THE WEEKLY ERA.

THURSDAY, JUNE 5, 1873.

[From the Sunday-School Times.]

My Mother's Bible.

BY DAVID A. MURPHY.

"Midst of the wheat.—Psalm lxxxi, 16.

I.
My mother's Book!
My Shepherd's crook,
Volume with Love replete;
Its study yields,
Like harvest fields,
The finest of the wheat!

II.
My mother's faith!
Whate'er it saith
Shall earth nor hell defeat;
Its seed will keep;
Who sows shall reap
The finest of the wheat!

III.
My mother's stay!
Strength for each day,
Links of a chain complete;
No rust receives,—
All precious sheaves,
The finest of the wheat!

IV.
My mother's hope!
Faith's telescope,—
What visions so entreat?
On ev'ry plain
Waves golden grain,
The finest of the wheat!

V.
My mother's rest!
Its pages prest
By flowers rare and sweet;
All seekers find,
With joy they bind
The finest of the wheat!

VI.
My mother's love!
Angels above
And saints below shall meet;
Where Christ shall come
To Harvest Home
The finest of the wheat!

VII.
O matchless BOOK!
Our Shepherd's crook—
His Throne the Mercy-Seat;
There glean and laugh,
Truth free from chaff,
The finest of the wheat!

—Castle on the Hudson, April 3, 1873.

Fine Arts and Their Relation to Daily Life.

The following is a synopsis of a lecture delivered by Rev. H. W. Bellows, at the South Congregational Church, Boston, lately:—

His text was taken from Acts, iii, 2: "The gate of the temple which is called beautiful." Dr. Bellows said almost every approach to God is more frequented than the approach which is beautiful, and alluded to the custom in Europe of opening libraries and galleries of art, and of the frequenting of our public gardens on Sunday, and spoke of art in its highest sense, which is to elevate and cultivate the masses. Arts are not an appeal to exceptional tastes and feelings, but they should be an appeal to the common people. Time was when the general public knew every muscle which should be in a piece of statuary, because their success in war and in games of athletic skill depended upon the perfection and development of the physical frame. Sculpture in its ancient style is to us impossible, because we have no such bodily perfection as they then had. Now art in its highest style can be employed in depicting the human face rather than the body. Facial beauty has been improving with the decline of physical beauty.

Many American women, while they have not the beauty of form of Venus De Medici, have beauty of face far surpassing her's. It is only the public sentiment which dictates to the artist his choice of subjects and his treatment of themes, or which stimulates the development of artistic genius in him. Poetry is the most permanent of all art. It is the inspiration of all the other arts. Like religion, its greatest monuments are medieval, whose foundations are hard to trace.—Poetry to be genuine, national, and great, must be the product of the reproaching of the human heart. Modern poetry is a luxury and not a want. It ministers to a mere taste, and does not supply a want or a necessity. As we can not produce works of art like the ancient ones, because we can not realize the same subjects as the people and artists of those times did, so we can not write epics and plays as written in Virgil and Homer, because our methods of thought are different. They are more practical. Music is the most modern of arts. It grows out of the human constitution. Music has been slower in its development than the other arts, owing to less cerebral, refinement and to the imperfection of mechanics. Musical instruments are the result of mechanical skill, and are improving every day. The piano is not a hundred years old, and, in its present perfection has been in use no more than a generation. The other arts were not dependent on mechanics, but were dependent only on perfection and cultivation of the human organs and skilled artistic taste, which were as perfect then as they are now.

It is the spirit of the age that produces art in schools. The old composers were, almost all of them, contemporary. Dr. Bellows gave the names of some of the most celebrated musicians, with a fine description of the school of music peculiar to each master. The age in which Handel, Hayden, Mozart, Schubert, Mendelssohn and others lived may be called the age of the musical inventors. Beethoven may be called the greatest of all modern musicians. His "Wedding March" is the key-note of domestic life, itself the stronghold of society. He was the Moses of music. The speaker spoke of Wagner as being the master of the future school of music. The future must bring a wider field for musical art, although what the peculiar style will be we cannot foresee. Music and the arts will lend no service to human interests except to serve their own. It rises above this mundane, limited sphere to the ideal, and is only a beautiful and blessed vision. What poetry has not sunk into third-rate verse when used to serve some object, either moral or religious? Music is not the language of ideas, but of emotions. When it stoops to the descriptive or imitative it becomes mere trickery. Music is now called to take up the functions of the other arts which have gradually declined. The mere pleasing of the ear is not the cause of satisfaction to the listener, but it is the expression of the highest ideas and impulses which satisfies when listening to music. The more emotional and passionate music becomes the less high and exalted and useful it will become. It should not raise us above the realities of life so as to make us imagine our taste as superior to others. Anything is perilous which raises us above mundane realities. Religion, music, and every other source of emotion if unchecked by reason may become aggravating causes, tending to inflame the passions. That music is not thought and does not provoke thought is the cause of its refreshing and sustaining influence which quiets and reposes us. Ministers, lawyers, and athletes in thought should seek the refreshing cordial which music administers. Music in religious services need not be of a scientific style of harmony to raise the souls of the worshippers toward Heaven. The barrier to our regular congregational music is the taste of the hearers, which has been cultivated in other styles of music than a devotional style. A deeper realization of the *needs* of church music will remedy the present indifference to congregational music. The hiring of choirs is objectionable, although now it seems necessary. The plainest melody may serve to raise the soul to God, even though it be not artistic.

