Pittsburgh Gazette.

VOL. [illegible]

(From our own Correspondent).

The New School General Assembly.

CHESTER, June 1.

The Assembly convened this morning at the usual hour. Orlando Hastings, Esq., the Rochester lawyer, who seems as much at home in Theology as in law, gave the Assembly some exceedingly pertinent exhortations, appropriate to this exciting scenes through which they were passing.

Rev. Robert McLain, of Mississippi, endeavored to have the orders of the day suspended in order to take up the unfinished business, viz: the Slavery Question. He wished the Assembly to come to a vote before necessary Commissioners had obtained leave of absence to throw the decision of the question into the hands of a minority, as had heretofore been the case. Mr. McLain is a member of the Presbytery of Lexington South, which has formally offered itself to the Assembly as a subject of discipline for the offence of Slaveholding. He is himself a slaveholder, and declares that under the existing circumstances it is right, and that he holds as many as money or credit will allow him. Mr. McLain, with whom I have conversed, appears to be a sensible man, but can he be sincere? If so, he furnishes a remarkable proof that education may sometimes uproot those natural impulses of the soul which condemn Slavery as an evil, however much they may tolerate it as a necessity.

Dr. Hatfield, of New York, Mr. Roe Lockwood, and Rev. Mr. Shaw, spoke against the motion, when the mover withdrew it rather than have a discussion. There is much impatience to finish up the great question, and the motion I believe would have prevailed had it been passed.

The first order of the day was taken up, viz: the Report of the Permanent Committee of Publication. This Committee has been in existence five years, but until 1857 nothing of great importance had been accomplished. $25,000 have now been subscribed to pay the balance due on the Presbyterian House at Philadelphia; to purchase the copyright of the Church Psalmist from its author, Dr. Beman, and the stereotype plates from the publishers, Messrs. Pratt & Hunsey; and to furnish a basis of capital for future operations. Of the Church Psalmist, 16 editions have been issued and 10,000 copies sold, besides a large number donated. The Committee is now prepared to begin a regular system of publication, and they recommend the Assembly to appoint a preacher to deliver a sermon before the next Assembly on the subject of publication; and to order a general collection for the cause. Rev. John W. Dallas has been elected Secretary of the Committee in place of Rev. Wm. J. Patterson, resigned.

The sales during the past year at the Depositories amounted to $4,304 14; donations were made to the amount of $3,646 71: notes discounted, $1,477 24; balance on hand last year, $236 94. Total expenditures, $9,420 86; balance on hand, $232 11.

The report was accepted and referred to the standing committee.

The Committee on the Narrative of Religion within the bounds of the church made their report—second order of the day—through Rev. Thomas J. Shepherd, of Philadelphia. Narratives were received by the Committee from 75 of the 117 Presbyteries, and they exhibit a most encouraging state of religion throughout the church. The most remarkable feature of the Narratives is the existence to a striking *increase of denominational feeling in the church.*

Mr. Handy, of Virginia, in remarking on the report, said it omitted to notice a revival of religion in the Presbytery of Hanover, Virginia, amongst the slaves. Forty negroes had been converted in one locality.

The report gave rise to some remarks on the increase of denominational feeling. Mr. Corwine, of California, who is fond of saying harsh things, thought such a state of feeling would better be included in a Narrative of *re*-religion. The general tenor of the remarks made, were, however, favorable to the views of the report.

The Assembly then went into the election of five members of the Permanent Committee of Foreign Missions and of Publication which resulted as follows:

Permanent Committee on Foreign Missions.—D. H. Allen, D. D.; Albert Barnes, D. D.; Jesse Beneditt; Jno. A. Brown; Rev. J. Duche.

Permanent Committee on Publication.—Rev. John Jenkins; Rev. J. Wentworth Butler; Sam'l H. Perkins; Samuel Brodine and Samuel S. Ott.

Rev. Dr. Dowitt, of Harrisburg, chairman of the Committee to nominate Delegates to Corresponding Bodies, presented their report as follows:—

General Convention of Vermont—Rev. A. B. Lambert, Rev. A. Tompkins.

General Association of Massachusetts—Rev. A. T. Chester, D. D., Principal; Rev. Henry Darling, Alternate.

General Association of Connecticut—Rev. Wm. Adams, D. D.; Rev. Gideon M. Judd.

