

That has long since passed, and now they who, during a long life, have ever cherished and cultivated, veneration to the Government with an almost religious fervor, are driven to the contemplation of its disruption. The Constitution is the only bond of Union. But if it is to be respected and obeyed by the Northern people only when it chimes with their theoretical opinions, or conserves their interests—if we are practically assigned the position of inferiors, when the letter and spirit of the bond is that we are equals—if we are to be oppressed and despoiled of our property, and to be tyrannized over by a hostile Government, and expected to submit because the outrage is perpetrated under the forms of law, then it is better we should retire from an association which has ceased to benefit us through perversion from its original design.

In order, therefore, that the future position and proper policy of the State of Louisiana may receive the thoughtful and calm consideration which it deserves, and that her citizens may have an opportunity of giving form and expression to their views in this regard, I recommend to your Honorable Bodies, to provide for the election of members of a Convention, as soon as may be proper with due regard to time, to whom shall be committed the duty and responsibility of determining that position, and shaping that policy so far as affects the relations of Louisiana to the Federal Government. That Convention will meet, consult, and decide without regard to my opinions as contained in this Message, but I do not think it proper, under existing emergencies, that I, the Chief Executive Officer of the State, should omit the expression of my convictions as to the course which our State ought to pursue.

I have earnestly desired that a Conference or Convention of the slaveholding States should be held, in order that they might counsel together, and act unitedly in this grave crisis. I still desire that such a Conference should be had, if practicable, in point of time. Louisiana ought not to refuse to meet her sister slaveholding States in council, and there unitedly determine upon a firm demand to be made of the Northern States for the repeal of their obnoxious legislation, and the guarantee and security of those rights, which have so long been persistently refused. Still, although such a course has seemed to my mind desirable, and I had hoped that a practical and peaceable plan might ere this have been suggested to accomplish this object, I do not think the action of Louisiana should be unreasonably postponed under the mere hope or expectation that such a body would be at some distant time convened. It should meet at once, and determine at once, before the day arrives for the inauguration of a Black Republican President.

I do not think it comports with the honor and self-respect of Louisiana, as a slaveholding State, to live under the Government of a Black Republican President. I will not dispute the fact that Mr. Lincoln is elected according to the forms of the Constitution; but the greatest outrages, both upon public and private rights, have been perpetrated under the forms of law. This question rises high above ordinary political considerations. It involves our present honor, and our future existence as a free and independent people. It may be said that when this Union was formed, it was intended to be perpetual. So it was, so far as such term can be applied to anything human; but it was also intended to be administered in the same spirit in which it was made, with a scrupulous regard to the equality of the sovereignties composing it. We certainly are not placed in the position of subjects of a European despotism, whose only door of escape from tyranny is the right of revolution. I maintain the right of each State to secede from the Union, and therefore whatever course Louisiana may pursue now, if any attempt should be made by the Federal Government to coerce a sovereign State, and compel her to submission to an authority which she has ceased to recognize. I should unhesitatingly recommend that Louisiana assist her sister State with the same alacrity and courage that the Colonies assisted each other in their struggle against the despotism of the Old World.

If I am not mistaken in public opinion, the Convention, if assembled, will decide that Louisiana will not submit to the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln. In the temper of the Northern mind it is not possible to foresee the course of policy that Congress may determine upon, and it is the part of wisdom to prepare ourselves for any emergency that its legislation may produce. We are without arms to defend ourselves from attack should our sovereignty be assailed, and it therefore becomes our imperative duty to adopt immediate measures for supplying ourselves with all materials of war. In the brief period which you are likely to remain in session, it would be impracticable to reorganize our militia system on a sound basis. In order, therefore, to be prepared for prompt and judicious action, I recommend the creation of a Military Board, or Commission, whose duty it shall be to purchase arms and distribute them to volunteer companies throughout the State, under a system to be devised by the Board. This Board should also be required to mature a plan for the reorganization of our militia, and report to the regular session of the General Assembly on the first day of the session. It should be composed of men of military education and experience, who will thoroughly understand our wants, and the best and least

expensive mode of providing for them. A liberal appropriation ought to be made by the General Assembly—not less than half a million of dollars—to be expended, under the authority of the Board, in the purchase of the best made arms, of the most improved patterns. Even of our relations with the Federal Government were other than they are, I should still recommend the same appropriation; for the State may be said to be almost entirely without arms, as you will find by reference to the report of the Adjutant General, which accompanies this message.