Sweet Pickles.

For each nine pounds of fruit, take three pounds of sugar, one pint of vinegar, and one-half ounce of cloves. Put the sugar and vinegar together in a preserving kettle; let them come to a boil, then put in cloves, ground if for apples; if for peaches or tomatoes, put two whole cloves in for each, or more if you like. Put your fruit into the syrup, let it boil until it cracks open, then lift it out carefully, boil down the juice, and pour it over them. As the juice gets thinner by standing, drain it off and boil it down as much as you can conveniently, pouring it over the fruit again.

OFFICIAL.

LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

Passed at the third Session of the forty-second Congress.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 319.]

AN ACT repealing an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Indians in the Central Superintendency" approved June tenth eighteen hundred and seventy two.

AN ACT supplemental to an Act entitled "An Act for the Relief of certain Indians in the Central Superintendency" approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, and to settle by Commission all Rights and Equities respecting the Property to which said Act refers.

Whereas, by an act entitled "An act for the relief of certain Indians in the Central superintendency" approved June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, the Secretary of the Interior was authotized and directed to appoint three commissioners and to take an inventory of, appraise, and sell certain lands, bonds, notes, accounts, contracts, mortgages, and other property or assets held or acquired in any manner under a trust in respect to education, created and confirmed by treaties with the Ottawa Indians of Blanchard's Fork and Roche de Bœuf, proclaimed July twenty-eighth, eighteen hundred and sixty two, and October fourteenth, eighteen hundred and sixty eight, and to pay the proceeds of such sale to the several members of the said tribe, their heirs or assigns, per capita; and whereas counter claims of rights and equities in said lands, bonds, notes, accounts, contracts, mortgages, and other property or assets having been set forth and affirmed by the trustees under said trust, and by the American Baptist Home Mission Society, the Secretary of the Interior has referred to Congress the question of further legislation; and whereas representatives of all the said parties have united in an agreement to make friendly application to Congress for legislation providing for the ascertainment of all such property, real and personal, and the severence and satisfaction by commission, of the equitable interests of the contending parties: Now, therefore, in order that the perfect justice may be done in the premises to all the said parties,

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That Walter R. Irwins, Luther R. Smith, commissioner appointed by the Secretary of the Interior under the aforementioned act, together with Henry S. Neal, of Ohio, Joseph Henry, of Washington, D. C., and Emory Washburn of Massachusetts, be, and they are hereby, constituted a commis- to investigate and ascertain all the property, real or personal, rights and interests legal or equitable, held or acquired under such trust, and to determine and award upon the rights and equities of the said parties in the property aforesaid for which purpose they are invested with sufficient power and authority to hear and determine, and to make such rules and orders thereunto as may be necessary, and their award shall be final and conclusive of all the rights and claims of all parties.

