

Ellsworth American.

Physician and Surgeon.
ORLANDO, FLA.
Office formerly occupied by Dr. Nathan Emerson.
De-iring to retire from the practice of medicine I her
recommnd Dr. Wheeler as a skilful and expert

duty to confess that if I had ever studied the interests of my country and of humanity, I have studied in the school of Massachusetts. [Cheers and cries of "Hooray!"] If I have ever conceived a res-

In 1852, Palmer and Robinson, two Richmond editors, held a harmless set-to here, which terminated in coffee.

—A young lady in a northern city is so fixed in her language that she never uses the word "backguard," but substitutes "Abigail Sargent."

tiff, the lower crust is heavy, doughy and underdone; the middle is not bad generally; but the smallest part off all is that which flavors the whole.

Men who do and a Man who don't care whether Slavery is voted up or voted down.

In order to contrast the position of Mr. Douglas with those of the fathers of this country—those most active and influential in securing its liberties and founding its government—we propose to place their and his declarations side by side, that the reader may compare them, and judge which of the parties is right:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, among which are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.—Declaration of Independence.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—Stephen A. Douglas.

It is among my first wishes, to see some plan adopted by which slavery in this country may be abolished by law.—Washington.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

Indeed, I tremble for my country when I reflect that God is just; that his justice cannot sleep forever; that, considering numbers, nature and natural means only, a revolution of the wheel of fortune—exchange of situation—almost possible; that it may become probable by supernatural influence; the Almighty has no attribute that can take side with us in such a contest.—Thomas Jefferson.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

We have found this evil (slavery) has preyed upon the very vitals of the Union, and has been prejudicial to the States in which it has existed.—James Monroe.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

Sir, I envy neither the heart nor the head of that man from the North who rises here to defend slavery on principle.—John Randolph.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

So long as God allows the vital current to flow through my veins, I will never, never, never, by word or thought, by mind or will, aid in admitting one rod of free territory to the everlasting curse of human bondage.

Never can I be induced by any earthly power to vote to extend slavery over one foot of territory now free.—Henry Clay.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

I never would consent, and never have consented, that there should be one foot of slave territory beyond what the old thirteen States had at the formation of the Union, never, never. Sir, whenever there is to be a foot of land to be staid back to assert the principle of the exclusion of slavery.—Daniel Webster.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

It is wrong to admit into the Constitution the idea that there can be property in man.—Madison.

I DON'T CARE whether slavery is voted up or voted down.—S. A. Douglas.

FOREIGN NEWS.

St. Johns, N. F., Sept. 3. Steamship City of Manchester, from Liverpool, Aug. 22, and Queenstown 23d, passed Cape Race, N. B. to-day. The following report of her now was obtained by the news boat of the Associated Press:

Garibaldi has landed at Calabria.

Paris, Aug. 22. Dispatches announce that serious disturbances had occurred in Basilicata.

Several corps of Garibaldians have landed and met with success. It is not known whether Garibaldi was present.

The correspondent of the Daily News confirms the announcement that the Calabrians are in open revolt against the King of Naples and in favor of Garibaldi.

The French Government has abandoned the project of raising Spain to the rank of a great power for the present.

New York, Sept. 3. The evening edition of the London Times of the 18th ult. calls a Sardinian frigate arrived at Fiume on the 12th, bringing Dr. Bartoni, with important dispatches, when Garibaldi issued an order of the day stating that he was obliged to leave for a few days, and placing Gen. Sirtori in command of the land and sea forces. The event is supposed to have a powerful meaning. Advice from Constantinople of the 21st of August state that twenty churches, and two convents were burnt at Balbice during the recent disturbances, and the male Christians murdered and the women outraged. The Turkish soldiers sent to preserve order assisted in the outrages.

The Mussulman population of Damascus, as late as July 27, included a number of fanatics, and a large body of fanatics were parading the town, and demanding the surrender of Christians who had sought refuge in the citadel. The troops dispatched from Beyrout on the 24th had not arrived.

BROW EPHRAIM SUCCEEDED \$1200 PER YEAR FROM THE GENERAL GOVERNMENT WITHOUT RETURNING AN EQUIVALENT.

When Ephraim was Collector at Belfast he had attached to the office what is known as an "Aid to the Revenue." The whole duties of the office literally amounted to nothing except the drawing of a salary of \$1200 per year for the private pocket of E. K. Smart, or the support of a partisan newspaper in which to malign and traduce better men than himself. And yet with this black spot on his political record, he comes forward as a "State Reformer." Oh the brass of Ephraim!—Kennebec Journal.

