ST. MARTIN'S, CANTERBURY.

and thus to brand it with contempt, as having no exand thus to brand it with contempt, as having no extinct the lower one is a simple scroll; the next a kind of But though he never supported religion by his examistence previous to the Reformation. The fact is notorious, however, that long before the arrival of a legate hieroglyphical true-lover's knot; the third, small Saxon ple, he was no sneering Sadducee: he never treated from Rome, or Augustine ever set his foot on English arches, which show the architecture, intersecting each it with disrespect, nor ridiculed the observance of its ground, Christianity had been preached and professed other; the upper one, a kind of lacing in semi-circles, duties in others; on the contrary, he always admonishin Britain. Whether the gospel was preached here inverted, intersecting one another. All the ornaments ed his young associates if they showed any disposition by St. Paul himself, or not, it is indisputable that it are very small, and much enriched." was previous to the close of the second century. In Queen Bertha is supposed to have been buried in furnishes no evidence that he ever felt the force or value likewise attended by British prelates.

The Saxon invasion proved a sore trial to the Chris- at St. Augustine's, or at Reculver. most universally destroyed, and most of the worship. lord keeper Finch, created baron of Forwich. pers driven into Wales and Cornwall.

The church of St. Martin, Canterbury, is closely Christian church; and though others give the priority to Glastonbury, the generality of ecclesiastical historians attribute the first building of a church on this there is no doubt that St. Martin's took the lead .the Christians of the Roman soldiery, about A. D. 200, poverty. in the time of Lucius, the first Christian king; and is appear to have been constructed long after the chancel, repair in all places. and principally with the materials of some part of the

bishop of Soissons, her confessor, and married Ethelbert. She soon gained a great ascendancy over him, and his attention became entirely devoted to her .thoughts of the Christian religion, she took all occasions to display, in his presence, the gospel truths in the most forcible manner. In this she was aided by Luidhard; and very shortly Ethelbert was so far wrought upon that, though he did not embrace it, at least he had not an aversion to the gospel or its pro-At this conjuncture pope Gregory's missionaries,

with Augustive at their head, arrived from Rome, where they had sojourned with a design to instruct the English in the knowledge of the gospel; and having, in their way through France, obtained interpreters, they arrived in the isle of Thanet, A. D. 596 .-Augustine, on landing, despatched a messenger to the king, intimating that he was come, with a company of "leader of a set,"-a pampered ornament of the fash- when at rest, suddenly changed on the approach of honest men, bringing a message of the utmost impor- ionable world of London-and who terminated his my hand, and when allowed to come out of the cage, tance. Ethelbert ordered the missionaries to stay existence within the walls of a public hospital in France, and walk on the sofa or carpet, the hue varied through where they were, designing to go and hear from them- are thus recorded by his biographer, Captain Jesse: all the shades of bright green and white to olive, dark selves the purport of their journey. Some few days maining in his kingdom.

ons embraced the Christian faith, and were baptized. the pharisaical spirit of "Stand off, I am holier than The swift progress of the gospel at Canterbury raised thou. promote its reception.

crees were declared utterly valueless.

or not, it is unquestionably very ancient. but of which little is said in the general history of the ter past nine in the evening of the 30th of March,

consisting, says Mr. Hasted (History of Canterbury), Romish and Protestant Churches, nor insensible to the of a cylindrical stone, of near two feet six inches high, difference between them; but it is equally certain It is the unceasing aim of the Romish see to repre- and as much in diameter. It is but a shell, so that that, whatever he may have done in early life, he did sent the church of England as a schismatical body, the bason is sufficiently large to dip a child. The not, when at Caen, attend the public worship of that

314 the bishops of London, York, and Lincoln were the porch of St. Martin's church; that is, of that part of it in his life so deeply as he did the want of it in his present at the council of Arles. The councils of Sardica, A. D. 347, and of Ariminum, A. D. 359, were also is said to have been buried here; but other ac-

the most disgusting idolatry. The churches were al-

by its being an episcopal see till the middle of the feelings, the "air pénétré," was the result of a return eleventh century.

