[illegible] the people are [illegible] the important question why South Carolina and Texas will not respect [illegible] authority to keep out of the [illegible] the military? This question answers the first one, for it suggests that the suspension of the writ of habeas corpus was improperly done in both cases. If the people will be outrageous and lawless, they must expect to suffer for their wickedness.

In treating the next branch of the subject, we have a little matter of serious import to discuss. The suspension of the writ of habeas corpus is a great and important act, since it is regulated by the constitution. It is a necessity sometimes, however, and when this necessity arises, it is the duty of the country to accept it. But it is also the duty of the country to investigate the reasons for the exercise of this extraordinary power, and if they were not of such a nature as to support the order destroying all law, then the country is unfaithful to itself if it does not disavow the act, and censure the officer who committed it. This is the relative duty of the public and its agent.

Since the writ of right, as it is called, has been suspended in South Carolina, and since the people are so indifferent about it that a Democratic organ raves for information as to what they intend to do, we must conclude that the country is either satisfied that South Carolina deserved this punishment, or else we must come to a worse conclusion, that the country is growing indifferent to the benefits and blessings of civil law. If reflecting men adopt this last and most terrible view of the case, they will have two records to fall back upon to sustain themselves with. One is, that a Republican convention was brutally and violently supervised by United States troops without rebuke from the government, and almost without rebuke from the Republican party. Another is, that the Democratic party has done so much to demoralize the public mind, that the people really suppose the writ of habeas corpus is a mere thing to be suspended at the caprice of any officer. Ever since reconstruction was begun under the laws of Congress the Democratic press and orators in the South have daily declared the people to be under the feet of despots and to be the subjects of outrage and violence. This system of exaggeration has dulled the ear of apprehension, and now that something has been done which might and ought to be inquired into, the country is like the man whose fears had been excited so often about wolves, when there were none, that when the wolves did come he took no notice of the alarm and lost his flock.

We believe the writ of habeas corpus was properly suspended in South Carolina; but it will do no harm to investigate the matter and learn the precise nature of the offenses that rendered the suspension necessary. If we are to have an investigating committee sent to San Domingo, where the people are free to protect themselves, why not have a similar committee sent to our own people to inquire if they have been condemned unjustly?

While admitting the propriety of the suspension of the writ, the greater part of our justification of that act rests upon the violence of the Democratic papers. They have told the people such horrid stories about their enslaved condition, and about the outrages that were being daily perpetrated upon them, that it would be a wonder if they did not commit some violence. South Carolina has suffered more from her pretended friends than she will be able to recover in years, and now the entire country is feeling the evil effect, for acts which would been disavowed from Washington on the instant of their commission, are accepted by the authorities and left to go unrebuked by the people. The answer to the inquiry, "what the people intend to do?" is only to be given by the people.

THE MEETING AT THE COTTON EXCHANGE

The meeting held at the Cotton Exchange on Monday evening last to consider the feasibility of establishing lines of iron barges to be used as a cheap means of transportating grain from the West to New Orleans, and thence in ships to Europe, is a very important step toward reviving and increasing the commerce of our city. The subject is not a new one with our people, and although it has been allowed to languish it should now be taken hold of vigorously, and pushed forward to completion.

The persons who composed the meeting last Monday night are of our wealthiest and most influential merchants—men who are deeply interested in the growth and commercial prosperity of New Orleans. These gentlemen had met before upon the same subject. A committee was appointed at a meeting held in June last for the purpose of investigating the practicability of building iron barges, to give safe and cheap conduct to New Orleans to the grain trade of the great West.

That committee reported favorably last Monday night, and recommended the immediate forming of a joint stock company, with a capital of one million dollars, and the privilege of increasing it to two millions if the company should find that sum necessary to complete a sufficient number of iron barges to convey all the grain of the West that might find it profitable to seek a European market by the city of New Orleans. With [illegible] established and [illegible] economical channel, is what has [illegible] enabled to give Chicago its great prosperity [illegible] rapid growth. The immense facilities Chicago had gained for receiving and forwarding this trade to New York for shipment to Europe made it the more difficult to bring it back to the great highway designed by nature as its natural pathway to a foreign market. But unfortunately for Chicago, her facilities for conducting this immense grain trade have been suddenly and seriously crippled. She has been deprived of the means of conducting this trade, and it will be compelled to seek other channels. The present time is most opportune, then, for New Orleans to put forward a vigorous effort to regain a trade of which Chicago, through the energy and enterprise of its merchants, had almost secured a monopoly.

