

By Electric Telegraph

SPECIAL TO THE COLONIST AND CHRONICLE.

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 24.—The Sacramento with Her Majesty Queen Emma on board was telegraphed at about 10 o'clock to-day; at ten minutes past 2 she rounded Fort Point followed a few minutes later by the U. S. steamer Shubrick, and received a salute of 21 guns from the Fort coming up the harbor. She was saluted at Black Point. The same salute was given as she passed the Vanderhill, which hoisted the Hawaiian flag at her foremast. The Sacramento attracted universal attention as she came up the bay, from the fact of her flying an enormous flag at her mainmast head—the Royal Standard of Hawaii, made of Royal dimensions, about the size of a first class clipper ship's foresail. The Queen was officially received, without ostentation, by Dr. C. M. Hitchcock, American Consul to the Sandwich Islands. Elegant apartments profusely decorated with rare and beautiful flowers have been arranged for her at the Occidental Hotel, and the Hawaiian flag was hoisted over that building.

Arrived, Sept. 22d.—Bark W. A. Banks, 10 days from Seabeck; bark Fremont, 9 days from Seabeck. 23d.—Bark Legal Tender, 11 days from Port Madison.

Sailed, Sept. 23d.—Hamburg bark Louise, Melbourne.

Mexico.

New York, Sept. 23.—The Herald's Vera Cruz correspondent of the 11th states that there are no indications of the withdrawal of French troops. The Eighty-first French regiment was expected to leave on the 10th, but only one battalion came down from the capital. French arms were expected in large amounts to increase the strength of the Imperial army. General Urequa proceeds to Europe on a mission, and will then accompany the Empress back to Mexico. Maximilian has sent a minister to the Pope.

Washington, Sept. 23.—Mr. Romero has received despatches from Vera Cruz of this month containing most gloomy information for Maximilian and the French. President Juarez and his cabinet were making preparations to establish at Monterey a national government.

Europe.

Liverpool, Sept. 22, noon.—The steamship Persia which sails from here at noon for New York takes out £30,000 on American account. Quite a number of Fenians were arrested here to-day. Arms and munitions of war supposed to belong to the brotherhood were also found secreted in various parts of the city and were promptly seized.

Eastern States.

Columbus, Ohio, September 12.—The Presidential party arrived at 5 P. M., after an agreeable trip from Cincinnati, and were escorted to the State House, when Mayor Ball welcomed the President in behalf of the city. The other officers of the Government took no part in the proceedings. The President made a lengthy speech in reply, and was afterwards handsomely entertained at a banquet at the Neil House. Mr. Seward accompanies the party, but continues too unwell to take a public part in the proceedings. The party will arrive in Pittsburgh to-morrow afternoon; thence to Harrisburg; thence to Washington, where arrangements are making for a great civic welcome.

Chicago, Sept. 19.—Further particulars of the shocking calamity at Johnstown, Pa., where 500 people fell through a platform placed the number of killed at 17 and the wounded at 307. The great majority of the wounded have fractured limbs, and there will be probably 50 amputations. President Johnson sent \$500 for the relief of the sufferers. Gen. Geary sent \$200. The Cambria Iron Company subscribed \$1,000. The platform was an old bridge over a dry canal, and was strong enough for ordinary purposes, but when crowded by people to see the President who stopped at the depot near by, it broke down. A village of 1700 inhabitants is covered with the pall of gloom. Surgeons have been sent from Pittsburgh and all the neighboring counties.

Washington, Sept. 13.—Secretary McCulloch, notwithstanding the efforts of interested parties to induce him to part with a portion of the gold reserve, has steadily declined to do so, being determined that the strength of the financial condition of the treasury shall be maintained and increased. The more gold held by the Government, the greater the intrinsic value of its securities, and the nearer its return to a specie basis. While gold continues to flow in from Europe, and the receipts from California are so large as at present, it is believed all the legitimate demands for it can be easily supplied, notwithstanding the increasing amount held by the Government, and the premium will reduce as rapidly as is consistent, with the public interest.

Europe.

