Government to open an account with the Bank; explained that the measure was intended to enable holders of Treasury Warrants to get them cashed without the loss of discount, to which, for some time back, they had been subjected—a loss which had been seriously felt by a large class, who could ill afford it, as schoolmasters, contractors and others who had been compelled to submit to large deductions from the nominal amount of their claims, in consequence of the want of cash in the Treasury. A similar Act was in force in New Brunswick, and in Nova Scotia the Government had on several occasions adopted the practice. It was proposed to limit the amount of the credit asked to £10,000 currency; and while the Bank was to charge interest on its advances, it was to allow it on moneys paid to it by the Government.

Hon. Mr. Coles presumed that the supporters of the Government were prepared to pass it, whether it were right or wrong If a similar Bill were in force in the other colonies, he thought they were foolish in passing it, as this measure did not specify what rate of interest the Bank was to charge. There was nothing to prevent them taking nine or ten per cent, if they saw fit. Besides, the circumstances of the neighboring colonies were different from ours. The Bill should limit the rate of interest, and should specify whether it was to apply to Debentures as well as to Warrants. The Bank could get no better security for their money than those securities, and might, if they pleased, purchase them without the intervention of the Bill. He did not rise for the purpose of opposing the Bill. When the late Government was in power, he had been anxious to enter into an arrangement of the kind, but the Bank would not accede to the opposition. His objection was that the Bank might take advantage of the country, if the Bill did not limit the rate of interest.

Hon. Mr. Longworth said that no argument was necessary to prove that great benefits would result from the measure. Every public creditor would feel the advantage of it. As to the objection of the hon member, he would inform him that the Bank would take and allow interest at [illegible] per cent. on the account The holders of Debentures were secured by having prior claims on the general revenue; and the Bill would enable teachers and contractors to get their Warrants cashed at the face. The Bank asked no security; it was ready to open an account for £10,000 with the Government, and the object of the Bill was merely to authorize the Government to enter into an arrangement. The Government would lose nothing by the operation. It was very often necessary to call in warrants for payment, as funds might accumulate in the Treasury; thus the Colony was losing interest on those funds, which the outstanding Warrants were earning from the public By the Bill, interest would be allowed on all payments by the Government, as in the case of a private individual. Therefore there was no force in the objection of the hon. member. The public must derive benefit from the Bill, as Warrants would be no longer at a discount, and the public credit would be sustained by its obligations being promptly met.

Hon. Col Gray was happy to hear the explanation of the hon member, as he was a director of the Bank. The Government had appointed himself and the Hon Mr. Palmer, a Committee to negotiate with the Bank on the subject of the account, and he was happy to say that their overture had been met in a spirit of liberality most gratifying, and nothing could exceed the courtesy with which the President and Directors had received the proposals of the Government. No one could deny that a great boon would be conferred upon the holders of Warrants, by affording the means of converting them into cash without submitting to the heavy discount which they previously had to pay The benefit would be especially felt by country school teachers, who would, after the bill became law, be no longer under the necessity of losing their time in Charlottetown hawking their Warrants about until they could find a dismanter at an exorbitant rate to take them; and any unprejudiced mind must admit the great improvement which the Bill would effect, when it should be considered that this amelioration would involve no additional cost to the country, which, on the contrary, would gain to a considerable amount, for of late a party purposing to enter into a contract with Government well knowing that he would receive the amount of his contract in Warrants, which could not be paid at the face, but be subjected to heavy discount, the exact amount of which he could not foretell, would, as a matter of self-protection, tender for any public work at a price which might leave him ample remuneration, after paying the discount on his Warrants. After the passage of the Bill, he would tender at a much lower rate, because he would be sure of receiving the amount of his contract in cash. Besides that advantage, the Treasurer, as had been said, was at present obliged to keep a large amount of cash lying idle, for certain periods of the year, on which the Bank would after [illegible] allowing a direct saving to the country amounting to the interest from time to time paid to. None in the history of any country had a Bank fitted with such liberal powers as the Government think the Bank of Prince Edward Island had to this matter. He had not expected that this facilitation would have done business with the Government on lower terms than they demanded from individuals, but it had offered to do so in the present case, for while the rate of interest in the one case was 7½ per cent, the Government were to be charged but 6.