Sec. 2. That the said commission shall assemble on or before the first Wednesday in August, eighteen hundred and seventy three, at such place as a majority of its members may select, and, upon being duly sworn by any person authorized to administer oaths, they shall proceed to organize by the election of one of their number as president and of another as secretary, with authority to procure rooms and attendance. A majority shall constitute a quorum for all business, and they may adjourn to any place deemed by them more convenient. The Secretary of the Interior shall be authorized to detail a stenographer for the service of the commission. In order to the prompt and easy carrying into effect of their final award the commission shall proceed to demand and take possession of all the lands, bonds, notes, accounts, choses in action, contracts, mortgages, records and other property or assets, held or required under said trust, and in case of the refusal of any person or persons to give possession of and deliver such lands, bonds, notes, accounts, choses in action, contracts, mortgages, records and other property or assets, shall bring suit, or suits in behalf of the parties in interest, in the name of the United States as plaintiff, for the same in the United States circuit court for the eighth judicial circuit, which court shall have power to appoint a receiver; and it shall be the duty of the Attorney General to prosecute the said suit or suits to final judgment. The commission shall, nevertheless, proceed to inquire, to investigate, determine and award as if in actual possession of the property; and the said commission shall determine and adjudge the various claims according to what they shall deem the rights and equities of the case. After meeting the necessary expenses of this adjudication as hereinafter provided, any lands or other porperty, interest or equities which may be awarded to the Indians aforesaid shall be sold, paid, equities which may be awarded to the Indians aforesaid shall be sold, paid, or delivered for their benefit as the commission may direct; and any equities which may be awarded to the said trustees and to the said Home Mission Society shall be paid or delivered as the commission may direte. Patents of lands may be issued by the Secretary of Interior, and he shall be authorized and empowered to do any other act necessary, in his judgement, to carry into effect the awards of this commission, on notice to him by the said commissioners of their final award. Lands so patented shall be liable to taxation under the laws of Kansas after five years from the passing of this act, or sooner if sold by the parties to whom they may be patented under the said award: Provided, however That the section on which the Ottawa University stands, or any part of it, which may remain as a site of an institution of learning, shall remain free from taxation until the legislature of Kansas shall otherwise order. The said commissioners shall be required to make an award in writing which, within thirty days after the case is finally submitted, shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of Interior, and a copy thereof shall be delivered by the Secretary of the Interior to each of said parties when the same is so filed; and the concurrence of a majority of said commissioners in such award shall be necessary. Said commissioners shall also fix the amount of fees or compensation to be paid to the counsel of said Indians for services already rendered before the passing of this act, and which may be rendered hereafter in the premises, together with their expenses, which compensation and expenses shall be paid out of the funds, property and assets awarded to said Indians; and they shall also audit the costs of proceedings before this commission, which, with the compensation of the commissions to be fixed by the Secretary of the Interior, and their expenses, together with the compensation and expenses of the commission appointed under the act of June tenth, eighteen hundred and seventy two, to be presented by the Secretary of the Interior shall be paid out of the property as a whole, and in proportion to the several interests as adjudged.

Sec. 3. That any vacancy occurring in this commission shall be filled by the President of the United States.

Sec. 4. That any person or party interested in the awards to be made under this act shall have the right to institute suit or suits at law, or in chancery, before the circuit court of the United States within the State of Kansas, to carry into effect and enforce any decision made by the commissioners appointed under this act, and for this purpose, jurisdiction is hereby given to said court in all cases thus arising, and from the orders, decrees, and judgments of said court in such cases appeals may be taken as in other cases.

Sec. 5. That if, at any time before the rendering of a decision by the commission aforesaid, the parties to the questions in controversy shall agree upon a settlement, and the said settlement shall be approved by the Secretary of the Interior, then the Secretary of the Interior is hereby authorized and empowered to issue patents of lands, and to do any other act necessary, in his judgment, to carry such settlement into effect, as if it were an award of the said commission, and each and all of the said parties shall have the right to enforce the terms of the settlement by suit suits in law or in chancery as provided for in section four of this act.

Sec. 6. That upon carrying into effect of the award or settlement aforesaid, the jurisdiction of the United States over the questions and property hereinbefore named, and the trust relating thereto, created by the aforenamed treaties shall cause and determine.

Sec. 7. That this act shall be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 315.]

AN ACT authorizing the Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, in the State of Kansas, to change its Name to the First National Bank of Topeka.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka, in the Sate of Kansas is hereby authorized to change its name to the First National Bank of Topeka, whenever the stock holders representing three fourths of the capital of said bank, at a meeting called for that purpose, determine to make such change, the president and cashier shall executes a certificate, under the corporate seal of the bank, specifying such determination, and shall cause the same to be recorded in the office of the comptroller of the currency, and thereupon such change of name shall be effected, and the operations of discount and deposit of said bank shall be carried on under the name of the First National Bank of Topeka.

Sec. 2. That all the debts, demands, liabilities, rights, privileges, and powers of the Kansas Valley National Bank of Topeka shall devolve upon and inure to the First National Bank of Topeka.

Sec. 3. That nothing in this act contained shall be so construed as in any manner to release the said bank from any liability, or affect any actions or proceeding in law in which the said bank may be a party or interested; and when such change shall have been determined upon, as aforesaid, notice thereof, and of such change shall be published in at least two weekly newspapers in the county of Shawnee, State of Kansas, for not less than four successive weeks.

