

RESOLUTION

Proposing Amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met: That the following amendments be proposed to the Constitution of the Commonwealth...

FIRST AMENDMENT. There shall be an additional article to said constitution to be designated as article eleven, as follows:—

ARTICLE XI. OF PUBLIC DEBTS.

SECTION 1. The State may contract debts, to supply casual deficits or failures in revenues, or to meet expenses not otherwise provided for; but the aggregate amount of such debts direct and contingent, whether contracted by virtue of one or more acts of the general assembly, or at different periods of time, shall never exceed seven hundred and fifty thousand dollars, and the money arising from the creation of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was obtained, or to repay the debts so contracted, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 2. In addition to the above limited power, the State may contract debts to repel invasion, suppress insurrection, defend the State in war, or to redeem the present outstanding indebtedness of the State; but the money arising from the contracting of such debts, shall be applied to the purpose for which it was raised, or to repay such debts, and to no other purpose whatever.

SECTION 3. Except the debts above specified, in sections one and two of this article, no debt whatever shall be created by, or on behalf of the State.

SECTION 4. To provide for the payment of the present debt, and any additional debt contracted as aforesaid, the legislature shall, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, create a sinking fund, which shall be sufficient to pay the accruing interest on such debt, and annually to reduce the principal thereof by a sum not less than two hundred and fifty thousand dollars; which sinking fund shall consist of the net annual income of the public works, from time to time owned by the State, or the proceeds of the sale of the same, or any part thereof, and of the income or proceeds of sale of stocks owned by the State, or of any other funds, or resources, that may be designated by law. The said sinking fund may be increased, from time to time, by assigning to it any part of the taxes, or other revenues of the State not required for the ordinary and current expenses of government, and unless in case of war, invasion or insurrection, no part of the said sinking fund shall be applied or applied otherwise than in extinguishment of the public debt, until the amount of such debt is reduced below the sum of five millions of dollars.

SECTION 5. The credit of the Commonwealth shall not in any manner, or event, be pledged, or loaned to, any individual, company, corporation, or association; nor shall the Commonwealth hereafter become joint owner, or stockholder, in any company, association or corporation.

SECTION 6. The Commonwealth shall not assume the debt, or any part thereof, of any county, city, borough or township; or of any corporation, or association; unless such debt shall have been contracted to enable the State to repel invasion, suppress domestic insurrection, defend itself in time of war, or to assist the State in the discharge of any portion of its present indebtedness.

SECTION 7. The legislature shall not authorize any county, city, borough, township, or incorporated district, by virtue of a vote of its citizens, or otherwise, to become a stockholder in any company, association, or corporation; or to obtain money for, or loan its credit to, any corporation, association, institution, or party.

SECTION 8. SECOND AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional article to said constitution, to be designated as article XII, as follows:—

ARTICLE XII. OF NEW COUNTIES.

No county shall be divided by a line cutting off over one-tenth of its population, (either to form a new county or otherwise,) without the express consent of such county, by a vote of the electors thereof; nor shall any county be established containing less than four hundred square miles.

THIRD AMENDMENT.

From section two of the first article of the constitution, strike out the words, "of the city of Philadelphia, and of each county respectively;" from section five, same article, strike out the words, "either the city of Philadelphia nor any," and insert in lieu thereof the words, "and no;" and strike out section four, same article, and in lieu thereof insert the following:

"SECTION 4. In the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, and in every seventh year thereafter, representatives to the number of one hundred, shall be apportioned and distributed equally, throughout the State, by districts, in proportion to the number of taxable inhabitants in the several parts thereof; except that any county containing at least three thousand five hundred taxable males, may be allowed a separate representation; but no more than three counties shall be joined, and no county shall be divided, in the formation of a district. Any city containing a sufficient number of taxable males to entitle it to at least two representatives shall have a separate representation assigned it, and shall be divided into convenient districts of contiguous territory, of equal taxable population as near as may be, each of which districts shall elect one representative."

