WEEKLY CALENDAR—AUGUST.

New Moon, 6th day, 5h., 25m., morn., S.E.
First Quarter, 13th day, 5h. 8m., morn., N.W.
Full Moon, 20th day, 7h. 39m., morn., W.N.W.
Last Quarter, 29th day, 9h. 11m. morn., S.W.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn	Moon sets	Day's Length
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
11	Sunday	4 57	7 11	2 41	9 20	14 13
12	Monday	4 59	7 10	3 30	9 55	14 10
13	Tuesday	5 0	7 9	4 27	10 38	14 8
14	Wednesday	5 1	7 7	5 34	11 32	14 5
15	Thursday	5 2	7 5	6 46	morn	14 2
16	Friday	5 3	7 4	7 56	0 32	14 0
17	Saturday	5 4	7 2	9 1	1 42	13 56

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

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

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

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

For Newfoundland, every Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For England, Bermuda, and the West Indies, every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, *viz:*

Monday, April 29; May 13, 27; June 10, 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2, 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11, 25.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

Hon. Col. GRAY, after referring to some particulars connected with the company in Prince County, formed by Captain Hunter, from which it appeared that whatever exclusiveness there was in that case, originated with the French people themselves, said—I may say in answer to the hon. member from Tignish, that I have been given to understand—though I did not hear of it officially—there has been a little exclusiveness practised in this City—that one Captain organized a company solely of Irishmen, and this is the only exclusive company in the Colony. I trust, indeed, the hon. member from Tignish will not press too hardly upon the Government for that. I fully believe that in every other company will be found a mixture of men without respect to country or creed. Exclusiveness has been charged against the Government, doubtless because hon. members opposite want other material upon which to attack it. But why should a military organization be identified with politics?—The duties of a soldier have no relation to party questions. I may also inform the hon. member from Tignish—though unaware of it the other day when he brought forward the question—that I have since been informed on the most reliable authority, that one of the Captains of a company in this City is not an Orangeman. I have positive information that Captain Murphy is not an Orangeman. (Laughter from the Opposition, and cries of "who said he was?") Hon. members may laugh, but we all know who they are who laugh at their own folly. Those who bring absurd charges against a Government should be the last to laugh at their own blunderings. I may say that at one time I had an idea of asking for admission to a Volunteer corps; but I could not think of such a thing now; for doubtless it would at once be said, "Here is a member of the Government going in: there must be something of party in this." But in conclusion, I would say that I think hon. members could better employ their time than by stirring up feelings in the country which had better remain dormant.

Hon. Mr COLES.—The hon. leader of the Government made a great discovery when he ascertained that Captain Murphy was not an Orangeman, and he has found out that there is a little exclusiveness practised, though of course the Government is not to be blamed. I know man, however, who complained at a public meeting of being excluded when they offered to enroll in another company in the City. It is rich, certainly, to hear members of the Government now disclaim against saying anything about Orangemen or Catholics; but, I would ask what cry did they raise when seeking to regain their power; and now since they cannot ride the horse any longer which carried them in, they endeavor to put down expression of sentiment about exclusiveness. The hon. member from Georgetown, when speaking on this question in a former part of the session, said—"My opinion why there are so few of them—Roman Catholics—holding office under the present Government, is, that it is because they are, as a body, opposed to the principles of the present administration." I don't know whether he intended that to apply to the Militia as well as to other things; however, it is a pretty fair expression of opinion that Catholics, as opposed to them, cannot expect offices under the present Government.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I will explain.—I did not use those words as applicable to military officers, but to political ones.

Hon. Mr COLES.—I contend that the Military rules and instructions are such that no Orangeman can hold a Commission in Her Majesty's army. In Lot 49, however, the arms of the Volunteers are kept in the lodge.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I don't pretend to deny, for I was never in an Orange lodge. I may say that the Attorney General of Canada is an Orangeman; and I saw him and the Prince of Wales dancing in the same quadrille.

The Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported progress and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned at 7 o'clock.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

THURSDAY, April 11.

The House again in Committee on the Volunteer Bill.