General Association of New Hampshire—Rev. A. J. P. Hovey; Rev. Baruch Beckwith.

General Conference of Maine—Rev. J. G. Butler; Rev. John Tompkins.

Presbyterian and Congregational Convention of Wisconsin—Rev. Daniel C. Houghton; Rev. George I. King.

Cumberland Presbyterian General Synod—Rev. A. C. Dickerson; Rev. James M. Phillips.

Evangelical Lutheran General Synod—Rev. J. G. Hamner, D. D.; Rev. G. F. Wiswell.

Reformed Presbyterian General Synod—Rev. Joseph Wilson; Rev. Albert Payne.

Associate Reformed Presbyterian Synod—Rev George Duffield, D. D.; Rev. E. H. Robinson.

German Reformed Synod—Rev. E. J. Richards, Rev. Chas. Hutchins.

German Reformed Conference at Berlin—Rev. W. Smith; Rev. S. M. Sherwood.

Judge Allison, of Philadelphia, presented a minority report accompanying which was a resolution, that the Assembly discontinue the correspondence with the German Reformed Church. Judge Allison proceeded to show that the teachings of that church were not orthodox, but that its theology, commonly known as the "Mercersburg theology," was Pusseyistic and Popish in its tendencies.

Dr. Hamner moved that the majority report be adopted, except so much as refers to the appointment of Delegates to the German Reformed Synod.

Dr. Allen, of Cincinnati, proceeded to remark on the majority report, that it was objectionable as not fully representing the anti-slavery sentiment of the church. He did not believe in sending pro-slavery delegates to bodies which are eminently anti-slavery. This gave rise to quite a cannonade from all sides and more "dad blood" was manifested than we have yet seen.

Mr. McLain, of Mississippi, who seems desirous to make himself as offensive to the North as possible moved that Dr. Allen and Calvin Clark, both abolitionists, be substituted, in place of Dr. Hamner and William Dickerson. He thought that would harmonize the Assembly.

Dr. Chester, of Buffalo, and Mr. Hovey, of New York, avowed themselves "conservatives," and if Dr. Allen pointed his remarks at them, they were perfectly willing to resign their places. Dr. Dewitt, Sandels and others disclaimed any intention of framing the report, so as to make it appear unjust to any section in sentiment. The subject of slavery did not enter his head, when he drew up the report.

Dr. Hamner wished the Assembly to understand that his name must be withdrawn from the list of delegates. He was pained to observe such exhibitions of prejudice and suspicion. Last year Dr. Joel Parker's name had been stricken out, and that of Dr. Allen substituted. The thing, he intimated, must stop somewhere, and he wished not to decline being a delegate to all. Several Commissioners expressed a hope that Dr. Hamner would not take such a course, but he seemed inflexible, and the Assembly adjourned to dinner.

In the afternoon, when Dr. Hamner's motion came up, Mr. Hastings, of Rochester, and Dr. Dewitt, of Harrisburg, protested against condemning the German Reformed church unheard. Dr. D. said, the Presbyterian and German Reformed churches in Pennsylvania were in the habit of intercommunion, and that Dr. Nevin, the author of the heterodox opinions referred to, was not now connected with the Seminary, nor was he a pastor, although still a man of much influence in the church. The Assembly accordingly struck out the last clause of Dr. Hamner's motion, and adopted the majority report as a whole.

The "Unfinished Business"—the Slavery debate—was now announced as again before the body. An attempt was made to have the discussion closed on Tuesday at noon, but the South dared up, denounced the attempt as "gag-law," and so the debate went on. Rev. Mr. Shaw, of Cincinnati, Ohio, proceeded to answer Rev. Mr. Dickerson's argument on the constitutionality of disciplinary action on slaveholding by this Assembly. His line of argument was similar to that employed by Rev. Mr. Seelye, of which I have already informed you.

Then came Rev. Samuel R. Sneed, of Illinois; an old genius, with an off-hand way of speech, which smacks of the backwoods as much in real strength as in roughness. He was born and reared in a slave state, and was at one time owner of a number of slaves, whom he emancipated from conscientious motives. "If I had sold them and invested the proceeds in Western lands, I should now have been one of the millionaires of the land," said he. His argument was confined chiefly to the passages of Paul in regard to slavery, to which he applied the interpretation of common sense, for, said he, "Paul was no fool!" I have not room to follow Mr. Sneed's argument, which differed nothing from the usual argumentation that side.