site to the second century. After this the light of as affirmed by the Saxon Chronicle, there were bishops under its influence he eagerly clung to the support the Christianity was obscured in the kingdoms of the hep- of St. Martin, who exercised a chor-episcopal jurisdic- nun offered him, and that his prayer was accepted by tarchy till the sixth century. "The pagan people des- tion under the archbishop of Canterbury. At length, that all-merciful God to whom it was addressed. It Laufranc refused to consecrate any more bishops of offer, being utterly unable to remember a prayer,

Bede, in his lives of Augustine and his fellow-mis- Brummell! one of the oldest structures of that kind now in con- sionaries at Canterbury, thus writes:—"There was in stant use in the kingdom. This, however, applies to the east side (of Canterbury), near the city, a church the chancel only, which bears evident marks of great dedicated to the honour of St. Martin, formerly built antiquity, and is built chiefly of Roman or British whilst the Romans were still in the island, wherein bricks, placed in regular order. The nave, and the the queen (Bertha), who, as has been said before, was square tower at the west end, are in a different style a Christian, used to pray. In this they at first began of workmanship from the chancel, and composed of a to meet, to sing, to pray, to say mass, to preach, and variety of flint and other stones, irregularly thrown to- to baptize; till the king, being converted to the faith, gether, with the Roman brick interspersed, so as to they had leave granted them more freely to preach or

On "the east side of the city of Canterbury still stands the church of St. Martin. Its windows belong In the sixth century, and time of the Anglo-Saxons, to various periods of gothic architecture. Its external Ethelbert, having succeeded his father, Hermenric, in walls are patched after the barbarous fashion of mothe kingdom of Kent, demanded in marriage Bertha, dern repairs. It is deformed within by wooden boxes daughter of Cherebert, king of Paris, a Christian princess. Ethelbert being an idolater, objections were at mental vanities, miscalled sculpture; but the old walls first made to him on that account; but he removed are full of Roman bricks-relics, at any rate, of the every obstacle by proposing to the princess that she older fabric where Bertha and Augustine 'used to pray.' Some have maintained that this is the identical Roman sion, and enjoy the free exercise of her religion.— church which Bede describes; and tradition has been Bertha came to England, accompanied by Luidhard, pretty constant in the belief that it is as old as the second century. Mr. King has his own theory upon the matter: 'Some have supposed it to have been built by the Roman Christians of the Roman soldiery; but, if With the view of bringing the king to have favourable that had been the case, there would surely have been found in it the regular alternate courses of Roman bricks. Instead of this the chancel is found to be built almost entirely of Roman bricks, and the other parts with Roman bricks and other materials irregularly intermixed.' There is therefore the utmost reason to think that it was built as some imitation only of Roman structures by the rude Britons, before their work became so skilful in Roman architecture as they were Romans," (Old England, book i. p. 50.)

> A MELANCHOLY PICTURE. (From the New York Churchman.)

after, he went to the isle of Thanet, with the queen, those persons whose countenances had been the most observed that the light colours always predominate. I and, on their arrival, the king seated himself in the familiar to him, and they would occasionally bring to hope this unfortunate survivor will live long enough open air. "For," according to Bede, "he had taken mind the remembrance of those friends from whom he to enable our friends in the Natural History Society precaution that they should not come to him in any had, during his residence at Caen, received obligations to observe its constitution and peculiarities.—Ever and kindness. In this state of second childhood he faithfully yours,