Hon. Mr. Warburton would give the Bill his hearty concurrence, as he considered it a measure much called for by the circumstances of the country, and he had listened with much pleasure to the statement of the Hon. Mr. Longworth that interest was to be allowed by the Bank on all deposits to the credit of the account. This would ensure the country against any great loss by the transaction. He was glad to think that teachers and others would no longer be under the necessity of losing heavy discounts on their warrants. Such discounts had been exacted as high as 20 per cent of the value. Every one acquainted with the circumstances of the country should support the Bill.

Mr. Bell congratulated the House and the country on having at length a Government which possessed the confidence of the capitalists of the Island. The late Government, owing to the reckless extravagance which characterized their administration, did not obtain such confidence. Formerly warrants were passed from hand to hand at ten, fifteen, or even twenty per cent. discount. At present it was difficult to get them. The only reason for their great depreciation was, that formerly the people were convinced that the late Government was going beyond their means, a course which they believed their successors would pursue. He hoped there would be no opposition to the Bill.

Mr. Davies, from what he had read in the reports of Legislative Council's debates, was of opinion that an erroneous impression of the nature of the arrangement with the Bank had gone abroad Those reports conveyed the idea that the Bank would not allow interest on surplus moneys of Government in their hands; he was happy to hear that such was not the case

Hon Mr Longworth—In case of such surplus, the Government would employ it in paying off outstanding warrants.

Hon. Mr Haviland would answer the objection of the hon member Mr Coles to the Bill not limiting the rate of interest The Bank could not charge what they pleased, for the law limited the rate to six per cent., unless where another should be specifically agreed upon He could not understand why that hon member was so particular on that subject The House could trust the Government to make the best bargain they could for the public, and if their conduct should not have the effect of easing the public burdens, these could—and he presumed would—be turned out of office Some two years since that hon member and his party, then in power, manifested no such anxiety on the score of interest to be paid on Government securities, for, without any law to warrant their proceedings, they gave 10 per cent. to a Halifax merchant to cash debentures. The Government were accountable to the House for their action with the Bank.

Mr. Cooper—No doubt Warrants had been subjected to heavy rates of discount. which operated very injuriously to those whose necessities compelled them to submit to the deductions, but now that a recognized arrangement was to be entered into between the Bank and the Government, it was but fair that the Bill should specify not only the rate of interest, but also the length of time necessary to entitle a deposit to bear interest, otherwise it might be that all the interest payable might not be more than sufficient to pay for the trouble of receiving and paying out the moneys.

The Bill was then read a second time and committed—Mr. Owen in the Chair.

Hon. Mr. Coles repeated his objection that the Bill did not specify the rate of interest. It was due to the House that full particulars of the contemplated arrangement should be given. The Hon. Col. Gray had eulogized the liberality and courtesy of the Bank Directory; but that was an institution for the lending of money, and he supposed that it would always act courteously to private individuals as well as to officials who might have occasion to confer with them on business. He himself had always experienced courteous treatment at their hands. He was satisfied with the arrangement, but did not consider that the Bank had paid a very great compliment to the Government by entering into it. The Government asked £10,000. No doubt it was required; and the Bank would, by charging 6 per cent. until it was repaid, do better than they would by advancing small loans to individuals, for it may be outstanding six or twelve months The Liberals had made a better bargain when they circulated Debentures bearing only 5 per cent. interest. As to the argument of greater confidence in the present Government, urged by the hon. member, Mr. Hodgson, there was not much foundation for his opinion, for he should recollect that during the time to which reference had been made, the Bank, so far from being in a position to make advances, had applied to the then Government for an extension of the time limited for the suspension of specie payments. The Bank was now in a better position. The country had been favored with good crops, trade was reviving, and greater confidence was felt in the stability of business of all kinds. If the late Government had applied to a gentleman from Halifax to purchase warrants, it should be remembered that such application was intended to enable the Road Correspondent to carry on the business of his department. At that time the road vote was £11,000, far more than thrice the amount of last year for the same purpose; so that there was a greater necessity for the course of the late Government.