Rev. Mr. Alsop, of Cleveland, addressed the Assembly, expressing that the earliest testimonies of the Church were pointed and decisive in condemning slaveholding as a sin. Still, he believed the present condition of things required still more decisive action. He broached for the first time *the question of division*, and advocated a kind, fraternal and amicable separation. They were brethren like Lot and Abraham, and like them, they could part. He would propose to these brethren in the South to go,—go in peace,—go to the rich lands of their distant clime, and there cultivate the broad and noble field in which they were placed. The brethren of North and South will separate, but they, or their descendants, would yet meet on the banks of the Potomac, and rejoice in uniting on the free soil of Virginia.—Dr. Aiken's speech created considerable emotion. Underneath his neatly worded sentences, there was a substratum of "backbone" which pleased both sides, and all seemed satisfied that the word had at last been spoken which no one as yet dared to utter. The "coming event" of division is casting a very perceptible "shadow before," and the decisive moment cannot be far off. The Assembly adjourned at six, for an evening session.

Dr. Dewitt, of Harrisburgh, took the floor at a quarter to eight, and made a "doughface" argument to the effect that the Assembly have no more right to call the thousand or two slaveholders in the Church South to account for that offence than they have to bring Ohio Presbyterians to the bar, for being implicated as citizens of this State in its law of divorce which grants divorce for eight reasons, contrary to the doctrine of the New Testament, which lays down but one cause, viz. adultery!

Dr. Dewitt, in the course of his remarks, attacked the Synod of the Western Reserve in its course with regard to the case of R. M. Holley, who was reported in the newspapers as having asserted that slavery with all its adjuncts was right, that he held slaves from principle, that he held them "for the purpose of gain." He contended that the Synod should give Mr. Holley a chance to state what his views really were before they passed resolutions and memorialized the Assembly to discipline him and his associates.

Mr. Alfred Newton, of Norwalk, Ohio, replied on behalf of the Western Reserve Synod to the effect that Mr. Holley was similarly reported in several newspapers and that the Presbytery of Lexington South had reiterated his sentiments. In reply to a comparison instituted by Dr. Dewitt between the Southern Synods and the Synods of Ohio and Western Reserve by which it appeared that the former with fewer ministers had increased in membership twice as rapidly as the latter (viz: in 1855, Southern Synods, 1,900; Ohio Synods, 622; in 1856, Southern Synods, 1,400; Ohio Synods, 724;)—Mr. Newton said there was but one cause for such a state of affairs, and that was slavery. It was this very question of the church's complicity in slaveholding which was tieing their arms and circumscribing their usefulness.

The Assembly adjourned at ten o'clock. To-morrow will be a lively day without doubt—"For further particulars" see my next

E. E.

Eastward, Ho.—The tide of travel sets strongly this season across the Atlantic. Never before was there so large a number of passengers taking a run across to Europe. The Asia, which sailed on Wednesday last for Liverpool, took 172 passengers; the Queen of the South, which sailed on the same day for Southampton and Bremen, took 164 passengers; the City of Manchester, which sailed on Thursday for Liverpool, took 240 passengers; and the Arago, which sailed on Saturday for Southampton and Havre, took 90 passengers—a larger number, we believe, than was ever carried from this port in an Atlantic steamer. During the present month fifteen steamers are announced to leave New York for Europe, making an average departure on every other day. Four of these steamers will leave during the present week, and two additional ones will carry a large number of travelers, whose passages are already engaged.

The number of American travelers annually visiting Europe has greatly increased of late years. Prior to 1850 the number never exceeded 7,500 in any one year, and the average number for the ten years previous was not more than 5,000. In 1850 Mr. Collins steamers commenced running, and 29,362 Americans crossed the Atlantic during that year. In 1856, the number of American travelers returning from Europe that landed at this port alone was 39,319. In 1857, the number landed at all ports was 29,999; but in 1854 it reached 32,641

This great increase of European travel indicates a general prosperity at home, but part of it is owing to the natural increase of the business and social relations of the Old and the New Worlds, and part to the increased facilities for travel offered by our steam packets. But, if the number of Americans going to Europe increases, so does the number of Europeans coming to this country, for a few months' travel, yearly increase. At every adjournment of Parliament there are a score or two of members who run over here to take a look at the practical working of our institutions, instead of going on the Continent, or to the moors to shoot grouse.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Man Hunt.—Our reporter learns through a gentleman of Springfield, that Sheriff Layton brought down on Saturday, in submission to the Habeas Corpus issued by Judge Leavitt, U. S. Deputy Marshal R. P. Chrisfield, and nine others.