J. EMERSON TENNENT. they had any magical arts, they might, at their com- remained till the spring in the following year, appaing, impose upon and get the better of him." He or- rently perfectly happy, and capable of answering quesdered the strangers to be called, and asked them what tions relating to his wants, but wholly unconscious of they had to propose; when Augustine, coming into his real position. Though one or two of his intimate his presence, bearing a silver cross, and the image of friends called to see him after he was placed in this our Saviour painted on a board, preached to him the asylum, the only visits that he received towards the gospel. Ethelbert, informed by the interpreters of immediate close of his life, were those of the English what Augustine had said, did not object to their re- Clergyman, and this gentleman to whom I wrote on the subject, draws a melancholy picture of the state The queen obtained leave for the missionaries to of his impaired intellect, when he attempted to excite settle at Canterbury, the capital of Kent. She provi- in it any reflections or recollections of a serious nature. ded them with convenient lodgings, and procured them | This point is one which certainly ought not to be the liberty of preaching to those desirous of hearing evaded in the biography of any man: yet, rememthem. Thus favourably received, they were most bering our own errors and infirmities, it should be parties advertising. energetic in their work. Several of the principal Sax- touched upon with benevolence and charity-not in

in Ethelbert a desire to be better instructed in the na- The following is an extract from his letter :- "Mr. ture of the religion preached; and accordingly, he had Brummell was in an imbecile state when I arrived at frequent conferences with Augustine. The queen be- Caen, and remained so until his death, incapable of ing likewise importunate to win him to Christianity, her remembering any occurrence five minutes together; leading object was carried-Ethelbert became a Chris- but occasionally recalling some anecdote of days long Handsomely printed on superior Paver and on Parchment tian, and was baptized about a year after the coming since passed. Mr. Brummell seemed quite incapable of the missionaries to Britain. On the arrival of Ber- of conversing on religious subjects. I failed in every FASHIONABLE TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT, tha in England, Ethelbert had allotted to her his church, attempt to lead his mind (if he can be said to have then dedicated to the Virgin Mary; but, as it had lain retained any power of mind) to their consideration. desolate upwards of a hundred years, Luidhard, by the I never, in the course of my attendance upon the sick, king's order, caused it to be repaired and reconsecrated, aged and dying, came in contact with so painful an exand dedicated it anew to St. Martin (bishop of Tours, hibition of human vanity, and apparent ignorance and who died A. D. 395). Hither the queen resorted for thoughtlessness of and respecting a future state; for her devotions; as, with the leave of the king and I have before visited persons whose mental powers queen, did Augustine and his companions, on their were equally shattered, but still it was possible to first arrival, celebrating all the offices of their religion touch some chord connected with religion, to which at this church, according to the directions of Gregory, they responded, though perhaps weakly and imperfectwho sought, by the introduction of pompous ceremo- ly: with him there was some response, when sounded nies, to attract attention and gain the people to receive on worldly subjects; none on religious, -until a few the gospel; the usual means which his successors have hours before he died, when, in reply to my repeated ever substituted, instead of a faithful manifestation of entreaties that he would try and pray, he said, 'I do the gospel of Christ-"the power of God unto salva- try,' but he added something which made me doubt And it is melancholy to reflect how often men whether he understood me." About a week before of purer creeds have erred in the supposition that Mr. - paid him this, his last visit, his debility had Christianity stands in need of something extraneous to continually increased; his hour was evidently approaching fast; nature was completely worn out; and Ethelbert is said to have given up his palace to the her lamp which had burned too frequently before the missionaries, and to have himself retired to Reculver. altars of folly and pleasure, was now at the eve of In progress of time the palace and adjoining buildings expiring. This letter of the Rev. gentleman's is but were converted into a cathedral and priory, and Au- a sad and painful prelude to the description of his last gustine was consecrated archbishop. A magnificent moments, the particulars of which I learned from the abbey was also erected by him in another part of the nun who had attended him from the time he entered town which was suppressed A. D. 1539. It has been the Bon Sauveur. "On the evening of his death," long in a ruinous state, and devoted to secular pur- said that amiable woman, "about an hour before he poses. The premises, however, have been lately sold, expired, the debility having become extreme, I observand is supposed will again be restored to religious ed him assume an appearance of intense anxiety and fear, and he fixed his eyes upon me, with an expres-Augustine was exceedingly anxious to reduce the sion of entreaty, raising his hands towards me, as he British clergy to Romish subjection, but utterly failed; lay in the bed, and as though asking for assistance, the assembled bishops declaring, that they were sub- (ayant l'air d'implorer que je vienne à son secours,) ject to no one but the bishop of Caerleon-upon-Usk, but saying nothing. Upon this, I requested him to their overseer under God. And at a subsequent synod repeat after me the acte de contrition of the Roman at St. Augustine's Oak, in Worcester, the Romish de- ritual, as in our prayer-books. He immediately consented, and repeated after me in an earnest manner The font of St. Martin's has attracted the admira- (un air pénétré) that form of prayer. He then betion of the antiquarian. Its ornaments and construc- came more composed, and laid his head down on one tion testify its remote antiquity. Whether we admit side; but this tranquility was interrupted about an the statement of ecclisiastical antiquarians, that Ethel- hour after, by his turning himself over, and uttering bert actually was baptized by Augustine in this font, a cry, at the same time appearing to be in pain; he soon, however, turned himself back, with his face "From the very antique appearance of the font," laid on the pillow towards the wall, so as to be hidden observes Mr. Bunce, "now standing in the nave of from us who were on the other side; after this he that church, and its being of a Saxon construction, never moved, dying imperceptibly." It was a quar-