Hon. Mr COLES.—When the House adjourned last evening, I was in possession of the floor. I think I left off by showing that those Volunteer corps which have been formed are chiefly composed of Orangemen, and stating that it was my impression that the people who joined Orange Lodges did not know what they were doing. A gentleman informed me that he was surprised in going into the Scotch Settlement to learn that a great number of the people there are Orangemen, and that they purpose ere long to march in procession. This, it may be said, is nobody's business; but I say it is a matter for the consideration of the Legislature. In Ireland an Orangeman is not allowed to be a magistrate. There is no occasion for such a movement in this country. The government of Britain is settled on a Protestant Sovereign, and no danger exists of it being changed. Orangeism gives offence to a large portion of the community, and should not be countenanced. It is well known that it was talked of a sermon being purposed to be preached in St. Paul's Church on the 12th of July, but knowing that it would be offensive to many, it was not allowed. In Sir Alexander Bannerman's time there was an agitation about Orangeism and Ribbonism, and he issued a proclamation against both alike. In the lecture which Captain Orlebar delivered this winter before the Young Men's Christian Association, he denounced Orangeism; and I hope the members of that institution will attend to his remarks, as they were about the best thing he has ever given in this place. Irishmen may have a little feeling about Roman Catholic ascendancy, but the young men of this Island can have nothing of the kind. The hon. member for Belfast, says he does not think it is well known that several of the Volunteer Companies are composed almost entirely of Orangemen, and states, I suppose rather in fun, that he is creditably informed that Captain Murphy is not an Orangeman, when he knew that Mr Murphy is a Roman Catholic. Why did he not assert that several other officers are not Orangemen? The whole Volunteer movement here is a party affair. The gallant Colonel said to the hon member from Tignish that if he applied to the Commander-in-Chief, he had no doubt that he would be most happy to make him an officer. Well, why was not Mr Conroy taken for an officer before this time? He is an old settler; then why was he not appointed Captain instead of that stranger, Mr Hunter? It has been said by some hon. member on the other side of the House that these Companies are on the onboard. But I see on the list the name of one officer in Belfast, who is scarcely on the onboard; and others also. It seems that a number have been encouraged to join the Volunteers in that place from which a party were brought up to Charlottetown to terrify the Liberals. The Government profess that they know nothing about the Orange Lodges in the Island; but I would be sorry to be linked to any party as they are with the members of that Society, for they dare scarcely do anything contrary to the Orangemen. All the little offices about, from the door-keeper of the building down to the keeper of the bonded warehouse are filled by men belonging to this party. It is not my want of Protestant principles which causes me to oppose the Orange Society, for I hold myself second to none in this respect, but I have never joined any secret society. It is said they are very loyal men; I believe they are when they get everything their own way. Look how they acted in Canada, where they erected an arch and tried to compel the Prince to pass through under it; and that on a Sabbath day; and had it not been for the determination of the Duke of Newcastle, they would have gained their point. It was said by the hon. member for Belfast last evening that I was throwing a firebrand in this community by my remarks; but it was he and his party who threw a firebrand in the community at the last general election. I think it is quite sufficient to have two or three companies of Volunteers in Charlottetown. Their organization, as I said yesterday, is more required for protection at home than to prevent foreign invasion. The clause under consideration, Mr Chairman, I think will require a little amendment, so that His Excellency may not draw the money without the advice of his Council, though I do not know that I shall vote for the Bill then. However, I do not think the Governor should have so much power as would be given him by the Bill. To show that there has been much feeling with respect to the Volunteer movement on the part of the Government, I may state that my colleague, an old Captain of Militia, on a Company was about being organized in his locality, applied to them for arms, but was refused, being informed that there were none on hand. It is, however, pretty certain that the Government had arms of some kind in their possession; and I have not heard that my colleague asked for arms of any particular kind. But I suppose the Government thought he was not of the right party. I hope the House will not countenance such a party movement, for we are all alike interested in the defence of our common country.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—I do not rise with the intention of making a speech, but just to refer to a statement of the hon. member who has just sat down. He said that I stated that such a person was not an Orangeman, and asked why I did not say that others also were not Orangemen? I said that Captain Murphy was not an Orangeman, because the hon. member for Tignish, Mr Conroy, stated there was exclusiveness practised in regard to those admitted into the Companies. I have made inquiries and have heard that the only one with respect to which there has been any exclusiveness is that of Captain Murphy, in which there is not a single Protestant.

Mr CONROY.—I was informed by Mr Murphy this morning that there had been two Protestants in his Company, but one left, and the other was recently dismissed for misconduct.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—Well I am correct so far. The hon. leader of the Opposition asks why was not the hon. member from Tignish chosen for Captain? If he had been named he would no doubt have been appointed in preference to Mr Hunter. But what are the facts of the case; a requisition came down from Cascumpec for authority to organize a Company, and in that requisition Mr Hunter was named for Captain.