Sec. 4. That this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 316.]

AN ACT to provide for a Board of Commissioners to report a System of Irrigation for the San Joaquin, Sacramento and Tulare in California.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President be, and he is hereby, authorized to assign two engineers of the army and one officer of the coast survey, now stationed on the Pacific coast, for the purpose of examining and reporting on a system of irrigation in the San Joaquin, Tulare, and Sacramento Valleys of the State of California; and for that purpose the officers so assigned may associate with themselves the chief of the geological survey of California, and also one other civilian distinguished for his knowledge of the subject.

Sec. 2. That these five persons shall constitute a board, with power to fill vacancies, whose duty it shall be to make a full report to the President on the best system of irrigation for said valleys, with all necessary plans, details, ingineering, statistical, and otherwise, which report the President shall transmit to Congress at its next session, with such recommendations as he shall think proper.

Sec. 3. That the Secretary of War shall furnish subsistence and transportation for the board while in the field, and the compensation of the members of the board who are not in the service of the United States shall not exceed two thousand dollars each, but the other members of the board shall receive no additional compensation for their services.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 330.]

AN ACT donating condemned Cannon and Cannon balls to the Gettysburgh Battle field Memorial Association.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and is hereby, authorized to deliver to the Gettysburgh Battle-field Memorial Association, if it can be done without detriment to the government, such number of condemned cannon and cannon balls as his judgment may approve, for the purpose of their work of indication of the battle-field of Gettysburgh.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

[GENERAL NATURE—No. 309.]

AN ACT donating condemned Cannon and Cannon balls to the Wyoming County Soldiers' Monument Association ——.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby authorized to deliver, if the same can be done without detriment to the government, six condemned cannon, and sixteen cannon balls, to the Wyoming County (New York) Soldiers' Monument Association ——.

Approved, March 3, 1873.

U. S. CIRCUIT COURT.

No. 53.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Eastern District of North Carolina.*

United States vs. 2 wagons, 4 mules, 4 sets of harness, 24 packages of manufactured plug tobacco, and 102 lbs of manufactured smoking tobacco, property of Jas. J. Cothran, and against Jas. J. Cothran principal and Jas. M. Barnett and George D. Satterfield sureties on the appraisment Bond of said Jas. J. Cothran, given for the release of the said waggons, mules and harness—Libel of Information.

To James J. Cothran and James M. Barnett and Geo. D. Satterfield and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting.

Notice is hereby given, That the above mentioned property was seized by William B. Richardson, Collector of 3d Collection District on the 20th day of March, 1873, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Sourt of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Raleigh on the second Monday of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.

Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 26th day of May, 1873.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS,
49—2t. United States Marshal.

No. 25.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*Eastern District of North Carolina.*

United States vs. 9 packages of manufactured plug tobacco, property of Z. J. Lyon—Libel of Information.

To Z. J. Lyon and to all whom it may Concern:—Greeting.

Notice is Hereby Given, That the above mentioned property was seized by H. H. Shaw, Deputy Collector Internal Revenue for the 2nd District North Carolina, on the 20th day of May, 1873, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Raleigh on the second Monday of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to a pear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.

Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 22nd day of May, 1873.

ROBT. M. DOUGLAS,
49—2t United States Marshal.

No. 52.

CIRCUIT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.—*District of North Carolina.*

United States vs. 5 packages of manufactured plug tobacco, property of Frank Henderson.—Libel of Information.

To Frank Henderson and to all whom it may concern:—Greeting.

Notice is hereby given, That the above mentioned property was seized by William B. Richardson, Collector of 3rd Collection District on the 20th day of March, 1873, as forfeited to the uses of the United States, for violation of the Internal Revenue Laws, and the same is libelled and prosecuted in the Circuit Court of the United States for condemnation for the causes in the said Libel of Information set forth; and that the said causes will stand for trial at the Court Room of said Court at Raleigh on the second Monday of June next, if that be a jurisdiction day, and if not at the next day of jurisdiction thereafter, when and where all persons are warned to appear to show cause why condemnation should not be decreed, and to intervene for their interest.

Given under my hand at office, in Raleigh, this 26th day of May, 1873.

ROBERT M. DOUGLAS,
49—2t United States Marshal.

SCHEDULES.

Piedmont Air-Line Railway.

Richmond & Danville, Richmond & Danville R. W., N. C. Division, and North Western N. C. R. W.