VERMONT STATE ELECTION.

Glorious Republican Victory.

Fairbanks chosen Governor by twenty thousand majority.

Vermont has done gloriously to-day. The vote thus far received, and comprising about one-sixth of the whole popular vote of the State, indicates an increased Republican majority of 3500.

Fairbanks is chosen Governor by 20,000 majority.

Set us down for 30,000 majority for Lincoln in November.

W. A. Crouwell, the Democratic Postmaster at South Berwick Junction, Me., and a life-long Democrat, has decided to vote for Lincoln in November. In a letter he says:

"I have always adopted the regular Democratic ticket, and until within a few weeks have been an advocate of Douglas. But recent developments have satisfied me, as they have thousands of other Democrats, that there is no National Democratic party left; that in this contest Douglas is nowhere, and that the issue is solely between slavery and freedom. The Douglas party has no controlling strength, and in other States is willing to join hands with the Bell and Everett, the Breckinridges, the Americans—no matter how disreputable and amalgamated.—I can't go that."

The Ellsworth American.

N. K. SAWYER, Editor and Proprietor.

ELLIS WORTH.

FRIDAY MORNING, SEPT. 7, 1860.

S. M. PETERSON & CO'S Advertising Agency, 110 Nassau Street, New York, and 10 State Street, Boston, Mass., are the agents for the American, and the most influential and best informed Newspaper in the United States and Canada. They are authorized to contract for advertising space in the American at the lowest rates.

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Republican Nominations.

Presidential Election, Tuesday, Nov. 6th.

FOR PRESIDENT.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT.

HANNIBAL HANLIN.

OF MAINE.

At Large—WILLIAM W. FETTER, Portland.

At Large—JOHN S. COVING, of Portland.

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dia Islands, and slavery was left standing—Here, where slavery is preserved, the result is ruin. Out of 917 plantations, 635 have been totally abandoned. Of the remainder, 65 grow nothing but weed.

From the above it will be readily seen that there was a falling off in the production of sugar, before emancipation. It is also admitted that there was a diminution after emancipation; but then, there are other causes besides the freeing of the Negroes, although it would necessarily take time for labor and capital to adjust themselves to the new order of things; and during this transition state there would be more or less disturbance in prices, and falling off in crops. But let us look again for a moment to the statistics.

Since 1810, says this writer, the importation of sugar from the West Indies, to the United Kingdom, shows the following:

Six years before free trade (1811 to 1816) 14,029,520 lbs.

Six years after free trade (1817 to 1822) 17,919,242 lbs.

Six years after free trade (1823 to 1828) 17,419,512 lbs.

In the six years that followed free trade, there was an increase of production of 2,888,722 cwt. upon the previous six years.

In the last two years of slavery, 1852 and 1853 there was exported to Great Britain, alone 8,471,744 cwt. In the two years, 1856—1857, they exported to Great Britain alone 8,736,654 cwt. beside a large trade with Australia and the United States. In sixteen of these islands, having out Jamaica, in the last six years of slavery, they exported, on an average, 2,007,782 cwt. of sugar, while in the last four years Great Britain alone has received from there 4,035,521 cwt., besides the new trade to foreign lands. Leaving out Mauritius, where slaves have been used to some extent, and Jamaica, which leaves Antigua, Barbadoes, Dominica, Grenada, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, Tobago, Tortola, Trinidad, Bahamas, Demerara and Barbadoes, and those produced, in 1855-56, 7,427,915 cwt. of sugar against 7,405,842, in the last three years of slavery. The export of rum from all the West Indies, except Jamaica, has increased from 7,222,880 gallons under slavery to 4,674,602 gallons, under freedom.

Jamaica still remains depressed to some extent, and has not shown that elasticity that others of the islands have; but there must be reasons for this, and such as are not obvious at first sight. Let us examine some of the causes for the much talked of depression. In 1853 a frightful earthquake visited the island group. Out of 172 sugar mills in Antigua 117 were destroyed. A third of the houses in St. John were leveled to the ground. 24, a hurricane followed soon after, and the damage done to sugar canes was mournful. 34, there were a series of droughts, occurring for seven years out of nine, between 1810 and 1819. 4th, the vast fall in the price of sugar consequent upon the act of 1847 by which British sugars were opened to competition with foreign sugars.