Chicago, Sept. 13.—European files give the following intelligence: The Paris Monitor of September 1st, says, The Emperor in accepting the cession of Venetia was guided by a desire to contribute towards the removal of one of the principal causes of the late war, and hasten the suppression of hostilities. As soon as the conclusion of the armistice is decided upon in Italy, the Government of Her Majesty will employ its efforts to prepare the way to a conclusion of peace between the Cabinets of Vienna and Florence. As it was necessary to regulate the preliminaries of the advances

made to Her Majesty the Emperor Francis Joseph, the treaty to this effect was signed on the 24th of last month, between France and Austria, and ratifications exchanged on the 31st of August, at Vienna. In virtue of this act, the transfer of the fortresses and territories of Lombardy and Venetia will be made by Austria to the French Commission-ers now in Venetia. The delegate of France will then arrange with the Venetian authorities for the transfer to them of the right of possession which he will have received, and the population be called upon to make the decision on the future destiny of the country. With this reservation, His Majesty has not hesitated to declare, since the 29th day of July, that he consented to the union of Venetia with the kingdom of Italy.

The Vienna Volk's Friend, a clerical organ, contains curious news, namely, that the Pope is to give up Rome as the Capital of Italy, reserving to himself the Vatican and St. Peter's, while Venetia is to be given over to Papacy as temporal property, Austria reserving the right of garrison in the Quadrilateral, and holding the port of Malamocco for her fleet.

In diplomatic circles in Berlin, an immediate rapprochement is expected between the Courts of Berlin and Vienna. According to some accounts, the initiative policy was taken by the King, but Count Bismarck is now also in favor of the alliance with Austria.

Vienna papers have the sensational intelligence of the betrothal of the Prince Imperial of France with the eldest daughter of the Prince Royal of Prussia.

London, August 13.—It is reported that the King of Saxony would abdicate in favor of his son. The preceding negotiations between Prussia and Saxony have led to the following results: The King at Dresden, will have a permanent garrison exclusively composed of Saxon troops, but possessing rather the character of a national guard than an important military force. Very important fortifications will be erected near Dresden, which, like other military positions in Saxony, will be under the command of Prussian officers. The King of Saxony will recall all his diplomatic representatives abroad, but Prussia will not object to his retaining the right of receiving foreign Ministers at his Court.

The New York Herald's Berlin letter says these conditions were so distasteful that the King of Saxony had already declared he would rather not resume the Crown.

Bavaria, too, has been kicking hard against the sacrifices of her territory exacted, and at one time it almost appeared as if the negotiations would be broken off and hostilities resumed, but Prussia abating her pretensions, a compromise has finally been arranged, by which Bavaria retains the Palatinate and only gives up a strip of land in Upper Franconia, besides having an indemnity of 35,000,000 forins.

The clean sweep made by Prussia in the north of Germany, has struck terror into the hearts of many who have as yet escaped annexation, and who hasten to propitiate their formidable neighbor while it is yet time. The King of Prussia will add a new and special portfolio to his Ministry, viz: one for the affairs of Germany, and it is rumored that Herr Rozerbach, the former Prime Minister of Baden and one of the principal members of the Progress party, will be the Minister for Germany.

The French Government has represented to Austria how difficult, after the conclusion of peace, will be the position of the Italian Ministry, with regard to the Garibaldians and the party in action, unless Austria should make some concessions on the frontiers. Austria has consented to cede the northern bank of the Lago de Jario to Italy. This position is an important one from a strategical point of view, and will, moreover, greatly tend to tranquilize the public mind in Italy.

Prussia intends invoking a conference of all the German States, including Austria, to discuss a mutual arrangement of the Germanic railway system.

After the conclusion of peace between Austria and Italy, the Emperor of Austria will officially recognize the Kingdom of Italy, and send an Ambassador to Florence. The conditions made by Austria, are that the Italian Government will restore the private property of the Grand Duke of Tuscany and the Duke of Modena, (both Austrian Archdukes) and also ask for the restoration of the private property of the King of Naples; but in the cases of the ex-Dukes, the restitution is made a condition of recognition, while in the latter case it is only suggested as the wish of Austria.

The Pope has resolved to remain in Rome under any circumstances. He will shortly resume negotiations with the King of Italy which were commenced last year. Baron Rechagoli is said to have declared, that no negotiations shall be opened with the Papal Government before the evacuation of Rome by the French, but since the exodus of the German Diet at Augsburg, little has been heard of it. The corps diplomatique who had favored it, dropped off, one by one, till none were left, but the Ambassadors of Russia and Belgium, who have now been called home by their respective Courts.

The Herald's correspondent also says: Napoleon's health is very precarious, and he cannot possibly live a year longer, as he is suffering much from a painful disorder, the effect of juvenile excesses.

London, Sept. 12.—Noon.—The Times editorially admits that the Empire of Mexico has withdrawn away, and thinks the country should be left to itself. Consols for money, 89½; 5-20s, 71½.

Paris, September 12.—Noon.—The Emperor Napoleon has sent a special Commissioner to Mexico to confer with Maximilian.