CONDENSED TIME-TABLE.

In effect on and after Sunday, May 11, 1873.

GOING NORTH.

Stations.	*Mail.*	*Express.*
Leave Charlotte,	7.10 p. m.	6.25 a. m.
" Salisbury,	9.50 "	8.34 "
" Greensboro,	1.40 a. m.	11.10 "
" Danville,	4.32 "	1.52 p. m.
" Burkville,	9.44 "	6.40 "
Ar. at Richmond,	12.45 p. m.	9.50 "

GOING SOUTH.

Stations.	*Mail.*	*Express.*
Leave Richmond,	2.30 p. m.	5.10 a. m.
" Burkville,	5.34 "	8.28 "
" Danville,	10.41 "	12.57 p. m.
" Greensboro	2.15 a. m.	4.00 "
" Salisbury,	4.57 "	6.22 "
Ar. at Charlotte,	7.20 "	8.30 "

GOING EAST.

Stations.	*Mail.*	*Express.*
Leave Greensboro	1.45 a. m.	11.10 a. m.
" Co. Shops,	3.36 "	Ar12.20 p. m.
" Hillsboro,	4.53 "	
" Raleigh,	8.05 "	
Ar. at Goldsboro,	11.05 "	

GOING WEST.

Stations.	*Mail.*	*Express.*
Leave Goldsboro,	4.00 p. m.	
" Raleigh,	7.45 "	
" Hillsboro,	10.21 "	
" Co. Shops,	12.05 a. m.	2.15 p. m.
Ar. at Greensboro	1.30 "	3.30 "

NORTHWESTERN N. C. R. R.

(SALEM BRANCH.)

Leave Greensboro,	3.40 P. M.
Arrive at Kernersville,	5.10 "
Leave Kernersville,	9.00 A. M.
Arrive at Greensboro,	10.30 "

Passenger train leaving Raleigh at 7.45, p. m., connects at Greensboro with Northern bound train; making the quickest time to all Northern cities.—Price of Tickets same as via other routes.

Trains to and from points East of Greensboro connect at Greensboro with Mail Trains to or from points North or South.

Mail trains daily, both ways, over entire length of road. Express daily between Company Shops and Charlotte (Sundays excepted.)

Pullman Palace Cars on all night trains between Charlotte and Richmond (without change.)

For further information address

S. E. ALLEN,
Gen'l Ticket Agent,
Greensboro, N. C.

T. M. R, TALCOTT,
Engineer & Gen'l Superintendent.

OFFICE PETERSBURG R. R. CO., March 27th, 1872.

ON AND AFTER MARCH 31st, the trains will run as follows:

LEAVE WELDON.

Express Train,	7:40 a m
Mail Train,	3:25 p m

ARRIVE AT PETERSBURG.

Express,	10:50 a m
Mail,	7:00 p m

LEAVE PETERSBURG.

Mail,	5:40 a m
Express,	3:50 p m

ARRIVE AT WELDON.

Mail,	9:45 a m
Express,	6:50 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Petersburg,	8:00 a m
Leave Weldon,	5:00 a m
Arrive at Weldon,	4:00 p m
Arrive at Petersburg,	12:20 p m

GASTON TRAIN.

Leave Petersburg,	6:15 a m
Leave Gaston,	1:15 p m
Arrive at Gaston,	12:50 p m
Arrive at Petersburg,	8:10 p m

Freights for Gaston Branch will be received at the Petersburg depot *only* on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS.

The depot will be closed at 5:00 p m No goods will be received after that hour.

J. C. SPRIGG,
53—tf. Eng. and Gen. Manager.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR LINE,
Superintendent's Office,
Raleigh, N. C., Nov. 29, 1872.

On and after Saturday, Nov. 30th, 1872, trains on the R. & A. A. L. Road will run daily, (Sunday excepted,) as follows:

Mail train leaves Raleigh,	3.35 P. M.
Arrives at Sanford,	6.15 "
Mail train leaves Sanford,	6.30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh,	9.20 "

Mail train makes close connection at Raleigh with the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, to and from all points North.

And at Sanford with the Western Railroad, to and from Fayetteville and points on Western Railroad.

A. B. ANDREWS,
dec 4—tf, Superintendent.

DR. A. YOUNG'S Bronchial Syrup.

DR. A. YOUNG'S BRONCHIAL SYRUP is a safe and certain remedy for *Scrofula* in many of its varying forms. Its effects are speedy and permanent. It cures rapidly *Coughs, Colds, Croup, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption*, in early stages, *Dyspepsia, Loss of Appetite, General Debility*, &c.