In connection with this subject General Bussey, one of our merchants, read a supplemental report to the meeting of last Monday night, showing that twenty-five steamships drawing eighteen feet of water were built and in course of construction by different companies in Europe, to take the grain from this port; and these, it is believed, are but the precursors of many others that will come here as soon as we have provided lines of barges to bring the grain to New Orleans.

We are heartily glad to see our merchants earnestly moving in this matter at this time.

When such men as Mr. H. M. Summers, Mr. Higby, General Bussey, Mr. John Phelps, Mr. Sieras, Mr. Thomas A. Adams, Summers & Brannan, Peet, Gayle & Bowling, Price, Hine & Tupper, Marshal J. Smith, W. G. Coyle & Co., C. C. Haley, Mason, Prestidge & Co., Avendano Brothers, Moses Greenwood, Bussey & Co., and others, moving in a great enterprise of this kind, may we not feel assured that the work will be done, if our people will come forward and second their noble efforts to make New Orleans the great commercial emporium of the Southwest?

Our property holders should at once come forward and subscribe most liberally to the stock of the joint stock company that undertakes this work. We understand the books have already been opened, and that most of the gentlemen present at the last meeting took stock. There is no class of our people more interested in the prosperity of this city than property holders, and they should be anxious to help increase its prosperity.

THE RIVER LEVEES.

Governor Warmoth yesterday returned to the city of New Orleans from a brief visit which he considered it necessary to make to the country parishes in the interest of the people who are threatened with overflow if the river levees are not repaired before the regular rise in the Mississippi sets in. The Governor visited Donaldsonville and conferred with the planters and the local authorities of Iberville and Ascension parishes, and returns with assurances from the people that they will repair the levees and look to the State for remuneration. The Governor assured all with whom he conversed that he would use his utmost endeavors with the Legislature to secure to the parties who repaired the levees full reimbursement for all their actual expenditures in doing the work. Under this assurance the riparian owners and the parish authorities are making every exertion to secure the levees in such a way as to avert any overflow next spring.

There are one or two delegations in the city from other parishes, engineeering as to what the the rights of the police juries are in the matter of making these needed improvements? All that can be said is this, that there is no legal authority in the Governor, or anywhere else, to authorize the people or the local authorities to rebuild the broken levees; but there is a necessity that the work shall be done, and where this necessity is apparent, and when the work is undertaken and honestly completed, the Legislature will, no doubt, provide a way to pay for the same. There need be no apprehension on this subject in any quarter. The State can not afford to be deluged for the lack of authority to to save himself; neither can she afford to withhold pay pay for work done to save her.

STATE WARRANTS AND DELINQUENT TAXPAYERS.

We hope that such of the people as have omitted for two or three years to pay their taxes to the State will not forget the liberal provisions of act No. 84 of the last session. The first section reads as follows:

That all the damages awarded by any law for the non-payment of any taxes and licenses due to the State previous to the year 1869 be and are hereby remitted and released, provided said taxes and licenses shall be fully paid by the thirty-first day of December, A. D. 1871; otherwise the damages to stand unremitted and to remain in full force.

In his circular instructions to taxpayers, Auditor Graham makes the following suggestions, to which we call the special attention of taxpayers:

By this act, taxpayers availing themselves of its benefits before the thirty-first day of December next will only be called on to pay the original amount of their tax bills and the Auditor's fee of two dollars for his certificate of release of the forfeiture which the non-payment of taxes involves.

It is understood that this act also remits the penalties on the taxes popularly known as the "one per cent tax" and the "convention tax." After the thirty-first December, 1871, penalties which may have accrued on back taxes for the year 1869 will be collected in all cases, whatever, as previously done.

It is optional with taxpayers to pay back [illegible] prior thereto either in [illegible]

[illegible] pever, we believe, been denied. But in [illegible] the thirty-first day of D-

[illegible] RANKIN.