Hon. Mr Longworth—The arrangement would cause no gain to the Bank, which can, at present, invest all their available means at 7½ per cent., and can find ample employment for it at that rate. Interest would not be charged as on a loan, but on the balance of the account it was not a permanent Act. It could be revised next year, when the operation of it could be carefully scrutinized. Where a loan was contracted for a number of years it would be necessary that the terms between both parties should be specified; but the object of the Bill was only to authorize the opening of an account which would enable the public creditor to get the money which he had earned It was provided that the transactions under the Bill should be submitted and reviewed by the House next year. A Bill similar in its object to the one before the committee worked well in Nova Scotia, but that Bill did not afford equal security to the public creditor with the present, which gives him a prior claim on the Bank whose demands on the Government would not cease till the warrants had been paid.

Hon Mr. Pope was glad to see that the Bank had come into the arrangement A short time ago warrants were at a discount of 10, 15 or 20 per cent discount. As to the £11 000 road money voted by the last Government in the year when the hon. leader of the opposition gave ten per cent. to the gentleman from Halifax, if that was the rate of discount on the whole amount the public must have lost eleven hundred pounds. Such a sum would have paid a good many teachers. When the Government changed hands, warrants were at a discount; now they were at par, and was this the time to object to the poor, hard-working men employed on the roads and bridges; and to the public, getting the full amount of their earnings? Every public creditor should get what he had earned, and the recent condition of the public credit under the late Government was so disgraceful that he hoped never to see it in such a state again.

The Bill was then agreed to without amendment.

W. M. Howe, Reporter.

FREE CHURCH BAZAAR.

AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Free Church Congregation of this City, held on Tuesday, Jan. 24, it was unanimously resolved to hold a Bazaar in the second week of July next, for the purpose of removing the debt of £120 still due on the site.

The following committees were appointed to carry out this resolution—

Mrs. Sutherland,	Mr. J. H Turner,
" Mitchell	" Robert McLaren,
" Douglass,	" Wm. Reid,
" Calvin,	" John Scott,
" Henderson,	" James McLeod,
" D. McKinnon,	Kenneth Henderson, Esq.,
West River—Mrs. E McMillan;	
St. Peter's Road—Mrs. Robertson.	

Charlottetown, Jan. 16, 1860. tf

BAZAAR,

Under the Patronage of Mrs. Dundas:

IN AID OF THE ERECTION OF A PARSONAGE in connexion with the Church of England in this city, will be held on the 20th of next JUNE, being the anniversary of the coronation of her Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

Contributions will be thankfully received by the following ladies—

Mrs. Bagnold,	Mrs. Hobbies,
" F. Brecken,	" Hodgson,
" Cox,	" J. Longworth,
" Cundall,	" Ortelee,
" D. Davies,	" C. Palmer
" Dollaize,	Miss Palmer,
" Fitz Gerald,	Mrs. Scott,
" H. Haszard,	" W. Welsh.

January 31, 1860.

A CURE FOR THE AFFLICTED!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

POSSESSED OF THIS REMEDY EVERY is his own Family Physician. If his wife or children are troubled with eruptions of the skin, sores, tumors, white swellings, sore throats asthma, or any other external ailment, a persevering use of the Ointment is all that is necessary to produce a radical cure. It is invaluable to the population of this Climate.

BAD LEGS AND BAD BREASTS.

In no case has this Ointment been known to fail either in the cure of bad legs, or bad breasts; thousands of persons of all ages have been effectually cured by it when discharged from hospitals as incurable. If the dropsy settles in the legs, the Ointment will cure it if used with the Pills.

SKIN DISEASES, HOWEVER DESPERATE, MAY BE RADICALLY CURED.

Scald-heads, itch, blotches on the skin, scrofulous sores or king's evil, and such like afflictions, yield to the mighty power of this fine Ointment, provided it be well rubbed into the affected parts two or three times a day, and the Pills be taken to purify the blood. Its effects are magical in moschito bites.