to joke upon the subject. Unhappily, however, this sion, and repeated after her the prayer of her Church. would pray, he replied "I do try," but that he "thought, There are no monuments in the church worthy of from something he said afterwards, it was uncertain wheever, that he did understand him, and that the words Of the estimation in which the church was held on he subsequently murmured, which seemed to cast a account of its connexion with the revival of Christia- doubt upon the subject, were the expressions of a associated with the introduction of the gospel into this nity, and of the privileges conferred on it by the first ruined intellect, which had already wandered from country. It is asserted by some that it was the first royal convert, a very respectable testimony was given the subject. Let us hope, too, that the overwhelming of conciousness such as sometimes visits on their Till the death of Godwin, the last bishop, in 1061, death-beds those who are afflicted as he was,-that troyed the churches throughout the land, and thrust however, the see of St. Martin was dissolved, and its was the only tribute that, in that awful moment, his out the Christians." On the revival of Christianity, jurisdiction transferred to the bishop of Rochester, startled mind and "broken and contrite heart" could The original church is supposed to have been built by St. Martin, and for this reason—their "scandalous according to the liturgy of his own Church. Such was the melancholy end of the gay and admired George

THE CHAMELEON.

Mr. Emerson Tennent, one of the Secretaries of the Board of Control, has sent a living chamelion to his constituents in Belfast, accompanied by the following letter :- "London, Nov. 22, 1844. On leaving Jerusalem, about two months ago, I brought away with me a number of chameleons, which I caught on the terraces and in the gardens of the Greek convent, on Mount Calvary; where Mrs. Emerson Tennent and I were staying. I was desirous to send them to the Natural History Society at Belfast; and, knowing the difficulty of bringing them alive to this climate, I carried with me seven, in order to increase th echance of any surviving. Fortunately I succeeded in getting two of them to London, but one died two days ago, whilst I was waiting for an opportunity to forward it to Belfast, and I can now only send you the survivor of the party, whom I trust you will find living on her arrival. The seven which I had originally were all of different hues and colours; some were spotted as this one is, and others a uniform colour-brown, olive, or green. Two of them, of whom the one sent is one, laid each twenty-two eggs on the passage home; but took no precaution for their safety, as I presume the heat of the earth in their own climate is sufficient to hatch them; but here they all decayed in the cold at sea. They ate freely of leaves which I put into the the cage for them-mulberry, vine and fig leavesand, on board ship, letuce, and even cabbage. But their favourite food was flies and insects, which they sought by the quick motion of their tongues, which are of prodigious length, and can be thrust out and afterwards rendered, when regularly employed by the drawn back with singular rapidity and force. They were all very harmless, and when alarmed turned back the head and opened their mouths, but are clearly incapable of biting or inflicting a wound. The formation of their claws and the singular construction of the eye is very remarkable. As to their change of colour The last moments of George Brummell, a celebrated this was incessant, when at all disturbed. The colour. To the last he retained a confused recollection of green, brown, and black. When at rest or asleep, I

