WEEKLY CALENDAR—MAY.

Last Quarter, 1st day, 3h. 28m., after., N. W.
New Moon, 9th day, 6h. 56m., even., W.
First Quarter, 17th day, 11h. 41m., morn., W.
Full Moon, 24th day, 1h. 54m., morn., N.N.E.
Last Quarter, 31st day, 6h. 13m., morn., S.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	SUN rises	SUN sets	High water even	Moon rises morn	Day's length.
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
26	Sunday	4 22	7 33	2 8	10 34	15 11
27	Monday	4 21	7 34	2 55	10 59	15 13
28	Tuesday	4 20	7 35	3 41	11 32	15 15
29	Wednesday	4 19	7 35	4 20	11 56	15 17
30	Thursday	4 18	7 36	5 18		15 18
31	Friday	4 17	7 37		0 16	15 20
June 1	Saturday	4 17	7 37	6 7	0 35	15 20

Mails—Summer Arrangements.

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

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

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

For Newfoundland, every Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon.

For England, Bermuda, and the West Indies, every alternate Monday, at 12 o'clock, noon, *viz*:

Monday, April 29; May 13, 27; June 10, 24; July 8, 22; August 5, 19; September 2, 16, 30; October 14, 28; November 11, 25.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

[Continued from the Protestant Extra; May 18.]

PETITION FOR A BANKRUPTCY LAW.

The order of the day for the House in Committee on the petition, presented on Wednesday last, praying for the passing of a Bankruptcy Law, being read, the House accordingly resolved itself into the said Committee, Mr J. Yeo in the chair.

Mr DAVIES said that the necessity of a Bankruptcy Law was admitted in all mercantile communities. It was objected to by some, who said that it opened the door to fraud. Perhaps a few might take advantage of it, but he thought it was high time something was done in this country for unfortunate merchants. A number of those who did business between 1837 and 1839 were in this position, and when they commenced merchandizing again, their creditors came along and swept the goods off their shelves, so that they were unable to support their families. He had been informed that an extension of the Insolvent Debtors' Act would meet the case of such individuals,—that a clause could be introduced into it affording security that creditors should not pounce upon those who came under the operation of the Act. Whether that Act could be so amended as to suit the case was a question for the legal gentlemen in the House to decide: but if it could not, he should go for introducing a Bankruptcy Law.

Hon. Mr COLES did not intend to say much at present, as he had expressed his sentiments on this subject on a former occasion. The House should be very careful in regard to passing a Bankruptcy Law; a debtor's going into a Bankruptcy Court should be left pretty much at his own option, and not in the power of the creditor, for a person in good circumstances might find it difficult at some time to meet a bill of perhaps £100. He (Mr Coles) was not in favor of passing a Bankruptcy Law. He thought an extension of the Insolvent Debtors' Act would answer all the purposes required, but he would be inclined to bow to the opinion of legal gentlemen on both sides of the House, as this was an open question.

Mr COOPER thought that a Bankruptcy Law opened the door for swindling. There were very few creditors so hard-hearted as to treat a debtor harshly. He did not see that there was any necessity for such a law.

Hon. Mr M'AULAY said that there was no subject which had come before the House that deserved more consideration. There were two objects to be gained by a Bankruptcy law, first the protection of trade, and secondly the protection of the honest but unfortunate debtor. His conviction was that the House should direct their attention to the matter with the view of passing such a measure as might work for the benefit of the country.

Mr BEER had some misgivings about the passing of such a law. He thought it might affect the credit of the Colony; merchants in the old country were probably more ready to give credit here, knowing that there was no Bankruptcy law in the Colony, than they would if one were passed. He would like to see some method by which unfortunate individuals could be protected, but there was a difficulty in regard to the matter. It was known that some parties in this community had gone to England to get—as it was called—"whitewashed," and had come out here again with plenty of cash, besides having owned property while they were passing through the process.

Hon. Col. GRAY would refer to one remark made by the hon. member who had just down, which he thought was against his (Mr Beer's) own argument. It was that at present an individual could go home, get "whitewashed," and come out, still having money all the time. Such a course would be prevented by the passing of a Bankruptcy law here; for if such a law had been in force in the Colony, no person could have escaped in the manner described. He thought there ought to be a Bankruptcy law in every country. There might be some inconvenience attending it, but the greater amount of good should be looked to. He was of opinion that the Judges of the Supreme Court might be empowered to grant a discharge from all debts. It was a hardship that a merchant who had failed to meet his engagements, could not recommence business without the risk of being pounced upon by his creditors. Supposing a person had a vessel uninsured, and it were lost, was that man to be ruined? He considered there was no dishonesty in not insuring.

Hon Mr THORNTON said that the only argument advanced against a Bankruptcy law had been that it would affect the credit of the colony abroad. He thought that such a law would have an opposite effect. Why should the people here be without a law of this kind, when there was such in the neighboring Colonies, and in Great Britain? He had objections to the Insolvent Debtors' Court; he was a member of one for some time, and would hope that those who composed such courts were generally more competent to decide on cases than he was. He considered it worthy of note that the petition before the Committee was signed by nearly all the merchants in Charlottetown.