This preparation is perfectly harmless, never producing any unpleasant symptoms, or the slightest injury to the tone of the most delicate stomach. Its results are tonic and Invigorating, giving a good and healthy appetite. It is compounded of fresh and unadulterated materials which from their combination exercise an alterative influence over the entire system. This Medicine is alike efficacious upon the Air Passages, curing Coughs, Colds, Croup, Asthma, and Bronchists, Incipient Consumption and also upon the Alimentary Canal, stimulating and strengthening its action, and driving out that Hydra-headed monster, Dyspepsia.

It has been tested by large numbers of persons, and has invariably given relief and satisfaction.

The following are a few of the certificates which have been received:

Physician's Certificate.

PITTSBORO, May 4th, 1868,

DR. YOUNG'S "BRONCHIAL SYRUP" is a RELIABLE MEDICINE FOR COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and we take pleasure in recommending it to the Profession and to the Public.

John A. Hanks, M. D., William F. Berry, M. D., Jno. S. McClenahan, M. D., E. B. Mann, M. D., John W. Page, M. D., Pittsboro, N. C., R. R. Thrie, M. D., Pittsboro, N. C., G. W. Blacknall, M. D., Raleigh, N. C.

MAY 10th, 1868.

I hereby certify that I am well acquainted with the above named Physicians, and they are all gentlemen of character and standing in their profession.

JOSEPH TOMPSON,
Mayor of Pittsboro, N. C.

From the Raleigh Sentinel.

DR. YOUNG'S "BRONCHIAL SYRUP." We are indebted to Dr. Young, of Pittsboro, for several bottles of this valuable Medicine. It has been tested in many cases and found to be excellent. It is highly approved by the medical profession.

Letter from Rev. J. H. Daily.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 19th, 1870.

DR. A. YOUNG, Henderson, N. C.—*Dear Sir:*—I take great pleasure in recommending your "*Bronchial Syrup*" to the notice of such as are afflicted with diseases of the Throat and Lungs. Having tried many remedies for diseases of the Throat, within the past two years, (during all which time I have had larnygitis,) it is due you and all who are afflicted in a similar manner, to say that I have experienced more relief from the use of your syrup, than from any other medicine. It is with me indispensable.

Yours in Christ,
JONATHAN H. DAILY.

Letter from Mr. A. S. Garner.

CHATHAM COUNTY, May 14th, 1868.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—I have been suffering for a number of years with an affection of the throat and lungs, general debility, enlargement of the glands about the neck, pain in my side and chest, and a bad cough. I had no appetite, and frequently I could not speak above a whisper, and all my friends thought I would speedily fill a Consumptive grave, as most of my family had gone in that way.

Great was my surprise and delight, when after using a few bottles of your truly invaluable medicine I was entirely relieved. I now sleep soundly, eat heartily, and can do any kind of work. I am happy to say it does not tire me to sing or to speak aloud. Thinking that this statement may be of some service to suffering humanity, I give it to you for publication, if you think proper.

Very Respectfully,
A. S. GARNER.

I take pleasure in stating that I am well acquainted with the case of Mr. A. S. Garner, and his cure is very remarkable.

JOHN A. HANKS, M. D.,
Pittsboro, N. C.

Letter from Miss M. F. Webster.

CHAPEL HILL, June 9th, 1868.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—You know what a low state I was in when I first came to see you. I then felt that my time on earth was fast passing away. I suffered very much from pain in my throat, chest and side. My appetite was very bad, and I could not sleep at night, having a distressing cough, with profuse night sweats.

Now, after taking half a dozen bottles of your Bronchial Syrup, I am *well*. I enjoy *good health, feeling better than I ever did.*

Very Respectfully Yours,
MARY E. WEBSTER.

Extract from a Letter from Mrs. Baskerville.

"The medicine was received in due time. * * * I have been confined to the house, and most of the time to bed, since December. The Doctor thinks my left lung has a cavity in it, and now a similar one is foregoing in the right lung. I am so very much obliged to you for the Bronchial Syrup. It has *cured my throat entirely*. I felt a difference after taking the third dose. I think it has done me more good than any medicine I ever tried. I have taken the bottle which you sent me, and I will be very thankful if you would send me some more. *It has benefited me so much.*

S. D. BASKERVILLE,
Vaiden, Miss.

From Mrs. A. J. Davis, wife of Bishop Thos. F. Davis.

CAMDEN, S. C., June 8th, 1869.