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Toronto, September 26, 1843.

Toronto, September 26, 1843.

326-tf and vicinity, that he is now opening out at the Store lately occupied by Mr. Mackenzie, a very choice and complete Row. Apply to JOHN BROOKS, on the premises. JOHN HART

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Paintings; Plain Gold, and Walnut and Gold Frames for Prints, -- made to order, and on the shortest notice. Prints, Maps, and Oil Paintings, Cleaned and Varnished in Gilt Mouldings, for bordering rooms, always on hand. Orders from the Country punctually attended to.

Cobourg, 12th June, 1844. WILLIAM A. GARRETT, ATTORNEY AT LAW, &c. &c. &c. COBOURG, CANADA. Cobourg, Dec. 18, 1844.

MR. GRANT, SOLICITOR IN CHANCERY, ATTORNEY, &c. HAVING RESUMED THE PRACTICE OF HIS PROFESSION, HAS OPENED HIS CHAMBERS,

AT No. 361, YONGE STREET. OPPOSITE ELLIOTT'S FOUNDRY, And immediately over the Warehouse of Mr. J. M. Strange, WHERE HE MAY BE CONSULTED DAILY From Ten to Five o'cleck.

Toronto, November, 1844. MESSRS. BETHUNE & BLACKSTONE, BARRISTERS, ATTORNEYS, &c OFFICE OVER THE WATERLOO HOUSE,

No. 134, King Street, Toronto, ONE DOOR EAST OF RIDOUT, BROTHERS & Co December 1, 1842. MR. BEAUMONT, Professor of Surgery in the University of King's College,

FELLOW OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, REMOVED TO BAY STREET. NEAR TO FRONT STREET.

At home for consultation from 10 a.m. till 12 daily. Toronto, April, 1844. DR. PRIMROSE, (Late of Newmarket,)

OPPOSITE LADY CAMPBELL'S, DUKE STREET. Poronto, 7th August, 1841.

DR. COWLES has removed his Office to his intended residence, on King Street, the house formerly occupied by Mr. Sisson, nearly opposite Messrs. Gravely and Jackson's Cobourg, June, 19, 1844.

J. W. BRENT, CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST, KING STREET, KINGSTON. PHYSICIAN'S AND FAMILY PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY COMPOUNDED

MR. J. D. HUMPHREYS, (FORMERLY OF THE ROYAL ACADEMY OF MUSIC)

PROFESSOR OF SINGING AND THE PIANO FORTE. Toronto, Oct. 7, 1843. 330-tf

ACCOUNTANT, NO. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO. Toronto, June, 1844. 364

EDWARD GEORGE O'BRIEN, GENERAL AGENT, No. 4, VICTORIA ROW, KING STREET, TORONTO: OPPOSITE WELLINGTON BUILDINGS.

FOR SALE, BANK STOCK, LAND SCRIP, &c. BY EDWARD G. O'BRIEN. No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, TORONTO.

Current Prices of Bank and other Stocks, as well as rates of Exchange, &c., may be ascertained on application to the above. January, 1844.

RIDOUT & PHILLIPS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCERS.

DEALERS IN WINES AND LIQUORS. Wellington Buildings, CORNER OF KING AND CHURCH STREETS. Toronto, February 2, 1843. THOMAS WHEELER.

CLOCK AND WATCH MAKER, ENGRAVER, &c. 191, King Street, Toronto.