Vienna, September 12.—Noon.—Negotiations for peace between Austria and Italy are making rapid progress.

Berlin, September 12.—The Allegre Zeitung to-day, has an article on the Eastern question, the re-opening of which by Russia, it says, cannot be from pacific motives or for peaceful purposes.

Bucharest, September 12.—It has been determined that two members of Prince Charles's Cabinet shall soon go on a mission to Constantinople to urge the recognition of the Hospodar.

Mexico.

Washington, September 16.—Mr. Romero the Mexican Minister, received despatches

to-day from Vera Cruz of 31st August. They contain the following news:

The city of San Luis Potosi has been occupied by the National forces. The city of Juntalan, (?) in the State of Vera Cruz has been captured by the Liberals, the 300 Austrians who garrisoned it having surrendered. It was reported at Vera Cruz that Guadalupe had been taken by the Republican forces, but this rumor needs confirmation.

The Liberals attacked Vera Cruz on the night of the 29th ult., and captured 11 French soldiers.

Maximilian has issued a decree for the purpose of collecting 15 per cent. of the value of the confiscated National church property. The tax is more than can be paid, and consequently occasioned much dissatisfaction against the author of the decree in the places subject to French rule. The despatches state that the National forces were everywhere increasing, and that many of the Imperialists were going over to the Liberals.

Nova Scotia.

A young girl, named Geizer, living with her mother and stepfather on the Margaret Bay road, has made to the Police what purports to be a confession of a murder committed a long time ago by her stepfather and a man named Locke; the victim was a stranger. The deed was done with an axe and the affair grew out of a discussion regarding the American war.

Stevens' Carriage Factory, Halifax, was destroyed by fire on Monday.

Newfoundland.

The reports from the fisheries continue to be of the most disheartening nature. On the 17th July, several dwelling houses were destroyed by fire in St. Johns, by which disaster sixty poor families were rendered homeless.

New Brunswick.

A mill race between the mills of Messrs H. F. Eaton and Emerson Eaton, at St. Stephen, resulted in favor of that of the former. It cut and edged in an hour, 7600 feet against 5900 feet, by the latter.

Gold has been discovered at the Great Falls. The diggings are thought to be extensive.

Fredericton, Aug. 4.—The following is the result of the match played yesterday and today between the Boston Cricket Club and 22d Regt.: Military, 1st Innings, 73; Boston Club, 1st Innings, 59. 2d Innings—Military, 173; Boston Club, 79.

Canadian Intelligence.

Montreal, September 12.—The new Minister of Finance is the Hon. Mr. Howland, who also retains the portfolio as Postmaster-General.

The cavalry coming out to Canada are not taking their horses with them, so that fresh ones will have to be bought here. One thousand have been ordered for them, but as it will take time to get suitable animals and train them, the coming cavalry will not be effective for two or three weeks after arrival. M. Montolon, French Minister to the United States, [?] is looked for here in a day or two.

A United States Consular Agency has been established at the Capital (Ottawa). The frontiers along Missisquoi and Huntingdon are considered the most open to attack, and new gunboats are posted along the chain of the lakes, and rivers, and a camp is to be established near Fredrighsburg, in Missisquoi.

A break up of some of the volunteer corps is threatened if the Adjutant-General does not heed Canadian opinion. Toronto, C. W., Sept. 13.—A complete armament of Armstrong field guns, to equip two batteries of volunteer militia, are on the way from England. The Government will purchase 1,000 horses for the use of the artillery.

The great Billiard Tournament in New York is drawing to a close. Dion, the Montreal player, has won six, out of seven games, securing to himself the title of "Champion of the Champions" and the golden cue.

It is reported that Lord Monck has applied to the Imperial authorities for 40,000 breech-loaders—30,000 for the volunteers, and 15,000 for the regular troops in Canada, 6,000 breech loaders are stated to be on the way for the use of our militia. There are over 100,000 of the best Enfield rifles in Canada now, and it is intended to have them made breech-loaders.

An item providing \$134,000 for the purchase and maintenance of gunboats on the Lakes and the River St. Lawrence was concurred in by the House. Mr. Dorion (Republican) argued that year after year they had been called upon to provide more aid for the defense of the country, and that the present arrangements for defense were too vast to meet the incursions of the Fenians and too insignificant against the United States. He contended that the Imperial Government favored the early accomplishment of a confederation for the purpose of throwing the entire burden of defense upon the Colonies.