At the end of section seven, same article, insert these words, "the city of Philadelphia shall be divided into single senatorial districts, of contiguous territory as nearly equal in taxable population as possible; but no ward shall be divided in the formation thereof."

The legislature, at its first session, after the adoption of this amendment, shall divide the city of Philadelphia into senatorial and representative districts, in the manner above provided; such districts to remain unchanged until the apportionment in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four.

FOURTH AMENDMENT.

There shall be an additional section to the first article of said constitution, which shall be numbered as follows:—

SECTION 26. The legislature shall have the power to alter, revoke, or amend, any charter of incorporation hereafter conferred by, or under any special, or general law, whenever in their opinion it may be injurious to the citizens of the Commonwealth; in such manner, however, that no injustice shall be done to the corporation.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857. Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 24, nays 7; on the second amendment, yeas 23, nays 8; on the third amendment, yeas 24, nays 4; on the fourth amendment, yeas 23, nays 4.

[Extract from the Journal.] GEO. W. HAMERSLY, Clerk.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 26, 1857.

Resolved, That this resolution pass. On the first amendment, yeas 78, nays 12; on the second amendment, yeas 57, nays 24; on the third amendment, yeas 72, nays 24; on the fourth amendment, yeas 83, nays 7.

[Extract from the Journal.] JACOB ZEIGLER, Clerk.

Filed in Secretary's office, May 2, 1857. A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS: I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the original "Resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth," with the vote in each branch of the Legislature upon the final passage thereof, as appears from the originals on file in this office.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused to be affixed the seal of the Secretary's Office, the day and year above written.

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

IN SENATE, March 27, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the first amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Crab, Cresswell, Finney, Gregg, Harris, Penrose and South—8.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the second amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins, Wright and Taggart, Speaker—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Fetter, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—24.

NAYS—Messrs. Coffey, Gregg, Harris and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the Senate agree to the fourth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Brewer, Brown, Coffey, Cresswell, Ely, Evans, Flenniken, Frazer, Ingram, Jordan, Killinger, Knox, Laubach, Lewis, Myer, Scofield, Sellers, Shuman, Steele, Straub, Welsh, Wilkins and Wright—23.

NAYS—Messrs. Crab, Finney, Jordan and Penrose—4.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, April 26, 1857.

The resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth being under consideration.

On the question, Will the House agree to the first amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Ely, Fausold, Foster, Gibney, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Inbrine, James, Jacobs, Johnson, Johnston, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisinger, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—78.

NAYS—Messrs. Backus, Benson, Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Withrow—12.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the second amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Chase, Ely, Fausold, Foster, Gibney, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Inbrine, James, Jacobs, Johnson, Johnston, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisinger, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Dock, Gilman, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Withrow—23.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the third amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Inbrine, James, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Dock, Gilman, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Withrow—23.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the fourth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Inbrine, James, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Dock, Gilman, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Withrow—23.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the fifth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Inbrine, James, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Dock, Gilman, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Withrow—23.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the sixth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Inbrine, James, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Dock, Gilman, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Withrow—23.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the seventh amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Inbrine, James, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Dock, Gilman, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Withrow—23.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the eighth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Bower, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Ent, Fausold, Foster, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Berks), Inbrine, James, Johnson, Kaufman, Knight, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Wright, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—57.

NAYS—Messrs. Arthur, Augustine, Backus, Benson, Bishop, Dock, Gilman, Hamilton, Hancock, Hill, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Lebo, Struthers, Thorn, Warner and Withrow—23.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

On the question, Will the House agree to the fourth amendment? The yeas and nays were taken agreeably to the provisions of the Constitution, and were as follows, viz: YEAS—Messrs. Anderson, Arthur, Backus, Backhouse, Ball, Beck, Benson, Bishop, Bower, Brown, Calhoun, Campbell, Cary, Chase, Cleaver, Crawford, Dickey, Ent, Eyster, Fausold, Foster, Gibney, Gilman, Harter, Heistand, Hill, Hillegas, Hoffman, (Lebanon), Inbrine, James, Johnson, Kaufman, Kerr, Lebo, Leisinger, Lovett, Maner, Mamma, Musselman, Nichols, Nicholson, Nunemacher, Pearson, Peters, Petrik, Pownall, Purcell, Ramsey, (Philadelphia), Ramsey, (York), Reamer, Roberts, Rupp, Shaw, Sloan, Sloan, Smith, (Cambria), Smith, (Centre), Stevenson, Tolan, Vail, Vanvorsthis, Voehgley, Vickers, Wagonseller, Walter, Warner, Westbrook, Wharton, Williston, Withrow, Zimmerman and Getz, Speaker—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Dock, Hamilton, Hancock, Struthers, Thorn, Withrow and Wright—7.

So the question was determined in the affirmative.

SECRETARY'S OFFICE, HARRISBURG, June 22, 1857.

PENNSYLVANIA, SS: I do certify that the above and foregoing is a true and correct copy of the "Yeas" and "Nays" taken on the resolution proposing amendments to the Constitution of the Commonwealth, as the same appear in the Journals of the two Houses, of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth for the session of 1857.

In witness my hand and the seal of the Secretary's Office, this twenty-second day of June, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-seven.

A. G. CURTIN, Secretary of the Commonwealth.

MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

AYER'S Cathartic Pills (SUGAR COATED). PREPARED BY DR. J. C. AYER, Lowell, Mass.

CLEANSE THE BLOOD AND CURE THE SICK Invalids, Fathers, Mothers, Physicians, Philanthropists, read their Effects, and judge of their Merits.

FOR THE CURE OF Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach, Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, Dysentery, Relax, and Worms.

DR. J. C. AYER'S Cathartic Pills are the best medicine for the cure of all the above complaints, and are sold by all the leading druggists and chemists in the United States.

FOR THE CURE OF Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, DYSENTERY, RELAX, AND WORMS.

DR. J. C. AYER'S Cathartic Pills are the best medicine for the cure of all the above complaints, and are sold by all the leading druggists and chemists in the United States.

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MISCELLANEOUS ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANTIPHLOGISTIC SALT. A PERFECT SUBSTITUTE FOR THE LANCET, LEECHES AND BLISTERS!

FOR ITS INTRINSIC VALUE, THE ENLIGHTENED COMMON SENSE AND THE UNDOUBTEDLY PROVEN MUST BE THE JUDGE!

MANY medicines offered for sale are accompanied by doubtful certificates (their chief value) and claim to be universal remedies, curing all maladies—a burlesque on common sense. As the discovery of this Salt solemnly protests against having it placed on the category of frauds and impositions, he has resolved that it shall go forth to the world like its pure gold dollar, with no other passport than its own true value. If the public find it genuine they will receive it—if spurious they will reject and condemn it.

Instead of its being a panacea for all ills, it has control over but one ill—has but one aim and accomplishes but one thing; to subdue inflammatory diseases—whether by their form or locality, whether in the head, throat, chest, abdomen, extremities or skin.

When the discoverer, after a long series of laborious and costly experiments, became fully confirmed in his conviction that the Antiphlogistic Salt, which he now has the happiness to present to the world, was a perfect substitute for Blood-letting, Leeches and Blisters, his mind was so agitated that he could not sleep for many nights. The cause of his agitation was the striking fact that the manner of its operation, like that of the virus in vaccination, could not be explained upon any known principle. How, in what way, it so effectually subdues inflammation, and in what manner it acts at first wholly inexcusable; but on further experiment it was proved that by its power over the veins, arteries and glands, it equalizes the fluids of the body, the want of an equilibrium in which is the sole cause of inflammation. It exerts like the vaccine matter, an extraordinary influence over the circulation—resulting in a gradual decline of inflammation as indicated by the pulse which soon resumes its natural state, as the pain and heat disappear. Such is its potency, that like the virus just mentioned, it requires merely what adheres to the point of a quill dipped in a solution of it to affect the entire system—but must be instantly used to prevent decomposition, and secure its full vitality. Three quills in acute, and two in chronic disease, every 24 hours, till the heat and fever have subsided and a perfect cure is effected.—When it takes the place of leeches, stimulating ointments and blisters in local inflammation, as Brain Fever, Croup, Toothache, Pleurisy, &c., its mode of administration is two-fold. (See directions for dissolving, &c.)

The peculiar excellence of this Salt is, that without the use of leeches, or any strength, it effectually cures inflammatory diseases (no others) by producing an equilibrium of all the fluids of the body and a consequent uninterrupted circulation. The following different forms which the unbalanced fluids assume and may not here mentioned, that have more or less fever and pain, are as perfectly cured by the Antiphlogistic Salt, as fire is extinguished by water.

1.—Cases where the unbalanced fluids affect the Head and Throat—to wit: Brain Fever, Headache, Fits, Inflammation, Ears and Nose Canker, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, Bronchitis, &c.

2.—Cases where the unbalanced fluids affect the Abdomen—to wit: Pleurisy, Asthma, Indigestion, Dropsy, Gravel, Gonorrhoea, Heartburn, Colic, Dyspepsia, Gravel, Gonorrhoea, Venereal, &c.

3.—Cases where the unbalanced fluids affect the Extremities and Skin—to wit: Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, Chicken and Small Pox, Salt Rheum, and all itching and other Cutaneous Eruptions.

This Salt greatly alleviates the inflammatory pains peculiar to married ladies (below and at the time of confinement) and many Female Complaints; and is very efficacious in Fevers, Ague, Wounds, Nervous and Spinal affections, and any other forms of (mark this) inflammatory disease, attended with heat or febrile symptoms.

Persons who have a tendency of blood to the head and face, and who lead inactive lives, or breathe the impure air of manufactories, and the poisonous fumes of metals and minerals, or live in unhealthy climates are exposed to a peculiar violation of the fluids of the body, which one dose, once in three months, would invariably prevent. It is believed to afford protection against infectious diseases; and therefore, is recommended to travellers, sailors and soldiers.

To protect the community from imposition by counterfeits, the proprietor will employ an Agent, and has made such arrangements that he can send the medicine in any quantity, by mail or express, to any part of the United States or foreign countries, and therefore, is the discoverer is \$1.50 per drachm—price \$2 per drachm—and is put up in drachm packages for acute disease (with directions, &c.) at \$1; three drachms do, for chronic cases, \$5; and 6 drachms do, for families, \$8—no profit of 50 cents on each package.

Many of the many nostrum makers victimize the good-natured and ill-riden public by ordering from six to a dozen box or bottles to cure any malady, no matter what, the undersigned is happy in being able to state that the severest forms of acute inflammatory disease are overcome by one acute package, and the most obstinate and long standing cases by one Chronic package. Although these packages have not elapsed since this new medicinal agent became partially known to the citizens of Boston and few neighboring towns, yet such have been the results of its trial, that during the past week, nearly 400 packages were sold in this city, and orders received by mail and express for 163 Family, 347 Chronic, and 385 Acute packages.

Persons who have a tendency of blood to the head and face, and who lead inactive lives, or breathe the impure air of manufactories, and the poisonous fumes of metals and minerals, or live in unhealthy climates are exposed to a peculiar violation of the fluids of the body, which one dose, once in three months, would invariably prevent. It is believed to afford protection against infectious diseases; and therefore, is recommended to travellers, sailors and soldiers.

To protect the community from imposition by counterfeits, the proprietor will employ an Agent, and has made such arrangements that he can send the medicine in any quantity, by mail or express, to any part of the United States or foreign countries, and therefore, is the discoverer is \$1.50 per drachm—price \$2 per drachm—and is put up in drachm packages for acute disease (with directions, &c.) at \$1; three drachms do, for chronic cases, \$5; and 6 drachms do, for families, \$8—no profit of 50 cents on each package.

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