Reference, for integrity and ability, kindly permitted to the Lord Bishop of Toronto. OWEN, MILLER & MILLS,

COACH BUILDERS, FROM LONDON CORNER OF PRINCESS AND BARRIE STREETS,

KINGSTON. AND KING STREET, TORONTO. T. & M. BURGESS, MERCHANT TAILORS, (LATE G. BILTON) No. 128, KING STREET, A. MCMORPHI.

Sofas, Couches, and Chairs, stuffed and neatly repaired; fattresses and Palliasses always on hand; Curtains and Car-

BRITISH AMERICA FIRE & LIFE & MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY, AGENT AT COBOURG-ROBERT HENRY, Esq. 383-tf THE PHENIX FIRE ASSURANCE COM-PANY OF LONDON.

A PPLICATIONS for Insurance by this Company are requested to be made to the undersigned, who is also authorised to receiv premiums for the renewal of policies. MOFFATTS, MURRAY & Co. Toronto, July 1, 1841.

Home District Mutual Fire Company. OFFICE-NEW STREET. OPPOSITE NEWGATE STREET, TORONTO, I NSURES Dwellings, Houses, Warehouses, Buildings in general, Merchandize, Household Furniture, Mills, Manu

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RICHMOND STREET (LATE HOSPITAL STREET.) THE Subscriber tenders his grateful acknowledgments to his friends and the Public for the encouragement which he has received, and respectfully informs them that, having relinquished the Retail business in order to give his whole attention to Manufacturing (his Factory being now in full operation), he is prepared to execute any Orders he may be favoured with, and solicits a continuance of the favours so liberally bestowed, and pledges himself that no exertion sha

be wanting on his part to give satisfaction.

A large assortment of Felling Axes (various sizes) always on hand; Broad and Hand Axes; Hatchets; Shingling and Lathing, do.; Cast Steel Drawing-Knives, Cast Steel Hammers, Steel-tipped do., Cast Steel Chissels, [all sizes, Hoes, Coopers and Carpenter's Tools [of every description, Ship-Builder's, do.; Cutlery and Surgeon's Instruments of every description made to order, as usual.

Every article manufactured in the above Establishment will

be warranted not inferior to any in America.

Orders sent to Messrs. RIDOUT BROTHERS, & Co., who are Agents for the sale of Felling Axes, or to the Office at the Factory, will meet with prompt attention and liberal terms.

N.B.—Cutlery and Surgeons Instruments, with every other article in the street of the sale of the sal article in the above line, repaired as usual, in the best manner,

SAMUEL SHAW, Richmond Street, West of Bay St. 381tf Toronto, August, 20, 1844.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC. THE Sale of the Eleven (say Sixteen, as per hand-bills,)
BUILDING LOTS, on the East bank of the River Don, near the City of Toronto, advertized in the fourth page of this journal, will be sold by Auction, on Tuesday Even-Ing, the 11th day of June next, at Eight o'clock precisely, at Mr. Wakefield's Auction Mart. TERMS:—Only £2 10s. on each lot required down, the remainder can be paid in four equal annual instalments.

NOTICE. These Lots are larger, (being from one-fourth to three-fourths of an acre each,) cheaper, (see hand-bills,) and upon easier terms than any lots now offered for sale. The soil is well adopted for Patters Could for Patters and the second for the soil is given at adapted for Pasture, Orchard, or Garden; and those lying at the Margin of the River, are well adapted for the erection of any kind of Machinery propelled by Steam, and would answer well for a Brewery, Distillery, or Tannery.

N.B.—Purchasers wishing to have a Deed at once, can have one, by giving a Mortgage.

It may be well to remark, that such a Deed will entitle the holder to a Vote in the First Riding of the County of York. Toronto, May, 1844.