Hon. Mr COLES.—Why was Mr Hunter appointed and my colleague refused.

Hon. Col. GRAY.—What has that to do with it? The cases are not parallel. My hon. colleague (Mr Haviland) in his speech on the Volunteer movement, when the House was in Committee on the Address in answer to His Excellency's speech, stated that there were then 27 Companies organized in the Colony. Taking into consideration the number of arms at the disposal of the Government, this would leave only about 35 arms for each Company, which is too few as there ought at least to be 60 stand of arms for a Company. This being the case, how could sanction be given to organize more Companies? As to the existence of secret Societies in the Colony, I know but little. True, I saw something about an Orange Lodge at Lot 49, but so much appears in the newspapers here that is unreliable, that I scarcely know what to believe. Persons in their garrets write letters and sign them "Aberdumbee Wilhock," "Simon Pure," "Spectator," &c., and I cannot tell whether they contain truth or not. The clause under consideration provides that a certain sum shall be given for the support of the Volunteers. This is quite proper, for if they are necessary, the country should pay for them. Private persons have done much to encourage this movement. I have been requested to contribute to these corps, but would not on the principle that if I gave to one, I would have to give to the others. I know that a certain individual in this community has subscribed liberally towards the movement, and I believe belongs to two or three Companies in this City. I understand he has recently joined the horse Company, as if he could divide himself, and be a horseman one day, and a foot soldier the next. He is wealthy and can make his £5 fly about *ad libitum*; but I, Sir, cannot. Besides if the country requires these Companies, what right have private individuals to pay for their support?

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—This debate has taken a wide range. The Orangemen have been referred to, and the hon. leader of the Opposition has accused the Government of appointing men to office who are Orangemen, from the door-keeper of this building to the keeper of the bonded warehouse. Now, Sir, I never heard till now that they were Orangemen, and had to go and make enquiry before I could believe that some of them\n were.

Hon. Mr COLES.—Then we have Orangemen listening to us.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—We may have; I do not know now how many Orangemen may be listening. There is no law in this Colony to prevent the organization of Orange Societies, and in making appointments to civil political offices the Government are not influenced by the consideration whether such and such person is an Orangeman or not. The hon. leader of the Opposition said it was contrary to the instructions sent to Governors that any Orangeman should be allowed to hold commissions in the army.

Hon. Mr COLES.—I did not say Governors' instructions, but the Royal Army instructions.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I dare say he will try and shuffle out of it now.

Hon. Mr COLES.—There is no shuffling in the case; I did not say Governors' instructions.

Hon. Mr WHELAN.—I understood him to say the Army Royal instructions, and so would every person else.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—It is very well for the hon. member for St. Peter's to come to the rescue, when the Opposition is in danger.

Hon. Mr POPE.—No interruption should be made by the hon. member, Mr Whelan. (Hissing in the gallery.)

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—There is a person in the gallery who hissed when Mr Pope was speaking; I would call that he be taken into custody.

Hon. Mr COLES.—This cannot be done without the Speaker in the chair.

Hon. Mr THORNTON.—I move that the Speaker take the chair—agreed to.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I move that the Sergeant at Arms be directed to bring to the bar of this House the person who committed a contempt of the House by hissing a member while engaged in debate, to answer for such contempt.

Hon. the SPEAKER.—Call the Sergeant at Arms.

Hon. Mr COLES.—I move the standing order. [The standing order is that strangers withdraw.]

The House divided on the question.

Yeas—Hons. Messrs. Colec, Whelan, Kelly; Messrs Conroy, Sutherland, Doyle, Sinclair, Cooper—8.

Nays—Hons. Messrs. Haviland, Hensley, Wightman, M'Aulay Perry, Thornton, Laird, Longworth, Gray, Yeo, Pope; Messrs. Owen, Holm, Howat, Montgomery, Ramsay, J. Yeo, Beer, M'Neill—19.

[While the division was being taken, the person who hissed in the gallery withdrew.]

After some little alteration as to the propriety of taking a division on a motion for the standing order, and of making such a motion when it might have the effect of permitting an offender to escape, the House again resolved itself into Committee on the Volunteer Bill.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I was referring to the charge that the Government have placed Orangemen in office from the door-keeper of this building to the keeper of the bonded warehouse. I believe the door-keeper is an Orangeman, but the keeper of the warehouse, I understand, is not, and never was.

Hon. Mr COLES.—What is the Assistant Postmaster General?