In the performance of "Little Em'ly" at the Academy of Music, Mr. Rankin impersonates *Daniel Peggotty*, a rough old tar with an honest heart overflowing with the milk of human kindness. The deep feeling and natural love displayed in language by the great author of David Copperfield is rendered even more vivid by the strong and truthful acting of Mr. Rankin. His love for *Little Em'ly* is so pure and steadfast throughout, even after her fall; and his solicitude so great for her recovery; and, when she finally returns, his forgiveness is so strongly marked, and his greeting of the poor girl so kind, that the character, as played by Mr. Rankin, leaves a lasting impression upon an audience. It is quite different from the reception that society is too apt to give to those whose love has been won, and who have been basely led to take a false step and then cruelly deserted. This is the case of *Little Em'ly*. But she is not deserted by her kind old uncle because she has been led astray. Her misfortune inclines him to love her more fervently, if possible, than ever; and he is not happy until she has returned to him and received his forgiveness.

A MATERIAL DIFFERENCE.

The *Times* says there is plenty of money in this market to work the grain trade. We say there is such a wonderful lack of capital in New Orleans, that a bill of lading for ten thousand bushels of grain could not be done in New Orleans, unless at extortionate rates and at above one-fourth of the value of the consignment. All our talk about capital is worse than whistling through a graveyard, because it scares away men who might be tempted to lend us some money. In fact it seems that this boasting is reflected in the financial reports of the day which represent the money market as close, but capable at ten and twelve per cent, when, if the truth was told, the report would be that the banks refuse thousands of dollars of good paper where they accommodate hundreds. It is about time to come to an understanding on the subject of our cash on hand.

ON CARONDELET STREET.

The general course of business is slow. The stress in money seems to give way. Stocks which had been pushed upon the street to realize are now held to in an iron grip. No sales of real estate were made during this pressure (so short lived), and now that the clouds are lifting one sees the clear country open out beyond the present. Something else is moving in the current beside iron barges, but all mediums of speculation at present keep "in the cool." The stock market is ostensibly unaffected by any news. All stocks are imperturbable. Information was received and intelligence principally connected with the Levee Company developed into a fixed fact that inaction shown would still lower depreciate the paper. Mr. McComb departed, leaving the faithful as much in the dark as ever. Contractors, it is reported, are still in doubt that payments will be made for work done on the levees, although the contracts have been given out. Sales of the stock opened with 200 shares disposed of at $3 50, a slight advance on the previous day, which, however, showed nothing except what the mere sale demonstrated. Slates are set up in which future prospects of the corporation are chalked out in bewildering mazes of millions profit; but none of these intimations touch the value of the stock. Lottery has gone down from $65, its figure a few days ago, to $61, and hard to get that. Slaughter-house is scarcely alluded to. Fertilizer has an additional interest beyond its ordinary belonging, owning to an election for directors which will soon takes place, and a strong effort becomes visible to gain control of the company on the plan of "buying in," of which we have heard so much. The plan is to transfer by power of attorney. No sales above $20 have been heard of but it is mentioned that this stock is worth much more. It is not that no shares are on the market that the dullness is so marked, but is owing to the indolence of all speculators and buyers, who refuse to come up, and who have no disposition to undergo risks. Pneumatic seems to have melted away, and like a traveler in a deserted village, a looker-on has only to think of the "things that are gone." During its allotted span, no stock has ascended higher on so little foundation, and in all probability none ever will again.

The business in city certificates has slackened off, and they were quoted at last accounts from 78 to 80 cents, an improvement which many holders would have been happy to embrace, had they the power; but most of these have already gone out of the hands that originally held them. Their future is dim. The past, with its vain struggles to realize a proper *quid pro quo*, is like a bridle path over which the tide rises to wash it out forever. They will soon again be the toy of brokers, the sport of the street.

Cotton is again quiet; sales do not show any appreciable difference from previous quotations, and the market was without animation to buoy up the hopes of factors or stir the accumulative impulses of producers, who are now straining their eyes at our commercial horizon "from afar off." As an indication of what is to be, the mart yesterday was a dead failure. Cotton betrayed no symptoms of activity anywhere on the line from Liverpool to New Orleans. By many, whose opinion is worthy to be taken, it is held that the present quiet of the staple is but a preparation for active movements in the future. But, taking the whole street in at once glance, the current of transactions flows on smoothly without a ripple to disturb a placidity, which is as much the effect of "waiting for the wagon" as it is the result of a lack of confidence in the future, and is indeed due to a little of both.

DIED.

BLAKE—At her residence, on Monday, October 16, MARY O'REARDON, beloved wife of Henry Blake, aged thirty-one years, and a native of the city of Cork, Ireland.