BUILDING LOTS. ELEVEN splendid Bullding Lots for sale, containing about half an acre each, beautifully situated on the East Bank of the River Don, about a quarter of a mile from the Bridge, and well adapted for the erection of Rustic Cottages with unburnt bricks, several of the lots run down to the river, the soil is excellent, and the price extremely low.

For further particulars apply to Mr. J. G. HOWARD, Architect and D. P. Surveyor, 243, King Street, Toronto. Toronto, October 27, 1842.

FOR SALE, THAT very valuable property, beautifully situated on the Shore of Lake Simcoe, Township of Georgina, being "THE BRIARS," the property of the late CAPTAIN BOUR-CHIER, R.N.

The Estate contains 200 acres of very good land, of which there are 70 under good cultivation, and fenced in a very superior manner; the House is of Brick, well built, and not only comfortably arranged for a gentleman's family, with all necessary and fitting offices, but also well and completely finished in every particular. "THE BRIARS" is within a mile of the Church, Post Office,

excellent Grist Mill, Saw Mill, and Store, and a few minutes walk from the Steamboat Wharf at Jackson's Point, the cove of which is one of the most perfectly sheltered boat-harbours of that beautiful piece of water, Lake Simcoe.

To any person visiting the picturesque scenery of the Lake, or desirous of settling on its healthy banks, this property can be pointed out by Capt. LAUGHTON, the intelligent commander of the Starmbort P. of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted with the place, and of the Steamboat Beaver, who is acquainted on whose information every reliance may be placed.

For terms and particulars apply to Edward G. O'Brien, Land Agent, &c., No. 4, Victoria Row, King Street, Toronto.

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VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS.

THE high and envied celebrity which these pre-eminent Medicines have acquired for their invariable efficacy in all the diseases which they profess to cure, has rendered the usual practice of puffing not only unnecessary, but unworthy of them. They are known by their fruits; their good works testify for them, and they thrive not by the faith of the credulous.

IN ALL CASES OF

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Acute and Chronic Rheumatism.
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BILIOUS FEVERS and LIVER
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MERCURIAL DISEASURE VER fails to eradicate entirely all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparation of Sarsaparilla. Night Sweats. Nervous Debitity. Nervous Complaints, of all kinds. Organic Affections. Palpitation of the Heart. Painter's Cholic. Painter's Cholic. The original propriet of these medicines was cured of piles of 35 years standing by the use of the Life Medicines alone. Pains in the head, side, back, limbs, joints, and organs. RHEUMATISM.—Those afficted with this terrible disease will the second of the second of the control of the second of the life Medicines alone. CONSUMPTION. Used with Corrupt Humors.

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Flatulency. ed with this terrible disease will be sure of relief by the Life Me-FEVER AND AGUE. Rush of Blood to the head. Salt Rheum.

SCROFULA or KING'S EVIL, in its worst forms.

Ulcers of every description.

WORMS, of all kinds, are effectually expelled by these medicines. Parents will do well to administer them whenever their administer them whenever their administer. GENERAL DEBILITY. existence is suspect will be certain. THE LIFE PILLS AND PHENIX BITTERS

PURIFY THE BLOOD, AND THUS REMOVE ALL DISEASE FROM THE SYSTEM. A single trial will place the LIFE PILLS and PHŒNIX BITTERS beyond the reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by **Dr. WIL-**LIANT B. MOFFAT, 335 Broadway, corner of Anthony
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The Genuine of these medicines are now put up in white wrappers and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samariand labels, together with a pamphlet with together with a pamphlet with together with the with together with the with the with the with the wit and labels, together with a pamphlet, called "Moffat's Good Samartan," containing the directions, &c., on which is a drawing of Broadway from Wall Street to our Office, by which strangers visiting the city can very easily find us. The wrappers and "Samartans" are copy-righted, therefore those who procure them with the white wrappers can be assured that they are genuine. Be careful, and do not buy those with yellow wrappers; but if you do, be satisfied that they come direct from us, or don't touch them.

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