West India sugar in 1849, exclusive of duty, sold in bond at 48s. In 1848 it sold for 23s 5d, a fall of twenty-shillings and seven pence out of forty-seven shillings. In the eight years ending with 1846 the average price was 37s 5d per cwt. In the eight following years it averaged only 24s 6d per cwt. In falling from 37s 5d to 24s 6d, not only was the profit swept away, but a dead loss ensued. This fact, says this writer, is a sufficient reason why these islands passed through the shadow of death, during these years. But the fact of the island of Jamaica, remaining far behind is still to be examined. Mr. Bigelow, an American, who spent some time on this island, says the "Island of Jamaica was utterly insolvent at the time of emancipation." He says that Act ceased the balance to be struck between debtors and creditors, which revealed the poverty of the planters. The capital for the production of the crops had been furnished by the London merchants, taking security on the crops, but when the price suddenly fell, they would furnish no more money. This writer says, "from Jamaica alone the account continues discouraging. Those received in 1853 and 1854, after the terrible devastation of the cholera and small-pox, were still deep under water, while the other islands are all at." We cannot discover any specific cause which has operated there which did not operate in the other colonies, except it be the superior badness of its government.

Some important changes have taken place which had a beneficial effect. The exports of this island rose from \$37,275.4 in 1853 up to 1,000,325.4 in 1854. And in the latter year, says the Governor, "I feel far more confident of the ultimate restoration of prosperity than I ever did before." But we are making this article too lengthy, and will postpone some other facts which we intended to give in this, until next week.

A Good Speech.

The speech of Mr. John C. Caldwell of East Machias, delivered at Fort Hall on Friday evening last, was acknowledged by all to have been one of the best of the campaign. Heretofore by no trumpet, Mr. C. has won for himself golden opinions. His agreeable voice and manner, the heart and soul which he throws into his cause, added to sound and practical common sense and logical argument, make him a popular and effective speaker.

Following all these small and unworthy acts of the demagogue, and avoiding all cheap and vulgar tricks, he appeals directly to the honest convictions and manly sentiments of his hearers, giving them unanswerable reasons for the political faith which is within them.

The first part of his speech was devoted to a review of that of Hon. E. B. Schnabel, and we venture to affirm that every Republican present was entirely satisfied that Douglas' crack speaker was a pitiable failure.

Seen through the enchantment of distance and magnified by constant puffing, the great Pennsylvania orator boomed up like some wonderful being, to whom the epithet of "godlike" employed by his followers, was not inappropriate; but when Mr. C. touched his wild and fanciful creations with the wand of truth and common sense, they vanished into thin air, and the great magician who raised them sank to a visionary and a fanatic. If we may be allowed to particularize, that which pleased us most in the speech of Mr. C. was its moral tone. The great political question of the day is also a great moral question. Politicians, outside of the Republican ranks, ignore it. Douglas doesn't care whether slavery is voted up or down. To him, it is a matter of the supremest indifference. Men with consciences, we ask you, is this right? Answer at the Polls.

Hon. E. B. Schnabel of Penn.

This gentleman addressed our citizens at Whiting's Hall, on Thursday night last.

The Republicans had a betterer on the spot and were intending to have a meeting but gave way and went in to help make up an audience for Mr. Schnabel and to hear, not "the greatest living statesman," as Mr. Marshall called Mr. Douglas, but "the greatest stump-speaker in the world," as he is reported by the Democrats. Mr. S. has the advantage of being good looking and of having a phenomenal development, indicating an abundance of self-esteem. He is hilly-hilly, sticking to some peculiar theory of his own, or borrowed in fact of some other person equally quixotic and impractical. He was good at laying down propositions, but negligent in taking them up. We could not help thinking of the old problem for youthful mathematicians to solve, of the youth that was jumping out of the well, and fell back two feet in trying to get ahead one. In imagination we can see the undeveloped "propositions" of this wonderful man "lying round loose" all over the arena encompassed by the brick walls of Whiting's Hall.

We venture to predict that the next speaker in the Hall will be denounced by these wild children of the Hon. E. B. Schnabel of Pennsylvania. We give some of the positions of the speaker.

In the first place he had trampled the Yankee's conscience. "Conscience is a blind force," said Mr. S. "It has no power only as it is educated, in fact, education makes all there is of conscience." Byron said

"Whatever creed be taught, or land be trod, Man's conscience is the cradle of God."