Have Your Printing and Binding Done at the Pelican Job Office, Corner Camp and [illegible]

WAIL SHIRTS and STURDY BLADES.
All work promptly executed by competent and experienced workmen. oc15 1m 2p

SINGER'S
new machines
Family Sewing Machine.
THE ONLY RELIABLE MACHINE IN EXISTENCE.
Six Hundred and Fifty Thousand
in daily use is sufficient evidence of its superiority. Call and examine, or send for circular and samples of work.
WILLIAM E. COOPER & CO.,
Nos. 7 and 9 Camp street,
oc13 We Sa Su 1m General Southern Agents.

IRON BARGES.

A public meeting of all parties interested in establishing a line of barges for the transportation of cotton and other produce, will be held at the rooms of the New Orleans Cotton Exchange, corner of Carondelet and Gravier streets, on MONDAY, October 23, 1871, at seven o'clock P. M.

The report of the committee appointed at the adjourned meeting held in the Cotton Exchange rooms on the thirteenth of June last, will be submitted, and such action taken as may be necessary toward an immediate organization.

The committee deem the establishment of a barge line, under the auspices of New Orleans merchants, of such vital import to the interests of this city as to admit of no further delay, and call upon every capitalist, real estate owner, steamboatman, and all merchants, to attend the meeting on Monday night prepared to give their earnest and hearty support.

JOHN PHELPS,
CYRUS BUSSEY,
JOHN P. LABOUISSE,
J. L. HARRIS,
E. H. SUMMERS,
oc20 2dp Committee.

SMITH'S PULMONIC SIRUP
AND LIFE TONIC.
Incomparable for Consumption, Catarrh, Asthma Bronchitis, Laryngitis, Coughs, Colds, Spitting of Blood, etc. May be given to an infant with benefit. The LIFE TONIC, made from the same vegetable product of our swamps, is unequaled for Dyspepsia, Poor Appetite, Female Irregularities, Low Spirits, Debility, etc. With SMITH'S LIVER PILLS, it is a splendid preventive of Chills, Malarial Fevers, etc. The Sirup and Tonic may be taken together, mixed, and makes a delicious cordial, which is a singularly effective blood purifier. Almost every day furnishes new evidence of the triumph of this new Louisiana remedy, for scrofulous or blood diseases.
We give a long list of home references, embracing some of the most distinguished families in this city. We challenge investigation.
G. H. SMITH & CO.
No. 20 Baronne street.
Western Branch Depot, corner Walnut and Fourth streets, Cincinnati, Ohio. oc15 Su TuTh 1m 2p

$20,000 IN PREMIUMS.

FIFTH GRAND STATE FAIR
OF THE
MECHANICS' AND AGRICULTURAL
FAIR ASSOCIATION
OF LOUISIANA
Will be held
ON THE FAIR GROUNDS,
IN THE CITY OF NEW ORLEANS,
November 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26, 1871.

Exhibitors are invited from every section of America. Railroads, steamships, and other transportation lines, as named in the Premium Catalogues (pages 10 and 11), will carry exhibitors to and from the Fair at one-half the usual rates.
The books are now open for the entry of Machinery, Wares, Merchandise, Stock, Agricultural Products, Fruits, Vegetables, etc., at the office of the Association, in the Mechanics' Institute.
For further information see Premium Catalogue, which will be sent to any address free of charge.
LUTHER HOMES,
oc8 2p Secretary and Treasurer, New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS SILVERWARE
MANUFACTORY.
Attention is particularly directed to my SILVER TABLE WARE, such as
SPOONS, FORKS, ETC.
Prices as low as at any Northern manufactory and CHEAPER THAN IN ANY HOUSE IN NEW ORLEANS. Quality and style equal to any. Full guarantees given in all cases. Every description of Medals, Badges, Military Belt-plates, Sword Mountings, etc., manufactured in the most artistic manner and at low prices.
A. HIMMEL, Proprietor,
de4 1y 2p No. 136 Poydras street

CARPET AND OIL CLOTH WARE-HOUSE.
ELKIN & CO.,
No. 168 Canal Street.
Are receiving new and elegant styles of VELVET, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETINGS, OIL CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES, CURTAINS, etc. se22 1m 2p

JOHN W. MADDEN,
STATIONER,
LITHOGRAPHER, JOB PRINTER,
AND
BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
73.....Camp street.....73
Executes all orders with promptness and dispatch. ja29

THE WILSON VICTORIOUS
At the Great Ohio State Fair.
THE NEW UNDER-FEED
WILSON SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE.
Unrivaled for SIMPLICITY, DURABILITY and BEAUTY. Easiest to learn and manage. On easy terms of payment, at TWENTY DOLLARS LESS than machines controlled by "the monopoly." Warranted to do perfect work. Rooms at General Southern Agency, No. 189 Canal street, corner of Burgundy street. AGENTS WANTED.
H. H. TRUE & CO.,
de16 Sa Su & Tu 1y Agents.

STATE NATIONAL BANK.
(Formerly Louisiana State Bank.)
Samuel H. Kennedy, President; E. Rigney, Vice President; Charles L. C. Dupuy, Cashier.
Capital, $500,000.....Limit, $1,000,000.
Foreign and Domestic Exchange bought and sold. Collections made upon all points.
Gold deposits received. Gold checks for sale on Bank of California, San Francisco. oc10 1m 2p

ORLEANS INFIRMARY.
142.....Canal Street.....142
Conducted by Drs. CHOPPIN, C. BEARD, D. W. BRICKELL and J. D. BRUNS.
Postoffice Box No. 67
Dr. S. CHOPPIN—GENERAL SURGERY, Diseases of the BLADDER, URETHRA and RECTUM.
Dr. C. BEARD—Diseases of the EYE and EAR.
Dr. D. W. BRICKELL—Medical and Surgical Diseases of the FEMALE.
Dr. J. BICKHOM BRUNS—Diseases of the LUNGS, HEART and THROAT.
The best NURSES provided. Fare and accommodation FIRST CLASS.
CONSULTATION HOURS from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. se30 1m 2p

[illegible] Attended to. [illegible]

[illegible] Sewing Machine, Chester, Eng.
MADE TO ORDER.
Ladies visiting the city can [illegible] their orders filled at a few hours' notice.
REV. E. MOORE,
At Rev. E. Roberts's Bookstore, [illegible] street.

DR. GEORGE J. FRIEDRICHS,
DENTAL SURGEON,
155 St. Charles Street, Corner [illegible] Street, one square above City Hall.
do7Sp6ly

MOURNING GOODS.
J. LEVOIS & JAMISON.
126.....Canal Street.....126
Desire to call the attention of their friends and the public to their stock of MOURNING GOODS, which they have made a specialty, selected in Europe with great care in regard to quality and prices. It comprises—
BLACK REPS,
DRAP DE SOIL,
BLACK TAMISE,
BLACK BOMBAZINE,
DRAP VICTORIA,
SILESTRIENNE,
TUNIS,
VELOURS, GREC,
VELOURS EPINGLE
DRAP D'ALMA,
BATISTE (Black),
BIARRITZ,
CASHMERE D'ECOSSE,
BLACK POPLINS,
BLACK MUSLIN DE LAINE,
BLACK MERINO,
BLACK DIAGONALS
CREPE LAINE and
BLACK ENGLISH CRAPE.
ALSO,
FRENCH FLANNELS FOR HALF MOURNING.
A large assortment of FANS, HANDKERCHIEFS, COLLARS and SETS, suitable for mourning.
J. LEVOIS & JAMISON,
No. 126 Canal street, between Carondelet and St. Charles streets. oc22 3t 2p

UNITED STATES
INDEMNITY CLAIMS.
For losses of property sustained during the late war, viz: Claims for value of cotton, or other property taken or seized, stores and supplies taken or furnished the United States forces, unconfirmed Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, bounty land claims, etc.
The undersigned, properly accredited with the Government Departments, has full facilities to effect a prompt dispatch of business therein and before the Court of Claims and special committees sitting in Washington City. Claimants under Spanish claims to lands in Louisiana, titles and surveys entered but not yet confirmed, and bounty land and homestead claimants, will have their interests promptly attended to by applying to
MRS. C. EDMONSTON,
United States Claim Agent,
At the office of Fred B. Earheart, Notary and Attorney, No. 69 Canal street, New Orleans.
Refers to:
Avendano Brothers, No. 155 Common street.
Judge Louis Dent, Washington City.
Hon. S. Belden, Attorney General, Louisiana.
Hon. H. C. Dibble, Eighth District Court, New Orleans, Louisiana.
Hon. B. F. Joubert, United States Assessor Internal Revenue, New Orleans. oc20 2p

INSURANCE.

HOPE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW ORLEANS,
INCORPORATED IN 1837.
Office—No. 21 Camp Street.
This Company insures against
FIRE, MARINE AND RIVER RISKS,
At the current rates of Premium.
H. PEYCHAUD.....President.
JOHN I. ADAMS.....Vice President.
LOUIS BARNETT.....Secretary.
DIRECTORS:
JOHN I. ADAMS, M. L. NAVRA,
J. C. DENIS, W. ALEXANDER GORDON,
F. MALOCHNE, T. N. BLAKE,
FELIX A. DUCROS, F. E. BERNARD,
oc13 1m HENRY PEYCHAUD.

LAFAYETTE FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY,
OF NEW ORLEANS,
Capital.....$300,000.
Office corner of St. Andrew and Magazine streets, up stairs; entrance on St. Andrew street.
INSURES AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE AT LOWEST RATES.
OFFICERS:
KASPAR AUCH, President; ROBERT JACKSON, Vice President.
Louis Mathis, Secretary; John Purcell, Inspector
DIRECTORS:
J. H. Keller, Philipp Drumm,
E. H. Burton, Henry Rice,
W. R. Fish, L. L. Levy,
O. F. Theisman, Florence Pfister,
Louis Faessel, J. F. Krans,
Henry Ellermann, Dr. W. R. Wood,
Henry Bensel, Jr., Alfred Shaw,
Charles Kummel, R. D. Maclin,
Christian Mehle, John Henderson, Jr.,
B. H. Schene, J. M. G. Parker,
August Bernard. ja10 1y

MEDICAL.

DR. F. S. ALBERS,
RESIDENCE NO. 85 ERATO STREET.
Office, No. 219 Tchoupitoulas Street.
Office hours from 8 to 9 A. M., and from 6 to 8 P. M., and 31 Canal street, from 1 to 3 o'clock.
de3 1y

IMMEDIATE RELIEF,
AND A PERMANENT CURE GUARANTEED.
THE GREAT WESTERN REMEDY
Is a Certain and Speedy Cure for Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Kidney complaints, General Debility, Dyspepsia, Sick Head-ache, Chills and Fever, etc.
Whole pages from influential citizens, testifying to the disease dispelling and health-promoting qualities of the GREAT WESTERN REMEDY, will be furnished on application.
Sold by All First-Class Druggists.
PRICE:
25 cents, 50 cents, 75 cents, $1, and $1 50 per Bottle
AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.
AARON DAVIS, Discoverer and Manufacturer
323 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.
To be obtained of the Manufacturer at Wholesale and Retail, or at DEMAS BARNES & Co., and HABE & BUCKLE, Agents in NEW YORK CITY.
my28

DENTIST—DR. ALLEN, NO. 12 DEVIAINE street, near Canal, will attend personally to all those who may require his services or advice. Dr. Allen would inform his patients that the Rubber plate hereafter made will be from a new compound, free from poisonous ingredients and twice as strong as the Vermilion Rubber. Old plates made new at twenty per cent less than the usual price. se25 1y

SWEET QUININE IS A RECENT IMPROVEMENT; replaces the use of the Bitter Sulphate Quinine, with which all are familiar. Does for dose. It is warranted fully equal in every way to Bitter Quinine, and like it, is the one
GREAT, POSITIVE AND UNFAILING CURE
For all diseases of malarious origin.
FEVER AND AGUE,
INTERMITTENT FEVER,
CHILL FEVER,
REMITTENT FEVER,
BILLIOUS FEVER,
DUMB AGUE,
And the long train of disorders following these when neglected.
SWEET QUININE
Is made entirely from Peruvian Bark (as is Bitter Quinine), therefore is of vegetable origin, and not a mineral poison, but, on the contrary, [illegible] SWEET QUININE [illegible] persons.
SWEET QUININE
Acts as an antidote to any [illegible] SWEET QUININE [illegible]

[illegible] Drawing, Cotton, Iron, Wo[illegible] Blends of Machinery, Belting, [illegible] on hand, or will be furnished [illegible] Manufacturers' Prices. ja28 Sa Su 1uly