The Sheriff is accompanied by Messrs. Rodney Mason, S. S. Shillebarger and Jas. S. Good, as attorneys for the States' The Deputy U. S. Marshals, instead of being sent to jail, were kept under guard at the Anthony House, where they made themselves merry with their prize. Hundreds of the farmers of Clark and adjacent counties, were in Springfield, on Saturday, and were ultra in their expressions against the U. S. Deputy Marshals, who are charged with behaving to young Hyde, the Taylors and Guttridges (when their prisoners) in the most brutal manner.

It is said that the principal charge against Mr. Hyde (senior) is that when the first attempt was made to take Addison, (the negro) and Addison had beaten back his assailants, who had come to enter the garret, he (Hyde) offered if the officers would lay aside their arms, to whip the whole posse, and he, (Addison,) wanted to come out and fight them anyway, but Mr. Hyde told him "not to come out."

The writ of Habeas Corpus, issued by Judge Leavitt, will be returned at his Court this morning, when a hearing of the case will be had.—*Cincinnati Commercial, Monday.*

For Sale or Rent.

TO LET.—An elegant Store Room on Fifth street, between Wood and Market; suitable for a Fancy Goods establishment, having Show Windows and Sky-light. Enquire at

my18tdtf GAZETTE COUNTING ROOM.

TO LET.—A well finished Dwelling, with yard room, shrubbery, &c., delightfully situated on the river bank, in Allegheny City, near the residence of Mrs Snowden. Rent low. Enquire of

my14tdtf Dr. J. P. DARE, Penn street.

TO LET.—The Storeroom and Dwelling Or of MOSES BORLAND, Esq., a few doors below the premises situate on the corner of O'Hara and Liberty streets. It has been occupied since built as a Grocery and Provision Store, and is one of the best stores in the city. Enquire of

R. H. KING, No. 21 Liberty street.

DWELLING HOUSE TO RENT.—That commodious and well finished Dwelling House, No. 52 Fike street, now occupied by the subscriber. The house is in fine order, and has all the modern conveniences, water, &c., to make it desirable for a family. Possession can be had any time after the first of May. Apply at No. 42 Fifth street, or my22tdtf WM. WILSON.

TO LET.—Three Brick Houses, four rooms each, in the 7th Ward, on Centre Avenue, Minersville Road. Rent low to a good tenant. Enquire of my21 WATT & NELSON, No. 248 Liberty street.

FOR RENT.—Two Brick Dwellings on Third street near Smithfield. No. 155 has ten rooms, Hack Building, Gas, Bath-rooms, &c. No. 153 has eight Rooms, Gas, Water, &c.

Also, an Office on Fourth street, near Cherry alley. Rent $45 per annum. THOS. WOODS, 75 Fourth st

TO LEASE.—A desirable Lot in the Fifth Ward, above Harrison st., fronting fifty feet on Liberty st. and extending back one hundred feet to Spring alley, suitable for a Coal or Lime Yard. For terms enquire of

my20tf GEORGE WEYMAN, cor. Diamond sy. and Smithfield st

OFFICE TO LET on Fourth street, between Smithfield and Wood sts.—No. 28. Apply to

ap22 ALEXIS LOESER & CO.

FOR RENT.—A Brick House on Front st., near Market, three stories high Rent $150. Possession on the first of April. Apply to

mr6 ALEXANDER KING.

TO LET.—The Hall formerly occupied by the Sons of Temperance, on the corner of Wood and Third streets. Enquire of JOHN M'GILL & SON,

ja15tf No. 22 Third street.

BALDWIN TOWNSHIP PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We have 60 acres of coal land situate in the above township, near Pollock Mills, on Sawmill Run, four miles from the city. The land will shortly be worked, about 50 acres of good black coal and easy of access. Will be sold at $65 per acre, on reasonable terms. Apply to

BLAKELY & RICHEY, Real Estate Brokers.

ja3

ALLEGHENY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We have a House and Lot of Ground situate on Pitt alley, near the Diamond, on which is erected a two story Brick House, containing seven well finished rooms; finished cellar, a large cellar, water in the house and yard. This property will be sold low and on easy terms, as the owner is about moving South. Apply to BLAKELY & RICHEY,

ja3 Real Estate Brokers.