THOMAS O. MOORE.
Executive Office, Baton Rouge, Dec. 10, 1860.

GAZETTE & SENTINEL

PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY BY
W. P. BRADBURN,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

PLAQUEMINE:

Saturday, December 15, 1860.

ELECTION OF DELEGATES.—The election for Delegates to the Convention takes place on the 7th of January next. It is time by our next issue that our citizens were coming to some understanding as to which three of their number shall be selected for this important office. We have heard of but four or five candidates, all good and true men, but would prefer to see before the people for their suffrages, on a solemn occasion like the present, only the number of candidates allowed to be elected. It would be an admission on the part of the public, of their entire fitness and ability, morally and intellectually, for the high position they were put forward to fill.

OUR CLUB AND READING ROOM.—In our advertising column we give a synopsis of the prospectus and conditions upon which we are getting up this, what cannot be called otherwise than a laudable enterprise, and one calculated to advance the moral, social and intellectual condition of our town and parish. Although some weeks must necessarily elapse before we can commence the building in which the room will be, owing to our inability to see all of our friends, as well as the friends of the undertaking, yet we have already enough signatures, we are happy to say, in conjunction with the promises of gentlemen to add to them, as well as their promises to see us through with it, to guarantee to us the certainty of carrying through successfully the enterprise. Much, however is to be done—and while we trust that there are friends who will give us the practical aid of their own exertions in this matter—an action which it would be difficult for us to forget—we must, in the meantime, beg the indulgence of our subscribers for any seeming neglect of our paper, caused through our necessary absence from home upon this business—a business, which, for the benefit of them and us, we trust we shall be able effectually to accomplish.

THE HOME SENTINEL.—We had a casual view the other day of one of the breech-loading rifles, which we understood, was one of the kind of arms to be used by the *Home Sentinels*, of which GERVAIN SCHLATER is Captain, and Jos. A. BREAUX, First Lieutenant. It seemed a very serviceable weapon, while in finish it looked as handsomely executed as a pistol or any other fire-arm—and quite a different affair to the old flint lock musket used to shoulder in our uniform of blue coat and bullet buttons, and white feather, in "the days of long ago." The best that we can hope with respect to them, and the young men who are to shoulder such a fine and effective rifle, is, that they may never have occasion to use them!

THE HOME GUARDS.—This body of infantry, of our young men of the left bank—of which Hon. CHAS. A. BRUSLE is Captain, and Jas. PITCHARD, First Lieut.—is fast filling up its ranks and becoming ready for service. I believe will not be behind her sister parishes in her display of true military ardor and patriotism.

MR. BAILEY, the Photographer.—This gentleman who, in connection with his talented lady, we mentioned a while back as intending probably to visit our town, arrived last week. From conversation with the gentleman, we learn that he will, in all probability, make Plaquemine his home, and will occupy, for the present at least, (or within a few days) *Hebert's Hall*, as his Room, elegantly fitted up for the pursuit of his profession, in connection with that of jeweler, or repairer of jewelry, a business much needed here at this time. Mr. BAILEY has shown us several pictures of the new ivorytype order, of his taking, and all that we can say about them is that they exceed in beauty the handsomest painted ivory miniatures we ever saw, while they are far more faithful to nature. In a few days, when his room gets in order, Mr. BAILEY will gratify our citizens by showing them this new picture, and also by taking others from the originals present. In the meantime, we learn that it is his intention to pay our Bayou Goula friends a short visit.

COMMERCIAL.—Sugar, at New Orleans on the 13th, was 4½ a 5½, for fair to fully fair. Molasses, 23 cents for choice. Flour, \$5.30 to \$5.40 for best. Pork, Mess, \$18 to \$19 per bbl. It is some satisfaction, at least, to see that there is an upward tendency in the prices of sugar and molasses.