WOUNDS, BRUISES, BURNS AND SCALDS.

Accidents are lamentably frequent, and often even when trivial in themselves, are made to end fatally from want of due attention and proper remedies. The most powerful curative ever applied to wounds, bruises, burns, sources of any sort, is Holloway's Ointment Every tradesman,—every man to whom an accident may happen,—and who is there exempt?—should be provided with it against the physical danger which, though never foreseen, are of hourly occurrence.

PILES AND FISTULAS.

The cures which this Ointment effects, in healing Ulcers of long standing and which have resisted all other applications, as well as in curing Piles, Fistulas, have been so notorious throughout the world, that any effort to give an adequate detailed statement of their number or character would be vain It is sufficient to say that the Ointment has never proved ineffectious; the population of this country are very subject to the above complaints.

GREAT HOUSEHOLD REMEDY.

The diseases of the skin, to which children are most subject, such as excreated sores on the head and face, rashes, ringworm, tetter, pimples, &c., are quickly relieved by this ongment, and unfortunately here many of the adult population are subject to skin diseases which are immediately cured by this wonderful Ointment.

DROPSIES.

This miraculous Ointment if well worked in to the complaining parts twice a day, "as salt is forced into meat," and the Pills taken according to the printed directions, the effect will be most wonderful.

This invaluable Ointment will cure any ulcer or sore, however desperate and long standing, even where amputation has been recommended as the only means of saving the limb.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Cancers	Sore-throats
Bad Breasts	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Skin diseases
Burns	Elephantiasis	Scurvy
Bunions	Fistulas	Sore-heads
Bite of Mosquitoes and Sand Flies	Gout	Sore-nipples
Coco-bay	Glandular swellings	Soft Corns
Chiego-foot	Lumbago	Tumours
Chilblains	Piles	Ulcers
Chapped hands	Rheumatism	Wounds
	Scalds	Yaws.
	Sore Nipples.	Corns (Soft).

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:—at 1s 3d; 3s 3d; and 5s each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

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

G. T. HASZARD, Agent for P. E. Island

Burnett's Cocoaine.

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The Human Hair.

HOW many persons abuse this delicate and beautiful ornament, by burning it with alcoholic 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 own 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 to eruptions 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 conceded by all who have used it to be the *best and cheapest hair-dressing in the world.*

Prepared by Joseph Burnett & Co. Boston.
For sale by dealers generally at 50 cents a bottle, and by
M. W. GRINNER, Agent for P. E. Island.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

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With notices of the Colonization of the Lower Provinces of British North America, and of the social and religious condition of the early settlers.

By his Daughter,
THE REV GEORGE PATTERSON,
Green Hill, Pictou, N. S.

This work will be on sale in the course of next week, at Haszard's Bookstore, Charlottetown; and a Colporteur will commence visiting the rural districts, taking the route from Charlottetown, to Cornwall, Cavendish, New London, Princetown, Bedeque, &c. Friends in those quarters are requested to have their money ready when he comes.

Oct. 25, 1859. eo

SHOE-THREAD AND TWINES.

AN ASSORTMENT OF BROWN AND bleached SHOETHREADS,—Cheing Thread, Packing Thread and TWINES, received from the Manufacturers direct, and of the best quality, for sale at Haszard's, South side Queen Square.

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.
Dr. G. P. Bigelow, Boston.

"*Have proved extremely serviceable for* Hoarseness."
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"*Effectual in removing Hoarseness and Irritation of the Throat, so common with* Speakers *and* Singers."
Prof. H. Stacy Johnson, LaGrange, Ga.
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"Two or three times I have been attacked by Bronchitis so as to make me fear that I should be compelled to desist from ministerial labor, through disorder of the Throat. But from a moderate use of the "*Troches*" I now find myself able to preach nightly, for weeks together, without the slightest inconvenience."

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Wesleyan Minister.

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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 generates in the blood, depresses the energies of life, so that scrofulous constitutions not only suffer from scrofulous complaints, but they 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, Spinitis 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 composed that disease within the range of their action can rarely withstand or evade 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 function 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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P. Lanagin, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

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