OHIO LAND FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale section ten, township 12, range 10, Stark county, Ohio, commonly known as "Bowman's section," containing 640 acres. It is situated three miles west of Massillon on the State Road leading to Wooster, and within about two miles of the Ohio and Pennsylvania Railroad. The south, east, and north-east quarters are partly cleared and improved—the remainder is covered with superior timber—and the whole is well watered by springs and running streams. This section is considered the finest body of land in the county. It will be sold undivided or in quarters to suit purchasers. To those who desire to invest in real estate a better opportunity is rarely offered.

J. R. SWEITZER.

my12-3md&wF No. 101 Wood st., Pittsburgh.

ALLEGHENY CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We have two lots of ground at the corner of Federal and Locust streets, each having a front of 22 feet 5 inches on Federal and running back 80 feet, and will be sold to an alley. These are very desirable lots, and will be sold at a bargain. Apply to BLAKELY & RICHEY,

my22 Real Estate Brokers.

GLASGOW PROPERTY FOR SALE.—We have two lots of ground in Glasgow, Beaver Co., about 40 miles below this city, on the Pittsburgh and Cleveland Railroad, on which there is erected a large two story brick dwelling and store house, 80 feet front, each story 10 and 11 feet high, brick smoke house, frame stable, well of good water, garden, yard and shrubbery. This property would sell well for a store or tavern. Will be sold at a great bargain.

my7 BLAKELY & RICHEY,

25 Real Estate Brokers.

FOR SALE.—The House in which I now live, on South Common, between Sandusky st. and Ohio, Allegheny.

my14dtf JAMES O'HARA.

WHISKY—25 bbls Old Rye Whisky received and for sale by HENRY H. COLLINS.

Medical.

R. R. R.

NEW LIFE—GOD BLESS IT! IT will never be forgotten! As soon as Radway's Relief was given, and an application of it made to his bruised and mangled body, all pains and uneasiness ceased, and a new life was infused within his system."—P. D. Spring's Letter of Lazyville, Pa.

Expressions of thankfulness coming from the souls of those whom our Remedies have restored to life, is a source of pleasure to us beyond all earthly blessings. On the receipt of every new letter of thanks, from a recovered invalid, we, through the efficacy of Radway's Ready Relief, Regulators and Resolvent has been raised from a bed of pain, misery and long sickness, and restored to the enjoyment of perfect health, we feel that our efforts have not been fruitless, and the angel of truth with healings on its wings, will not knock at the gate of Paradise in vain. The case we refer to above is truly astonishing, no one who knew Spring, thought he could live—but not more so than many other miraculous cures, performed by those remedies, even when death had seized the patient, their use have restored the death-stricken back to new life.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

There is no pain so severe, no disease so acute, no pestilence so terrible and fatal, but that the Ready Relief will check, control and prevent. This Remedy has been proved to be both a quick cure and positive preventative, of cholera, yellow fever, ship fever, dysentery, fever and ague, scarlet fever, small pox, and all malignant and dangerous diseases. Its quickness in stopping pains, allaying inflammations, soothing the most terrible paroxysms of acute and inflammatory diseases, and in subduing the most violent and accelerated and violent attacks, and restores the whole system to the enjoyment of ease and comfort, and renders it a blessing to all who live in where medical aid is difficult to procure. Every family should keep Radway's Ready Relief in their house. It is the right one to have when pain, aches, or sickness of any kind, either in the head or bowels, stomach nerves, or any or other part of the body, a dose of Radway', Ready Relief will in a few minutes cure you of all pains and uneasiness.

SNAKES—DOGS—CATS.

If you are bitten by a rabid dog, or scratched by a spiteful cat, stung by a venomous snake, or other reptile, Radway's Ready Relief, poured into the wound, will neutralize the poison, and prevent inflammation or mortification taking place. It has saved the lives of many hunters who have been stung by snakes and other poisonous reptiles.

THE AGED.

All infirm, weak, feeble and nervous, will derive lasting blessings from the use of Ready Relief. The stiff joints, crippled, and rheumatics, will become supple, elastic, strong and vigorous, in every limb and joint of the body, by its use.