Having used Dr. A. Young's medicine, with relief and benefit, it gives me pleasure to recommend it to all who are suffering from Bronchitis, coughs, &c., as one of the best cough mixtures I ever tried.

My best wishes for your success.

I am yours, with much respect,
A. J. DAVIS.

A Case of Asthma Cured.

CHATHAM COUNTY, May 9th, 1868.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—My daughter has been troubled with Asthma from infancy. Her cough and breathing were at times so bad, I would think she could scarcely live. But after taking a few bottles of your invaluable Medicine she is *completely restored to excellent health.*

Respectfully,
M. HARRIS.

DYSPEPSIA RELIEVED.

Letter from M. Q. Waddell, Esq., Attorney at Law.

PITTSBORO, October 8th, 1868.

I hereby certify that Dr. A. Young's Bronchial Syrup is an *excellent* Medicine for Dyspepsia. I have suffered much with that disease, and found great relief from your truly valuable preparation. For Bronchial affections it surpasses anything I have ever seen tried. It has acquired great notoriety from a wonderful cure it effected in the case of Mr. A. S. Garner, of this county, who a year or eighteen months ago was thought to be in the last stage of consumption, but at this time is a hearty and well man.

M. Q. WADDELL.

Office of Raleigh Episcopal Methodist,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 21st, 1870.

DR. ALLEN YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—I have for several years been troubled with Bronchial Affection, and after having tried various remedies for that disease, I am free to say that I have received *more* benefit from your "*Bronchial Syrup*" than from any and all other medicines which I have yet used. Those who are afflicted with Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption and Dyspepsia will ever owe you a debt of gratitude for so valuable a remedy. Wishing you an abundant success in the sale of this deservedly popular Medicine,

I am yours Truly,
J. B. BOBBITT, Editor.

From Mrs. Thos. Miller, late of Wilmington, N. C.

DR. YOUNG—*Sir:*—I have used the Bronchial Syrup, and find it a most excellent family medicine.

Very Respectfully,
MRS. THOS. MILLER.
September 8th, 1868.

A Case of Croup.

FAIR HAVEN, N. C., Oct. 15th, 1868.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—My son who is about twelve years old, had a most violent attack of Croup, and by the use of the Bronchial Syrup, he was relieved in a few minutes.

Truly Yours,
GEORGE W. FOOSHER.

CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., Nov., 1868.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—I am happy to inform you that my cough which has troubled me for some time, is relieved by the use of a small quantity of your Bronchial Syrup, sent and recommended to me by Mrs. Gov. A. Rencher, Pittsboro, N. C. You will please send me several bottles of your valuable medicine, as I have a sister and niece in New York, thought to have lung disease, and I think your medicine will be a great use to them.

Yours Respectfully,
MRS. WRIGHT COTTON.

Certificate, Rev. Wm. Holmes.

HENDERSON, N. C., Aug. 30, 1869.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—It affords me pleasure to add my testimony to the merits of your Bronchial Syrup. I have used it for Bronchitis with most happy effect, and confidently recommend it as a pleasant and reliable remedy for that disease.

Respectfully yours,
WM. HOLMES.

PITTSBORO, May 1st, 1868.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—My physician pronounced my lungs a good deal affected, and by the use of one bottle of your Bronchial Syrup, was relieved entirely, and my health now is very good.

Very truly yours,
MISS MARY REID.

RALEIGH, December 25th, 1868.

DR. ALLEN YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—Having had a number of applications for your Cough remedy, think you had better send us a dozen immediately.

Very respectfully,
WILLIAMS & HAYWOOD,
Druggist, Raleigh, N. C.

RALEIGH, N. C., April 2nd, 1869.

DR. A. YOUNG,—Henderson, N. C.—*Dear Sir:*—Please send us per Express, one dozen bottles of your Cough Balsam. We will remit on receipt of invoice.

Respectfully,
P. F. PESCUD & SON,
Druggists, Raleigh, N. C.

WILLIAMSBORO, N. C., April 10, 1869.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—My wife has been suffering with a dreadful cough for eight years, and was so feeble that the physicians thought she could live but a short time; but after taking a few bottles of your medicine, to the astonishment of her friends, her health has greatly improved. I send you this that the afflicted may read and be relieved by your invaluable discovery.

Very respectfully, &c.,
W. L. STATTERWHITE.

Certificate from Gov. W. W. Holden

RALEIGH, N. C., May 22nd, 1869.