A report comes from Toronto that 120 rounds of ball cartridge have been issued to the force there, and 5,000 pairs of shoes have been bought or ordered for the men. The financial bill has passed Parliament, and it now only requires the royal assent to become a law. It lays the foundation for a complete change in the banking system.

The Attorney-General, in a speech on Friday, says that a request had been sent to the English Government, by the Atlantic cable, for a supply of the new breech-loading Enfield rifles, which no doubt would be forwarded immediately. In the Canadian Parliament a motion to submit the new Constitution to the votes of the people previous to the act of Confederation was negatived.

The Hon. Mr. Galt, Finance Minister, resigned his seals of office in consequence of the withdrawal by the Government of the School bill to which the Hon. member was pledged.

Lord Monck made a significant speech in which he intimated that the Canadian Parliament had probably met for the last time under the old act.

Europe.

London, September 22.—Noon.—Money quiet and steady, consols 89½ five-twenties 72½.

Paris, Sept. 22.—The Emperor Napoleon is at Biarritz. It is stated the Empress Eugenie will shortly repair to Rome to con- dole with the Holy Father. There is an apparently well grounded rumor that M. Lav- alette, will retain the French Foreign office.

Dresden, Sept. 22.—The Gazette of to-day in an editorial says; The announcement of the conclusion of peace between Prussia and Saxony, was premature. It admits however that good progress in being made in that direction.

Frankfort-on-the-Main, September 22.—A memorial is being extensively signed in favor of the independence of Frankfort.

Vienna, Sept. 21.—Austria has sent a charge d'affaires to Berlin, who will represent her Government until a minister is appointed.

Vienna, Sept. 22.—The Archduke Albrecht has been made commander-in-chief of the Austrian army.

Eastern States.

New York, Sept. 24.—The Herald urges Southern Governors to convene their legisla- tures and promptly accept the constitutional amendments, because, northern elections will be overwhelmingly in its favor, and because it is just and right in itself. It also urges on President Johnson a full reconstruction of his cabinet, saying the present members are either actively or passively committed to his views, as to the Southern policy which does not represent the real majority of the people. It also demands of the President a cordial support of the ideas of Congress on the subject. The Times of this morning approves of each of the provisions of the constitutional amendment, and says, there is not the slightest difference of opinion so far we are aware in the Union party, and very little anywhere else, as to the wisdom of ratifying the amendment proposed by Congress.

Washington, Sept. 24.—Secretary Seward was at the State Department to-day attend- ing to his official duties.

California.

San Francisco, Sep. 25.—Private telegrams quote gold in New York yesterday, 144, ster- ling 107½.

Arrived, Sept. 24.—British ship Mallard 162 days from Liverpool.

The Active will leave to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Oregon.

Portland, Sept. 25.—The steamer Fidelity left to-day, at 5 p. m., for Victoria.

The Cable.

CHICAGO, Sept. 25.—11 P. M.—We have no Cable dates later than noon Sept. 22, and no explanation from New York.

The Fenians.

OGDENSBURG, New York, 25.—It is report- ed upon good authority that large numbers of Fenians are concentrated for a raid into Canada.

TORONTO, Sept. 25.—Orders have been given to the volunteer force of the city to muster at a given point on the first alarm of the fire bell, with forty rounds of ball cartridges. An attempt to burn or capture the city is feared. Large quantities of military stores, including ambulances, are arriving here. Regular troops and volunteers are continually moving.

Canada.

Cabinet meetings of the Canadian Govern- ment are being held daily in Quebec, questions discussed being the military condition of the provinces, the Confed- eration scheme, and the failure of the Bank of Upper Canada. Much insecurity is felt in financial circles. Money is still commanding 15 per cent in Montreal.

California.

San Francisco, Sept. 26.—Sec'y Seward has telegraphed to Queen Emma tendering her a passage on the steamship Vanderhill now lying in this harbor. The offer has been accepted, and the Queen will probably depart in about two weeks. The officers of the army who desire to be presented to Queen Emma will assemble at the Occiden- tal Hotel this evening.

Arrived, Sept. 25.—Bark Lizzie Boggs, 12 days from Seabeck with lumber; bark Glimps, 8 days from Port Discovery with lumber.

Sailed, Sept. 26.—Steamer Active, Victoria.

Indigestion & Stomachic Weakness

PEPSINE.