MOTHERS.

If you will resort to Radway's Relief, when your children are taken sick, with croup, measles, whooping-cough, scarlet fever, or bowel diseases, or other complaints, you will save the lives of your children. Ten months Radway's Ready Relief imparts new life, new strength, into the weak, feeble and diseased body. Keep this in mind, and do not let your children die. Radway's Remedies will save them, if it is in the power of human agency so to do.

RADWAY'S REGULATOR.

A THOROUGH PURGATIVE—NEW MINERAL VEGETABLES FORM THE BASIS OF RADWAY'S REGULATORS!

A Good Appetite—Results from Digestion—Correct Action of the Heart—A sound Stomach—A pleasant rey ular discharge from the bowels—A pure and sweet Breath,

Is secured to all who will take one or two of Radway's Regulators once or twice a week. The weak grow strong, and the lean fat; the nervous, fretful and gloomy are changed to a strong condition of body, and a happy flow of spirits. All who take them are delighted with their operation. All the good derived from the use of other pills are secured by the use of Radway's Regulators without entailing the evil effects of common drastic pills upon the system.

The discovery of these wonderful pills establishes a new era in purgatives, and a new practice in the science of medicine. In taking these pills no griping pains or sickness in the stomach is experienced; they operate naturally, leaving the bowels, liver and other organs in a natural and healthy condition.

Each pill that is taken gives new life to the blood; they purify it, and in all cases of disease, make it their business to eradicate its circulation.

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PICTURE OF HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

A few doses of Radway's Regulators will insure a clear, fair, pure and healthy skin, and a beautiful complexion. It will give to those troubled with weak, dull, yellow eyes, a brilliancy we believe, than was ever received from this source in an Atlantic steamer. During the present month fifteen steamers are announced to leave New York for Europe, making an average departure on every other day. Four of these steamers will leave during the present week, and two additional ones will carry a large number of travelers, whose passages are already engaged.

The number of American travelers annually visiting Europe has greatly increased of late years. Prior to 1850 the number never exceeded 7,500 in any one year, and the average number for the ten years previous was not more than 5,000. In 1850 Collins steamers commenced running, and 29,362 Americans crossed the Atlantic during that year. In 1856, the number of American travelers returning from Europe that landed at this port alone was 39,319. In 1857, the number landed at all ports was 29,999; but in 1854 it reached 32,641

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This great increase of European travel indicates a general prosperity at home, but part of it is owing to the natural increase of the business and social relations of the Old and the New Worlds, and part to the increased facilities for travel offered by our steam packets. But, if the number of Americans going to Europe increases, so does the number of Europeans coming to this country, for a few months' travel, yearly increase. At every adjournment of Parliament there are a score or two of members who run over here to take a look at the practical working of our institutions, instead of going on the Continent, or to the moors to shoot grouse.—*N. Y. Times.*

Medical.

Health and Strength Most Inevitably Follow its Use.

Heartburn, Sick Headache, Biliousness, Influenza, and the constant symptoms of a Cold, is your Cherry Pectoral. Its constant use in my practice and my family for the last ten years has shown it to possess superior virtues for the treatment of these complaints.

ELDER KNIGHT, M. D.

A. B. MORTLEY, Esq., of Utica, N. Y., writes "I have used your Pectoral myself and, in my family ever since you invented it, and believe it the best medicine for its purpose ever put out. With a bad cold I should sooner pay $25 for a bottle than do without it, or take any other remedy."

CROUP, WHOOPING COUGH, INFLUENZA.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Feb. 7, 1856.

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ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC AND BRONCHITIS.

CELESTIA, WEST MANCHESTER, Pa., Feb. 4, 1856.

SIR:—Your Cherry Pectoral is performing marvellous cures in this section. It has relieved several from alarming symptoms of consumption, and is now curing a man who has labored under an affection of the lungs for the last 40 years. HENRY L. PARKS, Merchant.

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We might add volumes of evidence, but the most convincing proof of the virtues of this remedy is found in its effects upon trial.

CONSUMPTION

Probably no one remedy has ever been known which cured so many and such dangerous cases as this. Some no human aid can reach, but even to these the Cherry Pectoral affords relief and comfort.

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR, New York City, March 4, 1856.

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