TO DR. A. YOUNG:—I take pleasure in bearing testimony to the value of your Bronchial Syrup. I have used it myself, and it has been used in my family, and I find it an excellent medicine for affections of the throat and chest. I have no doubt of its great value for the purpose for which it is designed. You have my best wishes in your efforts to mitigate suffering and save human life.

Very respectfully,
W. W. HOLDEN.

BRINKLEYSVILLE, March 10, 1869.

I have known Mrs. Ann H. Jones for thirty-five years. During that entire period she has been subject to a cough; and in her late years, sometimes distressing. I called to see her on Monday last, and found her about to leave her room, which I was informed she had not done in four months. She stated that she had recently greatly improved, which she attributed to a medicine prepared by Doctor Allen Young, of Henderson. She stated that she had used many cough remedies, but had found none so beneficial as the one above alluded to.

WILL. H. WILLIS,
Prest. N. C. Dist. M. P. Church.

Certificate of Mrs. Ann H. Jones.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—I feel thankful I can say to you, I have tried your Bronchial Syrup, and have found great relief from it. I had almost despaired last winter of life. I now thank God that you can make this invaluable medicine to relieve the afflicted. I have suffered forty-five years with a cough, and have expectorated a good deal of blood when I coughed. I have seen no sign of blood since using your Syrup. I have heretofore had to be very particular in my diet, owing to my bowels being in a bad state; I feel, after taking your medicine, no ill effect, from anything I eat; I hope and pray every one who are subject to coughs may try it. I am seventy-one years old, and feel better at this time than I have for thirty years. I hope you may be benefitted in this life, and rewarded in Heaven, for the good your medicine has done. I could give you one hundred testimonials of my case if necessary.

Your true friend,
ANN H. JONES.

SEPTEMBER 1st, 1869.

I have known Mrs. Ann H. Jones for more than twenty years, and I certify that the statement made by her in her certificate is substantially true.

S. P. J. HARRIS,
Supt. and Pastor Mt. Olive Church,
Granville Co., N. C.

WINDSOR, BERTIE Co., Sept. 1869.

DR. A. YOUNG:—I have used your Bronchial Syrup—myself and children. It acted like a charm. It is the best medicine for coughs and colds I have ever tried. Let mean to all mothers, whose children are delicate and subject to croup, "use the Bronchial Syrup; it will give immediate relief." With many kind wishes, and great success to you and yours, I remain your friend,

META F. SWAIN.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE,
Sept. 15th, 1869.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—I have used your Bronchial Syrup for hoarseness and sore throat, several times, and it proved a very excellent remedy. It has not failed to afford relief in a single instance. I think it worthy of a place in every family. May eminent success attend your efforts to relieve human suffering. Please send me two more bottles, and I will remit amount due on their reception.

Very truly, &c.,
T. M. JONES,
Prest. Female College,
Warrenton, N. C.

WARRENTON FEMALE COLLEGE.

DR. ALLEN YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—Your "*Bronchial Syrup*" is growing in popularity with us. Please send 6 bottles to Mr. T. J. Southall, Norfolk, Va., by Express. Send 1½ dozen bottles to me at this place. We want the Syrup for our own use and that of some of our boarders. Send bill of the 2 dozen bottles to me. Very Truly, &c.,

T. M. JONES.

TALLAHASSE, FLA., Oct. 1, 1869.

DR. ALLEN YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—I am happy to see from your circular, and to hear from various portions of the country, that your Bronchial Syrup is doing so much good. I think it worthy of a place in every family, and would advise you to ship a large quantity to this place and various portions of the State, as we have a good many visitors from the North, who spend their winters here, that are troubled with affections of the throat and chest.

Wishing you much success, I remain, very respectfully yours.

A. B. HAWKINS, M. D.

KITTRELLS' SPRINGS, Oct. 14, 1869.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Sir:*—I have used your Bronchial Syrup in the Female College at Kittrells' Springs, and it gives me great pleasure to testify to its valuable properties. It acted like a charm in every case. I commend it to every family as a safe and efficient remedy.

Very respectfully,
C. B. RIDDICK,
Prest. K. S. Female College.

HENDERSON, Aug. 25, 1870.

DR. A. YOUNG—*Dear Sir:*—I wish to add my testimony to that of many others in regard to your "*Bronchial Syrup.*" One of my children about seven years of age was taken very sick with Whooping Cough and Measles. I procured some of your medicine and gave it to the little sufferer and am pleased to inform you that it acted like a charm in this case. I can confidently recommend it to all that are troubled with the same disease.

Very Respectfully,