But then Byron was a fool. Cowper said

"This conscience pleader came within the breast, Though long rebelled against, yet not suppressed, But Cowper was no politico-economic lecturer, like this new light. What did he know of the "India trade" and the "Malabar coast?" Slavery was not an aggression, "but" "Freedom was." He defied any man to name one instance wherein slavery has been aggressive. Some one instanced the brutal attack on Sumner. That, said this politico-economic essayist, "was not an aggression, but an assault and battery!" A wonderful discovery, as well as an original politico-economicist, is this Hon. E. B. Schnabel. Slavery aggression almost always violates the law of the land, as well as the moral law. Take the destruction of printing presses, the breaking open and rifling of the mails south. Are not also violations of both right and law? Then, said Mr. S., "The system of Slavery is not wrong."

Do Northern men, or any right-thinking men believe this? He said also, "that the area of slavery must be extended." Well this is what we charge the Democratic party with aiming to do. The reason for this extension is to be found in the fact that slavery impoverishes the land. This is a good reason for getting rid of the system, not for extending it.

In the opinion of this politico-economicist, Washington was a novice, and his advice to form no "entangling alliances," should not be heeded.

The tariff of 1816 in the great panacea.—In 1856 Mr. Buchanan went for him and the following conversation took place:

Buchanan—Mr. Schnabel, shall we pass this bill? (Meaning the tariff bill.)

Schnabel—No sir. Return to the bill of '46.

Buchanan—But that will create a surplus.

Schnabel—Well, this will be all right. Spend that surplus in building vessels, whether it be twenty or fifty millions of dollars.—This would be good policy, even if the vessels rotted at the wharves. But when we are sufficiently well armed with a commercial marine, send them into the Chinese Archipelago, and say to Great Britain, let us share with you in the India trade. If she objects, then run out the guns and compel her to yield.

Mr. Buchanan was struck dumb with the vastness of this "great idea," and Mr. Schnabel and his schemes were left out in the cold. Mr. Buchanan did not adopt this policy, and Mr. Schnabel is advocating the election of Mr. Douglas, so that he can obtain the situation of Adviser General.

No nation ever got rich except by trade, said Mr. S. The trade in the Chinese Archipelago was first obtained by Venice, then by Spain, then Portugal got it, Holland was next the fortunate possessor, then Great Britain. Now we must have it, because we can get it by force. There is nothing today to hinder American ships from going and contending for this trade. (Since writing so far, we have seen a reply to Mr. S. in Calais, by J. S. Pike, Esq.) We copy the following:

"Mr. P. then exhibited a statement showing the extent of the trade in the Chinese Archipelago, which in all was about a thousand million dollars, and of this the entire Asiatic trade (China excepted) was only thirty millions. The wood-trade of the Colonies was of far more importance to Great Britain than this, and it was insignificant compared with the extent of the fishery or sugar trade. Sink the East India trade in the ocean and it would make no material difference either in the progress of American or European civilization. Mr. Schnabel didn't seem to know that the Navigation Laws of England had been repealed and that there was nothing to prevent American ships from going to the East Indies for cargo and carrying on a trade with that country. These facts illustrate the character of Mr. Schnabel's mind, and he (Mr. P.) wished the gentleman was present in order that he might serve him up a dish of statistics on this question."

The Vote of Old Bowdoin.

Smart's organ at Rockland said some time since that "The Colleges were for Douglas and Smart." The following report doesn't look like it.

Editor of Whig & Courier:

At the annual meeting of the students of Bowdoin College on the first Monday in September for the purpose of balloting for Governor, the result of the vote was as follows:

Washburn, Smart, Barnes.

Senior 25 1

Junior 25 1

Soph. 25 1

Fresh. 25 1

105 37 5

Washburn's majority 63

If "the students of Bowdoin College are for Douglas" as Mr. Smart stated in one of the back towns, they are evidently not all for Smart.

Yours, J. S. Pike, Esq.

Bowdoin College, Sept. 3, 1860.

Israel Washburn, Junior.

In voting for the Republican candidate for Governor, be sure that the *Junior* is at the end of the name—ISRAEL WASHBURN, JR.

Republicans of old Hancock!

See that we maintain our honorable name and fame, by giving a rousing Republican majority on Monday next.

Our principles are as dear to us to-day as when the party was formed. There are no substantial reasons, why we should not always be active and zealous, until we obtain a national triumph and see our principles predominate at the Capital.