THIS INVALUABLE MEDICINE for weak and impaired digestion, may be had in the form of POWDER, PEPSINE GLOBULES IN BOTTLES on order, WINE, and LOZENGES. The POWDER is PURE, is WINE UNALTERABLE, and the LOZENGES a NEW, AGREEABLE, and con- venient manner of taking the medicine. Manu- factured by

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The grand secret of attaining happiness is to secure good health, without which life is stripped of all its pleasures. The first irregularity of any function should be checked and set right by applying these pills. These fine purifying Pills, which strengthen the system by thoroughly cleansing the blood from all impurities. They balance disordered action, remove the cause of disturbance and restore its normal and natural power to every organ, without inconvenience, pain or any other drawback.

Derangement of the Bowels, Liver and Stomach Complaints.

This medicine is so well known in every part of the world, and the cures effected by its use are so wonderful as to astonish every one. It is pre-eminently a remedy for bilious and liver complaints and derangements of the stomach and bowels, is no longer a matter of dispute or doubt. In these diseases the beneficial effects of Holloway's invaluable Pills are so permanent and extensive that the whole system is renovated, the organs of diges- tion strengthened, and full and easy assimilation pro- moted, so that both physical and moral energy are increas- ed.

Determination of Blood to the Head.

This is generally occasioned by some irregularity of the stomach and bowels, which, if not quickly attended to, frequently terminates fatally. A few doses of these fa- mous Pills never fail to give tone to the stomach regular- ity to the secretions, and purity to the fluids. Vertigo, dimness of sight and other indications of approaching apoplexy, are entirely dissipated by a course of this ad- mirable medicine.

The Female's Best Friend.

For all debilitating disorders peculiar to the sex and in every contingency perilous to the life of women, youth- ful or aged, married or single, this mild but speedy remedy is recommended with friendly earnestness. It will correct all functional derangements to which they are subject.

Scrofula and all Skin Diseases.

For all skin diseases, however inveterate, these medi- cines are an evergreen remedy. While the Pills act upon the blood, which they purify, the ointment passes through the pores of the skin, and penetrates every fibre, as water saturates he soil or as salt penetrates meat. The whole physical machinery is thus rendered healthy, regular and vigorous.

Coughs, Colds and Asthmas.

No medicine will cure colds of long duration or such as are settled upon the chest, so quickly as these famous Pills. Even in cases where the first stage of asthmas has appeared these Pills may be relied on as a certain and never failing remedy, particularly if the Ointment be simultaneously well rubbed into the chest and throat night and morning.

Indigestion—Bilious Headache.

These complaints may sometimes be considered trifling but it should be borne in mind that by inattention and neglect, they often end most seriously. Give early thought to a deranged stomach take Holloway's Pills, his celebrated Ointment over the pit of the stomach, and you will shortly perceive a change for the better in your digestion, spirits, appetite, strength and energy. The improvement, though it may be gradual will be thorough and lasting.

Holloway's Pills are the best remedy known in the world for the following diseases:

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Parties at the extremity of the globe, by forward- ing particulars as to the condition of their mouths, with an enclosure of Gas Guinea, will receive by return that which will enable them to take an impression of the mouth so as to enable Messrs G to forward either a partial or complete set of Teeth.

GABRIEL'S CELEBRATED DENTAL LIQUOR for restoring and preserving the Teeth, 10s. 6d. and 2s. per bottle. Patent White Enamel for stopping Front Teeth, warranted never to change color, 5s. and 10s. 6d. per packet; and the Gutta Percha 1st, 6d. per box.

GABRIEL'S Practical Treatise on the Teeth, which explains the numerous treatments obtain- able by their patented method, may be had of their Agents, or will be furnished direct on receipt of 2s. 6d. in stamps.

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ABundantly recommended as a simple but a powerful tonic and gentle aperient; they act in their operation; safe under any circumstances; and thousands of persons can now bear testimony to the benefits derived from their use. Sold in bottles at 1s. 4d., 2s. 9d., and 11s. each, by Chemists, Druggists and Storekeepers in all parts of the World. Orders to be made payable by London Houses.

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A disease, a corruption of the this fluid becomes vitiated, Being in the circulation, in the body, and may burn one in it. No organ is free from there one which it may not taint is variously caused, as, low living, disordered or impure air, filth, and filthy sing vices, and, above all, by. Whatever be its origin, the constitution, descending children into the third and "indeed, it seems to be the I will visit the iniquities of their children."

ence by deposition from the or ulcerous matter, which, in and internal organs, is termed glands, swellings; and on the or sores. This foul corrup- in the blood, depresses the that scrofulous constitutions on scrofulous complaints, but power to withstand the attacks consequently, vast numbers which, although not scrofula- are still rendered fatal by stem. Most of the consump- tes the human family has its its scrofulous contamination; ve diseases of the liver, kid- ney of all the organs, arise ated by the same cause.

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