The cuts of "Secessionist" will appear in our next.

Separate State Action.

From the tone of the State Administration organ at Baton Rouge, which says that the proper remedy for "redress of our grievances and for further safety and protection is secession—*separate State action*,"—to throw off the shackles of Union which is daily tightening its folds to strangle us, and from the tenor of the Governor, in his Message, "that Louisiana will not submit to the Presidency of Mr. Lincoln," and for various other reasons—we perceive the evidence before us that *separate State action* is the matter of secession, by our State, with at least the controlling sentiment in the forthcoming Convention. But through the instrumentality of Commissioners, we have but little question that this "separate State action," of the various seceding States will take place about the same time, if not upon the same day, with the exception of South Carolina, whose Convention meets, we believe, next Monday. For wise if not mighty reasons, this plan of secession, we think, is desirable; and as early a day the better as possible appointed for a general conference of the seceded States, if it is their desire to unite in forming a new confederacy, and to prepare for the emergencies which their new condition would superinduce.

From the present spirit manifested in Congress—from the audacious and insulting tone of many influential Black Republican journals and politicians—from the bad Vermont has taken, in defiance of Disunion, not to back down an inch in the matter of re-appointing an unconstitutional Person; Liberty bill, which prevents us from obtaining our slaves when they flee to that State—and last, but not least, from the irrepressible nature of fanaticism of a political religious character, such as that of Seward's "higher law" doctrine—we can see no sign and no hope of any thing emanating from the North, or on the part of the incoming Administration, calculated to quiet, or any attempt to quiet, the just and indignant feelings of the Southern people, or doing any thing with the hope of revoking the determination of the Southern States to secede from the existing Union.

From our view and judgment of political affairs, we look for nothing short of a *miracle* which could not preserve, longer than Mr. Buchanan's administration, this great Union which is bounded by two oceans and by the frigid and torrid zones. It must go, it appears. Through the means of fanaticism and mad political ambition, and before the lapse of a century, this grand and symmetrical work created by the patriots of '76, must fall to the ground.

The very antagonism of the natures of the Northern and Southern people is alone sufficient to preclude a union of political harmony and interest. But when that union is made, a curse to us by a fanatic war by the North for a long series of years, upon our institutions and guaranteed rights, and upon our general social happiness—and the bitter seige has at length commenced by the Government going into the hands of that Northern fanatical horde, our unnatural oppressors—can it be a question the course which honor, duty, interest, safety, happiness, and the welfare and reputation of our posterity, demand of us?—Still we, after such a long period of insults and injuries on their part, and prayers and remonstrances on ours, adopt the cautious and timid child's play of saying, if you don't do so and so within a given period, we shall be obliged, respectfully, to withdraw from the national compact—or, with the dignity and courage of a justly offended and determined people, make action speak when words have failed, and in a manner that cannot be misinterpreted, and which throws consequences to the winds!

That action is Secession. Separate State action in the matter, asserts it as a right. A previous conference, however, among the aggrieved States, our wrongs exhibited to the world, the present position of the country seriously and dispassionately considered, and a declaration of rights made, would we think have been the best course, in our humble judgment. After that let each State act for herself. A political union of such States would be a subject, decidedly, for future consideration and future work, wisely and gravely deliberated upon, and after (not before) the independence of the several aggrieved States was clearly and fully achieved, established and acknowledged.

Separate State action then, at the present time, seems a matter unavoidable, whether it relates to Secession or any thing else, if such State has a due sense of her own honor, intelligence and sovereign capacity, and has the courage and manliness to meet any responsibility which destiny presents to her, while struggling for her rights and interests, and for the happiness and well-being of a free, truthful, moral and intelligent people.

A MAGNIFICENT STORE.—We have neglected heretofore, as a local item of a prominent feature, to notice the very fine store or stores (for it is a Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries and Carpet, and we don't know what else, double three story and warehouse attached, to boot!) of J. McWILLIAMS & Co., Bank street, in which they have now been some two or three weeks. In its size, arrangement, decoration, convenience and elegance generally, we cannot believe that there is any store in the State out of New Orleans, (and few in it) that exceeds it; and Mac has it well filled with a new stock of all the latest, best and most useful articles generally kept in such establishments. It is well worth a visit by those of our citizens, particularly the ladies, who have not seen or been in it. One article, however, he has not got, but which he ought to have as soon as possible—a large mirror, in a frame of six by four. Take a hint, Mac.

LOUISIANA LEGISLATURE.

EXTRA SESSION.

As we have such an abundance of news and documents this week—Legislative, National and Sectional—and all, almost, wholly in reference to the secession or disunion questions—we can only give our readers a microscopic view of the main features of interest.

The extra session convened on Monday last according to proclamation. There were sixty-one members present in the House. The Governor's Message (a valuable and highly interesting document, which we publish to-day) was then received and read.

The following are the names of gentlemen appointed on a joint committee of 15 from the House, and 10 from the Senate, to which is referred that part of the Message relative to the Federal Government: House—Allen, Breithaupt, Levey, Cagle, Jacques, Killbourn, Lane of Orleans, Levy, Peck, Wilkinson, Herron, White, Marks, O'Quinn, and Bradley. Senate—Talbot, Goode, Taylor, Hunt, Flournoy, Sheddoune, Hough, Womack, Phillips and Gaudere.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Lane that the Governor call a State Convention at Baton Rouge, on the 22d January next.

Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated to pay the expenses of the extra session.

In the Senate a Convention bill was introduced by Mr. Taylor.

Mr. Moore offered a preamble and resolutions, taking ground against the right of those States to vote for a President of the Union, which have nullified the fugitive slave law. A good resolution.

The above are the main features of interest of the first day's proceedings.

The Legislature convened at 11 o'clock on Tuesday.

Mr. Taylor's bill calling for a Convention contains the following provisions:

That the Governor of the State shall order the sheriff to issue certificate of election to such delegates as may be chosen, the election to take place on the 7th of January next. There are to be as many delegates as there are members of the House and Senate.

The Convention is to meet in the Hall of Representatives on the 23d of January. The bill also provides for the appropriation of \$50,000 for the mileage expenses of the members of the Convention.

Mr. Gardere's bill for the organization of a Military system embraces appropriations amounting to half a million of dollars.

The report of the Adjutant General of the State says that the State has 6000 cavalry pistols, 300 sabres, 3000 muskets, artillery 500, 1500 muskets and rifles, 48 guns, and \$36,000 worth of ammunition.—By the Auditor's Report, there is \$1,484,500 in the Treasury.

The afternoon session of Tuesday, in the House, was principally devoted to the debate of the Military Bill, or upon the manner of distributing arms through the State.

Hon. Wirt Adams, a Commissioner from Mississippi, appointed to confer with Louisiana upon the present aspect of national affairs, was invited to take a seat in the House.

A resolution of Mr. Brusle, not to purchase arms from a non-slaveholding State, was negatively, upon the plea that they could not elsewhere be got in this country.

A motion of Mr. Hamilton to submit to the people the question of "Convention" or "No Convention," at the same time they were called upon to elect delegates, was lost by a vote of 50 to 27.

The principal part of Wednesday it appears was taken up by the House in discussing the salaries to be paid to clerks, &c.

The Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Military Act.

Mr. Hunt addressed the Senate on the Convention bill, in a speech of his usual eloquence and power, favoring the Union. He was replied to by Mr. Talbot, Mr. Hunt finally voted for the Convention.

Hon. Wirt Adams was introduced to the Senate, and in an address, eloquent and appropriate, made known his commission to this State.

It was responded to in an equally dignified and appropriate manner by Lieut. Gov. Hyams. We regret we have not room to insert either address.

Both Houses finally agreed to adjourn at 5 P. M. of the above day, Wednesday.

The Governor has appointed for the Military Board, Braxton Bragg, Col. P. O. Hebert, Isaac Garrett and D. W. Adams.

The following joint resolution was passed by both Houses:

Resolved, That the Governor be, and he is hereby requested to communicate to the Governors of the slaveholding States the action of this session of the Legislature, and request them to communicate to him the action and views of their respective States, in regard to the present critical condition of the country.

So, the passage of the Convention Bill, and that of the Military Bill, was about all of any consequence that was required to be done by the extra session, and it is seen that it was quickly done.

What a glorious world this would be, if all its inhabitants could say, with Shakespeare's Shepherd: "Sir, I am true laborer; I earn that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness; glad of other men's good; content with my farm."

A beautiful brunette said her brown complexion was owing to her being so often to a!

See notice of press and types for sale.

Telegraphic Synopsis Of Interesting Congressional and other Items.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 10.—Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury, has resigned. His letter to the people of Georgia, contains very ultra sentiments, and scouts all idea of adjustment with the North. Com. Shubrick and Capt. Ingraham, of the Navy, will resign if South Carolina secedes. Com. Page, who has been surveying the Rio de la Plata, two thousand miles above Buena Ayres has returned. Senator Douglas is soon to speak upon the present difficulties—taking the ground that secession involves war, and that those who urge the secession of Southern States, lead to that event, and must confront that fact. The President has been assured that South Carolina will not resist the collection of the revenue or the occupation of the forts while he remains in office. The Governor of Maryland has made known his design to call the Legislature together for consideration of the present crisis. The defenses at Fort Moultrie, at Charleston, is daily being made stronger. The caucus of Southern Senators at Washington, on the 8th, only resulted in the assurance that the Southern States were certain to secede—a large majority considering it too late to save the Union, but that a new Union would soon follow. The Federal Treasury is in an embarrassed condition. It is said that Senator Benjamin will soon make a strong speech in favor of the Union. Crittenden was, also, soon to make a last effort to preserve these United States in their bond of Union. It was rumored that the Cabinet was deliberating upon some exciting news which has just been received, creating quite a sensation. The *Herold's* correspondent says that the feeling of conciliation is growing stronger at Washington—and that Jeff. Davis has received a letter from Lincoln, announcing that he is preparing a letter for publication "which will give entire satisfaction to the South."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 11.—Mr. Latham of the Senate, reported that California would go with the North and West, no matter what occurs. The House committee organized formally on the 11th, the members from Florida, Arkansas, and South Carolina, declining to appear. Mr. Houston, of Ala., urged prompt action on the part of the committee. In the Senate, M. Dixon denied that the perishing of slavery or freedom was the present alternative. Mr. Bigler took a strong position for the Union. Mr. Iverson said that the South was not so much in fear of Northern Personal Liberty Bills as she was afraid of mob law; if the South is left to herself, her slave population, in thirty years, will amount to thirty millions. The President had a long consultation on the 11th with Miles, Bonham and McQueen of South Carolina, relative to the time that State would go out of the Union. In the House, Mr. Cobb of Alabama, said that unless something was speedily done, his State would not remain in the Union longer than the 15th of January. The House of Reps. of the Territory of Nebraska has passed a bill, prohibiting Slavery in that Territory. The President's messenger to South Carolina says that there is no danger of a collision between that State and the Federal Government. Secretary Thompson is about to resign his seat in the Cabinet. The North Western Democrats in Congress have held conferences; they think the Union cannot be peaceably dissolved; they will not consent to be cut off from the gulf and New Orleans. Gen. Scott has prepared a plan for settling the present difficulties, which is to be placed before the House committee.

WASHINGTON, December 12.—Ex. Gov. Thomas of Maryland, has accepted the Sec. of the Treasury. In the Senate, the House Loan bill passed, reduced from ten to three millions. In the House, Mr. Thayer, of Mass., submitted a resolution, that there should be no legislation whatever on the subject of slavery. Mr. Cochran, of N. Y., offered a resolution making a dividing line, preventing the passage of laws infringing upon slaveholders, and declaring State anti-fugitive slave laws null and void. A meeting in Buffalo appointed Mr. Fillmore as a messenger of peace to South Carolina. He declined till another meeting of importance was over, at which he was to be present.

THE LARGEST HORSE IN THE WORLD.—A gentleman named Potter, recently exhibited a horse at New castle, Pennsylvania, that weighs 1777 pounds. He is a bright bay horse, of the Clydesdale breed, and was bred in Cumberland, England, by a farmer named Read.

New Advertisements.

CLUB AND READING ROOM.

It is the intention of the proprietor, if a sufficient number of signatures can be obtained, to give to the subscribers to the enterprise, a room 41 or 43 feet in length by 23 or 24 in breadth, which they can convert into a Club Room, if they desire. The room will be carpeted, a sufficient number of chairs placed in it, and furnished with a majority of the papers of this State, embracing all of those in New Orleans, as also papers from the various States and sections of the Union, with prominent periodicals, books, maps, &c. The Room will be kept to daily good order, and a servant furnished. (Free of additional cost, of course to wait on members whenever he should be required.)

Terms.—This room will be given and furnished as above, for the price of \$30 for each subscriber, for the term of Four years—\$25 when the building is commenced, and \$5 when the room is delivered. If after the expiration of four years, the number of forty subscribers is retained or obtained, \$5 per annum from each will be asked. The undersigned assures the public that it is fully his intention to make this Reading Room a permanent institution, in which he trusts the citizens of this town and parish will take as much pride as himself. He assures the public that he will not only furnish it with papers, periodicals, books, &c., to the best of his ability at the present time, but that it will be a source of pleasure and gratification to him, (so long as such insignificant support as above is obtained) to add to the value of such Room, from year to year, in papers, books, &c., as he may grow better able to do so.

As the above, therefore, is an undertaking which—from the facilities which the undersigned possesses, and from the very small subscription price asked from each to carry it into effect—may be deemed almost certain of success, he asks those friendly to it to come forward at once, and but a few weeks will elapse before it is really for the public, and continue in operation, he trusts, for many, many years to come, in aid to the intelligence and moral training of our youth.

W. P. BRADBURN.
Plaquemine, Dec. 15, 1860.

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Fire Works! Fire Works!
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Every thing! Every thing!
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Call and examine at
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CURE
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By the use of these Pills the paralytic attacks of NERVOUS or SICK HEADACHE may be prevented, and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained. They seldom fail in removing the NAUSEA and HEADACHE to which females are so subject. They act gently upon the bowels, removing COB-TIVITIES.
FOR LITERARY MEN, STUDENTS, Delicate Females, and all persons of sedentary habits, they are valuable as a LAXATIVE, improving the appetite, giving tone and vigour to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system. THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been a use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originated in the nervous system of a deranged state of the stomach.
They are entirely free from any poisonous composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety without making any change of diet, and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.

Beware of Counterfeits!
The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on each Box.
Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicine.
A Box will be sent by mail prepaid on receipt of the Price 25 Cents!
All orders should be addressed to
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BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES
Cure Cough, Cold, Hoarseness, Inflammation, any Irritation or Soreness of the Throat, relieve the Hoarseness, Cough in Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Catarrhs, Clear and give strength to the voice of PUBLIC SPEAKERS, and SINGERS.

Few are aware of the importance of checking a Cough or "Common Cold" in its first stages; that which in the beginning would yield to a first remedy, if neglected, soon attacks the Lungs. Brown's Bronchial Troches, containing demulcent ingredients, soothe the inflamed and irritated Lungs.

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"That trouble in my Throat (for which the 'Troches' are a specific) having made me often a mere whisperer." N. P. WILLIS.
"I recommend their use to Public Speakers."
REV. E. H. CHAPIN.
"Great service in subduing Hoarseness."
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"Contain no Opium or anything injurious." Dr. A. A. HAYES, Chemist, Boston.
"A simple and pleasant combination for Coughs &c."
Dr. G. F. BIGELOW, Boston.
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"Great benefit when taken before and after preaching, as they prevent Hoarseness. From my past effect, I think they will be of permanent advantage to me."
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Sold by all Druggists.
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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS
A BOX ALSO