Get out the Voters!!

Let the town committees see that all the Republicans are at the polls and carry in the day. The duty of town committees requires them to see to this. Ask every man who has a team to go and get some one who lives at a distance and has none. Many a one will be busy and may think he cannot spend the time. Let all such remember that "Eternal vigilance is the price of Liberty."

Probable Result in our State.

If the great body of the Breckinridge men can be united with the Douglas and pretended Bell men upon a common Electoral Ticket, we estimate the probable majorities in the several counties of this State, by Counties, as follows:

Majorities for Lincoln.

Albany 4,000 Niagara 1,500

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Ayer's Sarsaparilla

A compound remedy, in which we have incorporated the most efficient all that can be made. It is a concentrated form of Para-Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances as to give it alternative power to act as an effective antidote for the cure of Strumous complaints, and for which Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and to which will accomplish their cure must be of immense service to humanity.

It follows—
How complete
the compound used it has been proven by its effect on many of the worst cases to be cured of the following complaints: —

SCROFULA AND SCROFULOUS COMPLEXION.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, GRAVEL,
PAIN IN THE JOINTS, BRUISES, SORES,
Eruptions of the SKIN, TUBERCLES, STAFF OF LIFE,

This compound will be found a great motor of health, when taken in the spring to expel the foul humors which fester the blood at that season of the year. By the free expulsion of them, many rankling diseases are nipped in the bud. It is also useful in the cure of the remedy, spare themselves the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcers on the skin, through the system will stand the trial of corruptions, if not assisted through the natural channels of the body by an alternative medicine. Cleanse or evacuate blood whenever you can, and it is impossible to draw out the poison of the system, or to purge it, if you do not when you find it

wherever it is foul, and your feelings will
you when. Even where no particular dis-
is felt, people enjoy better health, and
longer, for cleansing the blood. Keen
blood healthy, and all is well; but with
poison of life absorbed, there can be
lasting health. Sooner or later, if
must go wrong, and the great machine
life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much
reputation of accomplishing these ends,
the world has been egregiously deceived
preparations of it, partly because the
alone has not all the virtues that are
for it, but more because many prepara-
tions are made by the unskilful, and
contain but little of the virtue of Sarsa-
or any other else.

led by large bottles, pretending to give the Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. All of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful experience followed the use of these cheap extractions of Sarsaparilla which flooded the market, our name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. We call this compound Sarsaparilla, and to supply such a remedy as shall rescue our name from the load of obloquy which lies upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irreproachable by the ordinary run of the case. We have, therefore, to our countrymen, the recommendation from the vast sea of com-

the bottle.

PREPARED BY
DR. J. C. AYER & CO.
LOWELL, MASS.
Price, \$1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for \$5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint that it is entirely unnecessary to its recommendation of its virtues elsewhere to be employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the standard it ever has been, and that it may be relied on for their relief all it has ever been found

Ayer's Cathartic Pill

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Cold Stomach, Erysipelas, Herpes, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors, Scurvy, Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, Gonorrhea, Dropsy, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are singular cures, so that the most obstinate cases take them promptly, and they are the best appliance in the world for all the purposes of family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five boxes for \$1.25.

Great numbers of *Charyseum*, Physicians, men, and eminent persons, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit insertion of them. The Agents below name our Agents, and they will send you the remedies free of cost, and give you, if you are given, with also full descriptions of the

lowed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers who offer other preparations they make more profitable. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. They want the best and all there is for them, and they have it.

All our remedies are

FOR SALE BY

C. G. Cook, Manchester; C. F. Hackett, Stead; A. Phillips, Jr., Haverhill; J. Spence, Danbury; J. Johnson, Windham; W. J. Farwell, N. Y.; J. Hanger, Castine; H. Means, Sharon; N. Walker & Son, Oxford; and by all druggists and churches.

ROSS'S SALVE

THE
MUSGRAVE'S
VEGETABLE OINTMENT
This has been used and sold in England for the last 20
Years, and its efficacy here shows the kind of use

[illegible][illegible]

Price, 25 Cents per Box.

Put up in large oval metal boxes, with an inner wrapper, making it the most preserving, safe, and healthy mode of carrying.

Sold in the United States and Canada in all varieties of Medical Medicine, and in every part of the country stores, and by—

Redding & Co., Proprietors,
No. 8 State Street, Boston.

For sale at all wholesale and retail in the
45 town by C. C. Peck, Agent.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral
