

AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC,

FOR THE USE OF
FARMERS, PLANTERS, MECHANICS,
MARINERS, AND ALL FAMILIES.

1866.



Calculated for the four great Meridians of this Country and consequently may be relied on as accurate for every Place in the United States and British Provinces of North America. Also, giving Medical Council which may be relied on for the Treatment and cure of the afflicting Diseases that prevail within the latitudes of the American States.

PUBLISHED BY DR. J. C. AYER & CO.,

Practical and Analytical Chemists,
LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A.

J. C. AYER, M. D.

A. G. COOK.

FREDERICK AYER.

No one want has been more generally felt by the civilized nations of men every where than a safe and perfectly reliable purgative medicine. Such a remedy we have undertaken to supply in

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

Free from mercury, and every mineral, and every deleterious substance, they are harmless to infants or the most delicate patients. Yet, composed, as they are, from powerful vegetable remedies, they are searching, and sufficiently active to cleanse out the obstructions in the most vigorous and robust constitutions. They have been prepared to supply a safer, surer, and every way better purgative than has hitherto been available to mankind. Their every part and property has been carefully adjusted, by experiment, to produce the best effect which, in the present state of the medical sciences, it is possible to produce on the animal economy of man.

Physicians are aware of the difficulty of adjusting one remedy to the requirements of different peoples in widely diverse localities and climates. Hence the doses of these PILLS, which our directions recommend, are found too large for the granitic territory of New England, the enfeebling climate of Cuba, Australia, and the slopes of the Andes in Chili, Peru, and Brazil, while they are too small for the bilious tracts of our rank river-bottoms in the valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries. Hence the necessity that patients should, by trial, adjust the dose to the requirements of their own case instead of following explicitly the directions we give. We do not favor the inordinate use of any medicine, and it is as important to take a good remedy judiciously, as it is to select the right one, or the best that can be obtained. It is impracticable within our space to give explicit directions for all cases and conditions, hence to get the best effects from our remedies patients must regard these points for themselves, and bring their best judgment to decide what to use and how to use it.

Immeasurable harm is inflicted on great numbers by the use of purgative pills which contain mercury or the mercurial salts. Taken unwarily, and without the proper precaution which should attend the use of such a remedy, they destroy the teeth and the hair, besides entailing the constitutional disorders which they are known to produce. Thousands upon thousands see, with anguish, their teeth and hair decay, and premature old age overtake them, without a suspicion that it is caused by the abuse of mercury in some popular purgative pill which they have taken, or are taking. It is morally, wickedly wrong, to put mercury or the mercurials in any remedy for public use. In the hands of physicians, and with proper precaution, it is an invaluable agent for the treatment of some complaints. But persons taking it unawares, and thus leaving it unpurged from the system, are liable to the aggravations of salt and colds, are constantly subjected to, and suffering from, its dreadful consequences. We are told that "*By the river, upon the bank thereof, shall grow all trees for meat, whose flower shall not fade: and the fruit thereof shall be for meat, and the leaf thereof for medicine.*"

Divine goodness has provided remedies for the diseases of man and beast in the plants that grow from the ground, and divine wisdom points us to them.

These PILLS are made from purely vegetable substances, which are perfectly harmless when taken alone or in the combination, which is here offered. They contain no mineral whatever. As the vegetable substances are more destructible from the action of the air and time than minerals, the PILLS are covered with a perfect coating of sugar to protect them from change. As this coating dissolves in moist atmospheres, it is some more trouble for the druggists to keep them perfectly; but this they can do by a little care. By putting them in a glass jar, they may be preserved for any length of time in the dampest climate. When so preserved, they are, of course, more reliable than a naked pill. The object of the sugar coating is not so much to make it more easily swallowed (although with many this is very desirable) as to preserve its active virtues from deterioration. All the vegetable pills hitherto made have been compounded from the powdered drugs. These are made from the *extracted virtues* of medicinal substances in a soluble form, which are, of course, more congenial to the stomach, and far more penetrating and effectual in their action on disease. No high-minded druggist, who appreciates these facts, will fail to keep these PILLS for the good of his neighborhood and for the benefit of his patrons who desire them, even though there are some he can sell which make him less trouble and pay him a little larger profit.

They 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 and energy restored by a remedy at once so simple and inviting. All purgatives gripe sometimes; but these PILLS cause less pain in their operation, and more rarely, than any other cathartic that can be taken. Even senna tea or castor oil frequently produces violent griping and distress. These PILLS gripe but very rarely, and then it is caused by the inflamed condition of the bowels into which they are taken.

Subjoined we give the various disorders this PILL is calculated to cure; and although they have many names, yet but one origin, which is, derangement of the digestive and assimilative apparatus, from which arises an impure or unhealthy state of the blood. Whichever of these be the distemper, this is its origin, and it is this we must cure.

"The life of all flesh is the blood thereof;" and no life or flesh can be healthy while its blood is diseased. If the blood is foul, drawing a part of it does not cleanse the balance. It must be purified at its fountains. The assimilative organism that produces it must be stimulated into healthy action, and the health of the whole system will follow. The whole visceral system is engaged in the manufacture of blood, and derangement in any one of its

early Ayers - started 1855 - 1910

20.00

ECLIPSES. — In the year 1866 there will be Five Eclipses; three of the Sun, and two of the Moon.

I. — A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, March 16th. Visible to the extreme North-eastern portion of Asia.

II. — A Total Eclipse of the Moon, March 30th, 31st. Visible to North America, South America, portions of Europe and Africa, and intervening Atlantic Ocean.

Moon enters shadow, 30th, 9h. 29m. P. M.; middle of Eclipse, 30th, 11h. 25m. P. M.; Moon leaves shadow, 31st, 1h. 21m. A. M.; Washington mean time. 17 digits eclipsed.

III. — A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, April 15th. Visible to the Southern part of Australia, and the Great Southern Ocean.

IV. — A Total Eclipse of the Moon, September 24th. Visible to the western part of North America, to Asia, Australia, eastern portion of Africa, and Pacific Ocean.

Moon enters shadow, 24th, 7h. 11m. A. M.; middle of Eclipse, 24th, 8h. 50m. A. M.; Moon leaves shadow, 24th, 10h. 47m. A. M.; Washington mean time. 19 digits eclipsed.

V. — A Partial Eclipse of the Sun, October 8th. Visible to the Northern part of North America, to Greenland, and Eastern Europe. At Boston, and New England generally, the Eclipse will be quite unimportant, occurring between the hours of 11 and 12 in the morning.

Head and Face. ♈ ARIES, The Ram.

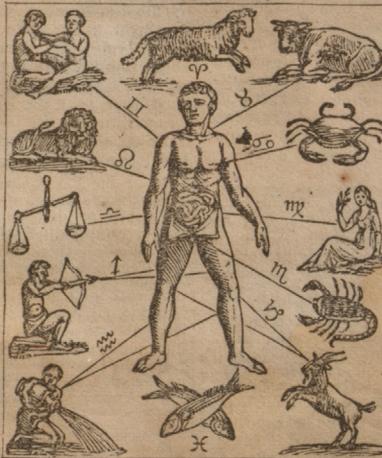
Arms.
♊ GEMINI,
The Twins.

Heart.
♌ LEO,
The Lion.

Reins.
♎ LIBRA,
The Balance.

Thighs.
♐ SAGITTARIUS,
The Bowman.

Legs.
♑ AQUARIUS,
The Waterman



The Neck.
♉ TAURUS,
The Bull.

Breast.
♋ CANCER,
The Crab.

Bowels.
♍ VIRGO,
The Virgin

The Secrets.
♏ SCORPIO,
The Scorpion.

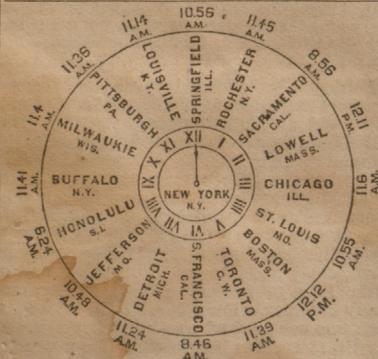
Knees.
♐ CAPRICORNUS,
The Goat.

The Feet. ♋ PISCES, The Fishes.

NOTE. — The Sun's rising and setting are given for the upper limb, corrected for refraction, in mean time; as also are the Moon's.

The column of Moon's Place shows the signs of the Zodiac, or Constellation of stars in which the Moon is situated at noon. The addition of 30°, or one sign, shows the corresponding sign of the Zodiac.

♊ Ascending Node. ♋ Descending Node. ☾ in apogee — farthest from the Earth. ☽ in perigee — nearest to the Earth. ☽ highest — farthest North. ☽ lowest — farthest South. ☿ Mercury. ♀ Venus. ⊕ Earth. ♃ Mars. ♃ Jupiter. ♄ Saturn. ♅ Uranus. ☽ near together. ☽ 90° apart. ☽ Opposition, or 180° apart. 7 * Stars.



The outside figures indicate the time at each locality, when it is noon in N. York.



organs disorders this pabulum of life. In the following pages are *directions* to show which one of the internal organs is diseased, and how the remedy should be taken for its cure.

For a Cold, which has arrested the perspiration, and produced headache or soreness of the body, or both, with the threatening symptoms of fever, soak the feet in hot water, drink freely some hot herb-tea (sage, pennyroyal, catmint, or pepper), and wrap up warm in bed to sweat. Then take a mild dose of **CATHARTIC PILLS**. Avoid taking more cold while the skin is open.

Nervous Headache and Sick Headache are induced by costiveness, indigestion, foul stomach, or other derangement of the digestive system. Persons suffering from these complaints should avoid coffee, rum, ale, and tobacco; should keep their bowels open by small doses of the **CATHARTIC PILLS**, and should be as regular as possible in their habits. Those of sedentary pursuits must take exercise, and those subject to exposure must protect themselves as much as possible; but all must keep the bowels loose. These directions, carefully followed, will rarely fail to remove the difficulty. From a well-known merchant in

Portsmouth, N. H., Aug. 27, 1863.

DR. AYER. Dear Sir: I have found your PILLS a great cure for *Headache*. Having suffered dreadfully from that complaint, and found perfect relief by them, I feel not only grateful to you, but a high appreciation of your medicines. Could you conveniently send me a few postage stamps from your foreign letters for my collection? Respectfully, JOHN P. LYMAN.

Rherersburg, Berks Co., Pa., April 30, 1861.

DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Lowell. Gentlemen: I find, as have some others to my knowledge, your PILLS an invaluable remedy for *Headache*. For a long time I had suffered intolerably with that complaint, and your PILLS are the first medicine that really gave me much relief. But I took them faithfully, as you direct, and have now been for months as free from *Headache* as any one. They are a truly wonderful medicine, and that fact has been proven by many others besides me in this section. Your grateful, humble servant,
J. S. HOUSNET.

Sea Side, Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 15, 1854.

SIR: Pardon the liberty I am taking to inform you of the benefit I have received from your PILLS. I came here by the direction of my physician, Dr. Channing, of New York City, to try the effect of sea bathing upon my complaints, which seemed to be general weakness, with *Sick Headache*. I thought it did me some good, but was gaining very slowly, if any at all, when I was induced by my friends here to give your PILLS a trial. They acted like magic upon me. My appetite returned, I have recovered my strength, and am well again. Having heard that you are now stopping in Gloucester with your family, permit me to mention that I shall consider it a favor if I may be allowed to call on you and make my acknowledgments in person. The bearer of this will bring back your answer to my request. Very respectfully,
MRS. J. T. W. LIVINGSTON, of N. Y. City.

DR. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst *Headache* any one can have by a dose or two of your PILLS. If they will cure others as they do me, the fact is worth knowing.
Yours, &c., EDWARD W. FEEBLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion, Pittsburg.

Sick Headache is very tedious as well as difficult to cure. But great numbers of cases

are reported to us which have been cured by these PILLS. That they accomplish this with such success, when other remedies have failed, is accounted for by the hypothesis that *Sick Headache* originates in derangement of the stomach, and these PILLS modify the action of that organ, and restore it to health.

Costiveness, or Constipation, is generally cured by the following course: Take a mild dose, about three PILLS, every night, to produce an evacuation in the morning. When this has been continued daily until the evacuation is established regularly in the morning, decrease the dose; take two, and then one pill a day; but be sure to have the evacuation at the regular time, with or without the inclination. When the regular habit of body is established, discontinue the PILLS, but fail not of the evacuation at the usual time. If the first trial of this course should not accomplish a cure, repeat it. It will leave your health in better condition than the constant use of physic which many employ. But if you do not succeed, then take the PILLS regularly to procure evacuation.

From the distinguished Prof. WALDRON, late Surgeon of the ship *Saratoga*:—

New York, 5th June, 1856.

SIR: Your PILLS are a public benefit, if they did nothing but cure *Costiveness*. This seems only a trifling disorder, but it is the parent of others worse than itself, and more people suffer from it than is generally known. They have seldom failed to afford immediate relief, and I have cured many cases with them that strenuously resisted other eligible remedies. I concur with you in your belief that your remedies produce more radical effects than we can obtain by those the profession have hitherto employed, and of course, I favor their adoption into practice.

Yours, MILO G. WALDRON, M. D.

Chapin Falls, Ohio, July 9, 1861.

GENTS: I had been troubled with *Constipation* of long standing, and tried doctors and medicines without relief until I took your PILLS. They have cured me, and I consider them a remedy of priceless value to such as need them.
BENJ. B. GORTON.

GEO. P. SPENSER, M. D., an eminent and widely-celebrated physician, of *Unity, N. H.*, writes, 17th Feb., 1852, "I cannot practice medicine without your PILLS, which I consider far superior as a cathartic to any that are furnished by the Pharmacopoeia."

Fellow-soldiers of the pen, if you are troubled with *Costiveness*, the curse which follows so many of sedentary pursuits, take AYER'S PILLS, and you will thank us for the suggestion.—*Boston Daily Bee*.

Piles are brought on by a variety of causes, foremost among which is habitual costiveness. Aloes and aloetic compounds produce them, and should be avoided by those subject to this complaint. Ice or cold water applied to *Piles* affords great relief; but a cure is best effected by keeping the bowels open with such mild purgatives as do not irritate the *Piles*. Take one, two, or three **CATHARTIC PILLS** a day, to move the bowels gently. If they still continue, apply an ointment, made of one part of white lead to twelve parts of lard, ground finely together. For *Bleeding Piles*, add to the same one part of powdered nutgalls. If the PILLS seem to irritate the *Piles*, instead of relieving them, which is sometimes the case,

First Month.

JANUARY, 1866.

31 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | D. | H. | M. | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | Sun slow. | CALENDAR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------|---|---|-------|---------------|--|------------|---------------|-----------|-------------|---|------------|-----------|-------------|----|----|----|-------|--|
| Full Moon. | Last Quarter. | 1 | 1 | 40 M. | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | | Moon rises. | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | | | | | |
| D. M. | D. W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | S. | D. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Mo | | 1st. Circumcision. Bat. Gal- | II | 18 | 7 | 39 | 4 | 39 | 5 | 34 | 4 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 44 | 5 | 38 | |
| 2 | Tu | | Stationary. [veston, 1862.] | ☽ | 17 | 30 | 4 | 39 | 6 | 38 | 4 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 45 | 6 | 41 | | |
| 3 | We | | 2. Battle Jonesville, Va. '64. Very | ☽ | 15 | 7 | 30 | 4 | 40 | 7 | 42 | 5 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 45 | 7 | 44 | |
| 4 | Th | | ♀ souths 6h. 41m. A. cold. | ☽ | 28 | 7 | 30 | 4 | 41 | 8 | 45 | 5 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 46 | 8 | 47 | |
| 5 | Fri | | ♀ in ♃. 3. Abp. Hughes died, 1864. | ☽ | 10 | 7 | 30 | 4 | 42 | 9 | 46 | 6 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 47 | 9 | 47 | |
| 6 | Sat | | Epiph. 5. Canadan rebs. def. 1838. | ☽ | 22 | 7 | 30 | 4 | 43 | 10 | 45 | 6 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 48 | 10 | 46 | |
| 1) | | 1st Sunday after Epiphany. Venus in Sagittarius. | | | 9h. 14m. | | | Day's length. | | | 9h. 24m. | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Su | | St. Distaff's Day. Grows | ☾ | 5 | 7 | 30 | 4 | 44 | 11 | 43 | 7 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 49 | 11 | 42 | |
| 8 | Mo | | 8th. ♂ souths 10h. 54m. M. | ☾ | 17 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 45 | morn. | | | 7 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 50 | morn. | |
| 9 | Tu | | ♀ S. 11h. 38m. M. [ex. U. S. Sen. '62.] | ☾ | 28 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 46 | 0 | 41 | 8 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 51 | 0 | 39 | |
| 10 | We | | ♂ ♃; ♄ in apo. Polk and Johnson | ☾ | 10 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 47 | 1 | 37 | 8 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 52 | 1 | 34 | |
| 11 | Th | | Alabama sinks the Hatteras, 1863. | ☾ | 22 | 7 | 29 | 4 | 48 | 2 | 33 | 8 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 53 | 2 | 30 | |
| 12 | Fri | | ♂ S. 7h. 11m. M. [U. S. Forts, 1861.] | ☾ | 4 | 7 | 28 | 4 | 49 | 3 | 29 | 9 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 54 | 3 | 25 | |
| 13 | Sat | | ♂ gr. clon. W. ♀ ♃ ♃. Florida seiz. | ☾ | 16 | 7 | 28 | 4 | 50 | 4 | 24 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 55 | 4 | 20 | |
| 2) | | 2d Sunday after Epiphany. Mars in Sagittarius. | | | 9h. 25m. | | | Day's length. | | | 9h. 33m. | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Su | | ♂ ♃. Fight Bayou Teche, 1862. | ☾ | 29 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 52 | 5 | 16 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 4 | 56 | 5 | 12 | |
| 15 | Mo | | ♂ ♃; ♄ ♃; ♀ ♃. warmer. | ♄ | 12 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 53 | 6 | 6 | 10 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 58 | 6 | 2 | |
| 16 | Tu | | 16th. Cold again. | ♄ | 25 | 7 | 27 | 4 | 54 | sets | | | 10 | 7 | 22 | 4 | 59 | sets | |
| 17 | We | | Federal repulse, Strawberry Pl. 1861. | ♄ | 8 | 7 | 26 | 4 | 55 | 6 | 14 | 10 | 7 | 21 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 17 | |
| 18 | Th | | Ball's Bluff, Ark., taken, 1862. Ex- | ♄ | 22 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 56 | 7 | 21 | 11 | 7 | 21 | 5 | 1 | 7 | 23 | |
| 19 | Fri | | Battle Somerset, Ky. 1862. treme | ♄ | 6 | 7 | 25 | 4 | 58 | 8 | 28 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 2 | 8 | 29 | |
| 20 | Sat | | ♂ S. 10h. 2m. A. cold. | ♄ | 20 | 7 | 24 | 4 | 59 | 9 | 36 | 11 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 3 | 9 | 36 | |
| 3) | | 3d Sunday after Epiphany. Jupiter in Sagittarius. | | | 9h. 36m. | | | Day's length. | | | 9h. 45m. | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Su | | ♂ Nep. ♄. 20. Enlist. Col. Reg'ts | ♃ | 4 | 7 | 24 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 45 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 4 | 10 | 44 | |
| 22 | Mo | | ♂ S. 10h. 37m. M. [authorized, '63.] | ♃ | 18 | 7 | 23 | 5 | 1 | 11 | 54 | 12 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 52 | |
| 23 | Tu | | 23d. ♀ in ♃; ♄ per. More | ♃ | 2 | 7 | 22 | 5 | 3 | morn. | | | 12 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 7 | morn. | |
| 24 | We | | Rhody beaten, Tenn. 1864. | ♃ | 16 | 7 | 21 | 5 | 4 | 1 | 3 | 12 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 8 | 1 | 0 | |
| 25 | Th | | ♂ ♃. Conv. St. Paul. pleasant. | ♃ | 0 | 7 | 21 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 10 | 13 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 9 | 2 | 7 | |
| 26 | Fri | | Hooker succeeds Burnside. Look out | ♃ | 14 | 7 | 20 | 5 | 6 | 3 | 15 | 13 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 11 | |
| 27 | Sat | | ♂ ♃; ♄ ♃. for a snow storm. | ♃ | 28 | 7 | 19 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 16 | 13 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 12 | 4 | 12 | |
| 4) | | Septuagesima Sunday. Saturn in Libra. | | | 9h. 51m. | | | Day's length. | | | 9h. 59m. | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Su | | ♀ S. 11h. 46m. M. Louisiana secedes, | ♃ | 12 | 7 | 18 | 5 | 9 | 5 | 12 | 13 | 7 | 14 | 5 | 13 | 5 | 8 | |
| 29 | Mo | | ♂ ♃. Princess Royal cap. '63. '61. | ♃ | 26 | 7 | 17 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 0 | 13 | 7 | 13 | 5 | 14 | 5 | 56 | |
| 30 | Tu | | 30th. Nep. S. ♃. 59m. A. | ♃ | 10 | 7 | 16 | 5 | 12 | rises | | | 14 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 15 | rises | |
| 31 | We | | ♀ ♃. Fight Rover, Tenn. '64. | ♃ | 23 | 7 | 15 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 28 | 14 | 7 | 11 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 30 | |

When a Chinaman wants a wife, he applies to a parent for the sizes of his daughters' feet, which are duly furnished, with prices attached, varying according to size. If a satisfactory selection is made, the young lady is sent in a sedan chair to the suitor's house; he meets the fair one at the door, takes a view of her in the vehicle, and, if she suits, admits her, paying the stipulated price to her father, which completes the marriage ceremony.

An old sailor objected to the proposed invention of an India-rubber ship, because it would rub out all the lines of latitude and longitude, to say nothing of the equator.

Mr. and Mrs. Brewer, of Ky., have twenty-two children. This is the most extensive brewery in the West.

"Stop pounding that mule," said Gen. Sherman to a soldier, who was unmercifully beating the beast. The soldier, unacquainted with the General, told him to mind his own business. "I tell you again to stop. I am Gen. Sherman." "That's played out," said the soldier. "Every man who comes along here with an old brown coat, and a stove-pipe hat, claims to be Gen. Sherman." For once, the General considered himself outflanked.

A Yankee witness in court described a hog as having no particular ear-marks, except a very short tail.

Joseph and his brethren established the first corn exchange.

If your flat-irons are rough, rub them well with fine salt, and it will make them smooth.

discontinue their use. Read the following, from an old man, 86 years of age:—

Columbia, Georgia, August 21, 1854.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell. Sir: Having been grievously afflicted in my old age with the *Piles*, and having been cured of them by your PILLS, I feel grateful to you for it. It was a disagreeable affliction, which detracted from me the little comfort there is left me in life; but it is gone now, and I bless you for it. JARED SPEELMAN.

From the REV. V. L. CONRAD, senior editor of the "Evangelical Lutheran," Springfield, O:—

DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have been using your PILLS, and have found them the marvel of a purgative which they justly claim to be. It is no mystery to me now how you get such certificates for them as you publish. Greater names, if such there are, might be proud to be associated with them, and with the good they accomplish. I desire they may have the circulation of the whole wide earth; and I remain, sir, with respect and esteem, your humble servant.

Liver Complaints, Bilious Disorders, Jaundice, &c., arise from torpidity of the Liver, causing a scanty flow of bile,—inflammation of that organ producing bilious overflow into the stomach and intestines,—or from a general derangement of the digestive apparatus, in which the liver is involved. Obstruction of the bile duct crowds the bile back into the blood, with which it then circulates over the whole body, causing disastrous effects upon the health. Indeed, either of the above described arrangements of the functions of the liver produces a countless train of evils; the skin becomes dark, or a greasy yellow, the whites of the eye yellow; the tongue is generally coated white or brown. When the functions of the liver are disordered, the food is improperly digested, and the patient will suffer from costiveness or diarrhoea, or both; sometimes he will have a voracious appetite, and sometimes loathe his food; is generally drowsy, languid, and melancholy, but sometimes watchful and sleepless; great weariness and faintness are common symptoms, and also palpitation of the heart. Sometimes the skin breaks out in pimples, tumors, blotches, ulcers, boils, and sores, and at others the patient is afflicted with intolerable itchings, erysipelas, or St. Anthony's fire, and frequently with an insufferable restlessness. The irritation from surcharged bile in the blood often produces a severe dry cough, most troublesome in the night, with a dry, ropy expectoration, often nausea and vomiting.

From the blood the bile passes into the kidneys, producing scalding pain in the urinary passages, pain in the back and side, and darting pains through the body. A soreness is frequently felt in the region of the liver, across the stomach, below the ribs. In some cases, abscesses form in the liver; but these are more rare. Many serious complaints have their origin in derangement of the liver, such as *Indigestion, Costiveness, Intermittent and Remittent Fevers, Bilious Fever, Bilious Colic, Bilious Dysentery and Diarrhoea, Chills, Fevers, &c.*

Bilious disorders are most likely to commence in the spring of the year, and can only be cured by restoring the liver to its healthy state and action. To do this, the patient should take, on going to bed, from two to five AYER'S

PILLS, enough to give one or two evacuations in the morning, for several days. Then decrease the dose so as to move the bowels gently, and get the *alterative* effect of the PILLS. A short continuance of this course should cure the complaint. If it does not, or if the disorder has its origin in scrofula, which is often the case, then take AYER'S COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA to eradicate the first cause of your complaint from the system. Yours must be an inveterate case, if these two remedies do not cure you. Still there are a few where they do not, and for these we advise mercurial treatment, under the care of a good physician. But even that may not cure, for we are born to die. The reader may ask, Why not take the mercurial treatment first? To which I answer, It should only be resorted to when other, milder, and safer means, which will cure almost all, have failed. See the following cure of bilious eruptions:—

Prescott, C. W., September 21, 1856.

DR. AYER: I feel it impossible to express my gratitude to you for the wonderful cure your PILLS wrought on me. For over two years I have been subject to eruptions on the arms and legs, which became very troublesome and tedious. I tried some good doctors, and a good many things that were recommended to cure, but experienced no relief whatever; at last they said it was impossible to cure it. I then began to try your PILLS, and by the time I had used five boxes the eruptions had disappeared. This was nine months ago, and now I am as hearty as ever I felt, and no sores on me at all. I know of another case like mine in this town cured entirely by your PILLS. Surely I wish all sick persons could have such a doctor as you are; and, with thankfulness to you always, I remain your humble servant, PETER L. PAMPELBY.

P. S. If you think this can influence others for their good, you may publish it. I am known in Canada.

From the late distinguished surgeon and physician of

New Bedford, Mass., 16th December, 1856.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell. Sir: Having used many thousands of your PILLS in my practice, I feel competent to judge of their merits, and I can unhesitatingly pronounce them the best cathartic in use. Not only as a common purgative have I found excellent effects from them, but in those cases attended with a *bilious* aspect of the eyes and skin, indicating, and arising from, *derangement of the liver*, I have found them wonderfully successful. Especially when preceded by a blue pill, they never fail me in clearing the complexion and restoring the health. I cordially wish you, Doctor, the eminent success which your inestimable contributions to our best means of cure deserve. T. P. MAYHEW, M. D.

From a well-known teacher of youth:—

Sharon, Mo., January 8, 1858.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: During two and a half years I have suffered from *Liver Complaint* more than often falls to the lot of one man to suffer. I began with yellow jaundice, and grew worse week by week, until my system was racked with almost every pain and distress that can be described. Some thought it rheumatism, some neuralgia, and some that it was worse than either. But whatever they thought, I found it excruciating pain. As my liver was sore to the touch, it evidently proceeded from some disorder in that organ. My skin broke out in blotches that ran into sores. These scabbed over, and then broke out again. I tried all the doctors of any note in our country, but they could produce no effect whatever upon the disease. About four months

Second Month.

FEBRUARY, 1866.

28 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | D. H. M. | | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | Sun slow. | CALENDAR | | | |
|---|------|--------------------------------------|--------------------------|--------------------------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---|------------|-----------|
| Last Quarter, | | 7 | 2 31 A. | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | | Moon rises. | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. |
| New Moon, | | 15 | 5 5 M. | S. D. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | |
| First Quarter, | | 21 | 11 40 A. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | | | | | | |
| D.M. | D.W. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Th | ♁ S. 10h. 50m. M. | Call for 500,000 | ♄ | 6 7 | 14 5 | 14 | 7 29 | 14 7 | 10 5 | 18 7 | 30 |
| 2 | Fri | ♁ in apo. | Purification. [men, '64. | ♄ | 18 7 | 13 5 | 16 | 8 30 | 14 7 | 10 5 | 19 8 | 30 |
| 3 | Sat | Reb. att'k Ft. Donelson, '63. | Stormy. | ♃ | 0 7 | 12 5 | 17 | 9 29 | 14 7 | 9 5 | 20 9 | 28 |
| 5) Sexagesima Sunday. Venus in Capricornus. 10h. 7m. Day's length. 10h. 15m. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Su | Peace Conference, Washington, '61. | | ♃ | 12 7 | 11 5 | 18 | 10 27 | 14 7 | 7 5 | 22 10 | 26 |
| 5 | Mo | ♀ S. 11h. 56m. M. | Clears up | ♃ | 24 7 | 10 5 | 19 | 11 24 | 14 7 | 6 5 | 23 11 | 22 |
| 6 | Tu | ♁ ♃; ♃ in apogee. | fine. | ♄ | 6 7 | 8 5 | 21 | morn. | 14 7 | 5 5 | 24 | morn. |
| 7 | We | ♁ 7th. Dr. Kane d. 1857. | '62. | ♄ | 18 7 | 7 5 | 22 | 0 21 | 14 7 | 4 5 | 25 0 | 18 |
| 8 | Th | ♀ in aphelion. | Roanoke Isl. taken, | ♃ | 0 7 | 6 5 | 23 | 1 17 | 14 7 | 3 5 | 26 1 | 14 |
| 9 | Fri | Gen. Stone arrested, 1862. | Snowy | ♃ | 12 7 | 5 5 | 25 | 2 11 | 14 7 | 2 5 | 28 2 | 7 |
| 10 | Sat | ♁ S. 10h. 32m. | again. | ♃ | 25 7 | 4 5 | 26 | 3 4 | 15 7 | 1 5 | 29 3 | 0 |
| 6) Quinquagesima—Shrove Sunday. Mars in Sagitt. 10h. 25m. Day's length. 10h. 30m. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Su | Elizabeth City, N. C. oc. '62. | Drift | ♄ | 8 7 | 2 5 | 27 | 3 55 | 15 7 | 0 5 | 30 3 | 51 |
| 12 | Mo | ♁ ♃. Edenton, N. C. occup. 1862. | | ♄ | 21 7 | 1 5 | 29 | 4 43 | 15 6 | 5 8 | 31 4 | 39 |
| 13 | Tu | ♁ ♃. Springfield, Mo. oc. 1863. | | ♃ | 4 6 | 5 9 | 30 | 5 26 | 14 6 | 5 7 | 32 5 | 23 |
| 14 | We | ♁ ♃. Ash Wed. St. Val. | | ♃ | 17 6 | 5 8 | 31 | sets | 14 6 | 5 6 | 34 | sets |
| 15 | Th | ♁ 15th. ♁ ♃. | ing winds. | ♃ | 1 6 | 5 7 | 32 | 6 11 | 14 6 | 5 4 | 35 6 | 12 |
| 16 | Fri | Ft. Donelson, Ky. captured, 1863. | | ♃ | 15 6 | 5 6 | 34 | 7 21 | 14 6 | 5 3 | 36 7 | 21 |
| 17 | Sat | First Confed. Cong. met in Va. '62. | | ♃ | 0 6 | 5 4 | 35 | 8 32 | 14 6 | 5 2 | 37 8 | 31 |
| 7) 1st Sunday in Lent. Jupiter in Sagittarius: 10h. 43m. Day's length. 10h. 49m. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Su | ♁ Nep. ♃; ♃ in perigee. | Cold and | ♃ | 15 6 | 5 3 | 36 | 9 43 | 14 6 | 5 0 | 39 9 | 41 |
| 19 | Mo | Winton, N. C. burnt, 1862. | blus- | ♃ | 29 6 | 5 1 | 37 | 10 54 | 14 6 | 4 9 | 40 10 | 52 |
| 20 | Tu | h sta. Clarksville, Tenn. tak. | | ♃ | 13 6 | 5 0 | 39 | morn. | 14 6 | 4 8 | 41 | morn. |
| 21 | We | ♁ 21st. ♁ S. 7h. 53m. A. | '62. | ♃ | 27 6 | 4 8 | 40 | 0 3 | 14 6 | 4 6 | 42 0 | 0 |
| 22 | Th | ♀ greatest hel. latitude S. | tering. | ♃ | 11 6 | 4 7 | 41 | 1 9 | 14 6 | 4 5 | 43 1 | 5 |
| 23 | Fri | ♁ ♃. Robs. evac. Nashville, 1862. | | ♃ | 25 6 | 4 5 | 43 | 2 10 | 14 6 | 4 3 | 45 2 | 6 |
| 24 | Sat | St. Matthias. Bat. Tunnel Hill, '64. | | ♃ | 9 6 | 4 4 | 44 | 3 6 | 13 6 | 4 2 | 46 3 | 2 |
| 8) 2d Sunday in Lent. Saturn in Libra. 11h. 3m. Day's length. 11h. 7m. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Su | ♁ ♃ sup. | Very cold. | ♃ | 22 6 | 4 2 | 45 | 3 56 | 13 6 | 4 0 | 47 3 | 52 |
| 26 | Mo | Neptune souths, 2h. 10m. A. | Cool. | ♃ | 5 6 | 4 1 | 46 | 4 40 | 13 6 | 3 9 | 48 4 | 37 |
| 27 | Tu | Sherman's raid ends. | but pleasant. | ♃ | 18 6 | 3 9 | 47 | 5 19 | 13 6 | 3 8 | 49 5 | 16 |
| 28 | We | Montauk destroys Nashville, 1863. | | ♃ | 1 6 | 3 8 | 49 | 5 54 | 13 6 | 3 6 | 50 5 | 52 |

Mercury will be visible as morning star about January 13th, May 11th, September 6th, and December 27th; and as evening star about March 26th, July 24th, and November 18th.
 Venus will be morning star until February 25th, evening star till December 11th, and morning star again the rest of the year.

An old lady, who had insisted on her minister's praying for rain, had her cabbages cut up by a hail storm, and, on viewing the wreck, remarked that she "never knew him undertake any thing without overdoing the matter."
 If you would find a great many faults, be on the look out. If you would find them in still greater abundance, be on the look in.
 Two Emeralds were caught out in a gale, when one kneeled down and began praying. "Be aisy, Mike," said the other, as he ran his oar down; "I can tech bottom. Be aisy; what's the use of prayin' when we can tech bottom?"
 Wood ashes and common salt, wet with water, will stop the cracks of a stove, and prevent the smoke from escaping.

"Mornin', Sam; is you well?" "I air."
 "Clementina well?" "She air." "Fine mornin', Sam." "It air." "Pears to me yere taking airs." "That air so; been taking Ayer's Pills, and can't tunk o' aulin else."
 Scotch snuff, put on the holes where crickets come out, will destroy them.
 An English paper advertises "A piano for sale by a lady about to cross the channel in an oak case with carved legs."
 "I want to buy a sewing-machine," said an old lady, entering a shop. "Do you wish a machine with a feller?" inquired the clerk "Sakes, no; don't want any of yer fellers about me."
 Say little, think much, and do more.

since I began taking your PILLS by the advice of Dr. Bledsoe. They seemed to produce a *change in the action of my system*, and completely cured me in a few weeks. If I had money, I should send it to you, to show you my gratitude to the poor man's friend. But I have only my health, and that I could not have had without you. That you will be rewarded for what you are doing for the sick, is the sincere wish of your grateful, humble servant,
EDWARD B. RUSLING.

The venerable CHANCELLOR WARDLAW writes from

Baltimore, 15th April, 1854.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have taken your PILLS with great benefit, for the *Listlessness, Languor, Loss of Appetite, and Bilious Headache*, which have of late years overtaken me in the spring. A few doses of your PILLS cured me, I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL many years in my family, for coughs and colds, with unfeigned success. You make medicines which cure; and I feel it a pleasure to commend you for the good you have done and are doing.

C. B. ROBINSON, M. D., an eminent physician of Holden, Mass., writes, "Your PILLS are an invaluable cathartic, and especially for their corrective action upon the Liver. I consider that they furnish to the profession one of the best remedies for *Bilious derangement* that we possess.

Rheumatism and Gout generally affect the joints; but the stomach, heart, muscles, and bones are also subject to their attacks. They are caused by vitiated blood, which is produced by derangements of the digestive organs, and that remedy is most successful in curing them which restores those functions to health. The CATHARTIC PILLS should be taken in large or small doses, according to the requirements of each individual case; and that they have been peculiarly efficacious in banishing these tormenting diseases, we leave to be seen by the subjoined statements of the sufferers themselves. Where Rheumatism and Rheumatic Pains have a *scrofulous origin*, cure that affection first by our COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. Whether they have a *scrofulous origin*, you must judge by the symptoms we have given of that disease in our remarks upon the SARSAPARILLA. If your Rheumatism has been induced by a cold, or by any thing but a scrofulous constitution, the PILLS are the most appropriate remedy. Where an external application is desired to subdue the pain, rub the affected part two or three times a day with a liniment made of Laudanum, Olive Oil, Aqua Ammonia, and Oil Origanum, each equal parts, and it will frequently cure the complaint.

From an eminent merchant of the West Indies, well known in the commerce of New York:—

Curacao, West Indies, 18th April, 1857.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sir: Your PILLS cured me of a *Rheumatism* of four years' standing. I suffered atrocious pains during a great part of that long time. No other remedies could cure me, or even do me much good. But, thanks be to God, your PILLS have, and my health is entirely reestablished. That I should be sincerely grateful to you is natural enough, and I am; but I know of no other way I can so effectually show it to you as by distributing your Almanacs through these islands. Many persons who know of my cure are inquiring about your medicines, and I can best answer them with your Almanac if I had it. Send me a few thousand, and I will, as an acknowledgment of what

I owe you, and in the hope to do good to other sufferers, distribute them through this island, (Curacao), and St. Thomas, and Santa Cruz. Be assured, sir, of my hearty coöperation in your endeavors to carry relief to the afflicted.

J. A. DE LIMA.

Read this from the celebrated CAPT. ROBINSON, one of the oldest and most experienced of the American navigators, now retired to

Newburg, N. Y., Jan. 8, 1858.

DR. J. C. AYER: I am much gratified to inform you that your PILLS cured me of the *Gout*, with which I have been afflicted for sixteen years. Being attacked while absent from home and out of the reach of my specific (colchicum), I was induced to try your PILLS, and, to my surprise, and great satisfaction, I found they had the desired effect. I continue to take them with great satisfaction, because they release me from the necessity of taking that horrible colchicum.

With high regard, your humble servant,
HENRY ROBINSON.

Captain Robinson is one of our most respectable citizens, and his statement is worthy of the utmost confidence. J. CASTERLINE, JR.,
Postmaster at Newburg, N. Y.

WILLIAM WHITE, of Lebanon, Pa., writes May 9, 1861, "About five years since my son became a cripple from *Rheumatism*, through the indiscretion of bathing while overheated. His joints and limbs were drawn out of shape by the excruciating pain, and his general health was impaired or nearly destroyed. Medicines did not reach his case until he took your CATHARTIC PILLS. By a piece of good fortune he gave them a trial, and three boxes cured him. He is now as free from the complaint as if he had never had it, and even his distorted limbs have recovered their shape and pliancy."

DR. J. L. LEMBERGER, of Lebanon, who is widely known, indorses the above statement and Mr. White's character as entirely reliable.

OBADIAH DIX, of Shute's Falls, Tioga Co., Pa., substantially states: He has been a painful invalid for three years; had *Rheumatism*, which, scything him as it does thousands more, filled his limbs with anguish, sometimes tolerable and anon utterly intolerable; resided in those members chiefly, but more than once did travel to the region of his heart; a fearful visitor is Rheumatism there, thinks Obadiah, which brings its victim face to face with the inevitable hour! Subtle rheumatic distemper in his legs made them worthless for locomotion, good only for torment, unutterable pain. Assiduous care and skill medicinal brought him some occasional relief, but chiefly clouds of woe overshadowed all his sky. One lucky day he finds a travelled friend, of medical acquirements, who tells him how AYER'S PILLS are made; their searching properties, that seize upon disease and drag it from its strongholds; their virtues and their cures; points to a star of hope, does Mediceus, that glimmers through the gloom on Obadiah. PILLS, procured and swallowed, purge out the angry humors of the blood and with them their whole infernal retinue of ills. The Augean stable cleansed, and foul obstructions in the blood cast out, the vital forces then resume their wonted action. Obadiah's legs turn dutiful again—walk and even run at his command, with Obadiah on them, but bring him messages of rending pain no more. Dreadful distemper gone, Health takes possession of her own; and from the downward, swift-surgur river to destruction, where oarless and rudderless he rode, our great remedial turns him upon the placid stream of Health's perpetual spring. Obadiah mentions that he took three boxes, and paid six shillings for them, and that some pills are sold at Shute's Falls for less. O worldly-minded Obadiah, that saves his life for six shillings, and then revolves the cost! Is it

Third Month.

MARCH, 1866.

31 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | | D. | H. | M. | Moon's Place. | CALENDAR | | | Sun slow. | CALENDAR | | | | | | | | | |
|----------------|---------------------|--|-------------------------|---------------------|------------|------------------|--|------------|-----------|-----------|-------------|---|------------|-----------|-------------|----|---|----|-------|----|
| Full Moon. | Last Quarter. | New Moon. | 1 | 6 | 44 | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | | Moon rises. | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | | | | | |
| | | | 9 | 10 | 44 | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | | | | | | |
| | | | 16 | 4 | 29 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 23 | 7 | 54 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 30 | 11 | 23 | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. No. | D. W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Th | | 1st. | ♂ ☉ ☽ sup. | St. David. | ♄ | 14 | 6 | 36 | 5 | 50 | 6 | 18 | 13 | 6 | 35 | 5 | 51 | 6 | 19 |
| 2 | Fri | | ♂ ☉ ♀. | Grant made Lt.-Gen. | | ♄ | 26 | 6 | 34 | 5 | 51 | 7 | 17 | 12 | 6 | 33 | 5 | 52 | 7 | 17 |
| 3 | Sat | | ♀ greatest hel. lat. S. | [1864. | | ♄ | 8 | 6 | 33 | 5 | 52 | 8 | 15 | 12 | 6 | 31 | 5 | 54 | 8 | 14 |
| 9) | 3d Sunday in Lent. | | Venus in Aquarius. | | | | 11h. 23m. Day's length. | | | | 11h. 25m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Su | ♂ S. 0h. 25m. A. | Pretty cold. | | | ♄ | 20 | 6 | 31 | 5 | 54 | 9 | 13 | 12 | 6 | 30 | 5 | 55 | 9 | 11 |
| 5 | Mo | Battle of Spring Hill, Tenn. 1863. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 6 | Tu | ♂ ☽ ☽ in apogee. | Snow storm. | | | ♄ | 14 | 6 | 28 | 5 | 56 | 11 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 57 | 11 | 9 |
| 7 | We | ♀ souths, 0h. 22m. A. | Ft. Clinch. | | | ♄ | 26 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 57 | morn. | | 11 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 58 | 11 | 57 |
| 8 | Th | ♄ stationary. | [Florida, taken, 1862. | | | ♄ | 8 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 58 | 0 | 1 | 11 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 59 | morn. | |
| 9 | Fri | ♄ 9th. ♀ S. 8h. 40m. M. | Rainy | | | ♄ | 20 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 59 | 0 | 54 | 11 | 6 | 22 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 50 |
| 10 | Sat | ♄ Suffolk, Va. occ. 1864. | down | | | ♄ | 2 | 6 | 21 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 44 | 10 | 6 | 20 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 40 |
| 10) | 4th Sunday in Lent. | | Mars in Capricornus. | | | | 11h. 43m. Day's length. | | | | 11h. 43m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Su | ♄ St. Augustine, Fla. occ. 1862. | South. | | | ♄ | 15 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 32 | 10 | 6 | 19 | 6 | 2 | 2 | 28 |
| 12 | Mo | ♄ ♀ c. Jacksonville, Fla. cap. 1862. | | | | ♄ | 28 | 6 | 18 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 17 | 10 | 6 | 17 | 6 | 3 | 3 | 13 |
| 13 | Tu | ♄ ♀ in ♄. Farragut attacks Port Hud. | | | | ♄ | 12 | 6 | 16 | 6 | 4 | 3 | 59 | 10 | 6 | 15 | 6 | 5 | 3 | 56 |
| 14 | We | ♄ souths, 10h. 7m. M. | [son, 1863. | | | ♄ | 26 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 5 | 4 | 38 | 9 | 6 | 14 | 6 | 4 | 4 | 36 |
| 15 | Th | ♄ ♀ c. Bat. Pound Gap, '62. | Cold | | | ♄ | 10 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 15 | 9 | 6 | 12 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 14 |
| 16 | Fri | ♄ 16th. ♀ ♀ Neptune. | 'and | | | ♄ | 24 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 8 | sets | | 9 | 6 | 11 | 6 | 8 | sets | |
| 17 | Sat | ♄ ♀ ♀ c. ♀ ♀ c. | | | | ♄ | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 23 | 8 | 6 | 9 | 6 | 9 | 7 | 22 |
| 11) | 5th Sunday in Lent. | | Jupiter in Sagittarius. | | | | 12h. 3m. Day's length. | | | | 12h. 3m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Su | ♄ ♀ in perih. ☽ in per. 17. St. Pat'k | | | | ♄ | 23 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 35 | 8 | 6 | 7 | 6 | 10 | 8 | 33 |
| 19 | Mo | ♄ souths, 2h. 54m. M. The Georgiana | | | | ♄ | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 47 | 8 | 6 | 6 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 44 |
| 20 | Tu | ♄ ♀ ☽ ☽ ☽ ent. ♀. Spr'g beg. [des.'62. | | | | ♄ | 23 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 57 | 8 | 6 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 10 | 53 |
| 21 | We | ♄ Washington, N. C. occ. '62. | windy. | | | ♄ | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 13 | morn. | | 7 | 6 | 2 | 6 | 13 | 11 | 59 |
| 22 | Th | ♄ ♀ souths, 5h. 59m. A. | | | | ♄ | 22 | 6 | 0 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 3 | 7 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 14 | morn. | |
| 23 | Fri | ♄ 23d. ♀ ♀ c. | Squally. | | | ♄ | 6 | 5 | 59 | 6 | 15 | 1 | 2 | 7 | 5 | 59 | 6 | 15 | 0 | 58 |
| 24 | Sat | ♄ ♀ ♀ Nep. Rebs. cap. Un'n City, '64. | | | | ♄ | 20 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 54 | 6 | 5 | 57 | 6 | 16 | 1 | 50 |
| 12) | Palm Sunday. | | Saturn in Libra. | | | | 12h. 23m. Day's length. | | | | 12h. 21m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Su | ♄ Annunciation. Rebs. cap. Paducah, | | | | ♄ | 3 | 5 | 55 | 6 | 18 | 2 | 39 | 6 | 5 | 56 | 6 | 17 | 2 | 35 |
| 26 | Mo | ♄ greatest elong. E. [Ky. 1864. | | | | ♄ | 15 | 5 | 53 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 19 | 6 | 5 | 54 | 6 | 18 | 3 | 16 |
| 27 | Tu | ♄ Neptune souths, 0h. 20m. A. Chill. | | | | ♄ | 28 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 20 | 3 | 55 | 5 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 19 | 3 | 53 |
| 28 | We | ♄ greatest hel. lat. N. Variable. | | | | ♄ | 11 | 5 | 50 | 6 | 21 | 4 | 27 | 5 | 5 | 51 | 6 | 20 | 4 | 26 |
| 29 | Th | ♄ Battle of Somerville, Tenn. 1863. | | | | ♄ | 23 | 5 | 48 | 6 | 22 | 4 | 57 | 5 | 5 | 49 | 6 | 21 | 4 | 56 |
| 30 | Fri | ♄ 30th. ♀ ♀ c. Good Frid. | | | | ♄ | 5 | 5 | 46 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 26 | 5 | 5 | 47 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 26 |
| 31 | Sat | ♄ Battle of Somerset, Ky. 1863. | | | | ♄ | 17 | 5 | 45 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 55 | 4 | 5 | 45 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 56 |

The man that thinks himself happiest, is really so; but he that thinks himself wisest, is the greatest fool.

He that tells you of others' faults will tell others of yours.

"Thank God that I have got my hat back from this congregation!" said a disappointed clergyman, turning it upside down, when it was returned empty to him at the close of a contribution.

"How does that look?" said Mr. Cramp, holding out his brawny hand. "That," interposed Aмос, "looks as if you were out of soap."

"I'll tell you how you can sell much more ale than you do," said a wag to the landlady at an ale house. "How's that?" "Don't sell so much froth."

The assessor finds some people so dirty that he feels warranted in recording them as real estate.

"Pat," said Judge Sniff to his neighbor in a sleeping car, "you would have remained a long time in the old country before you could have slept with a judge." "Yes, yer honor; and ye would have been a long time in the old country before ye'd been a judge."

Nevada produced \$20,000,000 of silver and gold the first year of her existence as a state in the Union. She was born with a silver spoon in her mouth.

A school-boy, being asked by his teacher, "Of what is the German Diet composed?" replied, "Sour krout, schnapps, lager-beer, and nix-cum-rous."

too dear? We know not, for we know not Obadiah: but we have his well-authenticated certificate, covering two letter sheets with prolix details, too much diluted for our space here. He must excuse us for this concentration.

Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, arises from the loss of tone in the stomach, or more particularly in its muscular fibrous coating, which becomes pale and feeble. It is generally accompanied with inflammation of the lining membrane of the stomach, and always with a diseased irritability of the whole organ. This disorder afflicts persons of sedentary pursuits, or is frequently induced by trouble or intense anxiety of mind. Where these are the causes, it cannot be cured while they remain. For *Dyspepsia*, commence some system of regular exercise; partake discreetly of easily digested food. If the stomach is sour, take occasionally a few grains of supercarbonate of soda, dissolved in water. Take light doses, from one to three, of the **CATHARTIC PILLS**, every morning, to stimulate the stomach into healthy action, which they will generally soon restore. Much, however, may be done for this disease by management, exercise, and diet.

Dyspepsia is often caused by a scrofulous affection of the stomach. You must decide, by the general characters we have given of scrofulous symptoms, whether this is the case; and if it is, that father of disorders must be first cleansed out from the system. No remedy known to us will accomplish that so surely as our **COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA**, which see.

Mannington, Marion Co., Va., 1st Oct., 1860.

DEAR DR. AYER: It is with sincere gratitude I undertake to inform you what your PILLS have done for me. Ever since 1850 I have been grievously afflicted with *Dyspepsia* in its worst form. I also had a humor over my whole body, attended with intolerable itching and burning. In this condition I have lived, or rather dragged on my existence, for ten years, trying all the physicians and remedies I could get, to no purpose. Life, instead of being a blessing to me, had become positively burdensome, and I had ceased to wish that it should be prolonged. Through the influence of my neighbors (for you have a great name with them here, Doctor), I gave your PILLS a trial. It is true, relief came slow even from them, for I have taken nearly a dozen boxes; but they have cured me. My digestion is restored, my health is good, and my skin as smooth as any body's.

I send you this for publication, that through my experience others in affliction may be relieved as I have been. Yours, &c., JAMES HAYS.

*3½ miles Southwest of Tamaraca, Perry }
Co., Illinois, Jan. 20, 1863. }*

DEAR DR. AYER: I feel it my duty to tell you what your **CATHARTIC PILLS** have done for me. You may print it for the benefit of others who suffer as I have, if you please. Four years ago I was attacked with the *Dyspepsia*. It grew very bad upon me, and words would fail to express my misery. I tried every cure I could hear of—many medicines and physicians, but all to no purpose. The disease went on, my sufferings became intolerable, my mind unbalanced, and my life was supposed to be approaching its termination. So great was my misery, that I hoped for death to relieve me. One of your Almanacs of 1862 came to me, and I found a case similar to my own described in it, and reported cured by your PILLS. I hastened to obtain a box of them, and soon found that they afforded relief. When I had taken the first box I was half cured. I con-

tinued using them moderately until I had taken five boxes, and was completely cured. I now enjoy perfect health, having no one symptom of the old disorder. That I hold you and your medicines in high regard is certain. D. L. BENSON.

DR. S. K. JONES, of *Brighton, Mich.*, writes, "Your PILLS have cured an inveterate case of *Dyspepsia* here which had resisted other remedies, and become a very serious affliction. It was completely cured by a few doses of them, and has created some sensation in this locality."

D. S. MORRIS, Esq., of *Prunletown, Virginia*, writes, Oct. 9, 1860. "It pains me to remember what I have suffered for many years from *Indigestion*. Loss of sleep, loss of strength, complete prostration, giddiness, faintness, and a sense of suffering and distress all over, were but a part of the symptoms. I was advised to take your PILLS, by a gentleman they had cured, and strange to tell, they cured me also. I took them for a long time; but they have restored me to perfect health, and I am as thankful as you may suppose I ought to be."

Read the following case of *Bilious Indigestion*, and see what these PILLS do for the poor man—the hard hand of labor:—

James Buchannan, of *Coenties Slip, New York city*.—not the President, but a stevedore of the slip aforesaid,—certifies to all men substantially the following: Is a laboring man, with children, who can eat only what he earns; with health could carry bread to his house, and rise vigorous in the morning for the arduous duties of the day. But this angel of the world, the poor man's capital and the rich man's treasure, deserted him,—went wholly away. Yellow, bilious eyes, and green, bilious skin, with nausea, weakness, and sickness all over, showed that another angel quite had possession of him. Work could not be done; stevedores work without strength! not to be done. Work, or want, was his inheritance, and his children cried aloud with hunger. He sought physicians' aid, and medicines, and hospital relief, but still the disordered liver poured its poison in his blood, and rankled through his veins inveterate distemper. Weary weeks and months dragged onward, leaving him only a sicker man. Poverty is hard, sickness harder; poverty and sickness too hard to bear. Men who heed not their Saviour or his ministers, will seek them when trouble crushes down the heart. A good clergyman, visiting him for sympathy in his sorrows, brought him, as a charity, some AYER'S PILLS, because he had known them to cure similar complaints. Carefully taken, with the good man's blessing, and that Higher blessing which alone can stay the Destroyer, he found his health returning; the departed angel wooed back to him again; his organs of digestion begin to act, and organs of excretion do their office. The bent-down, tottering man straightened up day by day, and vigor creeps upon him. The searching remedial stimulates his torpid liver into healthy action, and the wonderful machinery of life moves joyfully onward. Now commerce has his labor, and little stevedores are led to give it more anon.

Erysipelas, Rose, or St. Anthony's Fire, is a troublesome inflammation in the skin, which, although not generally dangerous, sometimes produces mortification; or, attacking the vital organs, becomes speedily fatal. The blood should be purified and cooled to cure it. Nothing that we know of can do this like the **CATHARTIC PILLS**, taken in moderate doses. If the disease is caused by *Scrofula*, or exists in a scrofulous constitution, take AYER'S **SARSAPARILLA**, according to the directions for *Erysipelas*.

| | | MOON'S PHASES. | | | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | Sun blow. | CALENDAR | | | | | | | |
|-------|-------|---|----|----|-------------------------|--|----|------------|-----------|---|----|------------|-----------|-------------|------|-------|----|
| | | D. | H. | M. | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | | | | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | | | | | | | |
| | | Last Quarter, | 8 | 3 | 34 M. | S. | D. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | M. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | | | |
| | | New Moon, | 15 | 1 | 55 M. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | First Quarter, | 21 | 5 | 23 A. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| | | Full Moon, | 29 | 4 | 15 A. | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| D. M. | D. W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 13) | | Easter Sunday. Venus in Pisces. | | | 12h. 43m. Day's length. | | | 12h. 41m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Su | Ba. Putnam Ferry, Ark. '62. <i>Rainy</i> | ☾ | 29 | 5 | 43 | 6 | 26 | 8 | 2 | 45 | 41 | 6 | 25 | 8 | 0 | |
| 2 | Mo | ♁ ♃. Fight Snow H. Ky. '63. <i>or</i> | ☾ | 11 | 5 | 41 | 6 | 27 | 8 | 57 | 45 | 42 | 6 | 26 | 8 | 54 | |
| 3 | Tu | ♁ stationary; ♃ in apogee. [1864.] | ☾ | 23 | 5 | 39 | 6 | 28 | 9 | 52 | 35 | 41 | 6 | 27 | 9 | 48 | |
| 4 | We | ♁ S. Oh. 50m. A. Garibaldi visits Eng. | ☾ | 4 | 5 | 38 | 6 | 29 | 10 | 46 | 35 | 39 | 6 | 28 | 10 | 42 | |
| 5 | Th | ♁ Sanitary Fair, N. Y. '64. <i>dull.</i> | ☾ | 16 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 30 | 11 | 38 | 35 | 37 | 6 | 29 | 11 | 34 | |
| 6 | Fri | ♁ ♁ ♁. 3. Richmond occ. by U. S. '65. | ☾ | 28 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 31 | morn. | | 2 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 30 | morn. | |
| 7 | Sat | Battle of Shiloh, Tenn. 1862. <i>Clear</i> | ☾ | 11 | 5 | 33 | 6 | 32 | 0 | 26 | 2 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 31 | 0 | 22 |
| 14) | | Low Sunday. Mars in Aquarius. | | | 13h. 2m. Day's length. | | | 13h. 0m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Su | ♁ ♁. ♁ S. Oh. 42m. A. [1864.] | ♁ | 24 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 33 | 1 | 11 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 6 | 32 | 1 | 7 |
| 9 | Mo | ♁ ♃. Bat. Sabine Cross R. | ♁ | 7 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 34 | 1 | 52 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 33 | 1 | 49 |
| 10 | Tu | ♁ Sur. Lee to Gen. Grant, '65. <i>and</i> | ♁ | 23 | 5 | 28 | 6 | 36 | 2 | 31 | 1 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 34 | 2 | 28 |
| 11 | We | ♁ S. 9h. 40m. M. Ft. Sumter bomb. | ♁ | 3 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 37 | 3 | 8 | 1 | 5 | 28 | 6 | 35 | 3 | 6 |
| 12 | Th | ♁ ♃. Mass. at Ft. Pillow, '64. <i>cold.</i> | ♁ | 17 | 5 | 24 | 6 | 38 | 3 | 44 | 1 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 36 | 3 | 43 |
| 13 | Fri | ♁ Pres. Lincoln assassinated, 1865. | ♁ | 2 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 39 | 4 | 20 | 0 | 5 | 25 | 6 | 37 | 4 | 20 |
| 14 | Sat | ♁ ♁ ♁ inf. ♁ Sep. ♁; ♁ ♁ ♁. <i>Grows</i> | ♁ | 17 | 5 | 21 | 6 | 40 | 4 | 55 | 0 | 5 | 23 | 6 | 38 | 4 | 56 |
| 15) | | 2d Sunday after Easter. Jupiter in Capricornus. | | | 13h. 22m. Day's length. | | | 13h. 18m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Su | ♁ 15th. ♁ gr. hel. lat. S. ♁ ♁ ♁; | ♁ | 2 | 5 | 19 | 6 | 41 | sets | F. | 5 | 21 | 6 | 39 | sets | | |
| 16 | Mo | ♁ ♃ souths, 6h. 33m. M. ♁ in per. | ♁ | 17 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 42 | 8 | 38 | 0 | 5 | 20 | 6 | 40 | 8 | 35 |
| 17 | Tu | Treaty between France and Mex. '64. | ♁ | 2 | 5 | 16 | 6 | 44 | 9 | 48 | 0 | 5 | 18 | 6 | 41 | 9 | 44 |
| 18 | We | Fredericksb. Va. cap. '62. <i>warmer.</i> | ♁ | 17 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 45 | 10 | 52 | 1 | 5 | 17 | 6 | 42 | 10 | 48 |
| 19 | Th | ♁ ♃. Mass. Vols. mob. Balt. '61. | ♁ | 1 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 46 | 11 | 48 | 1 | 5 | 15 | 6 | 43 | 11 | 44 |
| 20 | Fri | ♁ Gosport Navy Yd. burnt, '61. | ♁ | 15 | 5 | 12 | 6 | 47 | morn. | | 1 | 5 | 14 | 6 | 44 | morn. | |
| 21 | Sat | ♁ 21st. ♁ ♃. ♁ in ♁. <i>Very</i> | ♁ | 29 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 48 | 0 | 37 | 1 | 5 | 13 | 6 | 45 | 0 | 33 |
| 16) | | 3d Sunday after Easter. Saturn in Libra. | | | 13h. 41m. Day's length. | | | 13h. 35m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Su | ♁ S. Oh. 32m. M. <i>warm and dry.</i> | ♁ | 12 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 49 | 1 | 20 | 2 | 5 | 11 | 6 | 46 | 1 | 17 |
| 23 | Mo | ♁ S. 3h. 57m. A. St. George. <i>Be-</i> | ♁ | 24 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 50 | 1 | 58 | 2 | 5 | 10 | 6 | 47 | 1 | 56 |
| 24 | Tu | Lower Miss. opened, '62. <i>comes wet.</i> | ♁ | 8 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 51 | 2 | 31 | 2 | 5 | 8 | 6 | 48 | 2 | 29 |
| 25 | We | St. Mark. Ft. Macon, cap. '62. <i>Fine</i> | ♁ | 20 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 52 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 6 | 49 | 3 | 0 |
| 26 | Th | ♁ stationary. Retreat to Alexan- | ♁ | 2 | 5 | 2 | 6 | 53 | 3 | 30 | 2 | 5 | 5 | 6 | 50 | 3 | 30 |
| 27 | Fri | ♁ Nep. S. 10h. 22m. M. [dria, La. 1864.] | ♁ | 14 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 54 | 3 | 58 | 2 | 5 | 4 | 6 | 51 | 3 | 59 |
| 28 | Sat | ♀ in ♁. N. O. surrend. '62. <i>again.</i> | ♁ | 26 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 56 | 4 | 27 | 3 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 52 | 4 | 29 |
| 17) | | 4th Sunday after Easter. Uranus in Gemini. | | | 13h. 59m. Day's length. | | | 13h. 52m. | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Su | ♁ 29th. ♁ ♃; ♁ ♃. [1864.] | ♁ | 8 | 4 | 58 | 6 | 57 | rises | | 3 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 53 | rises | |
| 30 | Mo | ♁ in apo. Bat. Sabine Fork, | ♁ | 19 | 4 | 57 | 6 | 58 | 7 | 46 | 3 | 5 | 0 | 6 | 54 | 7 | 43 |

A Yankee from the front says our boys get private boxes, and the rebels free tickets to the pit.

"Why will you persist in wearing another woman's hair on your head?" asked Acid of his wife. She retorted, "Why will you persist in wearing other sheep's wool on your back?"

A pretty girl said to Leigh Hunt, "I am very sad you see." He replied,—"O, no; you belong to the other Jewish sect; you are very fair, I see."

A lawyer is something of a carpenter. He can file a bill, split a hair, make an entry, get up a case, frame an indictment, impanel a jury, put them in a box, nail a witness, hammer a judge, bere a court, and other like things.

Rule of Rhetoric.—Stop when you have said all you know.

Why is Lowell so salubrious? Because of its health-giving Ayer.

"Can you tell me what this is, sir?" said a man to Dr. Ayer, the chemist, exhibiting a box full of specimens. "Certainly; that is iron pyrites." "And what is that?" "Dross." "And what is it worth?" "Nothing." "Thunder! A woman in our town owns a hill full of that. and I've married her!"

Sambo was hacking away at a tough oak, when lightning struck a tree near him, and shivered it. "Bress de Lord!" said he, "I jes like to see um try dis one; I reckon dey find dere match!"

The intolerable irritation, itching, and burning of the skin which this disease sometimes produces, may generally be much soothed and allayed by buckwheat flour or fine starch, as cooling applications, either dusted on, or laid on with cotton or cloth.

Farmington, Mo., 7th Aug., 1861.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents: My eldest daughter had been afflicted for several months with *Erysipelas* on her face, which was, to say the least, extremely disagreeable. All our endeavors to cure it proved unavailing. The physicians had given it up as beyond their reach, when your excellent agent here, Mr. L. K. Peers, induced me to give your PILLS a trial, and assured me that his wife had been entirely cured, by one box, of a very similar complaint. My daughter commenced taking them according to your directions, and in about three weeks' time recovered from every symptom of the disease. I had been a sceptic of the wonderful cures my neighbors tell of your medicines, but better information and my own experience have convinced me that they do not overstate the truth.

With respect, SAMUEL A. BAKER.

San Bernardino, Cal., Jan. 14, 1864.

GENTS: I am happy to add my testimonial to the superior virtues of your CATHARTIC PILLS. Purgative medicines are a necessity with the people here, and none have come under my observation that please so well as yours. Indeed, they will not take any others when they can get yours. Respectfully, J. C. PEACOCK, M. D.

Diarrhœa and Dysentery are frequently cured by these PILLS when other remedies have failed; but we do not advise the public to depend on them as specifics for these complaints. Opium, brandy, and the astringents, with carminatives, are the more appropriate remedies; but where these cannot be had, nor the aid of a physician, it may be better to try the PILLS than be worn out by those disorders. Or when a case requires an aperient remedy, the PILLS may be taken with great advantage. See this:—

Churchtown, Lancaster Co., Pa., May 21, '61.

DR. AYER. My dear Sir: For nearly three years I was subject to *Chronic Diarrhœa*, which had fastened itself upon me, and become very afflicting. It exhausted my strength, destroyed my health, until I became very feeble. I employed the best remedies I could obtain, and the best of physicians, without any permanent relief, and had settled into the conviction that my case was incurable. By the advice of Mr. Johns I tried your PILLS, and less than two boxes cured me. It hardly need to be added, that I think them a "great medicine." Your obt^d serv^t.

ABRAHAM MORROW.

The truth of the above statement is certified by the Hon. Ira Cross and Robert W. Forrest, Esq., Post Master at Lionville, Pa.

Georgetown, D. C., 9th October, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Please send me by steam a large stock of PILLS, for I cannot keep enough to supply the demand. We have at length begun to find out their value here, and all classes use them more and more. Baron Stockel, the Russian minister, buys them of me. I have sold them for use in the President's house, and to many of the families of the high officials of our government, secretaries, senators, congressmen, &c., as well as some foreign ministers and secretaries of legation. These facts will convince you, as they have me, that your preparations are not confined to the ignorant and credulous; that the most intelligent can find no better medicines. The *Dysentery* has been prevailing amongst us

for several weeks, and has proved severe with many of our citizens. I have heard several speak with unbounded praise of the effects of your PILLS upon this complaint, which it is said they frequently cure. Your obt^d serv^t,

O. M. LINTHICUM.

Dropsy should generally be treated by medicines that increase the flow of the urine, such as spirits of nitre, *uva ursi*, *buchu leaves*, &c., to stimulate the urinary secretion which Nature designed to carry off the surplus fluid and azotized matters of the body. Still, a powerful assistant, and even sometimes superior remedy, is found in drastic purges. When excipients of the kidneys have failed, or when they effect but a partial cure, take large and frequent doses, from five to eight of these PILLS, to produce copious liquid discharges from the bowels, and thus void the accumulated water from the system.

We have received several certificates of cures, but all too lengthy for publication. Patients in reporting their remarkable cures will confer a favor by giving the facts as short and distinct as possible. We must also ask the favor of those who kindly send us certificates of their cures by our Preparations to have them verified and indorsed by the resident postmaster, as we publish nothing until it has been proven to be true, and fairly stated. We mean no improper distrust or discourtesy by this course, but only to protect ourselves and the sick from imposition.

Our venerable friend, Mr. Green, of the Union Mill, whose affliction with *Dropsy* has engaged the active sympathies of our citizens, reports himself much better. He feels confident he is now getting the better of his complaint, and attributes the change to the effect of AYER'S PILLS, which he has been taking freely. We know our neighbors join with us in the hope he will realize his present expectations of a cure.—*Pulnam County Observer*.

Worms are sometimes expelled in large quantities by these PILLS; but if they are not entirely destroyed, take an infusion of wormseed, or of pinkroot (*spigelia*), or a few drops of wormseed oil on sugar, to be followed by a strong dose of these PILLS, and they will generally disappear. Intestinal worms undermine the health of many, especially children. Their presence is indicated by symptoms which every mother knows, and the little sufferers ought to be freed from them, as they so surely can be, without much trouble.

From a Northern lady, married in the South, formerly preceptress in the Normal School:—

Marengo, Ala., June 5, 1856.

DEAR DR. AYER: Allow a mother to tell you what your PILLS have done for her children; and if you think it worth while, you can make it known to others. My own children have always been troubled with *Worms*, and so have some of my servants and children of the field hands on my plantation. We have of late used your PILLS altogether as a common purgative, knowing them to be the best there is. Our physician advised us to try them for *Worms*, and the result has shown their entire success. My little son has been feeble for a year, made so by *Worms*, which we could not remove. A few strong doses of your PILLS have brought them away, and you can scarcely believe the improvement in his health. You would not know him for the same child. We have used them in several cases, and

| MOON'S PHASES. | | | | D. H. M. | | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | | Sun fast. | CALENDAR | | | |
|--------------------------|-------|---|--|----------|---|-------------------------|----------|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|---|-----------|-------------|--|
| Last Quarter, | | | | 7 | 4 | | 34 A. | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | | | | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | | | |
| New Moon, | | | | 14 | 9 | 50 M. | | | | | | | | | |
| First Quarter, | | | | 21 | 4 | 50 M. | | | | | | | | | |
| Full Moon, | | | | 29 | 8 | 10 M. | | | | | | | | | |
| D. M. | D. W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | | S. | D. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | M. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | |
| | | | | | | | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | |
| 1 | Tu | ☿ in aph. St. Philip and St. James. | | | | ♄ | 1 | 4 55 | 6 59 | 8 42 | 3 | 4 59 | 6 56 | 8 38 | |
| 2 | We | ☿ S. 10h. 32m. M. Grant crosses the | | | | ♄ | 13 | 4 54 | 7 0 | 9 34 | 3 | 4 58 | 6 57 | 9 30 | |
| 3 | Th | Pope died, 1744. [Rapidan, 1864.] | | | | ♄ | 25 | 4 53 | 7 10 | 23 | 3 | 4 56 | 6 58 | 10 19 | |
| 4 | Fri | Bat. Chancellorsville, 1863. <i>Very</i> | | | | ↑ | 7 | 4 51 | 7 21 | 8 | 3 | 4 55 | 6 59 | 11 4 | |
| 5 | Sat | ☿ S. 1h. 7m. A. B. Williamsb'g, '62. | | | | ↑ | 19 | 4 50 | 7 3 | 11 50 | 3 | 4 54 | 7 0 | 11 46 | |
| 18) | | Rogation Sunday. Venus in Taurus. | | | | 14h. 16m. Day's length. | | | | 14h. 8m. | | | | | |
| 6 | Su | ☾ 4c. Fl. Tupelo, Miss. '63. | | | | ♃ | 2 | 4 49 | 7 5 | morn. | 4 | 4 53 | 7 1 | morn. | |
| 7 | Mo | 7th. ☿ S. 9h. 11m. M. <i>pleas-</i> | | | | ♃ | 15 | 4 48 | 7 6 | 0 29 | 4 | 4 51 | 7 2 | 0 26 | |
| 8 | Tu | Bat. Mill Creek Gap, 1864. <i>ant.</i> | | | | ♃ | 28 | 4 46 | 7 7 | 1 6 | 4 | 4 50 | 7 3 | 1 4 | |
| 9 | We | ♃ in per. Fl. Bermuda Hund. 1864. | | | | ♃ | 12 | 4 45 | 7 8 | 1 41 | 4 | 4 49 | 7 4 | 1 40 | |
| 10 | Th | Ascension D. Norfolk, Va. cap. '62. | | | | ♃ | 26 | 4 44 | 7 9 | 2 15 | 4 | 4 48 | 7 5 | 2 15 | |
| 11 | Fri | ♃♃; ☿ Nep. ☿; ☿ gr. elong. W. | | | | ♃ | 10 | 4 43 | 7 10 | 2 49 | 4 | 4 47 | 7 6 | 2 50 | |
| 12 | Sat | ♃♃c. Bat. Spotsylvania C. H. '64. | | | | ♃ | 25 | 4 42 | 7 11 | 3 26 | 4 | 4 46 | 7 7 | 3 28 | |
| 19) | | 6th Sunday after Easter. Mars in Pisces. | | | | 14h. 31m. Day's length. | | | | 14h. 23m. | | | | | |
| 13 | Su | ♃ S. 10h. 59m. A. Lee retr. '64. | | | | ♂ | 10 | 4 41 | 7 12 | 4 6 | 4 | 4 45 | 7 8 | 4 8 | |
| 14 | Mo | 14th. ☿ in perigee. <i>Rainy.</i> | | | | ♂ | 26 | 4 40 | 7 13 | sets | 4 | 4 44 | 7 9 | sets | |
| 15 | Tu | ♃♃c. Bat. Resaca, G. '64. <i>Warm.</i> | | | | ♂ | 11 | 4 39 | 7 14 | 8 33 | 4 | 4 43 | 7 10 | 8 29 | |
| 16 | We | ♃♃c. B. Champion Hills, Miss. '63. | | | | ♂ | 26 | 4 38 | 7 15 | 9 35 | 4 | 4 42 | 7 11 | 9 31 | |
| 17 | Th | ♃ S. 2h. 27m. A. <i>Rain again.</i> | | | | ♂ | 10 | 4 37 | 7 16 | 10 30 | 4 | 4 41 | 7 12 | 10 26 | |
| 18 | Fri | Grant invests Vicks'g, '63. <i>Dull.</i> | | | | ♂ | 24 | 4 36 | 7 17 | 11 17 | 4 | 4 40 | 7 13 | 11 14 | |
| 19 | Sat | ♃♃ Nep. Fr. cap. Puebla, Mex. '63. | | | | ♂ | 8 | 4 35 | 7 18 | 11 57 | 4 | 4 39 | 7 14 | 11 54 | |
| 20) | | Pentecost — Whitsunday. Jupiter in Capricornus. | | | | 14h. 45m. Day's length. | | | | 14h. 36m. | | | | | |
| 20 | Su | ♃ stat. <i>then very warm.</i> | | | | ♃ | 21 | 4 34 | 7 19 | morn. | 4 | 4 38 | 7 14 | morn. | |
| 21 | Mo | 21st. ☿ gr. hel. lat. S. <i>Very</i> | | | | ♃ | 4 | 4 33 | 7 20 | 0 32 | 4 | 4 37 | 7 15 | 0 30 | |
| 22 | Tu | Nep. S. Sh. 47m. M. Bailey dams Red | | | | ♃ | 17 | 4 32 | 7 21 | 1 3 | 4 | 4 38 | 7 16 | 1 2 | |
| 23 | We | Bat. Lewisburg, Va. 1862. [Riv. '64.] | | | | ♃ | 29 | 4 31 | 7 22 | 1 33 | 4 | 4 36 | 7 17 | 1 33 | |
| 24 | Th | Col. Ellsworth killed, '61. <i>fine for</i> | | | | ♃ | 11 | 4 30 | 7 23 | 2 3 | 3 | 4 35 | 7 18 | 2 4 | |
| 25 | Fri | Bat. Winchester, Va. '62. <i>some days.</i> | | | | ♃ | 23 | 4 30 | 7 24 | 2 31 | 3 | 4 35 | 7 19 | 2 32 | |
| 26 | Sat | ♃♃c. Banks' ret. Va. '62. <i>Showers.</i> | | | | ♃ | 5 | 4 29 | 7 25 | 3 1 | 3 | 4 34 | 7 20 | 3 3 | |
| 21) | | Trinity Sunday. Saturn in Libra. | | | | 14h. 58m. Day's length. | | | | 14h. 48m. | | | | | |
| 27 | Su | ☿ S. 1h. 36m. A. ☿ in apo. <i>Good</i> | | | | ♄ | 17 | 4 28 | 7 26 | 3 33 | 3 | 4 33 | 7 21 | 3 36 | |
| 28 | Mo | Maximilian in Mexico, 1864. | | | | ♄ | 29 | 4 28 | 7 27 | 4 8 | 3 | 4 33 | 7 21 | 4 11 | |
| 29 | Tu | 29th. <i>weather for farming.</i> | | | | ♄ | 11 | 4 27 | 7 27 | rises | 3 | 4 32 | 7 22 | rises | |
| 30 | We | ♃♃♃. Bat. Alatoona, Ga. '64. <i>Hot.</i> | | | | ♄ | 22 | 4 27 | 7 28 | 8 20 | 3 | 4 32 | 7 23 | 8 16 | |
| 31 | Th | ☿ in per. Corp. Chris. <i>Changeable.</i> | | | | ↑ | 4 | 4 26 | 7 29 | 9 8 | 3 | 4 31 | 7 24 | 9 4 | |

Rules of Health. — Rise early — bathe frequently — exercise freely in the open air — take your meals at regular hours — eat slowly — masticate your food well — abstain from intoxicating drinks — dress warm, and not so tight as to impede the functions of the organs or a free circulation of the blood — retire early in well-ventilated apartments, and keep Ayer's medicines in the house for immediate use when sick.

Water is not a fashionable beverage for drinking your friend's health, but is a capital one for drinking your own.

"May I inquire where the Police Court is?" "Certainly, sir." "Then where is it?" "I haven't the slightest idea.

Outside show may be purchased, but real happiness is of home manufacture.

A rosy sunset presages good weather; a ruddy sunrise bad weather. A bright yellow sky in the evening indicates wind; a pale yellow, wet. A neutral gray color at evening is a favorable sign; in the morning, an unfavorable one. The clouds, if soft, undefined, and feathery, betoken fine weather; but if hard, sharp and definite, foul weather. Deep, unusual hues in the sky indicate wind or storm; more delicate tints bespeak fair weather.

"Why don't you enlist, Ginger?" asked a white soldier. "Wal, massa," said the contraband, "did you ever see two dogs fightin' for a bone?" "Certainly, Ginger." "Wal, did you ever see de bone fight?" "Not I." "Wal, massa, you're bof fightin'," and Ginger's de bone. Guess dis nigger won't fight."

they have cured them all,—some where we could get nothing else to do it. We all know you make the best medicines in the world, and I want every body should know what a cure your PILLS are for *Worms*.

With a high regard for your skill and your usefulness, I am, sir, respectfully,

MRS. JANE W. ESTELL.

We have found AYER'S PILLS one of the very best remedies for *Worms* in children. They are a mild but searching and successful antidote for them.—*Gunsel's Medical Expositor, New York City.*

As a **Dinner Pill**, this is both agreeable and useful. No pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual for the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed. Persons of bilious habit find great comfort from their occasional use in small doses, after eating or drinking too freely. They stimulate the stomach, and aid digestion, thus obviating the nausea, heartburn, and pain which follow from eating too heartily. They should be taken in small doses of from one to three PILLS after eating.

From the celebrated Professor of Music:—

Baltimore, June 6, 1856.

J. C. AYER, M. D. Sir: Among the other valuable properties of your **PILL**, not the least is its value as a **Dinner Pill**. Such pills are much used in the old countries, and are useful here. Yours I have found to be about the best adapted to this use of any I have ever found, and I commend them as such. JAMES T. AUDUBON.

Neuralgia, or **Tic Douloureux**, is an excruciatingly painful disorder, often arising from the accumulation in the system of urea and uric acid, which the kidneys fail to secrete from the blood, and they become an active poison in it. Neuralgic pains also arise from various internal disorganizations and derangements. Quinine or morphine sometimes afford relief, and sometimes nothing will. But judiciously administered purgatives frequently remove the cause of the disorder, and then of course the pain ceases.

From a distinguished divine, well known throughout the South-west,—the Rev. Dr. Olcott:—

Chartres Street, New Orleans, May 7, 1856.

DEAR DR. AYER: If you could know what I have suffered from **Neuralgic** pain in my shoulder and side, you might judge of the thankfulness I feel to your skill that has cured me. Pain, torment, anguish, are strong words, but they do not express what I have undergone. The incredible stories my neighbors tell of your cures induced me to try your **PILLS**. Either they have driven out my disease, or it went of its own accord when I took them; for but a few days have passed, and I am entirely well. Nothing seemed to reach my case until I took your **PILLS**, which I think cured me, and I pray God to bless you and the means you employ for the relief of human suffering.

With Christian regard, yours truly,

RALPH OLCOTT.

Albany, 21st October, 1856.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have used your valuable **PILLS**, and seen them used, with great success. Two boxes cured me of a *Dyspepsia* and a costive habit of six years' standing. A few boxes cured Wm. S. Heron, the publisher of the *Hudson River Chronicle*, of a *Neuralgia* and serofulous affection that had together afflicted him for ten years. I have often recommended

them to my friends, and used them extensively in my practice, and can say with a thankful heart that I never knew a single dose used without a good effect. Believe me, sir, with great regard, your obedient servant,

T. WILLIAMS, M. D.

Suppression is often relieved by these **PILLS**, which produce the desired result by sympathy. They should be given in liberal doses for that purpose, and aided by a hip bath, or bathing the feet in warm water with mustard in it, before going to bed. The **PILLS** are more likely to bring the catamenia if taken at the proper time, than if delayed for a few days.

Memphis, Tenn., 5th April, 1864.

MY DEAR DR. AYER: Please send me by express ten pounds of your **CATHARTIC PILLS** for my own practice, and I will remit the amount by draft on New York. I find them the best purgative I can employ for the disorders of this section, and a very desirable remedy for *Suppression*, where it is occasioned by a cold, or before it has become chronic or constitutional. Indeed, too many ladies are taking them for *Suppression* which ought not to be cured; but they will do it, and if they will, what can they use that is safer?

Yours, with esteem,

O. P. EAMES, M. D.

Deafness, Partial Blindness, Fits, Paralysis or Palsy, St. Vitus's Dance,

and all other complaints it would not be supposed they could reach, have been cured by the renovating action of these **PILLS** upon the whole system, and the resuscitation they afford to the general health. Their virtues penetrate to the fountains of the blood, and thus effect cures which could not be believed if they had not been proven. All who use them can see they have curative properties equalled by nothing which has been known before, and are astonished to find a medicine of such wonderful power over disease, which is harmless—perfectly harmless, even to infants.

Their great excellence consists in this, that they are compounded from the concentrated virtues of the medicinal substances of which they are composed. Consequently they have far greater potency, and far more remedial effect than the same medicinal substances, whether mixed or administered singly. This is the secret of their power to cure, and the cause of the extraordinary cures which it is shown by the foregoing certificates that they have produced and are producing. We do not wish to over estimate their value or their usefulness, but we do desire that the public should know what they have done and will do for those who are suffering from the disorders they cure.

We have given abundant evidence to prove that they are superior as a cathartic to any other, in all the uses for which a purgative is employed. They are surer in their operation, are more effectual as a remedy, and safer than any preparation which has ever been made available to the people. The enormous consumption of them, and constantly increasing demand, show that their virtues are not unknown, and we shall spare no pains or cost in maintaining its quality at the highest point of excellence to which it has been or can be carried.

Sixth Month.

JUNE, 1866.

30 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | | | | CALENDAR | | | | | | | | | |
|---|-----|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--|------------|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|---|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|-------------|----|-------|----|--|
| D. | H. | M. | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | | | | | | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | | | | | | | | | |
| Last Quarter, 6 2 5 M. | | | S. | D. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun sets. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun sets. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | | | | |
| New Moon, 12 4 59 A. | | | | | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | | |
| First Quarter, 19 6 37 A. | | | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Full Moon, 27 10 27 A. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Fri | ♁ S. 10h. 47m. M. | Bat. Fair Oaks, '62. | ↑ | 16 | 4 | 26 | 7 | 30 | 9 | 51 | 2 | 4 | 31 | 7 | 24 | 9 | 47 | |
| 2 | Sat | ♁ ♃ ♄. | Alatoona Pass taken, 1864. | ↑ | 29 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 31 | 10 | 30 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 25 | 10 | 27 | |
| 22) 1st Sunday after Trinity. Venus in Gemini. 15h. 6m. Day's length. 14h. 56m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 3 | Su | Earthquake at Manilla, '63. Cold. | | ♃ | 12 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 31 | 11 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 26 | 11 | 4 | |
| 4 | Mo | Fight Triune, Tenn. '63. Pleasant. | | ♃ | 25 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 32 | 11 | 42 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 27 | 11 | 40 | |
| 5 | Tu | ☾ S. 1h. 49m. A. | Clouds up. | ♃ | 8 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 33 | morn. | | 2 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 27 | morn. | | |
| 6 | We | ☾ 6th. ♂ S. 8h. 37m. M. | Rain. | ♃ | 22 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 33 | 0 | 15 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 14 | |
| 7 | Th | Battle of West Point, Va. '62. Cool | | ♃ | 6 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 34 | 0 | 48 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 28 | 0 | 48 | |
| 8 | Fri | ♁ Nep. ♄. | Fight Milliken's Bend, | ♃ | 20 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 35 | 1 | 22 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 29 | 1 | 23 | |
| 9 | Sat | ♁ ♃ ♄; ♁ in ♀. | [La. 1863.] | ♃ | 4 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 35 | 1 | 59 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 30 | 2 | 1 | |
| 23) 2d Sunday after Trinity. Mars in Pisces. 15h. 13m. Day's length. 15h. 2m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 10 | Su | ♄ in per. | Bat. Big Bethel, 1861. | ♃ | 19 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 36 | 2 | 40 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 30 | 2 | 43 | |
| 11 | Mo | ♁ ♃ ♄. | St. Barnabas. Very | ♃ | 4 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 36 | 3 | 27 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 31 | 3 | 31 | |
| 12 | Tu | ♁ 12th. | ♃ S. 2h. 54m. M. fine. | ♃ | 19 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 37 | sets | | 0 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 31 | sets | | |
| 13 | We | ♁ ♃ ♄. | 12. Dalton, Ga. evac. 1864. | ♃ | 4 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 37 | 8 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 32 | 8 | 12 | |
| 14 | Th | ♁ in per. | ♁ ♃ ♄. Bat. Resaca, Ga. | ♃ | 19 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 38 | 9 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 32 | 9 | 3 | |
| 15 | Fri | Bat. Chambersburg, Pa. '63. '64. | | ♃ | 3 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 38 | 9 | 53 | S. | 4 | 28 | 7 | 32 | 9 | 50 | |
| 16 | Sat | ♁ ♃ ♄ sup. | Petersb'g, at. '64. Warm | ♃ | 16 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 39 | 10 | 32 | 0 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 33 | 10 | 30 | |
| 24) 3d Sunday after Trinity. Jupiter in Capricornus. 15h. 17m. Day's length. 15h. 6m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 17 | Su | ♃ S. 8h. 34m. A. | for some days. | ♃ | 29 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 39 | 11 | 5 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 34 | 11 | 4 | |
| 18 | Mo | ♁ Lee enters Md. '63. | Hot for | ♃ | 12 | 4 | 22 | 7 | 39 | 11 | 36 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 34 | 11 | 35 | |
| 19 | Tu | ☾ 19th. | Kearsarge sinks Ala. | ♃ | 25 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 39 | morn. | | 1 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 34 | morn. | | |
| 20 | We | ♁ ♃ ♄. | Fi. White House, '64. '64. | ♃ | 7 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 40 | 0 | 6 | 1 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 34 | 0 | 6 | |
| 21 | Th | ☉ ent. ♁. | Summer beg. some days. | ♃ | 19 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 40 | 0 | 35 | 1 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 34 | 0 | 36 | |
| 22 | Fri | ♁ gr. hel. lat. N. | ♁ ♃ ♄. Heavy | ♃ | 1 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 40 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 34 | 1 | 6 | |
| 23 | Sat | ♄ in apo. | Kautz at Burksville, '64. | ♃ | 13 | 4 | 23 | 7 | 40 | 1 | 35 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 35 | 1 | 38 | |
| 25) 4th Sunday after Trinity. Saturn in Libra. 15h. 16m. Day's length. 15h. 6m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 24 | Su | ♁ gr. hel. lat. N. | St. John B. | ♃ | 25 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 40 | 2 | 9 | 2 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 35 | 2 | 12 | |
| 25 | Mo | ♁ ♃ ♄. | 24. Petersb. shell. '64. | ♃ | 7 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 40 | 2 | 46 | 2 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 35 | 2 | 50 | |
| 26 | Tu | ♁ S. 12h. 0m. M. | showers. | ♃ | 19 | 4 | 24 | 7 | 40 | 3 | 27 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 35 | 3 | 31 | |
| 27 | We | ♁ 27th. | Nep. S. 6h. 28m. M. | ♃ | 1 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 40 | 4 | 14 | 3 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 35 | 4 | 18 | |
| 28 | Th | Bat. Chickahominy, 1862. Very | | ♃ | 13 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 40 | rises | | 3 | 4 | 31 | 7 | 35 | rises | | |
| 29 | Fri | ♁ ♃ ♄. | St. Peter. cool. | ♃ | 26 | 4 | 25 | 7 | 40 | 8 | 32 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 7 | 35 | 8 | 29 | |
| 30 | Sat | Bat. Wh. Oak Swamp, '62. Thunder. | | ♃ | 9 | 4 | 26 | 7 | 40 | 9 | 11 | 3 | 4 | 32 | 7 | 35 | 9 | 8 | |

"Do yes charge anybody for the address, when yer sends a missege by tillergreft?" inquired Michael. "Never," replied the operator. "Do yes charge for signing the name?" "Never." "Thin sind this, an' my brother will know I am here: To John McFlin, New York. Signed, Michael McFlin."

To keep bugs from vines, wet quill feathers in spirits of turpentine, and stiek one or two in a hill. After a shower, dip them again.

"Where are you going?" said one boy to another, who had slipped down on an icy pavement. "Going to get up," was the blunt reply. "So you are going to keep house?" asked an inquisitive maiden of a bride. "Yes," said she. "Going to have a girl, I suppose." "I really don't know," was the blushing reply, "whether it will be a girl or a boy."

"Mike, do you love your country?" "Yes, yer honor." "What do you love best about it?" "The whiskey, shure."

"Ugh! Him great man! Big brave! Take many sculps!" said an Indian, seeing a window full of wigs.

A canter gives ruddy cheeks; a de-canter ruddy noses.

"Forgive us our debts," is the prayer of every selfish man; but he makes every body who owes him pay to the uttermost farthing.

Make up your minds to do a thing, and then do it. If a spider breaks his web twenty times, twenty times will he mend it.

Man with a carpet-bag. — "I want to go to the hotel," Little Boy. — "Well, I have no objections."

A beautiful ring — the home circle.



Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

Is an anodyne expectorant, prepared to meet the urgent demand for a safe and reliable antidote for diseases of the throat and lungs. Disorders of the pulmonary organs are so prevalent in our ever-changing climate, that such an antidote is invaluable to the whole community. One which effectually controls these dangerous affections can hardly be over-estimated in its importance to the preservation of health, and even life itself. The indispensable qualities of such a remedy for popular use must be certainty of salutary effect, absence of danger from accidental over-doses, and adaptation to every patient of any age or either sex. These conditions have been realized in this preparation, which, while it reaches to the foundations of disease, and acts with unflinching certainty, is still harmless to the most delicate invalid or tender infant. A trial of many years has proved to the world that it is efficacious in curing pulmonary complaints beyond any remedy hitherto known to mankind. As time makes these facts wider and better known, this medicine has gradually become a staple necessity, from the log cabin of the American peasant to the palaces of European kings. Throughout this entire country, in every state, city, and indeed almost every hamlet it contains, the CHERRY PECTORAL is known by its works. Each has living evidence of its curative virtues in some recovered victim, or victims, from the threatening symptoms of Consumption. Although this is not true to so great an extent abroad, still the article is well understood, in many foreign countries, to be the best medicine extant for distempers of the respiratory organs, and in several of them it is extensively used by their most intelligent physicians. In Great Britain, France, and Germany, where the medical sciences have reached their highest perfection, CHERRY PECTORAL is introduced, and in constant use in the armies, hospitals, almshouses, public institutions, and in domestic practice, as the surest remedy their attending physicians can employ for the more dangerous affections of the lungs. Thousands of cases of pulmonary disease, which had baffled every expedient of human skill, have been permanently cured by the CHERRY PECTORAL, and these cures speak convincingly to all who know them. Our space here could not admit any proportion of the certificates kindly sent us by those who feel themselves relieved from suffering, or rescued from great danger—statements that pour in upon us

from almost every quarter of the habitable globe. We beg to assure the writers that we are gratified by their attentions, and by no means unmindful of their communications, although unable to publish them. The intrinsic excellence and extraordinary virtues of this remedy are so well known by all classes every where, that we need not give more than some directions for its use, and a few examples of its effects when it is well administered.

For a **Cold and Cough**, take from 20 to 40 drops for an adult, morning, noon, and evening, according to directions on the bottle. Make the dose largest at evening, and smallest before eating. Carefully avoid exposures. If your Cold is accompanied with **Headache** and **Soreness of the Body**, take about five **AYER'S PILLS**, which will probably remove that difficulty. Persevere with the **CHERRY PECTORAL** until it stops the cough also. None would long suffer with these complaints if they knew how easily they are cured. By the timely use of these remedies, many, nay, almost all, such attacks may be arrested; and thus is checked in its commencement the scourge that sweeps from our midst thousands and thousands every year. Persons afflicted with a seated cough, which breaks them of their rest at night, will find, by taking the **CHERRY PECTORAL** on going to bed, they may be sure of sound, unbroken sleep, and consequent refreshing rest. Too large doses produce disagreeable nausea.

Sandusky, Ohio, July 1, 1862.

DR. AYER: I use your **CHERRY PECTORAL** in my practice, and, in connection with your **PILLS**, find it an invaluable remedy for Colds, Coughs, and the inflammations that follow them upon the throat and lungs. We have no other remedy which I consider so sure in its effects.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

F. E. PAPE, M. D.

Winchester, Randolph Co., Ind., May 4, 1861.

J. C. AYER, M. D.: I have suffered, several winters past, with severe coughs, which were very troublesome, and I feared dangerous. This winter my cough set in with more severity than before, but I began taking your **CHERRY PECTORAL**, and soon found it had cured me. I find, also, that several of my neighbors have been cured by it from very troublesome coughs and affections of the lungs. It has the well-earned reputation in our community of being a wonderful medicine. Yours, B. F. DIGGS, Postmaster.

From the wife of a Baptist clergyman:—

Alron, Erie Co., N. Y., March 18, 1861.

DEAR DR. AYER: Long ago I took cold, which settled on my lungs, and fastened upon me a hacking, but severe and threatening cough. Those who knew me considered my life in danger, but I could get no relief until I tried your **CHERRY PECTORAL**. Less than one bottle of that entirely cured me, and I feel that I owe the preservation of my life to your medicine.

Yours respectfully,

MRS. ANN AUGUSTA LOCKWOOD.

Read the following from the widely-known and talented editor of the "Musical Host."

102 Centre St., New York City, 25th April, 1864.
MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co.: I cheerfully add my testimony to the efficiency of your **CHERRY PECTORAL**. Having tried in vain the prescriptions of my physician for a *bilious congestion of the lungs*, he advised me to take your **CHERRY PECTORAL**, which, he remarked, was not a quack

Seventh Month.

JULY, 1866.

31 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | | | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | CALENDAR | | | |
|---|------|-------------------------------------|-------|---------------|--|------------|-------------|---|------------|-------------|-------------|
| D. | H. | M. | | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | | | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | | | |
| Last Quarter, | 5 | 8 | 56 M. | S. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | |
| New Moon, | 12 | 0 | 27 M. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | |
| First Quarter, | 19 | 4 | 35 M. | | | | | | | | |
| Full Moon, | 27 | 11 | 5 M. | | | | | | | | |
| D.M. | D.W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | S. | D. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. |
| 26) 5th Sunday after Trinity. Venus in Cancer. 15h. 14m. Day's length. 15h. 3m. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | Su | Bat. Malvern Hill, 1862. Cool. | | ♃ | 22 | 4 | 26 | 7 | 40 | 9 | 46 |
| 2 | Mo | Ewell in Shenandoah Valley, 1864. | | ♃ | 5 | 4 | 26 | 7 | 40 | 10 | 19 |
| 3 | Tu | ☉ in apo. Bat. Gettysburg, 1863. | | ♃ | 18 | 4 | 27 | 7 | 40 | 10 | 51 |
| 4 | We | ☐ Nep. ☉. B. Wh. Oak Swamp, '62. | | ♃ | 2 | 4 | 28 | 7 | 40 | 11 | 24 |
| 5 | Th | ☾ 5th. ☉ Nep. ☐. Warm. | | ♃ | 16 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 39 | 11 | 59 |
| 6 | Fri | ☽ S. 1h. 33m. M. Sultry. | | ♃ | 0 | 4 | 29 | 7 | 39 | morn. | 4 |
| 7 | Sat | ☽ ☐ ☐. Bat. White Riv. '62. South. | | ♃ | 14 | 4 | 30 | 7 | 39 | 0 | 36 |
| 27) 6th Sunday after Trinity. Mars in Aries. 15h. 7m. Day's length. 14h. 56m. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 8 | Su | Port Hudson sur. '63. and North. | | ♂ | 28 | 4 | 31 | 7 | 38 | 1 | 18 |
| 9 | Mo | ☐ in per. Bat. Monocacy, Md. 1864. | | ♂ | 13 | 4 | 31 | 7 | 38 | 2 | 7 |
| 10 | Tu | ♃ sta. Bat. Sharpsb'g, '63. Dull. | | ♂ | 28 | 4 | 32 | 7 | 38 | 3 | 3 |
| 11 | We | ♃♃ ☐. Bat. Rich Mt. 1861. | | ♂ | 12 | 4 | 33 | 7 | 37 | 4 | 3 |
| 12 | Th | ♃ 12th. ♀ S. 2h. 28m. A. Show. | | ♂ | 26 | 4 | 33 | 7 | 37 | sets | 5 |
| 13 | Fri | Rising in New York, 1863. ers. | | ♂ | 10 | 4 | 34 | 7 | 36 | 8 | 26 |
| 14 | Sat | ♃ ☐ ☐. ☐ ☐ ☐. Clear. | | ♂ | 24 | 4 | 35 | 7 | 36 | 9 | 4 |
| 28) 7th Sunday after Trinity. Jupiter in Capricornus. 14h. 56m. Day's length. 14h. 48m. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 15 | Su | ♂ S. 7h. 52m. M. Very warm. | | ♃ | 8 | 4 | 36 | 7 | 35 | 9 | 36 |
| 16 | Mo | Bat. Elk Creek, Ark. 1863. Rain. | | ♃ | 21 | 4 | 37 | 7 | 34 | 10 | 6 |
| 17 | Tu | Nep. sta. Gordonsv. Va. cap. '64. | | ♃ | 4 | 4 | 38 | 7 | 34 | 10 | 36 |
| 18 | We | ☽ in ☐. Bat. Snicker's Gap. | | ♃ | 16 | 4 | 38 | 7 | 33 | 11 | 6 |
| 19 | Th | ♃ 19th. ♀ S. 0h. 12m. M. Then. | | ♃ | 28 | 4 | 39 | 7 | 32 | 11 | 36 |
| 20 | Fri | ♃ ☐ ☐; ☐ ☐ ☐. Bat. Beav. Dam, '62. | | ♃ | 10 | 4 | 40 | 7 | 31 | morn. | 6 |
| 21 | Sat | ♃ S. 10h. 28m. M. ☐ in apo. der. | | ♃ | 22 | 4 | 41 | 7 | 30 | 0 | 8 |
| 29) 8th Sunday after Trinity. Saturn in Libra. 14h. 47m. Day's length. 14h. 37m. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 22 | Su | Bat. Atlanta, Ga. 1864. storm. | | ♃ | 4 | 4 | 42 | 7 | 29 | 0 | 44 |
| 23 | Mo | Nep. souths, 4h. 46m. M. Cool. | | ♃ | 16 | 4 | 43 | 7 | 29 | 1 | 24 |
| 24 | Tu | ☽ gr. elong. E. Scorching heat. | | ♃ | 28 | 4 | 44 | 7 | 28 | 2 | 9 |
| 25 | We | Rout Winchester, 1864. Showers. | | ♃ | 10 | 4 | 45 | 7 | 27 | 2 | 58 |
| 26 | Th | ♃ ☐ ☐. McCook defeated, '64. | | ♃ | 23 | 4 | 46 | 7 | 26 | 3 | 52 |
| 27 | Fri | ♃ 27th. Bat. Lex. Ky. '63. Fine. | | ♃ | 6 | 4 | 47 | 7 | 25 | rises | 6 |
| 28 | Sat | ☽ in aphelion. hay-weather. | | ♃ | 19 | 4 | 48 | 7 | 24 | 7 | 47 |
| 30) 9th Sunday after Trinity. Uranus in Gemini. 14h. 34m. Day's length. 14h. 20m. | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 29 | Su | ☐ ☐ ☐. Hay-makers must be on the | | ♃ | 2 | 4 | 49 | 7 | 23 | 8 | 22 |
| 30 | Mo | ♃ S. 5h. 45m. A. alert, watchful. | | ♃ | 15 | 4 | 50 | 7 | 22 | 8 | 54 |
| 31 | Tu | Fight Stanford, Ky. 1863. diligent. | | ♃ | 29 | 4 | 51 | 7 | 21 | 9 | 28 |

A cobbler, at Paris, who attended the public disputations, was asked if he understood Latin. "No," he replied; "but I know who is wrong in the argument." "How?" asked his friend. "Why, by seeing who is angry first."

Marivaux was accosted by a beggar who appeared the picture of health. "Why," said M., "do you not labor? You seem to be well and vigorous?" "Ah, Monsieur," replied the mendicant, "if you only knew how lazy I am—"

"Hold!" said Marivaux, "here is a crown for your frankness." The coroner says a great many people died this year that never died before.

"What a passion you are in!" said the Rain to the Brook, "plashing and fussing." "I was quiet till you came," said the Brook. "That's the way, people who pick quarrels always throw the blame on those they trouble."

The census shows that, at the age of 60, there are 22 unmarried men for 48 married; at 70, 11 bachelors for 27 married men; and at 80, for 3 bachelors who may chance to be alive, there are 9 Benedicks. Nearly the same proportion holds good among females.

Electricity moves with greater velocity than light, which traverses two hundred thousand miles in a second of time.

medicine. Less than one bottle has entirely removed the complaint. Yours truly,

JAMES W. FORTUNE.

Sivesville, Wis., Nov. 20, 1860.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gents.: I hereby certify that I have been cured by your CHERRY PECTORAL from a serious affection of the lungs, attended with cough and much suffering. Mrs. Wm. Sives, of this place, has also been cured of a dangerous cough and lung complaint by the same remedy. We are happy to certify our great confidence in its virtues.

ALEX. SIVES.

Manchester, Eng., 10th Feb., 1864.

DEAR DR. AYER, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Sir: Having been afflicted with a cough for several months, and found medical treatment of no avail, I made trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL. The first doses gave me relief, and now, after a short period, I am perfectly cured.

MRS. J. BENJAMIN.

I am personally known to your agent here, M. SAMUEL, Esq.

JAMES B. HANCOCK, Esq., 336 Catharine St., Philadelphia, writes, Sept. 18, 1861, "I have been suffering for some time past with a severe affection of the throat, and coughing spells so frequent that I became alarmed in regard to it. After persistent trials of numberless antidotes that failed, I purchased a bottle of CHERRY PECTORAL, which relieved me at once. I took it but a few times, as my cough left me, and the need for any remedy had ceased. Such a medicine was to me worth many times its weight in gold."

REV. W. J. CHAPLIN, of the *New Covenant*, Chicago, writes from *Princeton, Ind.*, Feb. 3, 1862, "I have been cured of a dangerous cough by your CHERRY PECTORAL, and I believe that I am doing a labor of love for the unfortunate by making its virtues known wherever I go."

From the brilliant and widely-esteemed editor of the *Lynchburg Virginian*:—

March 3, 1856.

DR. AYER. Sir: In a case of prolonged, obstinate, and most annoying cough, following a cold, I experienced immediate and entire relief from the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL, and therefore take pleasure in recommending it to the similarly afflicted.

J. McDONALD.

CATARRH is a disorder of the mucous membrane of the nose and throat, which is very uncomfortable, and sometimes threatens to extend on to the lungs. If the CHERRY PECTORAL alone does not cure it, take also 20 drops of Balsam Copaiba three times a day.

Liverpool, England, 22d Oct., 1863.

DR. AYER: I have used your CHERRY PECTORAL in cases of Catarrh with complete success, and take pleasure in adding my testimonial to a remedy of such excellent properties.

R. S. LODGE, M. D.

DR. F. SCHELEY, an eminent physician of *Frederick, Md.*, writes, Oct. 2, 1856, "I conscientiously recommend your CHERRY PECTORAL in most of our lung diseases, deeming it the best remedy we possess for them. In cases of an acute character or catarrhal origin, I have found its properties invaluable."

Influenza is an epidemic not only troublesome in itself, but liable to induce much more serious complaints, such as rheumatism, fevers, derangement of the visceral system, and affections of the pulmonary organs. It is best cured in its commencement by a dose of our CATHARTIC PILLS and CHERRY PECTORAL enough to keep the lungs free, and subdue the cough that usually accompanies this disorder.

From a widely known merchant of New South Wales:—

Sidney, June 20, 1862.

DEAR DR. AYER: I shall but discharge a duty I owe in telling you and the public, if you please, the great efficacy which your CHERRY PECTORAL has exhibited in this country. It has been used in this neighborhood and my own family with marked success for the cure of Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, and Croup. While it is very effectual with adults, we give it safely to children of tender years. We hold your medicines in high esteem.

SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE.

We are told the *Influenza*, which has had a run here for the last three weeks, is found to yield, in almost all cases where it is taken, to AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Some who have had it the worst, report a speedy cure upon trial of the PECTORAL; others, who have taken it on the first symptoms of attack, find the disease averted altogether. These facts come to us so direct, and on such unquestionable authority, that we publish them with confidence for the benefit of those who are still suffering in the dark.—*Christian Mirror, Portland.*

Whooping Cough, however severe, may be alleviated and quite cured by the use of the CHERRY PECTORAL, given three or four times a day. It allays the irritation, prevents inflammation from extending to the substance of the lungs, and subdues any tendency to consumption. As it is palatable, the youngest children take it without difficulty. See its effects:—

The widely-renowned Dr. Jackson, of New York city, writes,—

New York, March 6, 1853.

I have used the CHERRY PECTORAL for some years in my practice, and recommend it very generally for children. I have always found it afforded more relief in cases of *Whooping Cough* than any other medicine.

We take pleasure in calling attention to the following card of Mr. Glover. It is really a great satisfaction to think something can be found to relieve so much distress as is now prevailing in our city among the little ones.—*Nashville (Tenn.) True Whig.*

Nashville, Tenn., June 26, 1851.

SIR: I have repeatedly used your CHERRY PECTORAL for *Whooping Cough* and *Influenza*, and have no hesitation in pronouncing it a complete remedy. Four of my children have been dreadfully afflicted with these diseases, and the free use of the PECTORAL afforded almost instant relief.

JAMES GLOVER.

We attest the truth of the above statement.

M. MCGINTY, Editor of Nashville Whig.

J. M. ZIMMERMAN, Druggist.

Croup should have immediate relief when discovered, or it will soon become incurable, and prove inevitably fatal. It is caused by the formation of a false membrane across the windpipe, which must be either prevented, absorbed, or ejected, else suffocation is sure to ensue. As soon as the peculiar rattle in the throat is heard an emetic should be given (antimony, if convenient), and when that has operated, frequent doses of the CHERRY PECTORAL will subdue the disease. If no emetic is at hand, the PECTORAL will generally cure without it; but the treatment is safer with an emetic in severe cases. Wherever there are children, the CHERRY PECTORAL should be kept on hand, as the time lost in procuring it may be fatal to the darling infant of your home. Read a parent's sentiments:—

Eighth Month.

AUGUST, 1866.

31 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | | | | CALENDAR | | CALENDAR | |
|--|-----|--|---------------|----|--|-------------------|---|--|
| D. H. M. | | | | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | |
| Last Quarter, 3 2 9 A. | | | Moon's place. | | Sun slow. | | Sun Moon | |
| New Moon, 10 9 28 M. | | | | | Sun rises. | | Sun rises. | |
| First Quarter, 18 4 8 M. | | | | | Sun sets. | | Sun sets. | |
| Full Moon, 25 10 25 A. | | | | | Moon rises. | | Moon rises. | |
| D. M. D. W. | | | S. D. | | H. M. H. M. H. M. | | H. M. H. M. H. M. | |
| Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | | | | | | |
| 1 | We | ♂ Nep. c. Fl. Culpepper, Va. '63. | ☾ | 13 | 4 52 7 20 10 2 | 6 4 56 7 16 10 3 | | |
| 2 | Th | ♂ S. 1h. 37m. A. <i>Somewhat</i> | ☾ | 27 | 4 53 7 18 10 38 | 6 4 57 7 15 10 40 | | |
| 3 | Fri | ♂ 3d. Fl. Memphis, Tenn. '62. | ☾ | 11 | 4 54 7 17 11 18 | 6 4 58 7 13 11 21 | | |
| 4 | Sat | ♂ Bat. White Riv. '62. <i>unset</i> | ☾ | 25 | 4 55 7 16 | morn. 6 4 59 7 12 | morn. | |
| 31) 10th Sunday after Trinity. Venus in Leo. 14h. 19m. Day's length. 14h. 11m. | | | | | | | | |
| 5 | Su | ♂♂ c. c in perigee. <i>tid.</i> | ☾ | 9 | 4 56 7 15 0 3 | 6 5 07 11 0 7 | | |
| 6 | Mo | ♂ sta. Ram Arkansas destr. 1862. | ☾ | 23 | 4 57 7 14 0 54 | 6 5 17 10 0 58 | | |
| 7 | Tu | ♂ H. c. Fl. Moorefield, '64. <i>A little</i> | ☾ | 8 | 4 58 7 12 1 51 | 5 5 27 9 1 55 | | |
| 8 | We | ♀ S. 2h. 39m. A. Hab. Corp. Act | ☾ | 22 | 4 59 7 11 2 53 | 5 5 37 7 2 57 | | |
| 9 | Th | ♂ S. 7h. 25m. M. [suspended, 1862. | ☾ | 6 | 5 07 10 3 58 | 5 5 47 6 4 1 | | |
| 10 | Fri | ♂ 10th. Bat. Wilson's Ck, '61. | ☾ | 19 | 5 17 8 sets | 5 5 57 5 sets | | |
| 11 | Sat | ♂♂ c. Bat. Indepen. Mo. '62. | ☾ | 2 | 5 27 7 7 33 | 5 5 67 4 7 32 | | |
| 32) 11th Sunday after Trinity. Mars in Taurus. 14h. 3m. Day's length. 13h. 55m. | | | | | | | | |
| 12 | Su | ♀ Bat. Cedar Mountain, '62. <i>finer.</i> | ♂ | 15 | 5 37 6 8 6 | 5 5 77 2 8 5 | | |
| 13 | Mo | ♂♂ c. Grafton, Va. occ. '61. <i>Cool.</i> | ♂ | 28 | 5 47 4 8 36 | 5 5 87 1 8 36 | | |
| 14 | Tu | ♂ S. 10h. 12m. A. Fl. Dutch Gap, '64. | ♂ | 11 | 5 57 3 9 6 | 4 5 97 0 9 7 | | |
| 15 | We | ♂ Bat. Lone Jack, 1862. <i>with rain, or</i> | ♂ | 23 | 5 77 1 9 36 | 4 5 106 58 9 38 | | |
| 16 | Th | ♂ h. c. Harrison's Land'g evac. '62. | ♂ | 5 | 5 87 0 10 8 | 4 5 116 57 10 11 | | |
| 17 | Fri | ♀ in U. ♀ gr. hel. lat. S. per | ♂ | 17 | 5 96 58 10 43 | 4 5 126 55 10 47 | | |
| 18 | Sat | 18th. c in apo. <i>haps hail.</i> | ♂ | 29 | 5 106 67 11 21 | 4 5 136 54 11 25 | | |
| 33) 12th Sunday after Trinity. Jupiter in Sagittarius. 13h. 44m. Day's length. 13h. 38m. | | | | | | | | |
| 19 | Su | ♂ S. 4h. 30m. A. B. Six-Mi. Sta. '64. | ♂ | 11 | 5 116 55 | morn. 3 5 146 52 | morn. | |
| 20 | Mo | ♂♂ c. inf. 15. Napol'n b. 1769. <i>Very</i> | ♂ | 23 | 5 126 54 0 3 | 3 5 156 51 0 7 | | |
| 21 | Tu | Bat. Bowling Green, 1862. <i>cold for</i> | ♂ | 5 | 5 136 52 0 50 | 3 5 166 50 0 54 | | |
| 22 | We | Bat. Catlett's Stat. Va. '62. <i>season.</i> | ♂ | 18 | 5 146 51 1 41 | 3 5 176 48 1 45 | | |
| 23 | Th | ♂ h. c. Bat. Warrenton, Va, 1862. | ♂ | 1 | 5 156 49 2 37 | 2 5 186 47 2 41 | | |
| 24 | Fri | ♂ H souths, 8h. 21m. M. <i>Dull.</i> | ♂ | 14 | 5 166 48 3 37 | 2 5 196 45 3 40 | | |
| 25 | Sat | 25th. 24. Skir. Frederick's, '63. | ♂ | 27 | 5 176 46 4 42 | 2 5 206 43 4 44 | | |
| 34) 13th Sunday after Trinity. Saturn in Libra. 13h. 26m. Day's length. 13h. 21m. | | | | | | | | |
| 26 | Su | Bat. Haymarket, Va. 1862. <i>Cold.</i> | ♂ | 11 | 5 186 44 rises | 2 5 216 42 rises | | |
| 27 | Mo | Battle Kettle Run, 1862. <i>Dry.</i> | ♂ | 25 | 5 196 43 7 29 | 1 5 226 40 7 29 | | |
| 28 | Tu | ♂ Nep. c. 29. Hatteras Inl. tak. '61. | ♂ | 9 | 5 206 41 8 4 | 1 5 236 39 8 5 | | |
| 29 | We | ♂ sta. Bat. Govcon, '62. <i>Warm.</i> | ♂ | 23 | 5 216 39 8 40 | 1 5 246 37 8 42 | | |
| 30 | Th | Nep. souths, 2h. 15m. M. <i>Quite</i> | ☾ | 7 | 5 226 38 9 19 | 0 5 246 36 9 22 | | |
| 31 | Fri | c in perigee. <i>settled weather.</i> | ☾ | 21 | 5 236 36 10 2 | 0 5 256 34 10 5 | | |

Heat and motion are found to be convertible into each other. The heat of the sun equals 44,000,000,000,000,000,000 horse powers. The earth receives $\frac{2,300,000,000}{100,000,000,000}$ part of this, or 180,000,000,000,000 horse powers, which is partly consumed by the motions of the atmosphere and waters on its surface, by the production of vegetable life; and the balance is reverberated into space. The solar heat is 55,000 times greater at the sun's surface than on the equator of the earth at noon.

The heat of the sun is supplied to it by falling asteroids, which strike its surface with a velocity of 834 miles per second. The concussion evolves heat enough to raise the temperature of the asteroid 80,000,000° Fahrenheit. The required

weight of matter falling into the sun, to sustain its heat, is 204,000 billions of pounds per minute.

Bishop's experiments on basalt show that 350,000,000 years must have elapsed during the cooling of the earth from 2000° to 200° centigrade.

The greatest height at which visible clouds ever exist does not exceed ten miles.

Air is about eight hundred and sixteen times lighter than water.

"For shame!" exclaimed the bird. "Godless creature! you are going to eat me without saying grace." Reynard, abashed, folded his paws, turned up his eyes, opened his mouth, and out flew the bird! "Bother!" said the fox, "henceforth I shall only say grace after meals."

Northampton, June 16, 1856.

DEAR DR. AYER: It is not an unwelcome task to inform you what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done in our family. My children are all liable to *Croup*, for which I have found, to my great relief, your medicine is a certain cure. Having lost my oldest girl by it, I am in constant fear of it, or rather had been, until I found your medicine would cure it. Parents who can feel as safe on this point as your PECTORAL now makes me, will find themselves relieved of a great anxiety. You are at liberty to make this public, if you think it can do good to others.

ANNA WADE WENTWORTH.

P. S. My husband, who keeps a store here, advises me to mention that your PECTORAL has cured one of his customers of a hard cough of nearly two years' standing.

From a country physician of large experience:—

West Union, Iowa, January 16, 1855.

BROTHER AYER: I am happy to testify in favor of your admirable CHERRY PECTORAL, which we have found to be the best remedy for throat and lung complaints that we possess. I have found it a perfect cure for *Croup*, in all cases; and I cannot too strongly recommend it to our Western people, who should keep it in every family. Fraternal yours,

J. H. STAFFORD, M. D.

Diphtheria is an exceedingly malignant inflammation of the throat, with general depression of the system, which progresses rapidly to a fatal termination if it is not relieved. This disease is so active and so dangerous, that we advise the immediate attendance of an intelligent physician, if he can be had. But if he cannot, cleanse the stomach and bowels with an active purgative like AYER'S PILLS; sustain the strength by stimulants, — whiskey, quinine, or tinct. mur. of iron, and some suitable diet, like chicken broth or beef tea. Gargle the throat with a strong solution of salt, or Cayenne pepper tea, not too strong, or camphor and water. Proper medical treatment will very surely control the complaint.

We have some cases reported of *Diphtheria* cured by CHERRY PECTORAL, like the following; and, although it is most excellent in ordinary sore throat, we should rather trust a competent physician in real cases of *Diphtheria* than any one medicine.

From a well-known merchant in Virginia:—

Fairfield, Va., 2d October, 1860.

GENTS: I feel constrained to make you my acknowledgment for benefit received as follows: The *Diphtheria*, or sore throat, is prevailing to an alarming extent in our section. My whole family — four little children and myself and wife — were all taken with it. We all immediately began taking your CHERRY PECTORAL, and recovered rapidly, and were soon free from trouble with the dangerous complaint. Yours with high regard, WM. W. TEMPLETON.

We think, however, that the cases reported to us cured by CHERRY PECTORAL were hardly *Malignant Diphtheria*.

Asthma is sometimes hereditary, and sometimes induced by a cold settled on the lungs. Under its influence the bronchial tubes become contracted often to one third their ordinary size, and at the same time their natural secretion of moisture is arrested, producing a dryness and difficulty of breathing which seem to threaten suffocation. Some cases of *Asthma* are exceedingly inycerate

and distressing, while its slight attacks are far from agreeable. We have found but few cases where the CHERRY PECTORAL could not relieve, while there are thousands of every degree of severity which have been completely cured by it. Some cases, so obstinate as to yield entirely to no medicine, have been so far relieved by the CHERRY PECTORAL as to leave the patient in tolerable health. It should be taken in small but frequent doses during the attack. See what those afflicted say of its effects:—

Patent Office of U. S.,
Washington, 2d March, 1855. }

DEAR FRIEND: Without knowing the anguish and distress of *Asthma*, you cannot fully know what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me in curing me. For several years I have been obliged to sleep in my chair a part of the time. When I lay down it seemed I must suffocate. My lungs felt as dry as paper, and I could scarcely get breath enough through them to live. I tried celebrated physicians and many remedies to little purpose. Nothing helped me much. Having seen the certificate of a gentleman whom I knew, recommending your PECTORAL "to the public confidence," I commenced taking it as you direct, — twenty or thirty drops at a time during the paroxysm. It broke up my disease in a little while, and has freed me from it entirely. If your medicines do for others what this has done for me, you are truly a "benefactor of mankind." Yours truly,

HENRY SHIELDS.

The following shows how men feel when relieved from a dangerous and distressing disorder:—

DON FRANCISCO GARCIA, of this city, after having been for years afflicted with hereditary *Asthma*, was entirely cured by AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Desiring to testify his gratitude to God and his good will to man for his cure, he has made, and authorizes us to announce, the following arrangement to furnish a perpetual supply of this remedy to the poor of his native city. He has placed a stock of the CHERRY PECTORAL at the Drug Store of Signor Ldo. D. Lino Villamor, No. 75 Calle de la Muralla, Habana, to be delivered without cost, as a perpetual charity, to those who need but are unable to buy it. — *Diario de la Marina, Havana, Cuba, May 2, 1862.*

From a military veteran:—

Charlestown, Mass., March 10, 1860.

DR. AYER. Honored Sir: I feel I am only doing a duty in publicly stating my gratitude for the benefits I have received from the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL, which has given me ease and comfort after long years of grievous suffering. I took cold whilst on campaign, and it resulted in a confirmed *Asthma*, so bad that I had to sit up in a chair for weeks at a time. But now, thanks to God and your medicine, I enjoy refreshing sleep in my bed, and am quite a new being. As soon as I find an attack coming on, I take some of the PECTORAL, and it will off. I would not be without a supply for the world. Your grateful servant, EBEN THOMAS.

Albany, N. Y., April 17, 1858.

DR. AYER, Lowell. Dear Sir: I have for years been afflicted with *Asthma* in the worst form, so that I have been obliged to sleep in my chair for a larger part of the time, being unable to breathe on my bed. I had tried a great many medicines to no purpose, until my physician prescribed, as an experiment, your CHERRY PECTORAL.

At first it seemed to make me worse; but in less than a week I began to experience the most gratifying relief from its use; and now, in four

| MOON'S PHASES. | | | | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | CALENDAR | | |
|--------------------------|-------|--------------------------|-------|--|------------|-----------|-------------|---|-----------|-------------|
| D. H. M. | | | | | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun fast. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. |
| Last Quarter, | 1 | 7 | 1 A. | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | | |
| New Moon, | 8 | 0 | 6 A. | | | | | | | |
| First Quarter, | 16 | 10 | 20 A. | | | | | | | |
| Full Moon, | 24 | 8 | 57 M. | | | | | | | |
| D. M. | D. W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | S. | D. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | |

1 Sat Fight Chantilly, Va. 1862. Warm. 8 5 5 24 6 34 10 50 0 5 26 6 32 10 54

35) 14th Sunday after Trinity. Venus in Virgo. 13h. 7m. Day's length. 13h. 4m.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|---------------------------------|--------|---|----|---|----|---|----|-------|----|---|----|----|----|-------|----|----|
| 2 Su | 1st. ☽♂♄. | Dry. | 8 | 20 | 5 | 26 | 6 | 33 | 1 | 44 | 1 | 5 | 27 | 6 | 31 | 11 | 48 |
| 3 Mo | ♂♂♄. Bat. Berryville, '64. | | π | 4 | 5 | 27 | 6 | 31 | morn. | 1 | 5 | 28 | 6 | 29 | morn. | | |
| 4 Tu | ♂ S. 10h. 51m. M. | Dusty. | π | 18 | 5 | 28 | 6 | 29 | 0 | 44 | 1 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 28 | 0 | 48 |
| 5 We | ♂ in ♀. Rebels invade Md. 1862. | | π | 2 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 28 | 1 | 47 | 1 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 26 | 1 | 51 |
| 6 Th | ♂ greatest elong. W. | Cool. | π | 10 | 5 | 30 | 6 | 26 | 2 | 51 | 2 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 24 | 2 | 54 |
| 7 Fri | ♂♂♄. Fi. Roddyville, '64. | | π | 29 | 5 | 31 | 6 | 24 | 3 | 56 | 2 | 5 | 32 | 6 | 23 | 3 | 58 |
| 8 Sat | 8th. Bat. Bath, V. '63. Dull. | | π | 12 | 5 | 32 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 5 | 33 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 1 |

36) 15th Sunday after Trinity. Mars in Taurus. 12h. 42m. Day's length. 12h. 45m.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|---|----|---|----|---|----|------|----|---|----|----|----|------|----|----|
| 9 Su | ♂ souths, 2h. 43m. A. | Foggy. | π | 25 | 5 | 33 | 6 | 21 | sets | 3 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 19 | sets | | |
| 10 Mo | ♂ in ♀; ♀ in per. Little Rock, Ark. | | π | 7 | 5 | 34 | 6 | 19 | 7 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 18 | 7 | 7 |
| 11 Tu | Newmarket, Va. Oct. '62. [occ. '62. | | π | 19 | 5 | 35 | 6 | 17 | 7 | 36 | 4 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 16 | 7 | 38 |
| 12 We | ♂♂♄. Bat. Cheat Mt. Va. '61. morn. | | π | 1 | 5 | 36 | 6 | 15 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 5 | 37 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 10 |
| 13 Th | ♂♂♄. Bat. Elk River, '62. may be | | π | 13 | 5 | 37 | 6 | 14 | 8 | 42 | 4 | 5 | 38 | 6 | 13 | 8 | 45 |
| 14 Fri | ♂ souths, 6h. 38m. M. expected. | | π | 25 | 5 | 38 | 6 | 12 | 9 | 18 | 5 | 5 | 39 | 6 | 11 | 9 | 22 |
| 15 Sat | ♄ in apogee. Harper's Fer. sur. '62. | | π | 7 | 5 | 39 | 6 | 10 | 9 | 57 | 5 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 9 | 10 | 1 |

37) 16th Sunday after Trinity. Jupiter in Sagittarius. 12h. 28m. Day's length. 12h. 27m.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|--------------------------------------|--------|---|----|---|----|---|----|-------|----|---|----|----|---|-------|----|----|
| 16 Su | 16th. Mumfordsv'e, Ky. sur. | | π | 19 | 5 | 40 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 41 | 5 | 5 | 41 | 6 | 8 | 10 | 45 |
| 17 Mo | ♂♀♂. B. Antietam, '62. '62. | | ↑ | 1 | 5 | 41 | 6 | 7 | 11 | 31 | 6 | 5 | 42 | 6 | 11 | 35 | |
| 18 Tu | ♂ sta. Martinsb'g Va. tak. '64. Hot. | | ↑ | 13 | 5 | 43 | 6 | 5 | morn. | 6 | 5 | 43 | 6 | 4 | morn. | | |
| 19 We | ♂♂♄. Rebs. re-cross Potomac, '62. | | ↑ | 26 | 5 | 44 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 25 | 6 | 5 | 44 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 29 |
| 20 Th | ♂ greatest hel. lat. N. | Rainy. | ∇ | 9 | 5 | 45 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 23 | 7 | 5 | 45 | 6 | 1 | 1 | 26 |
| 21 Fri | ♀ in aphe. St. Matthew. Grows | | ∇ | 22 | 5 | 46 | 6 | 0 | 2 | 24 | 7 | 5 | 46 | 5 | 59 | 2 | 27 |
| 22 Sat | ♂ souths, 7h. 31m. A. | cold. | ∇ | 5 | 5 | 47 | 5 | 58 | 3 | 29 | 7 | 5 | 47 | 5 | 58 | 3 | 31 |

38) 17th Sunday after Trinity. Saturn in Libra. 12h. 8m. Day's length. 12h. 8m.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|--------|-------------------------------------|--|---|----|---|----|---|----|-------|----|----|----|----|----|-------|---|----|
| 23 Su | ♄ enters ♎. Autumn begins. | | ∇ | 19 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 56 | 4 | 36 | 8 | 5 | 48 | 5 | 56 | 4 | 37 |
| 24 Mo | 24th. ♂♂♂. Fair several | | ∇ | 3 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 54 | rises | 8 | 5 | 49 | 5 | 54 | rises | | |
| 25 Tu | ♂ Nep. ♂. Smithland, Ky. occ. '61. | | ∇ | 17 | 5 | 50 | 5 | 52 | 6 | 37 | 8 | 5 | 50 | 5 | 53 | 6 | 39 |
| 26 We | ♂ S. 2h. 13m. A. ♄ in per. days. | | ∇ | 2 | 5 | 51 | 5 | 51 | 7 | 16 | 9 | 5 | 51 | 5 | 51 | 7 | 18 |
| 27 Th | ♂ S. 6h. 12m. M. Cool, but fine. | | ∇ | 17 | 5 | 52 | 5 | 49 | 8 | 0 | 9 | 5 | 52 | 5 | 49 | 8 | 3 |
| 28 Fri | Nep. S. 0h. 18m. M. Frosts | | ∇ | 2 | 5 | 53 | 5 | 47 | 8 | 48 | 9 | 5 | 53 | 5 | 47 | 8 | 52 |
| 29 Sat | Michaelmas. Fi. Chapin's Farm, '64. | | ∇ | 16 | 5 | 54 | 5 | 45 | 9 | 41 | 10 | 5 | 54 | 5 | 46 | 9 | 45 |

39) 18th Sunday after Trinity. Uranus in Gemini. 11h. 48m. Day's length. 11h. 49m.

| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
|-------|------|---------------|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|
| 30 Su | ♂♂♄. | on low lands. | π | 0 | 5 | 56 | 5 | 44 | 10 | 38 | 10 | 5 | 55 | 5 | 44 | 10 | 42 |
|-------|------|---------------|---|---|---|----|---|----|----|----|----|---|----|---|----|----|----|

Water, when converted into steam, increases its bulk eighteen hundred times. When frozen, it has an expansive force of twenty-eight thousand pounds to the square inch.

The temperature of the earth increases as we descend, at the rate of one degree in forty-six feet: at the depth of fifty miles it will amount to eighty thousand degrees Fahrenheit—a degree of heat sufficient to fuse all known substances.

Vapor in the upper region of the atmosphere, just at the point of condensation, is the cause of a red sunrise.

The number of inhabitants to the square mile, in the German States is 177; in the United States, about 20.

A dandy inquired at a fruit-stand, "Are these peaches fit for a hog to eat?" "Try them and see," said the apple-woman.

Eternity is a day without yesterday or tomorrow—a period without commencement or termination.

Desire is a tree in leaf; hope is a tree in flower; and enjoyment is a tree in fruit.

Lightning can be seen by reflection a distance of two hundred miles, and thunder heard thirty miles.

Never smile, or in any way show approval of any trait in a child which you do not wish to cultivate.

The explosive force of gunpowder is thirteen thousand pounds to the square inch.

weeks, the disease is entirely removed. I can sleep on my bed with comfort, and enjoy a state of health which I had never expected to enjoy.

GEORGE S. FARANT.

Montreal, Canada, June 5, 1854.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been afflicted with *Asthma* (in my case hereditary) for more than twenty years, and often have not been able to lie down for months together. I had quite despaired of ever being better; but, to my great joy, after I had been induced to try a bottle of your **CHERRY PECTORAL**, the expectoration became easy, and I enjoyed refreshing sleep in bed. The neighbors consider my recovery almost a miracle, and I shall always feel gratitude to you for the relief experienced. I consider myself completely cured by your wonderful medicine.

Your obedient servant,

EDWARD J. CHEEVER.

Bronchitis is an irritation of the bronchial tubes, which carry the air we breathe into the lungs. It arises from a cold settled in the throat, from scrofulous affections, and from severe use of the voice. The irritation from this latter cause commences in the *larynx* and *glottis*, which are the organs of the voice, and, extending downwards, produces sore throat, hoarseness, coughing, and spitting of mucous matter, sometimes mixed with blood. It is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to spread into the lungs, becoming settled, fatal consumption. Those afflicted with it should avoid the irritating causes which have brought it on—such as too much use of the voice, inhalation of irritating substances, or colds which settle in the throat. If the disease arises from *Scrofula*, that may be cured by our **EXTRACT OF SASSAPARILLA**; which see. When these producing causes are avoided, **Bronchitis** is generally soon cured by small but frequent doses of the **CHERRY PECTORAL**. Take 10, 15, or 20 drops four or five times a day, and the disease may soon disappear.

Subjoined are some statements which show its effects in individual cases:—

From His Grace, the Archbishop of Peru:—

Lima, 9th Dec., 1854.

DR. AYER, LOWELL, MASS., U. S. A. RESPECTED SIR: I am authorized to report to you the following:—

A great sensation has been created in this city on occasion of the restoration to health of our venerable and beloved Archbishop, the Rt. Rev. Dr. Luna Pizarro, by means of your **PECTORAL BALSAM**. He is advanced in years, and was attacked by a severe bronchial affection which threatened his life. Finding that his medical attendants afforded him no relief, he did me the honor to send for me. I immediately administered your **PECTORAL**, frequently repeating the doses. The relief afforded was very rapid, and in a week he was substantially relieved from the dangerous symptoms that distressed him. He is now cured and in the enjoyment of his ordinary health. The illustrious Prelate described to me his sensations. He said he felt as if a screen had covered his lungs all over, which, when he took the drops, seemed to loosen itself at one corner and roll down until it disappeared. His case has been the universal theme of Lima, and indeed, over the whole country, through all sections of which His Grace is greatly beloved. Other cases of remarkable cures have been effected by its use here, but this has produced an unusual impression from the high regard in which this eminent divine is held by our whole population.

Your friend that kisses his hand to you,

MANUEL AGUIRRE.

Huntsville, Ala., Aug. 11, 1854.

DEAR DR. AYER: Last winter I contracted, by exposure, a severe cold, which was protracted until the present summer, and terminated in **Bronchitis**, so fatal to ministers and public speakers. I was confined to my room with a general debility of the whole system, and harassed by a distressing cough. I had anxious forebodings of the future, and expected, without some material change in my symptoms, to be cut down by the fell destroyer, **Consumption**. I tried the best physicians, but got from them no relief. I then tried several nostrums, which I believe had been puff'd into notoriety without any merit of their own, for they did me no good. I finally procured two bottles of your **CHERRY PECTORAL** from your excellent agent here, and to my overwhelming joy, found they were curing me. In a few weeks I was completely restored, and have now uninterrupted good health.

Your medicines speak for themselves, and need no praise; but I should feel ungrateful if I did not tell you what they have done for me.

E. M. FITZ.

From the well-known publisher of the Vermont Almanac:—

Rutland, Vt., January 12, 1863.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: Twelve years ago my wife was attacked with a **Bronchial** affection, which threatened a fatal termination, as the best physicians we could obtain failed to afford her any relief. We were at length prevailed upon to try your **CHERRY PECTORAL**, and it soon cured her. She is now in perfect health, which she has enjoyed for many years, and we attribute her recovery to your medicine, which is truly a life-preserver.

W. W. ATWATER.

Pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

MRS. P. ALLGOOD, of *Beleville, Illinois*, writes, and H. S. Jones, Esq., of *Eleroy*, verifies her statement, as follows: "I had been for years afflicted with **Bronchitis**, which became so bad that my life was despaired of. Several eminent physicians, and especially in Cincinnati, O., treated me, but could not afford me relief. In fact, they could make but very little impression upon my complaint. I had sunk so low that I could not speak above a whisper, and my condition was very feeble indeed. A friend from the East advised me to try **AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL**, which I did, and began to recover immediately. Less than one bottle cured me; and now I have been well eighteen months, and am as healthy as ever in my life."

From Edward Hitchcock, M. D., LL. D., &c., President of Amherst College, and Geologist for the State of Massachusetts, &c. One of the most eminently learned and widely celebrated scholars of the American States.

Amherst, Mass., September 12, 1849.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have used your **CHERRY PECTORAL** in my own case of deep-seated **Bronchitis**, and am satisfied from its chemical constitution that it is an admirable compound for the relief of laryngeal and bronchial difficulties. If my opinion as to its superior character can be of any service, you are at liberty to use it as you think proper. EDWARD HITCHCOCK.

Consumption of the Lungs is so distressing and fatal in its results, that those afflicted with its premonitory symptoms should have the earliest and best assistance for the recovery of their health which it is possible to procure. Consumptive patients generally think lightly of their cases, and trifle with them until it is too late. This fact tends greatly to increase the general and fatal prevalence of a disease which shows its track in astounding numbers on the bills of mortality. We would warn our readers to seek early the best and

Tenth Month.

OCTOBER, 1866.

31 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | | D. | H. | M. | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | Sun last. | CALENDAR. | | | | | | | | |
|--|----------------|--------------------------|--|-----|----|------------------|--|---------------|--------------|--------------|----------------|--|---------------|--------------|----------------|----|-------|-------|----|
| Last Quarter, | First Quarter, | Full Moon, | 1 | 11 | 15 | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michi- gan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | | Moon rises. | For N. Y. City N. Jersey, Penn., Con- necticut, Ohio, In- diana, Illinois, Ne- braska, and Utah. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | | | | |
| D.M. | D.W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | S. | D. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | H. | M. | | | | | |
| 1 | Mo | ☾ | 1st. ♀ gr. elong. E. | ♂♂♄ | ♏ | 14 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 42 | 11 | 39 | 10 | 5 | 56 | 5 | 42 | 11 | 43 |
| 2 | Tu | ☾ | ♂♂♄ sup. | ☐♏♏ | ♏ | 28 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 40 | morn. | 4 | 1 | 5 | 57 | 5 | 41 | morn. | |
| 3 | We | ☾ | ♀ S. 11h. 53m. M. Bat. Greenbriar, | | ♏ | 12 | 5 | 59 | 5 | 38 | 0 | 43 | 11 | 5 | 58 | 5 | 39 | 0 | 46 |
| 4 | Th | ☾ | ♂ Nep. ☉. Bat. Corinth, '62. [Va. '61. | | ♏ | 25 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 37 | 1 | 48 | 11 | 5 | 59 | 5 | 38 | 1 | 50 |
| 5 | Fri | ☾ | Bat. Hatchie River, '62. Dubious. | | ♏ | 8 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 35 | 2 | 50 | 12 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 36 | 2 | 52 |
| 6 | Sat | ☾ | Bat. Shelbyville, Tenn. '63. Some | | ♏ | 21 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 33 | 3 | 52 | 12 | 6 | 1 | 5 | 34 | 3 | 53 |
| 40) 19th Sunday after Trinity. Venus in Libra. 11h. 29m. Day's length. 11h. 31m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 7 | Su | ☾ | ♀ S. 2h. 46m. A. rain. | | ♏ | 4 | 6 | 3 | 5 | 32 | 4 | 52 | 12 | 6 | 2 | 5 | 33 | 4 | 52 |
| 8 | Mo | ☾ | 8th. ☐♂♄; ♂♂♄. Cool. | | ♏ | 16 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 30 | sets | 12 | 6 | 4 | 5 | 31 | sets | | |
| 9 | Tu | ☾ | Battle of St. Rosa Island, Fla. 1861. | | ♏ | 28 | 6 | 6 | 5 | 28 | 6 | 9 | 13 | 6 | 5 | 29 | 6 | 11 | |
| 10 | We | ☾ | ♂♂♄. Stuart's Raid, Pa. '62. clear. | | ♏ | 10 | 6 | 7 | 5 | 27 | 6 | 41 | 13 | 6 | 6 | 28 | 6 | 14 | |
| 11 | Th | ☾ | ♀ S. 5h. 53m. M. Bat. Collinsville, | | ♏ | 22 | 6 | 8 | 5 | 25 | 7 | 16 | 13 | 6 | 7 | 26 | 7 | 19 | |
| 12 | Fri | ☾ | ♂♂♄. ☽ in apogee. [Tenn. 1863. | | ♏ | 4 | 6 | 9 | 5 | 23 | 7 | 54 | 14 | 6 | 8 | 25 | 7 | 58 | |
| 13 | Sat | ☾ | ♀ greatest hel. lat. S. skies. Cold. | | ♏ | 15 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 8 | 36 | 14 | 6 | 9 | 23 | 8 | 40 | |
| 41) 20th Sunday after Trinity. Mars in Gemini. 11h. 8m. Day's length. 11h. 12m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 14 | Su | ♂ | ♂ stat. ♀ in ☐. Bat. Bristow Sta. | | ♏ | 27 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 20 | 9 | 22 | 14 | 6 | 10 | 5 | 22 | 9 | 26 |
| 15 | Mo | ♂ | Bat. Island No. 10, '62. [tion, '63. | | ♏ | 9 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 10 | 13 | 14 | 6 | 11 | 5 | 20 | 10 | 17 |
| 16 | Tu | ♂ | 16th. ♂♂♄. Warmer. | | ♏ | 21 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 17 | 11 | 8 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 5 | 19 | 11 | 12 |
| 17 | We | ♂ | ☐♂♄. 300,000 men called for. | | ♏ | 4 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 15 | morn. | 15 | 6 | 13 | 5 | 17 | morn. | | |
| 18 | Th | ♂ | ♀ S. 5h. 55m. A. St. Luke. [1863. | | ♏ | 17 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 14 | 0 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 14 | 5 | 16 | 0 | 10 |
| 19 | Fri | ♂ | Bat. Cedar Creek, Va. '64. Signs of | | ♏ | 0 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 12 | 1 | 9 | 15 | 6 | 15 | 5 | 14 | 1 | 11 |
| 20 | Sat | ♂ | Raid on St. Albans, 1864. rain. | | ♏ | 14 | 6 | 19 | 5 | 11 | 2 | 14 | 15 | 6 | 16 | 5 | 13 | 2 | 15 |
| 42) 21st Sunday after Trinity. Jupiter in Sagittarius. 10h. 49m. Day's length. 10h. 54m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 21 | Su | ♂ | Massacre Ball's Bluff, 1861. Windy. | | ♏ | 28 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 9 | 3 | 21 | 15 | 6 | 17 | 5 | 11 | 3 | 21 |
| 22 | Mo | ♂ | ♂ Nep. ☽. Bat. Maysville, Ark. '62. | | ♏ | 12 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 8 | 4 | 31 | 15 | 6 | 19 | 5 | 10 | 4 | 30 |
| 23 | Tu | ♂ | 23d. Price again defeat. '64. | | ♏ | 26 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 5 | 43 | 16 | 6 | 20 | 5 | 8 | 5 | 41 |
| 24 | We | ♂ | ♂♂♄; ♀ in aphelion. Cold. | | ♏ | 11 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 5 | rises | 16 | 6 | 21 | 5 | 7 | rises | | |
| 25 | Th | ♂ | ♀ S. 6h. 31m. A. ☽ in per. Warm. | | ♏ | 26 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 6 | 37 | 16 | 6 | 22 | 5 | 6 | 6 | 41 |
| 26 | Fri | ♂ | ♀ S. 4h. 18m. M. Bat. Romney, '61. | | ♏ | 11 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 30 | 16 | 6 | 23 | 5 | 4 | 7 | 34 |
| 27 | Sat | ♂ | Battle of Labadieville, 1861. A gale. | | ♏ | 26 | 6 | 27 | 5 | 0 | 8 | 29 | 16 | 6 | 24 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 33 |
| 43) 22d Sunday after Trinity. Saturn in Libra. 10h. 31m. Day's length. 10h. 37m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 28 | Su | ♂ | ♂♂♄. St. Simon and St. Jude. | | ♏ | 11 | 6 | 28 | 4 | 59 | 9 | 32 | 16 | 6 | 25 | 5 | 2 | 9 | 36 |
| 29 | Mo | ♂ | ♂♂♄. Affair Morristown, Tenn. '64. | | ♏ | 25 | 6 | 29 | 4 | 58 | 10 | 36 | 16 | 6 | 26 | 5 | 0 | 10 | 39 |
| 30 | Tu | ♂ | 30th. Nep. S. 10h. 5m. A. | | ♏ | 9 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 56 | 11 | 40 | 16 | 6 | 28 | 4 | 59 | 11 | 44 |
| 31 | We | ♂ | Nevada a State, '64. Pleasant. | | ♏ | 22 | 6 | 32 | 4 | 55 | morn. | 16 | 6 | 29 | 4 | 58 | morn. | | |

A bull-headed countryman who had "struck her" on his land, took his daughter to the city for an accomplished education. After the examination he was told that she had not the capacity. "Capacity?" said he, taking out his roll of green-backs, "capacity? then I will buy her one."

A wag wrote on the back of a fat alderman, "Widened at the expense of the Corporation."

A printer, who became a physician, gave as a reason for the change, that in printing, all the faults are exposed to the eye; in physic, they are buried with the patient.

A merchant died suddenly after writing a letter to one of his correspondents. His clerk wrote at the bottom, "Since writing the above I have died," and sent the letter.

A farmer refused to hire an Irishman, because two previously hired by him had died on his hands. "Fath," said he, "I have wrought in many a place, and never once played such a thurick."

An editor congratulated himself that his head was safe from a donkey's heels. His opponent gave, as a reason, that he was never able to make both ends meet.

How does a pitcher of water differ from a man throwing his wife off a bridge? One is water in the pitcher, the other is pitcher in the water.

A good Fertilizer for House Plants is common glue diluted with water. An ounce of glue is sufficient for a gallon of water.

A good word is as easily spoken as a bad one.

surest relief they can find for Coughs and Colds that settle on the lungs. Do not allow them to become chronic, if you can by any means prevent it; and you generally can. Do not neglect a Cough because it seems to be but a little troublesome now. Now is the time it should be cured, and perhaps not yet the time when all care and all human skill must be lavished upon you in vain. A Cough neglected becomes chronic, and leads to the formation of tubercles in the lungs. These are accompanied with night sweats and decline, which soon carry their victim beyond the reach of aid, where a lingering but inevitable death closes the scene. Experience shows that the CHERRY PECTORAL, seasonably taken, seldom fails to remove these complaints; and almost every community has numerous cures from it, to which they can turn for proof. It should be freely taken, according to directions on the bottle, whenever the first attacks of cough, hoarseness, sore throat, or pain in the side are felt, and should be repeated until the difficulty is removed. When the disease is farther advanced, it should be taken under the advice of an intelligent physician, if possible, and every precaution favorable to the patient should be observed. Take abundant nourishing food, and healthy, but not violent, exercise. Avoid exposure to the night air and to additional colds. If troubled with tedious coughing at night, take a large dose of CHERRY PECTORAL on going to bed. It will generally stop it, and afford sound, refreshing sleep. The consumptive invalid should wear warm woollen clothing, flannel shirts and drawers next the skin, with warm, and always dry, stockings. Rub the body morning and evening with a flesh-brush or coarse cloth. Use occasionally a cloth which has been wet in salt, or salted water, and dried. When the appetite and health begin to return, relax none of the treatment which has brought them until you are entirely well. Never attempt to force an appetite. Avoid salt meats, pastries, and condiments; and take your meals at equal, regular intervals. Shun the practice of eating little and often; for in disease the stomach partakes of the debility of the body, and requires rest. Fresh meats, game, poultry, and fresh fish, with plain vegetables, rice, bread, milk, and weak tea or coffee, should make up the diet of the consumptive invalid. Good porter is a spur to digestion, and rarely disagrees with the stomach. Pure brandy, or smooth old whiskey, or fine old Jamaica or Santa Cruz rum is often beneficial, and may be continued where the effect seems favorable. Leave the appetite to roam over the whole range of healthy food for its selection, but deny the indulgence of its morbid cravings for what is injurious. Exercise should be taken daily in the open air, as far as the strength will permit. Avoid strong currents of air and facing the wind; but, above all, avoid getting chilled. While following carefully these directions, take the CHERRY PECTORAL in such doses as shall be found adapted to the system, and we hope, with you, that a complete cure will be the result.

Sometimes Cod Liver Oil, taken with the CHERRY PECTORAL, aids it in the recovery of consumptive patients. Such incidental assist-

ance should not be neglected. Indeed, every comfort, encouragement, support, that can be afforded, should be, for the mind has great influence on the ability of the body to resist disease. Courage itself helps to conquer. Exhilarating friends, entertainments, occupation to divert, but not weary the patient, are very serviceable. They are sometimes better than medicine, and always lend great aid to it. Confidence and courage of mind afford physical vigor to resist or overcome diseased action. When it is overcome, the return towards health is established.

Constitutional *Scrofula* is often the real cause of *Consumption*, through its deposition of tubercles in the lungs. These cases may be determined by careful study of our remarks on Sarsaparilla, wherein the symptoms of *Scrofula* are given. In *Scrofulous Consumption*, the CHERRY PECTORAL can only palliate, but not cure. To effect a cure, the *Scrofula* must be eradicated from the system; and this can best be done by our COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA, which has been designed for that especial purpose.

Parents, who have in charge the health of their children, cannot be too watchful of the insidious enemy which fastens itself upon them ere its symptoms are considered serious. Lives that are priceless to you are sacrificed, through neglect to employ suitable remedies and proper care in due season. True, there are cases which no care or skill can control; but they are comparatively few. The number is much greater of those whose health could have been saved by early attention. Nor should implicit confidence be placed in any remedy alone. Careful treatment and avoidance of exposure are as important as a good medicine. Indeed, the best of medicines must fail if these points are neglected. Another block, over which thousands stumble into a premature grave, is dependence on worthless remedies. They trust a broken reed until the time for their relief has passed. One of the purposes of this little annual is to make known what we think the best of all remedies, and some of the reasons for thinking so. Read the following certificates, and see if we have not well-founded ground for belief that the CHERRY PECTORAL is a priceless remedy to those who are attacked by the preliminary symptoms of this dreadfully fatal disease.

From a merchant of the West, whose widely-extended business has made him known throughout that section:—

Bloomington, Mo., 23d Feb., 1863.

DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell. Dear Sir: I should be wanting in gratitude if I failed to acknowledge what your CHERRY PECTORAL has done for me. I was attacked about fourteen months since with Bronchitis, which settled into *Consumption*. I had night sweats and fever chills, was distressed for breath, and frequently spit blood; was all emaciated, very weak, and so low that my friends thought my case hopeless. I was advised to make a trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL, which, under the providence of God, has cured me. That he may bless the use of your medicines to others as he has to me, and that his divine grace may attend you, is the heartfelt prayer of your admiring, humble servant,
D. CALDWELL WHITE.

P. S. Mine is but one of the many cures your medicines have effected in this place.

Eleventh Month.

NOVEMBER, 1866.

30 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | | MOON'S PLACE. | | CALENDAR | | | | | | CALENDAR | | | | | | |
|--------------------------|--|---------------------------------------|---------------|--------|--|-----------|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|---|----|----|----|-------|----|----|
| New Moon, | D. | H. M. | Moon's place. | Sun D. | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon, and the Canadas. | | | | | | For N. Y. City, N. Jersey, Penn., Connecticut, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Nebraska, and Utah. | | | | | | |
| First Quarter, | 15 | 8 50 M. | | | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun fast. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | | | | | | |
| Full Moon, | 22 | 5 7 M. | | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | | | | | |
| Last Quarter, | 29 | 9 57 A. | | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | | | | | | |
| D. M. | D. W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | S. | D. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun fast. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | | | | | | |
| 1 | Th | All Saints Day. Plymouth, N. C. | ♄ | 5 | 6 | 33 | 4 | 54 | 0 | 44 | 16 | 6 | 30 | 4 | 57 | 0 | 46 |
| 2 | Fri | ♄ souths, 0h. 54m. A. [cap. 1864. | ♄ | 18 | 6 | 34 | 4 | 52 | 1 | 46 | 16 | 6 | 31 | 4 | 56 | 1 | 47 |
| 3 | Sat | Bat. Lawrenceb'g, Tenn.'63. Dark. | ♃ | 0 | 6 | 36 | 4 | 51 | 2 | 47 | 16 | 6 | 32 | 4 | 54 | 2 | 47 |
| 44 | 23d Sunday after Trinity. Venus in Scorpio. 10h. 13m. Day's length. 10h. 19m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 4 | Su | Ashby Gap taken, 1862. Rainy. | ♃ | 12 | 6 | 37 | 4 | 50 | 3 | 46 | 16 | 6 | 34 | 4 | 53 | 3 | 45 |
| 5 | Mo | ♀ at greatest brilliancy. More | ♃ | 24 | 6 | 38 | 4 | 49 | 4 | 45 | 16 | 6 | 35 | 4 | 52 | 4 | 44 |
| 6 | Tu | ♄ ♀ souths, 2h. 27m. A. pleas- | ♃ | 6 | 6 | 39 | 4 | 48 | 5 | 43 | 16 | 6 | 36 | 4 | 51 | 5 | 41 |
| 7 | We | ♃ 7h. ♄ ♀; ♄ ♀. ant. | ♃ | 18 | 6 | 41 | 4 | 46 | sets | 16 | 6 | 37 | 4 | 50 | sets | | |
| 8 | Th | ♄ ♀ ♀. 6-8. Seven Fights, W. Va. | ♃ | 0 | 6 | 42 | 4 | 45 | 5 | 51 | 16 | 6 | 38 | 4 | 49 | 5 | 55 |
| 9 | Fri | ♄ S. 4h. 45m. M. ♀ in apo. [1863. | ♃ | 12 | 6 | 43 | 4 | 44 | 6 | 33 | 16 | 6 | 40 | 4 | 48 | 6 | 37 |
| 10 | Sa | ♄ ♀ ♀. 8. Mason and Slidell tak.'61. | ♃ | 24 | 6 | 45 | 4 | 43 | 7 | 18 | 16 | 6 | 41 | 4 | 47 | 7 | 22 |
| 45 | 24th Sunday after Trinity. Mars in Cancer. 9h. 56m. Day's length. 10h. 4m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 11 | Su | B. Garretttsburg, Ky. 1862. Cloudy. | ♂ | 6 | 6 | 46 | 4 | 42 | 8 | 7 | 16 | 6 | 42 | 4 | 46 | 8 | 11 |
| 12 | Mo | Sherman leaves Atlanta, '61. Cold. | ♂ | 18 | 6 | 47 | 4 | 41 | 8 | 59 | 16 | 6 | 43 | 4 | 45 | 9 | 3 |
| 13 | Tu | ♄ ♀; ♄ gr. hel. lat. S. N. E. | ♂ | 0 | 6 | 48 | 4 | 40 | 9 | 55 | 16 | 6 | 44 | 4 | 44 | 9 | 58 |
| 14 | We | ♄ S. 4h. 23m. A. Storms. | ♂ | 12 | 6 | 50 | 4 | 39 | 10 | 54 | 15 | 6 | 46 | 4 | 43 | 10 | 57 |
| 15 | Th | 15th. Corp. Chr. Tex. cap.'63. | ♂ | 25 | 6 | 51 | 4 | 38 | 11 | 56 | 15 | 6 | 47 | 4 | 42 | 11 | 58 |
| 16 | Fri | Fl. Fayetteville, Va. '62. Dull. | ♃ | 8 | 6 | 52 | 4 | 37 | morn. | 15 | 6 | 48 | 4 | 41 | morn. | | |
| 17 | Sat | ♄ gr. elong. E. Knoxville besieg.'63. | ♃ | 21 | 6 | 53 | 4 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 15 | 6 | 49 | 4 | 41 | 1 | 1 |
| 46 | 25th Sunday after Trinity. Jupiter in Sagittarius. 9h. 41m. Day's length. 9h. 56m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 18 | Su | ♄ Nep. ♀ Weather becomes | ♃ | 5 | 6 | 55 | 4 | 36 | 2 | 7 | 15 | 6 | 50 | 4 | 40 | 2 | 7 |
| 19 | Mo | Gettysburg Cemetery consecra. '63. | ♃ | 20 | 6 | 56 | 4 | 35 | 3 | 17 | 14 | 6 | 52 | 4 | 39 | 3 | 16 |
| 20 | Tu | ♀ sta. Milledgeville, occ. '61. ca- | ♃ | 5 | 6 | 57 | 4 | 34 | 4 | 29 | 14 | 6 | 53 | 4 | 39 | 4 | 27 |
| 21 | We | ♄ S. 10h. 55m. M. pricious. | ♃ | 20 | 6 | 58 | 4 | 34 | 5 | 42 | 14 | 6 | 54 | 4 | 38 | 5 | 39 |
| 22 | Th | 22d. ♀ in per. 21. Fl. Liber- | ♃ | 5 | 6 | 59 | 4 | 33 | rises | 14 | 6 | 55 | 4 | 38 | rises | | |
| 23 | Fri | Pensacola bomb. '63. [ty, La. '61. | ♃ | 20 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 32 | -6 | 12 | 13 | 6 | 56 | 4 | 37 | 6 | 16 |
| 24 | Sat | ♄ ♀. Bat. Lookout Mt.'63. Cold. | ♃ | 5 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 32 | 7 | 14 | 13 | 6 | 57 | 4 | 37 | 7 | 18 |
| 47 | 26th Sunday after Trinity. Saturn in Libra. 9h. 28m. Day's length. 9h. 38m. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| 25 | Su | ♄ S. 2h. 17m. M. Windy. | ♃ | 20 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 31 | 8 | 20 | 13 | 6 | 58 | 4 | 36 | 8 | 24 |
| 26 | Mo | ♄ ♀ ♀. Bat. Gold Knob, Mo. 1862. | ♃ | 4 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 31 | 9 | 27 | 12 | 6 | 59 | 4 | 36 | 9 | 30 |
| 27 | Tu | ♀ sta. The Florida sunk, '61. Signs | ♃ | 18 | 7 | 5 | 4 | 30 | 10 | 33 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 4 | 35 | 10 | 35 |
| 28 | We | 28th. B. Cane Hill, Ark. '62. | ♃ | 1 | 7 | 6 | 4 | 30 | 11 | 37 | 12 | 7 | 1 | 4 | 35 | 11 | 38 |
| 29 | Th | ♄ Nep. S. 8h. 5m. A. of snow. | ♃ | 14 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 29 | morn. | 11 | 7 | 2 | 4 | 35 | morn. | | |
| 30 | Fri | St. Andrew. Bat. Hone H. S. C. '61. | ♃ | 27 | 7 | 8 | 4 | 29 | 0 | 39 | 11 | 7 | 3 | 4 | 34 | 0 | 40 |

In trying political times, a squint-eyed courier asked Tallyrand how things were going. "As you see, sir," said the astute diplomatist. Otto of roses contain the same elements, and in the same proportions, as coal gas. Their is found in but three substances, all of which are used as a beverage, coffee, chocolate, and tea. Manchester, England, employs steam power equal to 1,200,000 horses, consuming 30,000 tons of coal per day. Poetry is found in the writings of few men; but it should shine from the hearts and lives of all. Presumption, having much sail and little ballast, is easily upset. The annual consumption of tobacco is two millions tons.

One horse power raises 33,000 pounds one foot per minute. To remove iron stains or ink from white cloth, apply a solution of oxalic acid in water. "Who goes there?" said a sentry on the Rapidan. "A friend." "Then stand where ye are, for by the powers ye'r the first I've seen in this murderin' country." Name the first youngster whose fall is recorded in ancient history. Baby-iron. One hundred pounds of water in the Dead Sea contain forty-five pounds of salt. It is said half a cranberry, bound on a corn, will kill it. To start a balky horse, fill his mouth with dirt. A fine coat may cover a fool, but not conceal him.

From a widely-respected gentleman of

Flint Hill, Rappahannock Co., Va.

DR. AYER: At the instance of Mr. Spencer, I report the following cure by your CHERRY PECTORAL: I had a negro man hired out from home, who was returned to me sick. He had night sweats, and a hollow cough, with every symptom of deep-seated Consumption. He had been taking medicines, without any relief, when I was advised to try your CHERRY PECTORAL. After taking two bottles, he returned to his employer as well as he ever was in his life.

Yours respectfully, THOMAS H. SETTLE.

Cambridge, Md., June 11, 1861.

DR. J. C. AYER: This is to certify, that your CHERRY PECTORAL made a perfect cure of me, when my attending physician had pronounced any case Consumption, and said I could not survive many days. H. T. WINTERBOTTOM.

The facts stated by Mr. Winterbottom are personally known by me, and they are true.

W. H. BOWDLE, Ed. Camb. Herald.

Panama, New Granada, 5th Oct., 1863.

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & Co., Chemists, Lowell, Mass., U. S. A. Gents: Profound gratitude of one newly recovered from severe sickness is the reason of my addressing you on this occasion. For nearly six years I have been suffering from an affection of the lungs. By a happy circumstance one of your Almanacs fell into my hands. Led by it, I made trial of your CHERRY PECTORAL. It has cured me. I am healthy and strong, thanks to you, — a thousand thanks to Dr. Ayer. I wish you to publish this, and let all the world know what I do about your medicine.

Your distant friend, who kisses his hand to you.

JEAN FRANCISCO DEL COSERA.

Cushingville, Potter Co., Pa., March 18, 1861.

GENTS: Having been cured of a very bad complaint by your CHERRY PECTORAL, I feel it my duty to make the fact known for the benefit of others. An affection of the lungs had become fastened on me, and appeared to be incurable. It became more and more distressing notwithstanding all I could do, and seemed to be seated Consumption beyond question. I took the ordinary medicines by the advice of three able physicians, who, one after another, took charge of my case, but all in vain. My sister, who had been cured by it, urged my trying your PECTORAL. After using one half a bottle I was greatly relieved, and the balance cured me. There can be no doubt I owe the preservation of my life to it, and your skill that made it.

Your humble serv't,

ELIAS HORTON.

Quincy, Ill., March 4, 1861.

DEAR DR. AYER: I write to acknowledge the benefit I have received from your CHERRY PECTORAL. I have suffered with a disease of the lungs over two years, and tried many remedies without much relief. Some have considered my case as hopeless, and all who knew me felt that I had but a faint prospect of life. At the time I began taking your CHERRY PECTORAL, in January, I had violent coughing fits and strangulation from the phlegm in my throat, and frequent vomiting. My feet and limbs were swollen, and hectic fever had full possession of me. Indeed, I was thought to be, and I myself supposed I was, in the last stages of the disease. The CHERRY PECTORAL has relieved all of these symptoms, and removed entirely most of them. The fever has abated, the swelling in my feet and legs has disappeared, my cough has nearly gone, and I am recovering my strength rapidly, and have every prospect, by God's blessing, of prolonged life and health. I cannot enough express my thankfulness to the Author of all good for making you the instrument of my restoration. I pray to him that he may shower his mercies upon you for the palliation and relief your in-

domitable labors afford to your sick and suffering fellow-men.

For the accuracy of my statement I refer to Newton Flagg, Esq., or U. S. Penfield, Esq., bankers, of our city, who are my neighbors, and know these facts as I give them.

Yours most truly, C. C. HOUGHTON.

Waynesburg, Pa., March 30, 1861.

J. C. AYER, M. D. Dear Sir: In the winter of 1859, my daughter, aged seventeen years, contracted a severe cold, from which she soon became prostrated. Our family physician was called, and stated that her lungs were diseased, that her left lung was partly gone, and that she could probably live but a few weeks. After suffering eight weeks, during the last three of which she spit blood every day, and all who saw her felt, with the physician, that she was in the last stages of Consumption, she commenced taking your CHERRY PECTORAL. In three days it gave her relief from her severe cough, her appetite and strength began to return, and by the time she had used one bottle she could walk into the yard. With the use of another bottle, and continued exercise, her health was entirely restored. My daughter had become so feeble, so much reduced, that restoration was impossible without the aid your wonderful medicine afforded her. Our physicians had abandoned the case as hopeless before she tried your remedy, which accomplished what they had failed to do.

I make this statement from a sense of obligation to you, and hoping that it may carry valuable information to the afflicted.

ABSALOM HEDGE.

I am acquainted with Mr. Hedge and his daughter, and hereby certify, from my personal knowledge of the case, that his statement is exactly true.

REV. A. B. MILLER,

President of Waynesburg Col., Green Co., Pa.

MRS. AMELIA STEARNS, wife of Dea. George E. Stearns, of Houghton Co., Mich., had robust health, and four children. Exposed to a drenching rain she took cold, which settled on her lungs. A hard cough troubled her by day, and racked her frame at night, breaking her rest and constitution. Also her flesh and strength wasted away. The hollow cough, the pearly white and glossy eye, emaciated form and sunken features, told without disguise, and painfully distinct, that the insatiate worm was eating at her vitals. Remedies brought no relief, nor learned physicians' skill, nor tenderest care. In vain she prayed to wait and watch the little cherubs which she could not part from; in vain their tiny hands were raised to ask some respite for their mother. Swiftly the inexorable distemper dragged her down towards the end. The sick try every thing, and watchful care brought her the PECTORAL we make for such a trial. It soothed her lacerated lungs, already torn to bleeding by tuberculous decay. Her cough diminished — almost ceased — for that is CHERRY PECTORAL'S mission. Some appetite returned, and rest. Slowly the constitution built up its shattered fragments, and lungs, already half decayed, still did her breathing passably, and gave to her another lease of life. She cannot quite recover her full strength, but now enjoys tolerable health again.

S. McCrum, Esq., of the firm of McCrum & Grimes, Preston Co., Va., writes, 22d Feb., 1861, "Having been predisposed to Consumption, and for a long time afflicted with its symptoms, I am fully assured that I should have been ere this in my grave but for the use of your CHERRY PECTORAL. It cured me when nothing else would, and you would think me extravagant if I should try to describe to you the estimate which I put upon it as a medicine."

AYER'S PECTORAL, for Consumption, is one of the great discoveries of our times. — *Phil. Argus.*

Twelfth Month.

DECEMBER, 1866.

31 Days.

| MOON'S PHASES. | | D. | H. | M. | Moon's place. | CALENDAR | | | Sun fast. | CALENDAR | | |
|----------------|-------|--|-------------------------|-------|---------------|---|---------------|-----------|-------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| New Moon, | | 7 | 0 | 17 M. | | For Boston, N. Y. State, N. England, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Oregon and the Canadas. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | | Moon rises. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. |
| First Quarter, | | 14 | 11 | 35 A. | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | |
| Full Moon, | | 21 | 3 | 26 A. | | | | | | | | |
| Last Quarter, | | 28 | 2 | 15 A. | | | | | | | | |
| D. M. | D. W. | Miscellaneous Phenomena. | | | | S. D. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. | Sun rises. | Sun sets. | Moon rises. |
| | | | | | | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | H. M. | |
| 1 | Sat | Stony Creek Sta. cap. '64. | Very cold. | ☾ | 10 7 9 4 29 | 1 39 | 11 7 | 4 4 34 | 1 39 | | | |
| 48) | | 1st Sunday in Advent. | Venus in Scorpio. | | | 9h. 18m. | Day's length. | 9h. 28m. | | | | |
| 2 | Su | ♂ stat. ♀ in ♍. Bat. Blackwater, | | ☾ | 22 7 10 4 28 | 2 39 | 10 7 | 5 4 33 | 2 38 | | | |
| 3 | Mo | ♂ souths, 6h. 3m. A. [1862.] | | ☾ | 4 7 11 4 28 | 3 38 | 10 7 | 6 4 33 | 3 36 | | | |
| 4 | Tu | ♂ ♀. Waynesboro', Ga. cap. '64. | | ☾ | 16 7 13 4 28 | 4 35 | 10 7 | 7 4 33 | 4 32 | | | |
| 5 | We | ♂ in apo. Fl. Coffeeville, Mo. '62. | | ☾ | 27 7 14 4 28 | 5 30 | 9 7 | 8 4 33 | 5 27 | | | |
| 6 | Th | ♂ ♀. St. Nicholas. Pleas- | | ☾ | 9 7 15 4 28 | 6 24 | 9 7 | 9 4 33 | 6 20 | | | |
| 7 | Fri | ♂ 7th. ♀ in per. ♂ ♀ inf. | | ☾ | 21 7 16 4 28 | sets | 8 7 | 10 4 33 | sets | | | |
| 8 | Sat | ♀ souths, 6h. 13m. A. [♂ ♀.] | | ☾ | 3 7 17 4 28 | 6 3 | 8 7 | 11 4 33 | 6 7 | | | |
| 49) | | 2d Sunday in Advent. | Mars in Cancer. | | | 9h. 11m. | Day's length. | 9h. 21m. | | | | |
| 9 | Su | ♀ in ♍. 8. Plym. N. C. sack. '63. ant. | | ♂ | 15 7 17 4 28 | 6 54 | 7 7 | 12 4 33 | 6 58 | | | |
| 10 | Mo | ♂ ♀. Snow or rain, or both. | | ♂ | 27 7 18 4 28 | 7 49 | 7 7 | 13 4 33 | 7 52 | | | |
| 11 | Tu | ♂ ♀ inf. 12. Skir. Lafayette, '63. | | ♂ | 9 7 19 4 28 | 8 47 | 6 7 | 14 4 33 | 8 50 | | | |
| 12 | We | ♂ souths, 2h. 46m. M. Fair. | | ♂ | 22 7 20 4 28 | 9 47 | 6 7 | 15 4 33 | 9 49 | | | |
| 13 | Th | Ft. McAllister, Ga. cap. '64. Freezes | | ♂ | 5 7 21 4 28 | 10 48 | 5 7 | 16 4 33 | 10 49 | | | |
| 14 | Fri | ♂ 14th. Bat. Kinston, N. C. '62. | | ♂ | 18 7 22 4 28 | 11 52 | 5 7 | 16 4 34 | 11 52 | | | |
| 15 | Sat | Prince Albert d. '61. hard. | | ♂ | 1 7 22 4 29 | morn. | 5 7 | 17 4 34 | morn. | | | |
| 50) | | 3d Sunday in Advent. | Jupiter in Capricornus. | | | 9h. 6m. | Day's length. | 9h. 16m. | | | | |
| 16 | Su | ♂ Nep. ♀. Wytheville, Va. sur. '64. | | ♂ | 14 7 23 4 29 | 0 58 | 4 7 | 18 4 34 | 0 57 | | | |
| 17 | Mo | ♂ stat. ♀ gr. hel. lat. N. Cloudy. | | ♂ | 28 7 24 4 29 | 2 5 | 4 7 | 18 4 34 | 2 4 | | | |
| 18 | Tu | ♂ souths, 2h 36m. A. Signs of a | | ♀ | 19 7 24 4 29 | 3 15 | 3 7 | 19 4 35 | 3 13 | | | |
| 19 | We | Wilmington expedition, '64. storm. | | ♀ | 28 7 25 4 30 | 4 27 | 3 7 | 20 4 35 | 4 24 | | | |
| 20 | Th | ♂ in per. S. C. secedes, '60. Pleas- | | ♀ | 13 7 26 4 30 | 5 39 | 2 7 | 20 4 35 | 5 35 | | | |
| 21 | Fri | ♂ 21st. ♂ ent ♀. Winter beg. | | ♀ | 28 7 26 4 31 | rises | 2 7 | 21 4 36 | rises | | | |
| 22 | Sat | ♂ ♀. [St. Thomas.] | | ♀ | 13 7 27 4 31 | 5 56 | 1 7 | 21 4 37 | 6 0 | | | |
| 51) | | 4th Sunday in Advent. | Saturn in Libra. | | | 9h. 5m. | Day's length. | 9h. 15m. | | | | |
| 23 | Su | ♂ ♀. Fl. Dumfries, Va. '62. ant. | | ♂ | 27 7 27 4 32 | 7 6 | 1 7 | 22 4 37 | 7 9 | | | |
| 24 | Mo | ♂ souths, 9h. 3m. M. but cold. | | ♂ | 11 7 27 4 32 | 8 15 | 0 7 | 22 4 38 | 8 18 | | | |
| 25 | Tu | Christmas. 2d. Enlistment of Cav- | | ♂ | 25 7 28 4 33 | 9 22 | S. 7 | 22 4 38 | 9 24 | | | |
| 26 | We | ♂ ♀. St. Stephen. [alry stop. '61. | | ♂ | 9 7 28 4 34 | 10 27 | 1 7 | 23 4 39 | 10 28 | | | |
| 27 | Th | ♂ gr. elon. W. St. John Ev. | | ♂ | 23 7 29 4 34 | 11 30 | 1 7 | 23 4 40 | 11 30 | | | |
| 28 | Fri | ♂ 28th. ♂ ♀. Innocents. [♂ ♀] | | ♂ | 6 7 29 4 35 | morn. | 2 7 | 24 4 40 | morn. | | | |
| 29 | Sat | ♂ S. 1h. 54m. A. Rain or snow. | | ♂ | 18 7 29 4 36 | 0 31 | 2 7 | 24 4 41 | 0 30 | | | |
| 52) | | 1st Sunday after Christmas. | Uranus in Gemini. | | | 9h. 7m. | Day's length. | 9h. 18m. | | | | |
| 30 | Su | Nep. souths, 6h. 3m. A. Mild. | | ♂ | 0 7 29 4 36 | 1 30 | 3 7 | 24 4 42 | 1 28 | | | |
| 31 | Mo | ♂ in per. ☐ Nep. ☉. Cloudy. | | ♂ | 12 7 30 4 37 | 2 27 | 3 7 | 24 4 43 | 2 25 | | | |

For the year 1860, Oregon shows the largest, and New Hampshire the smallest, percentage of births, of any of the United States. Of the foreign countries, Saxony shows the largest, and France the smallest.

The population of London is 2,803,034; Liverpool, 443,854; Manchester, 357,604; Glasgow, 391,857; Dublin, 249,730; Belfast, 119,242; Paris, 1,497,474; Lyons, 255,960; Marseilles, 215,190; St. Petersburg, 490,808; New York City, 805,653; Boston, 177,840; Philadelphia, 565,529; Chicago, 109,260; St. Louis, 160,783; Cincinnati, 161,044; Lowell, 45,615. The population of Great Britain and Ireland is 29,000,000, and France, 37,382,225.

The population of the United States, by the census of 1860, was 31,443,321; of which 26,987,471 were white, 44,030 civilized Indians, 488,070 free blacks, and 3,953,587 slaves. Total foreign born, 4,136,175; of which 1,301,136 were Germans, 431,692 English, 1,611,304 Irish, 109,870 French, 108,518 Scotch, and 35,565 Chinese. Uncivilized Indians, not included in the above, 295,400.

450,509,854 pounds of butter, 105,875,135 pounds of cheese, and 1,860,008 gallons of wine were produced in the United States in 1860.

Some musicians play the organ on Sunday, and the lyre the rest of the week.

Ayer's Ague Cure,

For the speedy and certain Cure of Intermittent Fever, or Chills and Fever, Remittent Fever, Chill Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical Headache or Bilious Headache, and Bilious Fevers; indeed, for the whole class of diseases originating in biliary derangement, caused by the malaria of miasmatic countries.

Numerous remedies for these complaints have long been used with varying success, as they generally contain some curative properties. But unfortunately for the sick they are either of feeble efficiency, or, like quinine and arsenic, are pernicious in their effects upon the constitution, when taken in sufficient quantities to eradicate the disease.

Quinine, although the great staple which is relied on for this class of complaints, sometimes produces disastrous effects, and is always, in large quantities, injurious to the constitutional health. Other powerful alteratives—such as arsenic, zinc, bismuth, and iron—are used, and form the basis of many secret remedies. But this is wrong; for even if they cure, they are too liable to inflict permanent injury upon the patient. Too often they only palliate the disease, and do little towards its radical cure. When quinine is taken, it should be prudently used in moderate doses. Among the symptoms of disturbance from its inordinate use are, Diarrhoea, Headache, and Congestion of the Brain, Vertigo, or Dizziness, Noise in the Ears, Dulness of the Senses, Blindness, Deafness, Delirium, and Lethargic Sleep. It also induces Rheumatic and Neuralgic Pains, and other serious affections. Therefore, when either of the above remedies is employed, it should be with great caution. If nothing safer could be had, it might be better to use them than to leave these dangerous diseases to run their own destructive course. But we think we offer to the people a remedy which, while it contains neither quinine, nor any mineral or deleterious substance whatever, still invariably cures this class of complaints. Price, \$1.

Fever and Ague, or Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Bilious Fever, Dumb Ague, and periodical disorders which have their origin in the same cause, are different varieties of the same complaint. They all produce like results, only in widely different degrees, the intensity of the producing cause determining their virulence.

The cause is miasm—the exhalation from decayed and decaying vegetation in water or moist earth. This poisonous effluvium, received into the system through the blood, gives rise to an intense irritation, which determines the whole blood in the body to the internal viscera,—the brain, liver, spleen, lungs, heart, stomach, pancreas, kidneys,—producing temporary congestion in one or more of them, and leaving the surface cold and shrunken. This is the *chill*, or cold stage. It seems like an effort of nature to throw off the venom through these internal excretories of the body; and in proportion to the virulence of the poison is the violence of her effort; which, however, fails. Then comes reaction—the fever—in which the blood

rushes from the interior to the surface, as if in another violent effort to expel the venom through that other great excretory, the skin. This also fails. Like other violent excitements, it is followed by exhaustion; and nature abandons the attempt until her forces have rallied, to renew the hopeless struggle another day.

The symptoms of **Chills and Fever** are a general indispotion, headache, pains in the limbs, thirst, loss of appetite, irregular and generally dark discharges, high-colored urine, lassitude, and weakness. The first serious attack is likely to begin about noon. A sense of cold or chilliness runs along the back, the features turn pale and shrink, the skin appears like goose-skin, the nails turn blue, the pulse is small but quick. Shivering comes on, the teeth chatter, and the breathing becomes difficult; nausea succeeds, and sometimes vomiting.

The next stage is called the *hot* stage, and comes on more rapidly when vomiting occurs. During this stage all the feverish symptoms are aggravated. Perspiration soon follows, which is accompanied by an abatement or disappearance of the symptoms of fever, and ends in a profuse sweat. Such is the ordinary course of a mild remittent. The duration of the cold stage is from one half hour to two and a half hours, that of the hot from three to eight hours; and the paroxysm continues from twelve to eighteen hours, when the patient may feel as well as usual, excepting weak.

On the following morning, if the case be a quotidian, or if a tertian, on the third day about noon, or if a quartan, on the afternoon of the fourth day, the chill again commences, and the symptoms run the same round. If the interval between one paroxysm and another is twenty-four hours, the fever is called a quotidian; if forty-eight hours, a tertian; if seventy-four hours, a quartan. The access of the fit is sometimes hurried, sometimes retarded. These types also are varied by still longer intervals, the fit recurring in five, six, or more days; but they are liable to run into each other, and, what is more, to change from an intermittent to a remittent, and sometimes to a continued fever. These simpler forms, too, may become complicated—the tertian becoming a double tertian, or triple, and so of the others; and each and all of them may become malignant or pernicious. Then there is danger of congestion of the brain, liver, lungs, or spleen, or of acute inflammation of these and other organs, as the stomach and intestines. This latter affection is very common when the attack is sudden, or when the mild forms have been neglected or maltreated. Fortunately these malignant forms are of comparatively rare occurrence in our temperate regions; but if the disease is neglected and continued, it assumes the character of persistent fever, and results in dangerous organic diseases. Therefore it is important to cure it in its earliest stages.

Now, it is manifest that any cure for this complaint must either neutralize the poison within, or expel it from the system, whether that poison taints the blood, or lurks in the muscles and glands, or irritates the nerves.

This purpose has hitherto been sought to be obtained by *quinine*—chiefly; but the remedy we offer accomplishes this end more simply and effectually, when rightly employed, by stimulating the great internal excretories—the liver, spleen, and kidneys—to secrete the offending poison, and expel it from the body. This remedy, the result of long investigation and labor, is “**AYER’S AGUE CURE**,” which, while it contains neither *quinine* nor any mineral or deleterious substance, invariably cures this class of complaints when properly administered. In using it, certain general considerations should be borne in mind.

First, the premonitory symptoms should not be disregarded, prevention being better than cure. Slight neglect is liable to be followed by serious mischief, by complications which puzzle medical skill, and by their long continuance tend to exhaust the vital powers, all which would be avoided by taking our remedy for the Ague when forewarned of its approach. But if the fit should have commenced, a warm or vapor bath, or at least a warm bed, will serve to break the force of the chill, hasten perspiration, and so moderate the feverish symptoms. The bowels should be kept open. For this purpose a moderate dose of **AYER’S PILLS** should be given. The **AGUE CURE** should be administered during the intervals of the paroxysms, and persevered in for some time, even when there is no return of the *shakes*; for it is not to be supposed that if one chill is broken a cure is absolutely effected.

The diet should be carefully regulated. This, a matter of primary importance in every form of disease, is particularly so in this. The diet should not be low, or even sparing, except in cases of marked inflammatory action of the stomach and bowels; for debility is one of the proximate causes of the disease, and the strength should be sustained. During the paroxysm little food of any kind should be taken, but in the intervals the diet should be light, palatable, nutritious, not stimulating; and abstinence should be enjoined only when the stomach and other great organs are evidently laboring under inflammation. Dry toast and tea, gruel, broths, weak soups, light, tender meat, such as mutton, poultry, or game, are the most suitable kinds of nourishment. The bowels should be kept open. Great attention should be paid to cleanliness. Moderate exercise should be taken, in the open air if possible, for this is in itself an excellent tonic; but the patient should guard carefully against exposure to wet, or to damp and chilling winds, or to night air.

But in the treatment of Ague it is always necessary to examine the state of the principal organs of the body; and in every case where the symptoms, such as great stupor and prostration, or convulsions, indicate congestion or inflammation, it would be well to call in the aid of an experienced practitioner. In his absence blood may be taken from the patient; calomel or blue pill (the latter is preferable) may be given to excite the liver; and if there is great internal irritation, shown by nausea or vomiting, from 10 to 20 drops of *laudannum* should be given. Where the liver or spleen is engorged or enlarged, if the swelling does not yield to aperients or bleeding,

the abdomen should be rubbed with a liniment composed of Aqua Ammonia, Oil Oreganum, and Olive Oil, in equal parts, the bowels to be kept open after using blue pill or calomel once or twice, by cooling and mild laxatives, such as Rochelle Powders, Epsom Salts, or **AYER’S PILLS**, in small doses. The enlargement of the liver is detected by pain on the right side, and a hard bunch which may be felt below the ribs. If the spleen is enlarged, the pain will be felt at the pit of the stomach and on the left side. This is called *Ague Cake*. When the disorder settles on the lungs, the indications are cough, pain through the chest, and anxiety in breathing.

In all these cases medical relief should continue to be administered during the intervals of the paroxysms; for, however successful we may be in combating and subduing the first attacks, we can rarely depend on the treatment adopted for that occasion to prevent a recurrence of the fit. The use of the **AGUE CURE** must be continued for some time according to directions on the bottle, more especially in the autumn, when the malady is apt to assume the quartan type, and to run on into winter, a season more unfavorable for its cure.

The more dangerous cases, affecting the liver or the spleen, may sometimes require general bleeding, or the application of blisters, or Croton Oil, rubbed a few drops at a time over the affected part, to produce counter irritations. The cases, however, where our **AGUE CURE** will require these aids to remove the disease are rare. Where it is promptly and properly taken, but very few severe cases will be found. Emetics should be avoided. They often seriously aggravate the disorder.

Should inflammatory action appear in the throat, producing bronchitis, a few grains of *Dover’s Powder*, or a dose of *CHERRY PECTORAL*, is very serviceable.

Dumb or Masked Ague comprises the serious train of disorders which follows when the disease has been neglected or badly treated. Obstinate inflammations of the brain, stomach, lungs, kidneys, and intestines, sometimes threaten or produce their disorganization. The most serious affections, such as *Rheumatism*, *Chronic Diarrhœa*, *Dysentery*, *Consumption*, disordered liver, and decay, arise from this latent poison in the blood, or what is called *Dumb Ague*. This condition does not exist where the patient has been properly treated with our **AGUE CURE**.

As this afflicting distemper is caused by the malaria, or pestilential exhalations of certain localities, it may sometimes be necessary for the patient to leave them until he can recover his health. Generally the **AGUE CURE** will so neutralize and purge out the poison from the system, that he will recover at home, and by taking occasional doses of it, defy the contagion, but rarely constitutions are found (mostly females) to which a change of climate is necessary for their complete restoration.

The prevailing **CHILLS AND FEVER**, which has been the scourge of the South and West, is so quickly and so surely relieved by this **AGUE CURE**, that this disorder can no longer be considered as a serious affection.

The “**CURE**” is prepared from a newly-

discovered substance hitherto unknown, but which is found to be a specific antidote for the miasmatic poison which engenders bilious disease. Its crowning excellence, even above its certainty to cure, is, that no injurious effects whatever follow its use. Unless organic disorder had been induced before the "CURE" was taken, the patient will be left as healthy as if he had never had the disease. Many of the terrible bilious fevers on the Isthmus and in hot countries may be avoided by taking this AGUE CURE daily, as a pleasant tonic bitter, in small quantity, while exposed. They arise from the same miasmatic influence as our intermittents, and the removal of their cause from the system will surely protect from their attacks.

For Liver Complaints this is a most excellent remedy, it being an active Tonic. Many cases have been reported to us in which its effects were wonderful. Such is its peculiar composition that it acts directly on that organ, whether its derangement be that of atony, torpidity, or congestion; whether it be caused by the sudden paroxysm of chills, or by the heat and pestilential atmosphere of miasmatic districts and seasons; or whether it be the slow result of sedentary life, or the sequel of other diseases. In all these cases it stimulates the sluggish action of the liver, removes bad bile, and promotes a healthy, natural secretion. This effect is aided by the impulse which the AGUE CURE gives to the digestive apparatus. Want of appetite, indigestion, listlessness, general weakness, and depression of spirits, are the usual concomitants of diseased liver. To remove these symptoms, tonics and bitters are generally prescribed, and none can surpass the "CURE," for it is not simply a bitter but a tonic, possessing also the peculiar merit of acting as a powerful agent in relieving congestion or inflammation of the liver. In this respect it has no equal. Thousands are thus afflicted who find it difficult to obtain relief. The "CURE" is what they want, a remedy ready, sure, and easily procured. It will afford speedy relief if taken according to directions. In old chronic cases, however, the medicine must be longer persisted in, and careful attention should be paid to diet and regimen. But as the appetite and strength improve, the patients will soon recover their usual flow of spirits, and will resume their regular pursuits with cheerfulness and energy. Great numbers have been thus cured, and can testify to the virtues of this excellent remedy.

We wish gratefully to acknowledge the many certificates we have received from those who have been cured, by this Preparation, and who are both mindful enough and kind enough to report it to us. But our space here will admit only a small proportion of them, barely sufficient to show the uniform satisfaction given wherever, it has had a trial. Dealers and physicians write us constantly that our AGUE CURE never fails. If there are exceptions, they are only such as pertain to the surest remedies, and are so rare as scarcely to lessen the certainty of a cure from its use. Our readers well know that we are not chargeable with making wanton assertions of the infallibility of our medicines; and that we promulgate neither this nor any other statement

without indubitable proof of its truth. That such a remedy must prove a priceless blessing to the sick, will be felt by all who have a spark of sympathy for their suffering fellow-men, and know the prevalence of the afflicting disorders it cures.

EDWARD BIERHAN, of *Freelandville, Knox Co., Ind.*, writes, Sept. 11th, 1863. "My wife has had a tertian ague for nine months, which neither quinine or any other medicine I could obtain, nor our physicians could relieve at all. Finally, she has tried your AGUE CURE, and two (2) bottles have wholly cured her."

DR. L. W. MARTIN, of *Beaufort, S. C.*, writes, Dec. 14, 1863. "I am using your AGUE CURE among the soldiers here, and in no case yet has it failed. One patient, where the disease had become chronic, and resisted all remedies for a long time, was cured and restored to health by a single bottle. You have beat the world, Doctor, in curing the *Fever and Ague*."

W. L. POTTER, Druggist, *Bundysburg, Ohio*, says, March 15, 1864. "Your AGUE CURE is not a good medicine to sell, because one bottle cures a whole neighborhood. One I sold has cured four patients, and is still travelling."

The Rev. S. W. CRONE, of *Stamner, Kansas*, writes, 5th March, 1862. "In the autumn of 1858, a great Ague year in Kansas, after having Intermittent or Bilious Fever, I was attacked with *Chills and Fever*, which followed me through 1859. I tried many remedies—quinine, chologogue, and physicians—without avail. In the spring of 1860 I took a bottle of your AGUE CURE, and it performed a complete cure. Although the *Ague* had firm hold upon me, your CURE has so eradicated it from my system that I have had no symptom of its return now for two years. Be assured of my grateful regards and my appreciation of the noble work which you so successfully follow."

C. H. BROCK, Esq., the able editor of the *Journal at Middletown, Ohio*, writes, 9th March, 1861. "Since July I have been afflicted with *Chills and Fever* most of the time, and under the care of a physician for four months, who succeeded in breaking up the chills several times, but they would immediately, or in a week or two, return. I also gave trial to several of the celebrated *Ague* remedies in market, but, like the physicians' quinine, they only temporarily arrested the disease. At length I have commenced using your AGUE CURE, and have taken two bottles. It seems to have completely cured me; for I feel as well as ever in my life, and have, since using it, had no symptoms of the disease. You can count on a large demand for it in this quarter when its virtues and its value become known."

CHAS. VAN CAMP, Esq., *Metamora, Ind.*, writes 25th May, 1863. "Your AGUE CURE is a wonderful medicine. It has never once failed in this neighborhood, and has cured many obstinate cases."

THOS. F. BEDFORD, Esq., *Paris, Bourbon Co., Ky.*, writes 23d Nov., 1862. "I have been dreadfully afflicted with *Chill Fever*, which quinine would not relieve, and our physicians could not remove. After months of suffering, from which I could get no relief, your AGUE CURE cured me in two weeks, and I have enjoyed uninterrupted health ever since."

W. R. WILKINSON, *Friendsville, Ill.*, writes, "I had the *Dumb Ague* seven months, during which I took ten dollars' worth of quinine, without benefit. I finally tried your 'CURE,' and was cured by less than one bottle."

P. A. KEELER, Esq., of *Middleville, Mich.*, writes, "I am selling an immense quantity of your AGUE CURE, and have never yet known a bottle to fail."

ISAAC GROSS, Esq., *Laphamville, Mich.*, writes Oct. 22, 1860. "Your AGUE CURE is sure death to the accursed *Ague* and *Fever* of this section."

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.



parents to children, unto the third and fourth generation." Indeed, it seems to be the curse of Him who says, "I will visit the iniquities of the fathers upon their children, but I will show mercy unto thousands of them that love me and keep my commandments." Breaking the commandments is, as we shall have occasion to show, one of the most fruitful causes of this distemper; for Serofula is the concentration, the accumulation, so to speak, of both moral and physical vice. Although this is true beyond all question, it is not apparent from the fact that the punishment does not always immediately follow the transgression. Parents sin against the laws of health; and often the consequences do not overtake them, but are entailed in constitutional disease upon their children, and their children's children.

We will enumerate its **Causes**; for the prevention of disease is better than its cure, and where the origin of an evil is known, timely attention will often avert it. Among them are found whatever impairs the vital energy or saps the general health and vigor; such as low living, disordered or unwholesome food, addiction to ardent spirits, filth and filthy habits, impure air, intermarriage of blood relations, hybridism or the unnatural intermixture of blood, as between the negro and white races, the depressing vices, exhausting habits and diseases, the abuse of mercury, and, above all, the venereal infection. Damp and unwholesome climates, the contaminated atmosphere of privies, sewers, and close rooms of factories and workhouses, and especially when polluted by the breath and effluvia of scrofulous subjects, the inordinate use of unhealthy pork and of indigestible food, all tend to plant the virus of *Serofula* in the blood. Long-continued and excessive labor, of either body or mind, dissipation, exposure, suffering, and absence of healthy exercise, are among the causes of *Serofula*, or at least of its development. But more than from all of these the hereditary distemper transmitted from our ancestors rankles in the blood, and pervades the present generation.

Scrofula, or **King's Evil**, is a taint or infection in the human organism — a vitiation of the vital forces which weakens their power and disorders or deranges their functions. It is a foul corruption which dwells and ganders in the blood, and rots out, as it were, the machinery of life. Acting like a latent poison, it reduces not only the vitality of the blood, but also of the depurating organs of the body, so that they fail of their office to cast out its corruptions from the system. Consequently, the circulation is burdened with these impurities, which depress its energy and make sickly the central power of life, even when no outward manifestation of the disorder is shown. Under the influence of this *scrofulous taint*, the energies of life are weakened, so that those infected with it have not the constitutional vigor of healthy persons, even though the disease should fail, as in thousands it does fail, for many years, to appear. Constitutions contaminated with *Scrofula* are more than any others subject to disease, and, also, have far less power to withstand or recover from it. Thus it is, in multitudes of cases, the real cause of sickness and death, where its presence is not suspected, because the ulcerous symptoms of it do not appear. *Serofula* is the primary cause — the seed, so to speak — of many of the disorders that are most fatal to mankind. It is not only destructive itself, but, latent in the system, is the progenitor of other complaints not generally attributed to it, which together shorten by many years the average duration of human life. It is one direct cause of Consumption, and many diseases of the vital organs, such as derangements of the liver and digestive apparatus, and affections of the brain. Consequently, not those alone who are afflicted with scrofulous sores need protection from this insidious disease. A large proportion of all our people are tainted with it, and are liable to suffer more or less, sooner or later, from its effects. Something over one third of all who die prematurely, or short of old age, are cut down by this lurking contamination.

The *scrofulous taint* or *infection* is hereditary in the constitution, descending from

The **Indications** of *Scrofula* and *scrofulous constitutions* are, a want of due bodily symmetry; small, weak, or crooked limbs; pale, inflated countenance, often fair, of transparent whiteness, sometimes with an agreeable redness of the cheeks; sometimes a waxy yellowness, particularly around the mouth; blue rings around the eyes, which are frequently large and of a pearly or bluish whiteness (especially when the disorder is settled on the lungs, but when settled on the digestive apparatus, the eyes become injected with blood vessels). The countenance indicates indolence and want of energy; the eyelids are often swollen, inflamed, and unclean; the nose is wide or swollen, or red or shining; the nostrils are inflamed, and secrete an excreting fluid; the teeth are very white, inclined to be foul, or covered with a glairy secretion, are liable to split, and decay early; the appetite is irregular, sometimes impaired and sometimes voracious; occasional nausea; the tongue is foul and the breath fetid; the bowels are irregular, and the stomach often sour; the muscles and flesh are sometimes flabby, at others soft and full, giving rotundity to the

body; the limbs are wanting in firmness, and the joints weak; general lassitude and debility are felt, with incapacity for mental or physical exertion; the powers of the mind, although feeble, are often precocious in those of scrofulous constitution; the powers and functions of the body are precocious and feeble also. In persons of *scrofulous habit* eruptions often appear on the scalp and various parts of the body. They are peculiarly liable to diseases of the lungs, liver, kidneys, digestive and uterine apparatus. A large proportion of the uterine diseases which are so prevalent and afflicting in this country, are caused by the scrofulous contamination. One or more of the peculiarities we have enumerated above may generally be found in persons affected with *Scrofula*, and in more ways than we have enumerated may be seen a manifest absence of robust, vigorous health, such as we all are entitled to, and should, if possible, enjoy. The above-mentioned peculiarities indicate the latent virus of *Scrofula*, and consequently those who have them are found very liable not only to the ulcerous and tuberculous forms of the disease, but also to the disorders which it induces, such as **Consumption, Ulcerations of the Liver, Stomach, Kidneys, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases of the Skin, St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Pimples, Pustules, Blotches, Boils, Tumors, Tetter and Salt Rheum, Scaldhead, Ringworm, Ulcers and Sores, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Pain in the Bones, Side, and Head, Female Weaknesses, Sterility, Leucorrhœa, arising from internal ulceration and uterine disease, Dropsy, Dyspepsia, Emaciation, and General Debility.**

The *Sarsaparilla* root of the tropics has long been celebrated as one of the best alteratives we possess; but all physicians know that we have others as good, which, in skillful combination with Sarsaparilla, are far more effectual than any one drug alone can be.

Hence this compound of Sarsaparilla, Dock, Stillingia, Mandrake, Iodine, &c., is found to possess a far greater power over disease than any one of these drugs ever has, in any quantity. It is a saturated extract from the freshly expressed juices of the vegetable alteratives that compose it, combined with salifiable bases of great alterative power. The process of its manufacture is such as to secure perfect uniformity of strength, and it is as rich in the virtues that compose it as it can be made. In order to determine what combination, and of what medicines, is most effectual for the cure of scrofulous complaints, we have advertised for such patients, to be treated without charge, and have cured great numbers afflicted with the worst forms of *Scrofula* and *scrofulous diseases*. Not a few who had given themselves up as incurable are now abroad in perfect health, visible and indisputable evidence of what this remedy has done. As the result of these experiments, we offer this preparation to the people, with confidence that it will prove more effectual than any which has hitherto been available to them.

But we do not intend to promulgate, and it must not be inferred, that this compound is an

infallible cure. Unfortunately, *Scrofula* is a disease so subtle in its nature, and so deep-seated in the system, as to sometimes evade or resist the most powerful remedies which human ingenuity can bring against it. What we say of this preparation, and without fear of contradiction, is, that it is the best remedy ever yet discovered for this complaint; that it is made of the most effectual alteratives known, and that their combination has been so adjusted by long and laborious experiment as to afford the best result which it is possible for the medical intelligence and skill of our times to produce.

The world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of Sarsaparilla, partly because many varieties of the root are nearly worthless, but far more because many compounds, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla or any thing else. During late years the public have been misled by large bottles pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick; for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. The large bottle, with its accompaniments of rum, starch, molasses, flavor, and freight, comes to all they can afford to let it cost, without the addition of expensive medicines; and the sick man who takes it loads his stomach with trash that aggravates rather than removes his complaint. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this Compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the disfavor into which it has fallen. We know by its composition and by its effects that we furnish an effectual remedy; but even the judicious use of it is not all that should be done for this class of diseases. Avoid the producing causes we have detailed above; enforce cleanliness, and the use of healthy, nourishing food; use cold-bathing, and particularly sea-bathing, friction of the surface, a generous diet, with a due proportion of animal food, but not too much pork. Change of air and place is beneficial, with vigorous and exhilarating exercise in the open air. Engage, if you can, in out-door occupations, and cultivate in every regard purity of habit in body and mind. Whatever tends to invigorate the body will aid the Sarsaparilla to overcome and remove the disease.

Persons write us they have taken so many different kinds of Sarsaparilla without benefit that their confidence in it is lost. But the fault is with themselves—they take worthless preparations of it. It is not the name that cures, but the virtues of a medicine. When they have fairly tried, and in vain, the best preparation of it that can be made, then and not till then may they have ground for the accusation that it is inert. Is it reasonable to expect that Sarsaparilla, which may be used with impunity as a beverage, will control the formidable and dangerous diseases for which a powerful remedy is required? Is it reasonable to blame a drug for the failure of prep-

aration which has no part of it but its name? Until it is, excuse us from answering that argument.

DIRECTIONS.

For the eradication of *Scrofula* from the constitution, commence taking the Sarsaparilla in moderate doses; say, for an adult one teaspoonful three times a day, increasing the amount gradually, as it is found to agree with the stomach, until it reaches nearly two teaspoonfuls. This should be continued until some impression is made on the system; and when it is made, the disease will generally begin to disappear.

It should be taken regularly, but not wantonly, as the public have been in the habit of using the Preparations of Sarsaparilla that come in large bottles. This contains powerful remedial agents, and is meant for a medicine — not a beverage. We do not know that positive injury would arise if you should swallow a tumbler full, and it might not from the same amount of the mustard on your table; but still that is not the proper quantity to use of either article. When the quantity prescribed disagrees with the stomach, or produces too much impression on the system, or too much aggravation of the complaint, reduce it. Judgment should be used in taking any medicine.

We have had some patients whose bodily health seemed to be rotted out, and their system festering with the corruptions of *Scrofula*. What has been the effect of this remedy upon them may be seen in the following cases:—

Mohawk, N. Y., 17th March, 1862.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I feel it my duty to send you the following information, both from gratitude to you and for the benefit of those in distress who may need it. My daughter Mary, aged six years, was taken last fall with a pain in her limb, which grew constantly worse, and she became very lame. Our physician called it Rheumatism, used liniments and other remedies, but all to no purpose. He finally pronounced it *Scrofula-hip-disease*, and treated her with Iodide of Potash, but it did her no good. Her hip became very painful, and the bone so much diseased that she could not step. She became emaciated to a skeleton, with dreadful suffering, which nothing we could do for her seemed to alleviate at all. I finally made up my mind to try your Sarsaparilla. The first bottle stopped the pain; the second got her out so she could step on her foot; the third has cured her, so that she walks as well, and appears to be as free from the complaint as she ever was.

This case is so remarkable that I deem it a measure of humanity to make it known.

RICHARD HASKINS.

Mr. Haskins is one of our reputable citizens, and his statement is true. T. CUNNINGHAM, Merchant, Mohawk, N. Y.

The above case indisputably shows the superiority of our Sarsaparilla over Iodide of Potash alone, and that substance is known to be one of the best remedies for *Scrofula*. But no one remedy can equal the effects of this Compound.

West Haven, Conn., Jan. 1, 1862.

MESSRS. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell. Gentlemen: Few are the living men who have suffered what I have with *Scrofula*. For some three years it has kept me more or less covered with sores; about my head, ears, &c., they were very

loathsome and afflicting. It so reduced my constitutional strength as to disable me, and make me, as I feared, a confirmed invalid, even if it did not end my life. Some of the sores were not only painful and exhausting, but very foul and offensive. I tried the best of physicians and an endless variety of remedies without any relief, until I was forced to consider my case beyond the reach of medicine.

In this condition my wife brought home your Almanac, and, reading it, I came to the conclusion that you knew more about disease than I did, or than any body I had yet found. I concluded to try your Sarsaparilla. I have tried it, and it has cured me. Besides the restoration of my health, I have gained twelve pounds in a few weeks, and am a robust, vigorous man. Since my cure many of my neighbors have taken your medicines, and with very beneficial results. Your humble servant,

LEONARD BRACKETT.

S. A. WILSON, of *Bloomsburg, Columbia Co., Pa.*, writes, "I have lately been giving your COMPOUND EXTRACT OF Sarsaparilla to my son, who has been troubled with *Scrofula* from his infancy. He is now four years old, and until I commenced the use of your medicine he has never been well—always pale and sickly. At times the disease has affected his eyes so badly that it has been necessary to keep the light from them. His face and body have been nearly covered with blotches and sores. After taking one half dozen bottles of your Sarsaparilla, he has become well and strong—in fact, quite healthy. His skin has become clear, and he is now as vigorous as other children—a result which can only be attributed to your wonderful medicine."

N. OSCAR NOYES, *Norway, Me.*, writes 6th July, 1863, "I have been afflicted dreadfully with *Scrofula*. Your Sarsaparilla has saved my life. I do not think I should have been alive without it."

For constitutions saturated or rotten, as it were, with *Scrofulous Disorder*, take the medicine in free and constant doses, and see the renewed vigor and vitality it gives the system to throw off the foul distemper. Sometimes the long-continued use of it is necessary to eradicate the disease; and where the case is inveterate, advantage may often be gained by discontinuing the use of the medicine altogether for a while. This affords change and alterative effect to the constitution. Many cases exist where, from the severity of the disease, other aids to cure should be employed in addition to the Sarsaparilla. When scrofulous swellings do not yield soon enough to the use of our EXTRACT OF Sarsaparilla, they should be bathed two or three times a day with Lugol's Solution (Iodine 5 grs., iod. potash 20 grs., water 2 oz.), or the infusion of walnut leaves described below, both of which have been found very beneficial when accompanied by the internal use of our Sarsaparilla. In the skilful treatment of scrofulous patients, great care should be had of their diet, habits, and constitutional health. They should be kept well clothed and comfortably warm, well fed with a nutritious, but not stimulating diet. A change to the sea air, when practicable, is often very advantageous, as also the exhilarating recreation at mineral springs.

By a careful study of what we publish here, and skilful management under it, very few cases will be found so inveterate as not to yield to the treatment we prescribe. Still we advise those who are seriously afflicted with

this disorder to have the attendance of a good physician, if they can get him. By personal inspection he should better advise you than we can possibly in general terms.

For **Tumors, Ulcers, and Sores**, the **SARSAPARILLA** should be taken according to the directions above given; but some local treatment may be advisable to assist the cure. If a Swelling or Scrofulous tumor be found, bathe (but not rub) it with Lugol's Solution, made weak; say 5 grs. iodine, 10 grs. iodide of potash, to 1 pint of water; or another wash, sometimes found beneficial, is a strong infusion of walnut leaves, made by boiling them in water. Where a swelling does not show signs of ulceration, and where it should be scattered without coming to a sore, avoid violent friction of the part, which might break the skin, and induce inflammatory action. If it be found that matter has formed in the swelling, or that it ought to form, suppuration should be favored in order to remove it, for the foul pus contaminates the surrounding tissues. The ulcer should be kept clean for the same reason. If the tumors have burst into sores, wash them occasionally with weak soap suds. If they have become inflamed or angry, dress them with a poultice of slippery elm bark and water; if painful, a few drops of laudanum should be added, or, better yet, make the poultice of hop tea. When the inflammation subsides, dress the sore with some mild ointment, like simple cerate or basilicon salve; the last may be made by melting two parts of beeswax, one of lard, and two of mutton suet together.

When **Ulcers** have been of long standing, or are irritable and painful, with a burning sensation, and when they do not show a disposition to heal, or when the edges are covered with a dead, white skin, or scurf, their edges should be pencilled every week or ten days with lunar caustic, and then poulticed, until the inflammation subsides, after which they may be dressed by the salve above mentioned.

Dodgeville, Des Moines Co., Iowa, Oct. 2, 1862.

J. C. AYER & Co., Gents.: I shall not find language to express my gratitude for the benefit I have received from your **SARSAPARILLA**. I had been afflicted all my life with **Scrofula**, which pervaded my whole system. It burst out in blotches and ulcers in different places, but most distressed me in my eyes, which were inflamed and painful beyond endurance. Physicians have done all they could for me, but without relieving me much. Some months since I made trial of your **SARSAPARILLA**, and to my great joy found that it was curing me. I persevered in taking it until I am now as well as any body.

I hold you, Doctor, in almost affectionate regard for the blessing of health, for which I am indebted to your skill.

Respectfully,
SARAH ANN WRIGHT.

Miss Wright is personally known to me, and her statement is true. A great many certificates of cures by your medicines can be sent you from this town if you desire them.

Geo. A. CALLOWAY,
Trader of Dodgeville.

PAUL T. CURTLETT, of *Wellington, Canada West*, writes, 25th July, 1863, "I have had a bad **Fever Sore** on my leg for a year and a half, and suffered dreadfully from it. Neither physicians nor medicine helped me until I tried your **SARSAPARILLA**. That has cured me, and I am entirely well."

For **Skin Diseases, Humors, Eruptions, Pimples, Puslules, Blotches, Boils, &c.**, it should be taken in the same manner, to produce a constitutional impression. If the bowels are torpid, they should be moved gently by a mild dose or doses of our **CATHARTIC PILLS**: One of the first effects often seen from our **SARSAPARILLA** is aggravation of the complaint; but this is in fact the first symptom of the curative process it is commencing. The skin should be kept well washed and cleanly while the medicine is taken. Great aid to the **SARSAPARILLA** in removing these affections of the skin is often afforded by applying as a wash the weak **Lugol's Solution** above described. Pimples and Eruptions on the face are sometimes very obstinate and annoying. If the **SARSAPARILLA** does not remove them by the aid of **Lugol's Solution**, apply a wash daily, made of 5 grs. oxymuriate of mercury, dissolved in 8 oz. of rose-water. It is but few cases can resist these remedies, skillfully employed.

Reading, Pa., 6th May, 1861.

J. C. AYER, M. D. Dear Sir: I have a long time been afflicted with an **Eruption** which covered my whole body, and suffered dreadfully with it. I tried the best medical advice in our city without any relief. Indeed, my disease grew worse in spite of all they could do for me. I was finally advised by one of our leading citizens to try your **SARSAPARILLA**, and, after taking half a bottle only, I found that it had reached my complaint, and my health improved surprisingly. One single bottle completely cured me, and I am now as free from the complaint as any man in the world. Publish this, and let the afflicted know what you have done for me, and what may be done for their relief.

Yours, with great respect and gratitude,

JACOB H. HAIN.

The above certificate is known by us to be true, and any statement from Mr. Hain entirely reliable.

HARVEY BIRCH & BRO.,
Druggists, Reading, Pa.

DR. JAMES LULL, of *Potsdam, N. Y.*, writes, 17th June, 1863, "I have found your **SARSAPARILLA** a more effectual remedy in the ulcerous forms of **Scrofula** than any other we possess, and I am constantly curing with it the most inveterate cases that arise in my practice. The profession, as well as the people, owe you a debt of gratitude for your invaluable contributions to our remedial agents."

For **St. Anthony's Fire, Rose or Erysipelas, Tetter or Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Ringworm, &c.**, mild doses three times a day will generally accomplish the cure of these complaints; but often it will require a considerable time. It may be necessary, in severe cases, to bathe the affected parts with a very mild solution of iodide of potash in water, say 2 grs. to 1 oz. of water, or with an ointment of 10 grs. iod. of potash to 1 oz. lard. The parts should be touched gently, and not inflamed by hard rubbing. In **Scald Head**, keep the scalp well washed and clean.

REV. NEHEMIAH COPELAND, travelling agent of Board of Home Missions, writes from

Galt House, Louisville, Ky., April 23, 1860.

DEAR DR. AYER: I am desired to report to you some effects from your **SARSAPARILLA** which are worthy of mention, if not of publication.

Mrs. B. W. Pirtle, of Henry county, and her son, came here, seriously afflicted with **Erysipelas**, to try the virtues of the artesian well water,

which afforded them no relief. She had long had the eruption on her face, neck, and arms, and in her hair, which it had almost destroyed. The itching and burning from it would sometimes make her almost distracted. She had suffered from it with but little respite for years, notwithstanding she had procured and followed the advice of the best physicians in the West. Her son, thirteen years old, had the same complaint in his hands and arms, and especially the palms, raw. To both of them the disorder was very troublesome and afflicting indeed. After having tried the artesian water, and physicians of this city, without benefit, they were induced to take your SARSAPARILLA. The lad was soon completely cured by it, and his skin left perfectly clean. His mother has been recovering more slowly, but at length the disease has entirely left her, and she is apparently as free from it and its effects as any one. These cures are so remarkable, and so unmistakably due to your remedy, that I think it a measure of humanity to make them known.

DR. ROBT. SAWIN, *Houston St., N. Y.*, writes, 6th Feb., 1859, that he seldom fails to remove Eruptions and Scrofulous Sores by the persevering use of our SARSAPARILLA, and that he has just now cured an attack of Malignant Erysipelas with it. "No alternative we possess equals the SARSAPARILLA you have supplied to the profession as well as to the people."

Scrofula disorders the Liver quite as much and as often as any other organ, and is in fact the primary cause of most of the afflicting complaints that have their origin in that important viscus. The liver is not less vital to the animal economy than the heart and lungs, and any derangement of its functions is as destructive to the health as theirs could be. And yet the liver is constantly diseased by Scrofula, which produces

Liver Complaints, and all their concomitant symptoms, such as **Jaundice, Lumbarago, Rheumatism, Bilious Eruptions, &c.** Where they are caused by the scrofulous taint, this SARSAPARILLA is a most effectual antidote. Where they originate in other obstructions, or in torpidity or congestion of the Liver, AYER'S PILLS are a more appropriate remedy. Whether a Liver complaint is of scrofulous origin, can be determined by its symptoms and the characteristics of Scrofula we have given above. A careful study of the case is often necessary to determine this point, which can, however, generally be correctly decided by proper attention. A vital question in this inquiry is, whether the patient, or his ancestors, or his near of kin, have been afflicted with Scrofula. But even when they have not, the disease will sometimes be found to be of scrofulous origin.

Sparrow Bush, Orange Co., N. Y.,
Nov. 8, 1860.

MESSRS J. C. AYER & Co. Gents.: In true gratitude for the service your SARSAPARILLA has been to me, I write to state my case. For eight months I have suffered from Rheumatism in my stomach, and been subject to constant and excruciating pain. It had at last become unbearable, and we feared would terminate my life. The physicians and medicines I tried gave me no relief, or but little, and that not lasting. In spite of them all my disease grew worse. Finally I was induced to try your SARSAPARILLA by your excellent agent at this place, Mr. C. Conine, who assured me that any thing you made could be depended on. Its effects exceeded all my expectations, and even exceeded any thing I had

ever known of medicine. By the time I had taken half a bottle I was nearly cured, and before I had used the third bottle my health was completely restored. It has been perfect ever since.
 Your grateful, humble servant,

LEWIS REIGG.

Diseases of the Heart are cured by the renovating action of this medicine upon the general strength and tone of the system. Hence it is found that Enlargement, Dropsy, and Ossification of the Heart are arrested and cured by it, but well-defined aneurism of either the heart or veins has not been, to our knowledge; nor do we know of any medical application that is a sure remedy for it. Many of the prevailing affections of the heart are the effect of Scrofula, and are of course relieved when the producing cause has been removed. Hence sufferers from this complaint should look well to the question whether they have the scrofulous taint in their system.

Scirrhus or Cancer, and Cancerous Tumors, may be often removed from the system by the purifying effect of this SARSAPARILLA, if it is taken before they get a deep-seated hold upon the system. It tends to purge out the virus of these malignant disorders from the blood.

Leprosy and the Leprous Disorders are the worst forms of cutaneous disease. They are constitutional, and only the most subtle remedies can reach them. In the East Indies, and in the tropics, where these dreadful affections prevail, our SARSAPARILLA is much employed, and with success. We do not believe it is always a sure cure, but what it sometimes does may be seen in the following, which we give from a case at home, because certificates from humble individuals in distant countries could not be verified so as to command credence.

Duxbury, Washington Co., Vt., July 3, 1863.

DR. J. C. AYER. Dear Sir: Among the remarkable cures by your SARSAPARILLA, I have heard of none so wonderful as my own. Few have suffered as I have. Nothing short of the preservation of life, and the salvation of the soul, can exceed in importance such a cure as mine. Six years since, scaly blotches came out upon my breast and in my hair, which increased until patches as large as my hand raised up over every part of my body into revolting scabs. My hair was a quarter of an inch thick with crust. The diseased surface burned and itched intolerably, discharging a watery pus, and giving off whitish scales. I tried physicians, and medicines, and medical springs—tried every thing, but without relief; and, in fact, I had ceased to hope for it.

About ten months since, Steady Mansfield, Esq., of your city, prevailed upon me to make trial of your SARSAPARILLA, which I did only out of respect for him, because I felt sure that I could not be cured. After taking it a few weeks, I found that I should be better or worse, for I could feel it working in my system. It seemed to be wrestling with the disease. Before long the scabs began to fall off, leaving the skin clean, but red and tender under them. This process they continued until my whole person is free from them, and I am a well man. I wish you to publish this, so that if others are suffering as I was, it may carry a ray of light and hope to them. I am, with every sentiment of gratitude and regard,
 Your humble servant,

MARRY BULKLEY.

Dropsy and Dropsical Swellings are often cured by the alterative effect of this

Preparation. It should be taken in connection with the PILLS. (See Dropsy, under PILLS.)

DR. JACOB G. ECHFELDT, a distinguished physician, late of Philadelphia, now settled in Pulaski county, Mo., writes, "I have found your SARSAPARILLA quite successful in the cure of Dropsy. One of my cases, which has resisted the ordinary remedies, yielded directly to its alterative powers, in connection with some purging from your PILLS. I have abundant reason to believe your SARSAPARILLA the most effectual alterative we possess."

Female Diseases. Few are aware of the alarming extent to which these prevail in the American States. Less than one half the females in this country have sound health. They are disordered, and their condition is leaving its imprint on the rising generation. I believe this condition to arise from two causes: one is the lurking contamination of *constitutional Scrofula*, and the other is the fact that the *Anglo-Saxon race is not yet acclimated on this continent*. Time will cure the last, and the first should be remedied by some antidote which will expel the latent poison from the blood. This Sarsaparilla is the best remedy we know how to produce for this purpose, and it does cure with singular success many of the afflicting disorders of women, such as—

Leucorrhœa or Whites, Prolapsus Uteri, which follows local debility and a want of constitutional strength. It is also frequently brought on by severe labor and strains. **Ovarian Tumors**, of Scrofulous origin, **Chlorosis or Retention, Irregularity, Painful or Suppressed Menses, Uterine and Vaginal Ulceration, and Sterility**. These complaints exist in enfeebled constitutions more frequently than among the vigorous, but they are found in all, and among all classes. Whether the immediate cause be hereditary scrofula, prestration by disease, or dissipation and excess, an alterative like this, which renovates the vital strength and vigor, is the proper remedy. Many of these cases require, in addition to the SARSAPARILLA, some local treatment for their cure, which we cannot describe here, but which patients should obtain from a skillful physician in their neighborhood. Sufferers from these complaints ought to be cured. They are not only afflicting, but disastrous in their consequences. Large numbers of women—mothers, sisters, wives, daughters—lose their health, and even their lives, for the want of some effectual protection or relief from these afflicting disorders. Those whose duty it is to obtain relief for them cannot over-estimate its importance.

Leucorrhœa mostly attacks those of scrofulous constitutions. Its proximate causes are various—general or local debility, internal ulcerations, inflamed surfaces, great depression, enfeebled health, and even sometimes an over-vigorous habit. It is troublesome in itself, but is chiefly dangerous from its tendency to induce permanent organic disease. If not checked, serious disorder is very sure to follow, and it is often of itself the indication that such disorder is already established. We would not unnecessarily alarm those who are so afflicted, but only advise that they have, or give themselves, proper and timely attention.

If the affections be the development of scrofula in the blood, our SARSAPARILLA, by removing the cause, cures the complaint. Whether it be, the sufferer can judge by the indications we give above of the scrofulous contamination. If it be found to arise from internal ulceration and organic disease, and if it be further found that this EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA fails to cure it, then the patient should have the personal attention of a physician competent to treat the case. Unfortunately, these are few. But this subject is receiving the best attention of the Profession, and is rapidly becoming better understood. Dangerous cases of organic uterine disease are now cured, which, a few years since, could not have been reached by medical skill. We wish we might say more to the seriously afflicted, but it is obviously impracticable here.

While taking the SARSAPARILLA, washes and injections of warm, and sometimes cool, water (not too cold), are very serviceable; also, an injection, once a day, of an infusion of white oak bark, made by turning hot water upon some of the inner bark, well bruised. Let it stand a few hours, then strain it.

Sufferers from **Prolapsus** should favor themselves as much as possible, and use every means to recuperate their general health. The mechanical instruments required can be obtained of physicians or apothecaries.

Chlorosis or Irregularity, and Retention, are the result of functional derangements, which are caused by colds, or the sequela of fevers, or a morbid condition of the nervous system. The general health soon becomes involved and destroyed, unless relief is afforded, which should be sought through the restoration of activity to the vital forces, and the removal of the inciting cause. Judicious management for such patients is often better than medicines. Take exhilarating exercise, to cheer the mind as well as the body, and by all available means recuperate the general health and vigor. Horseback riding, dancing, romping, and diversion, are good remedies; but skillfully administered medicines are good also. Among these are tonic bitters, combined with iron or the iodide of iron; the Compound Mixture of Iron of the pharmacopœia, which may be bought of the druggist. Take a wine-glass full two or three times a day. Our SARSAPARILLA contains Iodide of Iron, and is beneficial in that class of these cases which demands an alterative medicine.

For **Painful Menstruation**, which arises from similar causes, analogous treatment should be adopted, with the addition of hip baths in warm water. Recuperate the general health and condition, and the functions will resume their natural course.

Great relief is afforded to females from the peculiar affections that attend them when they are arriving at maturity, and also at the decline, or "change of life," by this SARSAPARILLA, in moderate doses.

The widely-celebrated DR. JABEZ SWEET, of Providence, writes, "I have been surprised and gratified by the results I realize with your EXTRACT of SARSAPARILLA. You should surely be a favorite with the ladies, for nothing I have

ever used reaches the complaints that afflict them with such a wonderful success. It is an alarming fact, that almost the entire female population of our country suffer more or less from the affections peculiar to them. The consequences do not end with the destruction of their individual health, and comfort, and usefulness, but go beyond them to their progeny. I hold this prevailing disorder of the American women to be the cause of the enfeebled constitutions of Americans. Consequently the benefit of a remedy does not end with those it cures, but exerts a wider influence upon our general health and national well being. Of course, its efficacy must depend on its power to expel the scrofulous contamination, which is the primary cause of their complaints. That your Sarsaparilla is an antidote for scrofula, is already known to the world without my evidence. That it does cure the female diseases you enumerate, I can certify from a large experience with it; and this statement could be fortified by very many ladies in this section, but for the objection they naturally feel to such publicity of their names. Cure the mothers, Doctor, and you confer immeasurable benefit upon their children—the generation that is coming upon the stage we are leaving.”

A lady, who is unwilling to allow the publication of her name, states, “I have been a sufferer for several years from uterine disease, and the enervating symptoms accompanying it. I was feeble, and constantly troubled with a debilitating *Leucorrhœa*, which reduced my strength more and more. Periodically I was subject to violent pains. The best of physicians afforded me only temporary relief, and much of the time not even that. They thought *Scrofala* the cause of my complaint, and this led me to try your Sarsaparilla. Whilst taking it, my health has been restored, and I am now not only free from the complaint, but have recovered my strength in a great degree. My daughter, who had begun to be troubled as I was, has been cured by it also.”

It will be seen by the following that this lady expects a cure of Ovarian Tumor by the Sarsaparilla. We fear she is doomed to disappointment—that her complaint has advanced beyond the possibility of cure by any remedy. It is proper here to mention that severe cases should have the attention of a competent physician, and not depend on this medicine alone. It is one of the best alteratives that can be made, but patients suffering from these distressing and dangerous diseases should have additional aid, indeed, all the aid that can be found for them.

Syracuse, N. Y., April 4, 1862.

DEAR DR. AYER: Six weeks ago Doctor Mercer notified me that I had a *Uterine Tumor*. He called a council of physicians, and informed me that I could not be cured. The Tumor was discharging enormously. When the physicians gave me up, I commenced taking your Sarsaparilla, and it has diminished the discharge until it is now very small. I feel encouraged to believe it will cure me; indeed, to feel that I am already getting well. Your *CHERRY PECTORAL* once saved my life, and this led me to make trial of your Sarsaparilla, as I have stated. I am one of those who believe God has raised you up, Doctor, to cure the sick.

With great respect and gratitude,

MRS. CHARLOTTE MILLER.

Certificates in this class of cases should not be expected, for an obvious reason, although great numbers of cures are personally known to us which have been effected by the treatment herein prescribed.

Sore Eyes, Sore Ears, Piles, and other similar afflictions, are often a direct effect of Scrofala. Cure this, and you do them.

See what is said by one of the eldest and most reliable of our own citizens:—

Lowell, June 11, 1860.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: My health had been destroyed, and my life rendered almost a burden, for fifteen years, by *Bleeding Piles*, which seemed incurable. I suffered more than I can describe. To gratify my son, who is a great admirer of your chemical and medical acquirements, I gave your Sarsaparilla a trial, and it very shortly cured me. Now, after two years' time, I have had no return of the complaint. That it is a wonderful remedy, none will dispute who owe it what I do. You are at liberty to publish this, and it would afford me great satisfaction if I could believe I had been the means of relief to one fellow-mortal from such sufferings as I have endured.

With great respect

JOHN H. COBURN.

HON. E. F. GADSDEN writes from *New Orleans*, 13th May, 1861, “My case and cure of *Piles* is so exactly described by Mr. J. H. Coburn's certificate, published in your Almanac, that you may consider his case as my case, and that I, like him, have been cured by your Sarsaparilla.”

Austerlitz, Mich., June 1, 1863.

GENTS: I have been effectually cured of *Chronic Dysentery and Piles* of two years' standing by two bottles of AYER'S Sarsaparilla.

J. S. SOLOMON.

Hastings, N. Y., March 18, 1862.

GENTS: My little girl has been badly afflicted with *Scrofulous Sore Eyes*, and I have been unable to obtain relief for her until I tried your Sarsaparilla. That proves to be just the thing, and has cured her. It is doing much good in our community, in other families as well as my own.

W. P. BORT,

Firm of Bort & Low.

Washington, D. C., 5th July, 1864.

J. C. AYER & Co. Gentlemen: I owe you more than the acknowledgment which I propose to make in this letter. My son Edward, eleven years of age, had been afflicted from his infancy with *ulceration in his ears*, and a *scrofulous affection* of them, which sometimes extended outward on to the side of his head. It was very troublesome and discouraging, in so much as we could obtain no relief for it. Last winter his mother was induced by some complimentary remarks from Mrs. Lincoln respecting you and your medicines, which she uses at the “White House,” to make trial of your Sarsaparilla. It cured him. After taking it a few weeks, he became, and remains, apparently wholly free from the disease.

I have the honor to be your grateful, humble servant,

CORNELIUS ALBRIGHT.

CHARLES W. NUTTER, of *Newington, N. H.*, had a daughter Ida, who, at about one year old, was attacked with a *scrofulous inflammation* of both eyeballs. In defiance of all remedies, physicians, and every aid that could be found, they grew worse, until, at about four years of age, she became blinded by the excessive inflammation and supuration of the eyelids. The child suffered excruciating pain from every exposure to light, and her parents had abandoned the hope of any relief from her. They finally made trial of AYER'S Sarsaparilla, which began to produce a favorable impression in a few weeks. After giving three bottles, she was completely cured, and her eyes left perfect, except a slight opacity of the corneas. She has been brought to us to show the effects of our preparation, and is now wholly free from the disease. Such results are the best reward we receive for our labor.

Fits, Epileptic Fits, Melancholy, Neuralgia, Headache, and the various disorders of the nervous system, very frequently arise from a low state of the constitutional health, and are either much relieved or cured by the invigorating power of this remedy. These affections and violent pains are sometimes the result of internal disorganization from the scrofulous virus. We need not detail the application of this SARSAPARILLA to such cases. It is self-evident.

JONAS GARMAN, Esq., of *Lykins, Pa.*, writes, "I have for years suffered dreadfully from the *Headache* every spring, caused by biliousness and impurity of the blood. It seemed for days and weeks that my head would split open. Nothing I could find gave me much relief, until this spring, I tried your SARSAPARILLA. It cured me at once, and completely. Such a medicine ought to be known to every body. Too much cannot be said in its favor. I feel it a duty, as it is my pleasure, to make its virtues known within the range of my influence."

Milo, Maine, March 15, 1864.

I, EDWARD RICKER, of *Milo, Maine*, hereby certify that I was taken sick with the *Diphtheria* about two years ago, which left me all broken down in health and spirits. I lost flesh very fast, and was soon reduced from 150 pounds, my usual weight, to 98 pounds. At this period, my neighbors despaired of my ever recovering. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA was recommended to me, and I commenced to take it. After using four bottles, I had recovered my health as well as ever. I used nothing but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and to that attribute wholly my recovery.

EDWARD RICKER.

GENTLEMEN: I send you the certificate of Edward Ricker, in favor of your SARSAPARILLA. Almost every citizen in Milo will endorse it.

H. W. MACOMBER, Druggist, of Milo, Me.

Enlargement, Ulceration, and Exfoliation of the Bones, often arise from causes which this remedy will remove. Its full constitutional impression seems to be required to effect a cure, and hence it must be persistently taken. These disorders are often the direct result of constitutional *Scrofula*, and are only cured by the expulsion of the foul distemper from the system.

Dyspepsia or Indigestion, and its whole train of ills, are often caused by *Scrofula*, which deranges the functions of the stomach, and renders its action feeble and unhealthy. Scrofulous disorder in the liver, by its reflective or sympathetic effect upon the stomach, often induces Dyspepsia in its worst form, which can only be remedied by removing the producing cause from the system. But *Scrofula* is not always the cause of Indigestion. When it is, this SARSAPARILLA is a ready and a rapid cure.

BENJ. ROYER, *Mill Creek, Lebanon Co., Pa.*, writes, 10th June, 1864, "I had *Dyspepsia* so bad that I could hardly eat any thing. I got no relief from medicine until I tried your SARSAPARILLA, and now I am well. Three bottles cured me."

Persons infected with *Syphilis* or *Veneral Diseases*, and those who, having taken, injudiciously, calomel or mercury, and thus become subject to *Mercurial Disease*, will find invaluable protection from their effects in the use of this SARSAPARILLA. The dreadful consequences of these disorders may be averted by the persistent use of this remedy.

It should be taken freely and constantly until the lurking poison is expelled from the system.

From an eminent physician of our sister city, who is not only distinguished in his practice, but also in our halls of legislation, where he has won well-merited honors:—

Lawrence, Mass., June 11, 1860.

DR. AYER. My dear Sir: I have found your SARSAPARILLA an excellent remedy for *Syphilis*, both of the *primary* and *secondary* type, and effectual in some cases that were too obstinate to yield to other remedies. I do not know what we can employ with more certainty of success where a powerful alterative is required.

A. J. FRENCH, M. D.

New Brunswick, N. J., Feb. 5, 1861.

J. C. AYER, M. D. My dear Sir: My son was badly treated with mercury, and became subject to *Mercurial Disease*. Mercurial ulcers came on several parts of his body, and especially his legs and feet, which resisted all the remedies he could employ. They became very troublesome and distressing, and effectually unfitted him for active duties of any sort. I was altogether discouraged at the prospect of any cure for him, when he concluded to make a trial of your SARSAPARILLA. He has now taken it for some weeks, and, I assure you, with surprising effects. The eruption has disappeared, and the ulcers are healing, with a healthy look that shows your remedy is surely eradicating the disease. No medicine but yours has ever seemed to reach his case at all, or afford him any relief.

I remain respectfully yours,

REV. J. C. VAN LIEW,

Late Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church of Berne and Beaverdam, by M. A. V. LIEW.

DR. WELCOME BOLTON, counselling physician for the Life Insurance Companies, New York, writes, "I have found your SARSAPARILLA a superior remedy for diseases caused by the abuse of mercury, and a very efficient cure for secondary *Syphilis*. I have often tried it on inveterate cases with much satisfaction to myself and my patients."

We quote the following from one of many such letters we receive, but are forbidden to use the name:—

"Tongue cannot tell what I have suffered from my complaint, and the ocean of violent medicines with which I have been drenched by ignorant physicians. Tell those afflicted as I have been, Doctor, to shun quacks and advertising pretenders: tell them, and you safely may, that your SARSAPARILLA will afford them the relief they yearn for, and it will win for you the homage of grateful hearts."

Great numbers of cases are personally known to us, which have been cured by this SARSAPARILLA, and some of them of the most inveterate and destructive character, but the patients do not consent, for obvious reasons, to the publication of their names. Secondary *Syphilis* requires powerful alterative treatment, and our SARSAPARILLA is one of the most effectual alteratives that can be made—far better than can be produced by the ordinary process of extracting the virtues of medicines. Patients are often deceived by quacks into the belief that they are infected with *veneral disease*, when they are not, and consequently suffer unnecessarily great mental anguish. This point should be settled by counsel with a reliable and competent physician.

For Purifying the Blood, nothing has ever been offered which can compare with this EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA. It is found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the humors that rankle in the system at that season of the year. By its use multitudes can spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system strives to rid itself of corruptions if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well, but with this pabulum of life disordered there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Do not understand us as advising those in perfect health to take any medicine. They should not. But those who have the derangements, which poison their blood with bile, with vitiated secretions, and enfeeble their health, or destroy it by the disorders that ensue, will find great protection in seasonable relief from this remedy.

The effect of this SARSAPARILLA is to expurge from the system the foul distemper which breeds and festers in it; penetrating into every part and organ of the body, it expels the virus of disease that inhabits them. As commonly expressed, it purifies the blood, purging out the rot and corruption that Scrofula breeds in it. Purifying — it renovates the blood, giving it a renewed vitality and force, as of youth again. Hence, persons cured by it will feel younger and stronger, as well as freer from the infirmities of age. It changes the action of the system; its power is alterative, i. e., to change from diseased to healthy action. Instilling fresh vigor into the vital forces, it gives them renovated strength, while weakness is but disorder and decay. Weakness is poverty of vital power, which, continuing to increase, must finally end in dissolution of the body, and much of the feebleness so prevalent all around us among our people is attributable to the lurking contamination of Scrofula. This remedy expels that subtle poison from the system. Being composed of vegetable products only, it is harmless, as well as effectual — a fact of immense importance to those who take it; for many of the alteratives in market have mercury or arsenic as their basis; and thus, although they may sometimes effect cures, still they entail a train of evils upon their victims, often worse than the original disease. Such a medicine as this is wanted in the community, and is sure to prove of priceless value to the vast number in this country who suffer from strumous diseases. It is surely the best which our skill, with the study of years, can devise; and we shall spare no pains or cost to make it the most perfect and effectual remedy within our ability to produce, for the prevention and cure of the

every where prevailing distempers that require an alterative medicine.

By extraordinary care in the selection and even growth of many of our drugs, and by the closest attention in compounding them, with all the skill the study of a lifetime has given us, we feel warranted in saying, that we supply to the public as effectual remedies as it is possible to produce, and we think far superior to any that have ever before been produced for the American people.

Our compounds are never secret. The formulae by which they are made have been published in the principal medical journals of this country and Europe, as well as presented in manuscript to most of the practising physicians of the American States. They have received the unqualified commendation of professors in the medical colleges of both continents, and been recommended by the professors in those colleges to the confidence of the public. Yet nothing short of unmistakable benefits conferred on thousands of sufferers could originate and maintain the reputation they enjoy. While many preparations before the community have failed, and been discarded, these have grown in the public confidence until they have become the staple dependence of thousands of families and millions of men.

For those who desire to obtain them in foreign countries, we give the following list of our agents in the principal cities, or rather in one principal city of each country. They by no means include any considerable proportion of our agents abroad, or the merchants who sell our goods, for in many countries like Canada and the British Provinces of North America, Australia, New Zealand, Cape Colony, Turkey, Brazil, Peru, Chili, Bolivia, Central America, Mexico, and others, there are agents or dealers supplying our medicines to the public in almost every considerable town.

Sold at retail, in Alexandria, by Nicolai; Amsterdam, Uloth; Athens, Bassillio; Berlin, Ludwig; Bombay, Rustomjee; Cadiz, Saless; Cairo, Tilche; Cracow, Moldz; Constantinople, Manasian; Genoa, Bruzza; Florence, Voss; Leipzig, Taschner; Lisbon, Alvez; Milan, Rivolta; Moscow, Hauff; Naples, Bellett; Odessa, Kochler; Turin, Frescia; Warsaw, Skolowski; Valparaiso, Leigh; Mexico, Frizac; Curacao, Williams; Lima, Aguierre; Smyrna, Rhodocanachi; Beirut, Smith; Honolulu, Lathrop; Monrovia, Stokes; Melbourne, Hart; Tongoo, Mason; Vera Cruz, Hargous; Manitlan, Hoyt; Rio Janeiro, Lane; Singapore, Hodgson; Havana, Lawton; Dublin, Dearin; Fayal, Dabney; Liverpool, Samuel; Cape Town, Avery; Belize, Hempstead; Victoria, V. C. L., Curtis; Edinburgh, Anderson; Paris, Le Beuf; Marseilles, Leclercq; Jerusalem, Moise; Aspinwall, Murden; Amoor River, Freeman; St. Martin's, Lambert; Trebzon, Masseras; Copenhagen, Wackenfeldt; Panama, Kratochwil; Nassau, Hobhouse; Halifax, Brown; Sidney, C. B., Archbold; Charlottetown, Watson.

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Health is the poor man's riches and the rich man's bliss. It is substantially the wealth of individuals, communities, and nations; or, at all events, the source from which their prosperity must flow. No sick man is prosperous, or even happy. The surplus proceeds of labor accrue only to those in health, and the daily enjoyment of life to them alone. This being so, then what subserves that important end should not be overlooked or undervalued. For these reasons, we speak in public praise of the enterprize of Dr. J. C. AYER & Co., who have, during a whole generation, employed the best means and skill this world affords in producing medicines of the greatest efficacy for the cure of disease. We believe their success is not disputed, and if it were, the accumulating evidence is conclusive of the extraordinary virtues of their remedies.—*Boston Times.*

Pharmaceutical literature is one of the peculiar features of our times. The sick yearn for relief. Those who supply the remedies must make them known to those who need them. Hence the supply of pamphlets, almanacs and circulars which our druggists distribute to the people. Among these, AYER'S AMERICAN ALMANAC seems to be most sought for, and best known. It gives calendars, and information useful in every family, and has won the public confidence that its statements may be relied on, which causes it to be widely sought for and long preserved.

Among the improvements of the times, this change in the remedies employed is by no means the least. Formerly, ridiculous and often injurious mixtures were administered on the recommendation of one woman to another, or from one family to another, as being "good" for the complaint, while they were in fact, useless, or worse. Now the public are supplied with the most effectual remedies that educated skill can devise, or art produce, with abundant explanations to adapt them to the requirement of each patient and each case. In place of the senseless doses and potions our grandmothers gave, we have the cunning inventions of men learned in the art of cure, carefully adapted to our necessities, and only at about the cost of the crude drugs themselves.—*St. John, N. B., Albion.*

Few men have turned their talents and requirements more effectually to the public service than Dr. AYER. He stands foremost and almost unrivalled among those who serve mankind, as the incredible numbers who are benefited by his skill attest. There may be physicians who produce equally remarkable results on individual cases; but when the enormous number of his patients is considered, there are none that can approach him in results. He has the world for his field of labor, and he works it well. Thousands upon thousands of the afflicted bless him, and we have reasons for casting in our mite of praise.—*Napoleon Press, Ohio.*

If you must take medicines, take AYER'S. They have been tried and approved, not only by the profession and people of this country, but by the enlightened classes of the Orient and Occident — by the sick and suffering in every section of the civilized world, and have come to be the staple antidotes for disease to millions of men.—*N. Y. Mercury.*

PRESENTED BY

WILLIAM MOORE, Willowdale,

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DEALER IN

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES AND HARDWARE,
 MEDICINES,
 HATS, CAPS, BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
 Ready-Made Clothing, &c.

Customers will find our Stock complete, comprising many articles it is impossible here to enumerate, and all sold at moderate prices.

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