WEEKLY CALENDAR—SEPTEMBER.

☾ Last Quarter, 8th day, 6h. 54m., morning.
● New Moon, 15th day, 1h. 56m., morning.
☽ First Quarter, 21st day, 7h. 11m., evening.
○ Full Moon, 29th day, 9h. 27m., evening.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water morn.	Moon rises morn.	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
23	Sunday	5 50	5 54	5 1	0	12 2
17	Monday	5 52	5 51	6 6	18	11 57
18	Tuesday	5 54	5 48	7 8	1 24	53
19	Wednesday	5 55	5 46	8 3	2 30	50
20	Thursday	5 56	5 44	8 53	3 35	47
21	Friday	5 56	5 43	9 36	4 35	45
22	Saturday	5 57	5 41	10 34	rises.	41

MAILS,—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Mails for the neighboring Provinces, &c., will, until further notice, be made up and forwarded as follows—

For Nova Scotia, *via* Pictou, every Thursday and alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For New Brunswick, Canada and the United States, *via* Shediac, every Tuesday and Friday morning at 8 o'clock.

For Newfoundland, every Monday.

The Mails for England, Bermuda and the West Indies, via Pictou, will, on and after Monday, the 9th July next, close at 12 o'clock, noon, instead of 4, p.m., as formerly advertised, viz: July 9th and 23d; August 6th and 20th; September 3d and 17th; October 1st, 15th and 29th; November 12th and 26th.

THE LAND COMMISSION.

[Continued from our last.]

The following is the Memorial unanimously adopted by the Tenantry of Township 22, and read before the Commission:—

To the Honorables J. H. Gray, Joseph Howe, *and* J. W. Ritchie, *Commissioners appointed by Her Majesty for investigating matters in dispute between Landlord and Tenants on Township lands in P. E. Island.*

The Memorial of the Tenants on Lot or Township Twenty-two, respectfully sheweth—

That we, your memorialists, are settlers on the above Township claimed to be the property of the Right Hon Lawrence Sullivan; and we beg to lay before your Honorable Commission the claims which we prefer, and the grievances, privations, and hardships under which we have laboured, and do still labor, as tenants.

In the first place, we would state that the settlement of this Township began in the year 1816, about which time ten or twelve leases were granted by Mr Haszard, who was then agent, at six-pence currency per acre, for a term of 1000 years. From this time until 1839—a period of about thirty years—no person had authority to let or sell land in the Township. Hence it appears that this Lot became liable to forfeiture, not having a sufficient number of settlers at the expiration of the indulgence in 1826. In 1839, Mr Lewellin having been empowered to sell and let, granted a large number of leases on this Lot at one shilling sterling per acre, for the term of one hundred years, containing a clause enabling the tenant to purchase at any time within the term of lease—which clause the subsequent agent, soon after appointed, positively refused to act upon, thus disappointing certain individuals who demanded a fee simple conveyance of their leasehold interests in accordance with their leases.

In the second place, we deeply regret to have it to state that we are involved in large arrears of rent, due to the Proprietor, from sheer inability on the part of the tenants to pay—for the following reasons, to which we beg leave to call your attention. 1. We believe that in no new country, even when possessing ample soil and climate, can the new settler, commencing without capital (as is invariably the case here) clear away the forest and obtain from the soil a sufficient return to give him even a scanty subsistence in a less period of time than twenty years' cultivation. In proof of this, we submit that clearing away the wood costs at least Four pounds ten shillings per acre, while any crop which can be grown will not realize the cost of removing the wood, together with fencing, planting and harvesting, for many years.

It is true that owing to the burning of the wood where cut down, the potash which is deposited in the soil will force one or even two crops on our best lands; but it is then exhausted and rendered useless for six or seven years. When the stumps are sufficiently rotted to be removed, there is a second expensive operation, costing not less than Three pounds per acre,—thus it requires eight or nine years of hard labor and privation to bring the plough into operation on but a small portion of the farm during which time the returns are small.

The soil of this Island, owing to its light and sandy nature and the coseness of the subsoil, though with sufficient manure it will in favorable seasons yield fair crops with rapid vegetation, yet without manure (which it is impossible for the new and back settler to obtain) it is soon exhausted and becomes barren.

We would in the next place direct your attention to our climate. It is a common complaint among our best and oldest farmers, that the winter eats up all the produce of the summer, and it is a true one. Winter here sets in about the twentieth of November. The experience of some of your memorialists who have kept records of their farming operations has found this to be about the average time when the frost stops the plough. From this time until the May following the cultivation of the soil is entirely suspended.

Your memorialists would also call attention to the fact that to a certain extent the crops have failed for a number of years, particularly the potato crop, which is most suitable to the virgin soil in burned land, and the chief dependence of every new settler. The disease in this plant began about the year 1838. Since this time the crop has frequently been a total loss, and always uncertain. For the last ten or twelve years the wheat midge has prevented the culture of wheat, except a little late sown which is of little value; whilst the circulating medium of the Island has been extracted for the importation of flour.

It may appear to your Hon Commission that some Townships have paid a greater proportion of rent than we. In answer to this we would submit that on those Townships the rent is taken in farm produce, cattle, and often in lumber which is procured on the farm of the tenant, at we presume a considerable inconvenience and loss to the proprietor, while it is an accommodation to the tenant

We would also claim attention to the fact that demanding rent for wilderness lands has given dissatisfaction in every new country. In both Eastern and Western Canada it has been a source of contention, as also in parts of the United States. A little reasoning, however, will teach us that it must be so. We have already shown that clearing land and bringing it into even partial cultivation, costs much more than the fee simple value of it when cleared, while the industry and perseverance of a robust man will not for many years afford him and his family a sufficient supply of food and clothes. In the meantime, his rent is accumulating, and perhaps other debts which he can scarcely avoid, while he must at least spend twenty years of hard labor and sore privation before he can obtain from his farm, with continual industry, a moderately decent living without paying rent.

We, your memorialists, though tenants laboring under all the disadvantages above stated, and earning our bread from the soil claimed by others, wish to have it understood that we recognize the right and ownership of our Landlord (if original and authentic documents exist to prove the same), but while we thus acknowledge the right, we most humbly and respectfully claim to be dealt with as the circumstances of the case and the nature of the country evidently require, that is to say, that it is our humble and we trust honest opinion that our arrear of rent should be remitted, and that we should be permitted to obtain our farms in fee simple at such a price as every industrious tenant can pay. Further, we would with all deference to your Hon. Commission suggest that the price be in accordance with the voluntary offer of those proprietors who have sold their Estates here to the Government, particularly the latter, viz., the Earl of Selkirk, whose recently sold lands, we understand to be of good quality.

In support of our prayer that the tenantry generally may become freeholders of the lands which they occupy, we beg leave to give the following reasons, which are of general application.

First, we presume that your Hon. Commission is aware that the question of land tenure in this Island has been a constant source of political agitation for the last thirty years, and we contend that this agitation has had a most demoralizing influence not only upon the people but also upon Legislature of the Colony, inasmuch as those out of power constantly advocated escheat of proprietary lands, while they as eagerly repudiated the same when in power, thereby causing an immense amount of ill feeling, contention and disturbance throughout the Island. A satisfactory settlement of the land question, now, will we firmly believe put an end for ever to these direful evils; but if unsatisfactory we fear that they will rekindle with tenfold force.

2. We submit that the satisfactory settlement of this question is as essential to the prosperity as to the peace of our Island, it being a fact beyond controversy that a discouraged and discontented people make no progress, and such is precisely the state of the tenant portion of our Island. The reason of this is obvious. Thousands are involved in arrears of rent, many of whom owe one pound stg. per acre which amount far exceeds the value of the moveable property on the premises, and are still unable to pay the accruing rent. This state of things paralyzes the energy of the man. He feels that it is useless to attempt even the commonest improvements on a property which under the present system, he must soon lose. In consequence of these hindrances, numbers of our very best young men are continually leaving the Island and settling in other countries.

We believe that not more than one third of the annual rental of this Township has been paid on an average for the last seven years, and the probability is that for the time to come a larger amount cannot be collected.

In conclusion, we would submit that the granting of this Island in large tracts to be re-let to actual settlers (though not the fault of the present proprietors) was nevertheless a grievous error, having a baneful influence on the prosperity of the colony, which will never cease until modified, and placing us upon a much worse footing than settlers, on new land in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. We do not wish to infer that the latter settlers do not suffer the same toils and privations as we, but with this difference, that they have no arrears of rent like a threatening cloud hanging over them damping their energy and darkening their prospects.

Lastly your memorialists pray that their Committee may be heard before your Hon Commission in whom they repose every confidence, in support and proof of their allegations in this their humble memorial.

Robert Simpson,
Alex. Simpson,
Lawrence Hogan,
John Simpson,
John Hodgson.
Committee acting on behalf of the Tenants.

Hope River, Lot 22, Sept. 6, 1860.

Saturday, Sept. 8.

Hon. Col. Swabey before the Court.—I am thankful for the indulgence you have afforded in allowing me to appear before your honors. I do not intend to travel over the ground which has been so ably occupied by Mr. Cooper, and shall confine myself to supplementary remarks. If you will permit me, I shall make one or two suggestions. The first is, that it is necessary to receive statements made here with considerable caution. You can scarcely form a correct estimate of the state and intelligence of the people of the Colony generally, by judging from the delegates who appeared before you yesterday. They came from one of the most flourishing districts of the Island. I can show you this by referring to the census for 1827. In that year the population on Township 23, was 1753, and on Township 22, 1369. During that year 17,118 bushels of wheat were raised on Lot 23—nearly ten bushels to each individual; and on Lot 22 only 7,965 bushels. I would beg leave to suggest in the next place, that the value of the information you obtain here, be received in connection with collateral circumstances when your honors travel through the country.—I may now refer to the question which was raised yesterday, as to whether it would be advantageous to the Colony if the fishery reserves were thrown into private properties; and also in regard to granting licenses of the land for fishing purposes. I may state that when I was at the head of the Land Department, my instructions were to avoid granting licenses where the land was occupied, if I could help doing so.

Com. Gray proposes a few questions to Mr. Swabey.—Before exercising the liberty of appropriating a portion of the reserves for fishing purposes, was it necessary to obtain a license from the Government? It was the Government ever drawn a revenue from this source? I am speaking of the reserves of the Crown now, and I have never heard of any being received. Has it been understood in the country that before a person engaged in fishing—before he erected a stage on the 500 feet, he should apply to the Government for a license? In the proclamation made by Sir Alexander Bannerman, parties were warned not to erect stages without license upon the lots reserved to the Crown, over which the Government exercised authority. To how many lots did the proclamation extend? It was applicable to the whole Island. What number of licenses were issued? About 7 or 8. Were these licenses acceptable to the parties on whose lands they were granted? They were. [Mr. Swabey then remarked that some maintained it was by mistake the grants were given with these reserves. He thought the impression at that time was that the prosperity of the Island would greatly depend upon its fisheries, and was of opinion that the Crown reserved these lots to foster the interests of the Colony in futurity; therefore it appeared to him that any action taken on this point should be with extreme caution.]

Com. Gray.—You think it would be better for the Colony to reserve these?

Mr. Swabey.—I do It would be very easy for the Government to let them on short leases for agricultural purposes, said leases to expire when the land comes to be required for the use of fishermen.—I can if necessary lay before you a few statements respecting the Selkirk estate. I was in the Land office at the time negotiations were going on for its purchase, and am conversant with the facts. The tenants on that estate presented a petition to Lord Selkirk, which was forwarded by me, concerning the purchase of their lands. The people thought that if he would sell to the Government, they might become freeholders. The reply to their petition was that he would be glad to sell, and referred them to his agent, Mr Douse, respecting the terms. Mr Douse, who is member of Parliament for the same district, was in England at this time. I showed the letter of Lord Selkirk to his son, and he remarked that it was a matter of such importance that he could not reply in his father's absence. I, however, did not remain in office, and am not aware of what was done afterwards.

Hon Col. Gray.—How many years have elapsed since the late Government held any communication in regard to the purchase of this estate?

Mr. Swabey.—Since I was in office—I do not remember the year.

Col. Gray.—Can Col. Swabey state the reason why the Government did not continue their application to Lord Selkirk?

Hon. Mr Coles.—The Government were waiting for the Loan Bill to be sanctioned.

Mr Swabey.—I think the time lost which was taken up the other day in discussion upon the bill for re-investing in the Crown lands liable to forfeiture, which appears to be missing from the archives. The common right of the Crown could have been exercised without any particular legislation on the subject. The escheat of Lots 15 and 55 took place without legislation at all. This has been the practice in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. [Commissioners here remarked that they were satisfied on that point.] Much has been said respecting Mr Spearman's letter. I will mention one fact. By referring to the Journals for 1839, you will find that the late George Young was employed as counsel for the proprietors respecting their consent to the proposed commutation of quit rents by purchase. *Subsequently*, only, however, to Mr Spearman's letter does he write signing himself "counsel." He treated of the subject indefinitely, thus: provided the conditions of redemption proposed by the Earl of Ripon were carried out; *provided* all arrears were remitted, &c. Now, if the redemption at so many years' purchase was never made, and the remission of arrears spoken of in connection with that redemption never took place, any argument founded upon it is worth that little. But respecting the 60 years' possession, I need scarcely offer a remark. The learned Counsel will argue that point by and by. It is a maxim, however, recognized by some statutes that possession must be uninterrupted or undisputed to give a title. I think the proprietors have not a legal right to the lands which they claim by possession, as that possession has not been uninterrupted

Com Ritchie.—I think the Counsel will not agree with you. This only shows their possession to be adverse. Ineffectual opposition strengthens right by possession.

Col. Swabey.—I think that protests and objections interfere with the right. The Crown has put in claims from time to time.

Com Ritchie.—The claims urged by the Crown do not prevent the 60 years from running

Col. Swabey.—I think otherwise. The Crown has from time to time exercised certain rights over the lands of the Colony.

Com. Ritchie.—It would be important if you could show that such has been the case

Com Howe.—In the acts to which you refer, you consider the Crown exercising its right on account of the non-performance of the conditions of the grants, or for non-payment of quit rents. Is it your opinion that the arrears of quit rents could be collected at any time?

Col. Swabey.—I am strongly inclined to that opinion.—I desire to make another observation. The Council for the tenantry, on the day that this Court opened, were asked to make proposals on behalf of their clients. Will these gentlemen permit me to say that they never will be a contented people till the present system is abolished. Their proprietor is an absentee. There are two restrictions in their leases. One is, the tenant cannot sell without a writing from the proprietor. The other is, he cannot sell unless a person makes an offer for the land. Sixty persons are settled on the Township without leases.

Com. Hensley then read a memorial from Mr William Cousins of Lots 20 and 21. His father came to this Island in 1780, and bought 100 acres of land from Mr Hazard. When he had cleared a part of it, and built a house, a Mr Cambridge came along and threatened to take proceedings against him. The Governor of that day advised him to remove to Lot 20. He did so, and in less than three years, a Mr Stewart laid claim to his property there. Mr Cousins valued the land on that Township from 6s to 10s an acre. Mr Candall, the proprietor, being present, was asked by the Commission what he would say to that valuation. He replied that he would object to it. Some time since Mr Cousins had offered Mr Candall 20s an acre for his farm, but the latter wanted that much Halifax currency.

A memorial from Township 65, was next read. The tenants there complain that they were compelled to take new leases, that their rates of rent are too high &c.

The Court adjourned.

[Continued on inside page.]

CHILDREN TEETHING

MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents to the attention of mothers, her

SOOTHING SYRUP,
FOR CHILDREN TEETHING,

which greatly facilitates the process of teething, by softening gap reducing all inflamation—will allay ALL PAIN and spasmodic action, and is

SURE TO REGULATE THE BOWELS.

Depend upon it, mothers, it will give rest to yourselves, and

RELIEF AND HEALTH TO YOUR INFANTS.

We have put up and sold this article for over ten years, and CAN SAY, IN CONFIDENCE AND TRUTH of it, what we have never been able to say of any other medicine—NEVER HAS IT FAILED, IN A SINGLE INSTANCE, TO EFFECT A CURE, when timely used. Never did we know an instance of dissatisfaction by any one who used it. On the contrary, all are delighted with its operations, and speak in terms of commendation of its magical effects and medical virtues. We speak in this matter "WHAT WE DO KNOW," after ten years' experience, AND PLEDGE OUR REPUTATION FOR THE FULFILMENT OF WHAT WE HERE DECLARE. In almost every instance where the infant is suffering from pain and exhaustion, relief will be found in fifteen or twenty minutes after the syrup is administered.

This valuable preparation is the prescription of one of the most EXPERIENCED and SKILLFUL NURSES in New England, and has been used with NEVER FAILING SUCCESS in

THOUSANDS OF CASES.

It not only relieves the child from pain, but invigorates the stomach and bowels, corrects acidity, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. It will almost instantly relieve

GRIPING IN THE BOWELS, AND WIND COLIC

and overcome convulsions, which, if not speedily remedied, end in death. We believe it the BEST and SUREST REMEDY IN THE WORLD, in all cases of DYSENTERY and DIARRHŒA in CHILDREN, whether it arises from teething, or from any other cause. We would say to every mother who has a child suffering from any of the foregoing complaints—DO NOT LET YOUR PREJUDICES, NOR THE PREJUDICES OF OTHERS, stand between you and your suffering child, and the relief that will be SURE—yes, ABSOLUTELY SURE—to follow the use of this medicine, if timely used. Full directions for using will accompany each bottle. None genuine unless the fac-simile of CURTIS & PERKINS, New York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by Druggists throughout the world.

Principal Office, 13 Cedar Street, N. Y.

PRICE ONLY 25 CENTS PER BOTTLE.

W. R. WATSON General Agent for the Island.

CRAMP & PAIN KILLER.

THE WORLD IS ASTONISHED AT THE wonderful cures performed by the CRAMP and PAIN KILLER prepared by CURTIS and PERKINS. Its equal has never been known for removing pain in all cases; for the cure of Spinal Complaints, Cramp in the Limbs and Stomach, Rheumatism in all its forms, Bilious Colic, Chills and Fever, Burns, Sore Throat, and Gravel, it is decidedly the best remedy in the world. Evidence of the most wonderful cures ever performed by any medicine, are on circulars in the hands of Agents.

W. R. WATSON, General Wholesale Agent for the Island, and sold by Merchants everywhere.

August 11.

AYER'S SARSAPARILLA.

A compound remedy, in which we have labored to produce the most effectual alterative that can be made. It is a concentrated extract of Pure Sarsaparilla, so combined with other substances of still greater alterative power as to afford an effective antidote for the diseases Sarsaparilla is reputed to cure. It is believed that such a remedy is wanted by those who suffer from Strumous complaints, and that one which will accomplish their cure must prove of immense service to this large class of our afflicted fellow-citizens. How completely this compound will do it has been proven by experiment on many of the worst cases to be found of the following complaints:—

Scrofula and Scrofulous Complaints, Eruptions and Eruptive Diseases, Ulcers, Pimples, Blotches, Tumors, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Syphilis and Syphilitic Affections, Mercurial Disease, Dropsy, Neuralgia, or Tic Douloureux, Debility, Dyspepsia and Indigestion, Erysipelas, Rose or St. Anthony's Fire, and indeed the whole class of complaints arising from *Impurity of the Blood.*

This compound will be found a great promoter of health, when taken in the spring, to expel the foul humors which fester in the blood at that season of the year. By the timely expulsion of them many rankling disorders are nipped in the bud. Multitudes can, by the aid of this remedy, spare themselves from the endurance of foul eruptions and ulcerous sores, through which the system will strive to rid itself of corruptions, if not assisted to do this through the natural channels of the body by an alterative medicine. Cleanse out the vitiated blood whenever you find its impurities bursting through the skin in pimples, eruptions, or sores; cleanse it when you find it is obstructed and sluggish in the veins; cleanse it whenever it is foul, and your feelings will tell you when. Even where no particular disorder is felt, people enjoy better health, and live longer, for cleansing the blood. Keep the blood healthy, and all is well; but with this pabulum of life disordered, there can be no lasting health. Sooner or later something must go wrong, and the great machinery of life is disordered or overthrown.

Sarsaparilla has, and deserves much, the reputation, of accomplishing these ends. But the world has been egregiously deceived by preparations of it, partly because the drug alone has not all the virtue that is claimed for it, but more because many preparations, pretending to be concentrated extracts of it, contain but little of the virtue of Sarsaparilla, or any thing else.

During late years the public have been misled by large bottles, pretending to give a quart of Extract of Sarsaparilla for one dollar. Most of these have been frauds upon the sick, for they not only contain little, if any, Sarsaparilla, but often no curative properties whatever. Hence, bitter and painful disappointment has followed the use of the various extracts of Sarsaparilla which flood the market, until the name itself is justly despised, and has become synonymous with imposition and cheat. Still we call this compound Sarsaparilla, and intend to supply such a remedy as shall rescue the name from the load of obloquy which rests upon it. And we think we have ground for believing it has virtues which are irresistible by the ordinary run of the diseases it is intended to cure. In order to secure their complete eradication from the system, the remedy should be judiciously taken according to directions on the bottle.

PREPARED BY

DR. J. C. AYER & CO.

LOWELL, MASS.

Price, $1 per Bottle; Six Bottles for $5.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

has won for itself such a renown for the cure of every variety of Throat and Lung Complaint, that it is entirely unnecessary for us to recount the evidence of its virtues, wherever it has been employed. As it has long been in constant use throughout this section, we need not do more than assure the people its quality is kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all it has ever been found to do.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills,

FOR THE CURE OF

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and for Purifying the Blood.

They are sugar-coated, so that the most sensitive can take them pleasantly, and they are the best aperient in the world for all the purposes of a family physic.

Price 25 cents per Box; Five Boxes for $1.00.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of these remedies, but our space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given; with also full descriptions of the above complaints, and the treatment that should be followed for their cure.

Do not be put off by unprincipled dealers with other preparations they make more profit on. Demand Ayer's, and take no others. The sick want the best aid there is for them, and they should have it.

Sold by WILLIAM R. WATSON, Charlottetown, General Agent for Prince Edward Island. Also, by—

J. Cornish, Wood Islands	J. Hayden, Vernon River
G. L. Anderson, H. St. Peter's B.	D. Gordon, Georgetown
W. Cousins, Park Corner	P. Stephens, Orwell
E. Tombs, Rustico	R. S Findlay, Head of Orwell
W. Ling, Wheatly River Bridge	Bourke, Mt. Sewart Bridge
W. Hubbard, Tignish	M. Kilbride, Lot 11
J. Reid, Cascumpec	J. O'Conner, Lot 16
J. L. Holman, St. Andrews	J. Bearisto, Lot 18
J. Beer, Bedeque	J. J. Frazer, St Eleanors
C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
C. W. M'Lennan, Summerside	F. Arsenaux, Tignish
G. Wiggenton, Crapaud	E. Robinson, Newtown
D. & P. McNutt, Malpec	D. Beaton, Souris
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Muirhead, Richmond Village	R. Robinson, East River
G. McKay & Son, Grhm's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lanegan, Irish Town	

Sept. 17, 1859.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.

MOFFAT'S LIFE PILLS AND PHŒNIX BITTERS.

THESE MEDICINES HAVE NOW BEEN before the public for a period of THIRTY YEARS, and during that time have maintained a high character in almost every part of the globe for their extraordinary and immediate power of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

IN MANY THOUSANDS,

of certificated instances, they have even rescued sufferers from the very verge of an untimely grave, after all the deceptive nostrums of the day had utterly failed; and to many thousands they have permanently secured that uniform enjoyment of health, without which life itself is but a partial blessing. So great, indeed, has their efficacy invariably and infallibly proved, that it has appeared scarcely less than miraculous to those who were acquainted with the beautifully philosophical principles upon which they are compounded, and upon which they consequently act. It was to their manifest and sensible action in purifying the springs and channels of life, and energizing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their merits.

Unlike the host of pernicious quacheries which boast of vegetable ingredients, the LIFE MEDICINES are purely and solely vegetable; and contain neither *Mercury*, nor *Antimony*, nor *Arsenic* nor any other mineral, in any form whatever. They are entirely composed of extracts from rare and powerful plants, the virtues of which, though long known to several Indian tribes, and recently to some eminent pharmaceutical chemists, are altogether unknown to the ignorant pretenders to medical science; and were never before administered in so happily efficacious a combination.

The first operation is to loosen from the coats of the stomach and bowels the various impurities and crudities constantly settling round them; and to remove the hardened fæces which collect in the convolutions of the small intestines. Other medicines only partially cleanse these, and leave such collected masses behind to produce habitual Costiveness, with all its train of evils, or sudden Diarrhœa with its imminent dangers. This fact is well-known to all regular anatomists who examine the human bowels after death; and hence the prejudices of those well-informed men against the quack medicines of the age. The second effect of the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES is to cleanse the kidneys and the bladder; and, by this means, the liver and lungs, the healthful action of which entirely depends upon the regularity of the urinary organs. The blood, which takes its red color from the agency of the liver and lungs, before it passes into the heart, being thus purified by them, and nourished by food coming from a clean stomach, courses freely through the veins, renews every part of the system, and triumphantly mounts the banner of health in the blooming cheek.

The following are among the distressing variety of human diseases in which the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES are well known to be infallible.

DYSPEPSIA, by thoroughly cleansing the first and second stomachs, and creating a flow of pure healthy bile, instead of the stale and acrid kind; *Flatulency, Loss of Appetite, Heartburn, Headache, Restlessness, Ill-Temper, Languor,* and *Melancholy*, which are the general symptoms of Dyspepsia, will vanish, as a natural consequence of its cure.

COSTIVENESS, by cleansing the whole length of the intestines with a solvent process, and without violence; all violent purges leave the bowels costive within two days.

DIARRHŒA and CHOLERA, by removing the sharp acrid fluids by which these complaints are occasioned, and by promoting the lubricative secretion of the mucous membrane.

FEVERS of all kinds, by restoring the blood to a regular circulation, through the process of perspiration in such cases, and the thorough solution of all intestinal obstruction in others.

The LIFE MEDICINES have been known to cure *Rheumatism* permanently in three weeks, and *Gout* in half that time, by removing local inflamation from the muscles and ligaments of the joints.

Dropsies of all kinds, by freeing and strengthening the kidneys and bladder: they operate most delightfully on these important organs, and hence have ever been found a certain remedy for the worst cases of *Gravel*.

Also *Worms*, by dislodging from the turnings of the bowels the slimy matter to which these creatures adhere.

Asthma and *Consumption*, by relieving the air-vessels of the lungs from the mucous which even slight colds will occasion, and which, if not removed, becomes hardened, and produces these dreadful diseases.

Scurvy, Ulcers and *Inveterate Sores*, by the perfect purity which these LIFE MEDICINES give to the blood, and all the humors.

Scorbutic Eruptions and *Bad Complexions*, by their alterative effect upon the fluids that feed the skin, and the morbid state of which occasions all eruptive complaints, sallow, cloudy, and other disagreeable complexions.

The use of these Pills for a very short time will effect an entire cure of *Salt Rheum*, and a striking improvement in the clearness of the skin. *Common Colds* and *Influenza* will always be cured by one dose, or by two even in the worst cases.

PILES. As a remedy for this most distressing and obstinate malady, the VEGETABLE LIFE MEDICINES deserve a distinct and emphatic recommendation; it is well-known to hundreds in this city, that the former proprietor of these valuable Medicines was himself afflicted with this complaint for upwards of THIRTY-FIVE YEARS, and that he tried in vain every remedy prescribed within the whole compass of the *Materia Medica*. He however at length tried the Medicine which is now offered to the public, and he was cured in a very short time, after his recovery had been pronounced not only improbable, but absolutely impossible, by any human means.

FEVER AND AGUE.

For this scourge of the western country these Medicines will be found a safe, speedy, and certain remedy. Other medicines leave the system subject to a return of the disease—a cure by these medicines is permanent—TRY THEM, BE SATISFIED, AND BE CURED.

BILIOUS FEVERS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS.

General Debility, Loss of Appetite, and Diseases of Females—these medicines have been used with the most beneficial results in cases of this description:—King's Evil and Scrofula, in its worst forms, yields to the mild yet powerful action of these remarkable Medicines. Night Sweats, Nervous Debility, Nervous Complaints of all kinds, Palpitation of the heart, Painter's Colic, are speedily cured.

MERCURIAL DISEASES.

Persons whose constitutions have become impaired by the injudicious use of Mercury, will find these Medicines a perfect cure, as they never fail to eradicate from the system all the effects of Mercury infinitely sooner than the most powerful preparations of Sarsaparilla. A single trial will place them beyond the Reach of competition, in the estimation of every patient.

BE CAREFUL OF COUNTERFEITS.

Several have lately been discovered, and their nefarious authors arrested, both in the city of New York and abroad.

Buy of no one who is not an AUTHORIZED AGENT.

Prepared by Dr W. B. Moffat, 335 Broadway, N. Y.

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IF BAD, WOULD THE WHOLE COMMUNITY in all parts of the world allow themselves to be grossly deceived or imposed upon for a quarter of a century? It must be apparent that the medical profession in every climate would, as in duty bound, make their voices heard against it. Would it be tolerated that millions should buy it and use it year after year if there was any thing better to be had, or were it not now known to be the most powerful remedy ever discovered for the cure of ulcers, wounds, sores, skin diseases, and other external ailments? Let any one ask himself the question, and decide for himself.

CONTRACTED OR STIFF JOINTS.

All the medicines in the London Dispensaries would rarely benefit, much less cure, any chronic cases of contracted or stiff joints; whereas if this invaluable Ointment be effectually rubbed into such parts twice a day, the benefit will be immense. Paralytic patients even can derive advantages from this fine remedy, and from no other.

SCORBUTIC HUMORS—SCALD HEADS AND SKIN DISEASES.

Scorbutic humors arise from an impure state of the blood, and in most cases the liver and stomach are the organs at fault. The Pills will speedily restore these to a healthy action; while the Ointment, if well rubbed in at least twice a day, will soon cure any case of the above classes of skin diseases, by totally eradicating them from the system. Soldiers, sailors and miners, use this famous Ointment in all parts of the world.

DROPSY.

Beware of this dangerous and stealthy complaint, which frequently creeps upon us at first by a simple swelling of the feet, and very little notice is taken of this, perhaps, till the begin legs to swell. There, again, the root of the evil must be looked for in the liver and stomach; therefore set to work earnestly by taking these famous Pills according to the printed directions, and by rubbing the Ointment very effectually into the swollen parts. Live principally upon solids, avoiding the use of slops, and everything that will derange the stomach and liver. Most cases readily yield to the combined influence of the Pills and Ointment.

DISORDERS OF THE KIDNEYS, STONE AND GRAVEL.

In any of the above complaints more benefit may be derived in twenty-four hours by adopting the following simple means than is frequently brought about in six months by any other treatment. In bad cases, if a small pot of the Ointment be rubbed into the small of the back, over the region of the kidneys, it will quickly penetrate, and, in most cases, give immediate relief; but perseverance is necessary to effect a cure. Six or eight of the Pills should be taken nightly, according to circumstances. Whoever tries these Pills and Ointment will not do so in vain, but, on the contrary, the result will be most wonderful.

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These cases are of so serious and frequently of so dangerous a nature, that the Ointment would not be recommended unless the Proprietor was sure of its effect. It will cure when every other means may fail, if applied immediately, and not when the patient is beyond recovery. It is a sovereign remedy for sore throats, under any circumstances. Any settled coughs, cold on the chest, or wheezing, even if of twenty years' standing, will be promptly removed. Mothers should rub this remarkable Ointment into the chest of their infants whenever there may be any hoarseness, tightness, or anything else affecting the breathing or otherwise.

Both the Ointment and Pills should be used in the following cases.

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Sore Nipples
Bad Breasts	Elephantiasis	Sore Throats
Burns	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Gout	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Sore Heads
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Tumors
Chiego-Foot	Piles	Ulcers
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Wounds
Cancers	Scalds	Yaws

Sold at the Establishment of Professor Holloway, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar) London; also by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout the civilized world, at the following prices, viz.—1s 1½d, 2s 9d, 4s 6d, and 11s. sterling.

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of patients in every disorder are affixed to each pot.

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