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—I do not know whether he is an Orangeman or not, but if he is, he was in office when the hon. member was in power, as well as now.

Hon. Mr COLES.—I did not know he was an Orangeman then.

Hon. Mr HAVILAND.—Well, how is the Government to know now? The hon. member is evidently opposed to the Volunteer movement, for he asks what fear is there of invasion. At first, he said they would be employed to collect rent, and when that statement was denied, and he was informed that they could only be called out in case of a foreign invasion, he said pooh! pooh! What was his famous Company of Raggeds for?

[Continued on our inside page.]

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J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: I feel it my duty to acknowledge what your Sarsaparilla has done for me. Having inherited a Scrofulous infection, I have suffered from it in various ways for years. Sometimes it burst out in Ulcers on my hands and arms; sometimes it turned inward and distressed me at the stomach. Two years ago it broke out on my head and covered my scalp and ears with one sore, which was painful and loathsome beyond description. I tried many medicines and several physicians, but without much relief from any thing. In fact, the disorder grew worse. At length I was rejoiced to read in the Gospel Messenger that you had prepared an alterative (Sarsaparilla), for I knew from your reputation that any thing you made must be good. I sent to Cincinnati and got it, and used it till it cured me. I took it, as you advise, in small doses of a teaspoonful over a month, and used almost three bottles. New and healthy skin soon began to form under the scab, which after a while fell off. My skin is now clear, and I know by my feelings that the disease is gone from my system. You can well believe that I feel what I am saying when I tell you, that I hold you to be one of the apostles of the age, and remain ever gratefully,

Yours,
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NEW ORLEANS, 25th Aug., 1859.

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I have cured with it, in my practice, most of the complaints for which it is recommended, and have found its effects truly wonderful in the cure of *Venereal and Mercurial Disease*. One of my patients had Syphilitic ulcers in his throat, which were consuming his palate and the top of his mouth. Your Sarsaparilla, steadily taken, cured him in five weeks. Another was attacked by secondary symptoms in his nose, and the ulceration had eaten away a considerable part of it, so that I believe the disorder would soon reach his brain and kill him. But it yielded to my administration of your Sarsaparilla: the ulcers healed, and he is well again, not of course without some disfiguration of the face. A woman who had been treated for the same disorder by mercury was suffering from this poison in her bones. They had become so sensitive to the weather that on a damp day she suffered excruciating pain in her joints and bones. She, too, was cured entirely by your Sarsaparilla in a few weeks. I know from its formula, which your agent gave me, that this Preparation from your laboratory must be a great remedy; consequently, these truly remarkable results with it have not surprised me.

Fraternally yours,
G. V. LARIMER, M.D.

Rheumatism, Gout, Liver Complaint.

INDEPENDENCE, Preston Co., Va., 6th July, 1859.

DR J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with a painful chronic *Rheumatism* for a long time, which baffled the skill of physicians, and stuck to me in spite of all the remedies I could find, until I tried your Sarsaparilla. One bottle cured me in two weeks, and restored my general health so much that I am far better than before I was attacked. I think it a wonderful medicine. J. FARAR.

Jules Y. Getchell, of St. Louis, writes: "I have been afflicted for years with an *affection of the Liver*, which destroyed my health. I tried every thing, and every thing failed to relieve me; and I have been a broken-down man for some years from no other cause than *derangement of the Liver*. My beloved pastor, the Rev. Mr Espy, advised me to try your Sarsaparilla, because he said he knew you, and anything you made was worth trying. By the blessing of God it has cured me, and has so purified my blood as to make a new man of me. I feel young again. The best that can be said of you is not half good enough."

Skirrus, Cancer Tumors, Enlargement, Ulceration, Caries, and Exfoliation of the Bones.

A great variety of cases have been reported to us where cures of these formidable complaints have resulted from the use of this remedy, but our space here will not admit them. Some of them may be found in our American Almanac, which the agents below named are pleased to furnish gratis to all who call for them.

Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, Fits, Epilepsy, Melancholy, Neuralgia.

Many remarkable cures of these affections have been made by the alterative power of this medicine. It stimulates the vital functions into vigorous action, and thus overcomes disorders which would be supposed beyond its reach. Such a remedy has long been required by the necessities of the people, and we are confident that this will do for them all that medicine can do.

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.

This is a remedy so universally known to surpass any other for the cure of throat and lung complaints, that it is useless here to publish the evidence of its virtues. Its unrivalled excellence for coughs and colds, and its truly wonderful cures of pulmonary disease, have made it known throughout the civilized nations of the earth. Few are the communities, or even families, among them who have not some personal experience of its effects—some living trophy in their midst of its victory over the subtle and dangerous disorders of the throat and lungs. As all know the dreadful fatality of these disorders, and as they know, too, the efficacy of this remedy, we need not do more than to assure them that it has now all the virtues that it did have when making the cures which have won so strongly upon the confidence of mankind.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

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Oct. 27, 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS.

BY AUTHORITY of STILLMAN LIPPINCOTT, Esq., of Pictou, Nova Scotia, I have appointed Mr John Higgins, Merchant, of Great George Street, to act as his Agent for receiving and forwarding Cloth.

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The Subscriber, as Agent for LIPPINCOTT'S CLOTH MILLS, Pictou, Nova Scotia, will receive and forward Cloth to be Dyed, Fulled and Dressed at the above Mills. Satisfactory work warranted with regularity and dispatch, at the usual prices.

JOHN HIGGINS.

Charlottetown, June 22, 1861.

THE DOCTOR FOR ALL!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

CHEST COMPLAINTS.

No disease are more frequent, few more dangerous, than affections of the respiratory organs. The first symptoms of catarrh, bronchitis, and influenza, may always be radically removed by Holloway's renowned Pills. They quickly remedy any temporary stagnation of blood, relieve any overgorged veins, moderate the hurried breathing, and enable the lungs to do their office with ease and regularity. These Pills, by their purifying powers, cleanse the blood from all impurities, and fortify the system against consumption, asthma, and similar complaints.

STOMACH, LIVER, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS.

From various causes these organs are frequently getting out of order, and requires some suitable medicine to regulate them. Holloway's Pills effect this object with wonderful celerity and certainty. They do not distress the system, or weaken the frame; they thoroughly invigorate the digestive organs. They gently excite the stomach and liver, stimulate the kidneys to perform their functions efficiency, and act upon the bowels without griping or any other annoyance: again taken an hour before dinner, they cannot be equalled as a "Dinner Pill" as they entirely prevent acidity, flatulency, nausea, and billiousness.

WINDY OR WATERY DROPSY.

Whoever is afflicted with these complaints, should at once have recourse to Holloway's Pills. They act most energetically on the glandular and absorbent system, purify the blood, and impart a vigor which age or other causes may have temporarily taken away. They excite the kidneys to increased activity, and thereby stimulate the absorbents to remove the fluid already collected.

DISORDERS PECULIAR TO WOMEN.

There is no medicine equal to Holloway's Pills for correcting the ailments incidental to females. They may be taken with safety for any irregularity of the system. As they remove all causes of maladies, and so restore, by their grand purifying properties, females of all ages to robust health.

INFLUENZA, DIPTHERIA AND SORE THROAT.

How all important it is to check the first departure from health; all may do so by taking Holloway's Pills without risk or restriction. In all disease affecting the blood, nerves and muscles, or in cases of fever, sore throat, colds, coughs, asthma, and shortness of breath the earlier they are taken the better.

CHILDREN'S COMPLAINTS.

Diseases incidental to children such a feverish attacks, scarlet fever, measles, and all disease of the skin, may be immediately checked, and soon cured, by these purifying Pills, which may be reduced to a powder, and given in doses of one, two or three nightly, according to the age of the sufferer. Holloway's Ointment is soothing, cooling, and healing, and is better adapted than any other remedy for all external ailments.

INDIGESTION, BILE AND SICK HEADACHES.

No organs in the human body is so liable to disorder as the liver, and none is more apt, when neglected, to become seriously diseased. When nausea, flatulency or acidity on the stomach, warns us that digestion is not proceedings properly Holloway's Pill regulate every functions, give strength to every organ, speedily remove all causes of indigestion, bile and sick headaches, and effect a permanent cure.

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In these disease, the blood is always in a highly inflammatory state; the stomach is also disordered, and the liver and kidneys unnaturally torpid. A few doses of these Pills, taken in time will rectify all these symptoms by their cooling and purifying properties.

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

Ague	Female Irregularities	Evil
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Consumption	Lumbago	Worms of all kinds
Debility	Piles	Weakness from whatever cause
Dropsy	Retention of urine	&c., &c., &c.
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Sold at the Establishments of Professor Holloway, 244 Strand (near Temple Bar), London, also at all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices:—1s. 3d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d, 11s., 22s., and 33s. each box.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sized Boxes.

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

July 6, 1861

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening and reducing all inflamation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all