Mr OWEN did not see with the hon. member for Charlottetown, Mr Beer, that a law of this kind would injure our credit abroad. If a Bankruptcy court were established here, creditors abroad would feel that they would obtain their proper share of a bankrupt's effects. If such a measure as was prayed for in the petition were passed, it would be an encouragement to trade, as those who had been unfortunate would not be under the necessity of doing business in other persons' names.

Hon. Mr LONGWORTH said that in almost every country a Bankruptcy law was considered necessary. The principle had been recognized for a long time in Britain, and also in the United States. The great object of such laws was to obtain for the creditor a just share of the effects of the debtor. It was not the policy of a bankruptcy law to relieve a person from his debts; this was only one of its accidents. A law of this kind had been in existence in Britain for centuries, but up to the present moment it was very defective. Notwithstanding there were so many eminent legal gentlemen in the British Parliament, the law now in force there was found to be very inefficient. During the present session a Bill had been introduced, which if passed, would materially affect the whole law by doing away with the system of three classes of certificates, which had been first proposed by Lord Brougham. It was thought that second or third class certificates would have conveyed the idea that those who obtained them were suspected of fraud; it was found, however, in practice that they had not this effect, for a person received credit who procured a certificate, no matter whether it was first, second, or third class. Some who obtained such certificates had gone into badness and committed greater frauds than before. The Attorney General of England, Sir Richard Bethel, had this session of Parliament brought in a bill to do away with this system, and limit the power of the bankruptcy court to grant one certificate, and one only; and if it were ascertained that an individual having obtained this certificate had not acted honestly, he should be handed over to be tried as a criminal. So the House must see that in England with all the ability which had been brought to bear upon the subject of a bankruptcy law, it was found difficult to apply the proper remedy in the case which such a law was intended to meet. This showed that it was an important matter they were considering, and one which required deliberation. He did not think it would be possible to amend the Insolvent Debtors' Act so that the Judges of the Supreme Court should have power to grant a person a discharge of all debts. That method would be wanting in all the great advantages of a bankruptcy law. The Judges would have to appoint some person to examine the accounts, for otherwise they would have to toil in this Colony; but it was evident, and had it not been that the contracts were ascertained to be made in New Brunswick, and not in the Island, he would have been told liable for the amount which formed certain bank. But (Mr Longworth) considered it his duty to enter these arguments before the House should take any step in connection with the petition. Bankruptcy Act. It was certainly a hardship that a person should be debarred from his business, and might be to relieve them, this House would pass an enactment which would free them any debts but those contracted in the Island.

The Committee rose, progress was reported, and the House adjourned.

D. LAIRD, Reporter.

AFTERNOON SITTING.

The House resolved itself into a Committee of the whole to resume the further consideration of the petition praying for a Bankruptcy law.

Hon. Mr HENSLEY said he coincided almost entirely with the hon. member from Queen's County, Mr Longworth, in the views which he expressed regarding laws which to hold down. He (Mr Hensley) recognized the justice and propriety of enacting a law to protect honest, though unfortunate debtors, and it would be very desirable to have a law to free them from that mountain which, at present, debt imposes upon them. He was afraid, however, that the great object sought by parties desiring the Bankruptcy Act, would not be secured as it would not afford relief from foreign debts. He thought it would be better to refer the matter to a Special Committee to report, and if he were called upon to assist in framing an Act, he would be happy to render all the assistance in his power. In opposition to the view taken by the hon. Leader of the Government he thought the Judges of the Supreme Court should not undertake to grant a discharge from all debts. He considered a separate officer would be necessary who should have a regular salary. He would be in favor of making the Judges of the Supreme Court Judges of a Bankrupt Court, if it could be done conformably with their office.

Hon. Mr COLES having expressed his full satisfaction with the Judges of the Supreme Court, and the confidence he would repose in them if appointed to carry out a Bankruptcy Law, argued in favor of extending the provisions of the existing Insolvent Debtor's Act, as being the best remedy, in his opinion, to meet the requirements of the case; for a Bankruptcy Law would have only a local effect, and would not even extend to the neighboring Provinces.

Mr DAVIES considered that though such a law would not actually extend to the neighboring Provinces, yet, that virtually it would. If there were a Bankruptcy Law passed in this Colony, it would, he thought, have the effect of inducing all creditors, present and absent, to make application for an equitable share of a debtor's property, when he became insolvent, and if any one refused to give adhesion to the law, that person would not receive anything. He thought creditors generally would be glad to come in and participate. If the power, suggested, by an hon. member, was vested in the Judges of the Supreme Court, he thought it would be difficult for them to ascertain whether or not there had not been some fraudulent dealings on the part of debtors in relation to their property. It could certainly be expected that the Judges of the Supreme Court could devote as much time to the consideration of the various cases which would come before them as they would require. He could not agree with the hon. Leader of the Government who stated in the morning that if a merchant cast away property without insuring it, he would not act dishonestly though that property should be lost; for in his opinion it would be dishonest in such an one to risk the property belonging to other individuals, and this was the view he thought which was taken of it by mercantile men. The benefit derived from a Bankrupt law was that all creditors shared alike. He (Mr Davies) himself, had sometimes held back, being unwilling to pounce upon an unfortunate debtor who had fallen behind, and in the mean time other creditors came in, took all, and he received nothing.

This question having been discussed a little further, the Speaker took the Chair, and the Chairman reported progress, and asked leave to sit again.

Adjourned at 4½ o'clock.

J. D. GORDON, Reporter.

[Continued on our inside page.]

THE WORLD'S FRIEND!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A CURE FOR PILES AND FISTULAS.

Inflammation of sensitive parts, piles, fistulas, and such like painful diseases may be promptly relieved, and ultimately cured by the proper and diligent use of this soothing and healing Ointment, whose action should, in each cases, be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills:—for many days have elapsed the anxious patient will experience a wonderful degree of ease from this treatment. They are equally suitable to both sexes, and all ages.

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These complaints of the chest come on with alarming frequency. The Ointment should assiduously be rubbed at least twice a day on the chest and between the shoulders, when the violence of all symptoms will gradually give way, the breathing become longer, and the expectoration less. No medicines are more efficient in chest complaints, none can be used with equal safety and certainty. Both Pills and Ointment are accompanied by very clear and simple directions for using them.

A MAN WHO REFUSED TO HAVE HIS LEG OFF.

"From *Kilrush Advertiser*, June 2nd, 1856."

BENJAMIN COX, Esquire, Magistrate, said in the Board Room at Kilrush, that he knew a man who had been in the Infirmary and was actually turned out as incurable, on his way home to Kilrush, he purchased at Ennis, Holloway's Pills and Ointment; for as he said, it could not be worse with him. This man, "said Mr Cox," because by their use he soon got sound and healthy, as any man in the room. These celebrated Pills and Ointment will cure any wound, sore or ulcer, however long standing, if properly used according to the printed directions.

GOUT AND RHEUMATISM.

The cause of these diseases is in the blood, which thus floating through each vessel, the poisonous matter which irritates and inflames every tissue it comes in contact with, and produces the hot, swollen, elastic enlargement about the joints so characteristic of gouty disease. The philosophy of cure consists in overcoming this depravity in the blood, which is purified by the use of the Pills. The Ointment, when rubbed upon the skin, penetrates the system through the pores, and is taken with the Pills, and soon effects a cure.

DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.

The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arised from some obstruction to the free circulation through the blood vessels or lymphatics, or depend on the unhealthy state of some secreting surface. Holloway's remedies, of which the efficacy cannot be exaggerated, act directly upon the blood, the absorbents and secretions, with a power that no dropsy, however inveterate, can long resist. They regulate the proper flow of blood in every organ, and purify it therefrom—they thin and everything that is morbid or injurious—they thoroughly regenerate every function, yet potent as they are for good, they are powerless for evil. They do not contain mercury or any noxious substance. They are safely and certainly.

BAD LEGS, BAD BREASTS, AND OLD ULCERS.

This invaluable Ointment was never known to fail in the cure of a wound, any size, or any place, and can be proved by innumerable testimonials from persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, but yet by perseverance they have been made as sound as they were the day they were born by this incomparable Ointment. For pimples, blotches, scald heads, and scorbutic humours, it is equally efficacious.

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

Bad Legs	Contracted and Stiff Joints	Good Ripples
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Bite of Moschetoes	Gout	Sore Heads
and Sand-flies	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
Coco-Bay	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chigo-Foot	Piles	Wounds
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Yaws
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Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar), London, and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicine throughout the civilized world, at the following prices, viz.,—1s 1½d., 2s 9d., 4s 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. sterling.

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

There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

Oct. 6, 1859.

TIMOTHY SEED.

THE HIGHEST PRICE GIVEN FOR Timothy Seed at the Royal Agricultural Society Store.

J. D. HASZARD, Sec. & Treas.

March 27, 1861.

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We call the attention of the public to this long tested and established

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It has been frequently known for more than twenty years, during which time we have received thousands of testimonials, showing this Medicine to be an almost never-failing remedy for diseases caused by or attendant upon—

Sudden Colds, Coughs, Fever and Ague, Headache, Bilious Fever, Pains in the Side, Back, and Loins, as well as in the Joints and Limbs; Neuralgic and Rheumatic Pains in any part of the system, Toothache and Pains in the Head, sick Pain.

As a *General Purifier and Tonic for the Stomach*, it seldom fails to cure *Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Liver Complaint, Bile, Nausea, Heartburn, Kidney Complaints, Sick Headache, Piles, Asthma or Phthisic, Dysentery, Bowels, Pains, Worms, Cholera Morbus, Cholera Infantum, Scalds, Burns, Sprains, Bruises, Frost Bites, Chilblains*, as well as the *Stings of Insects, Scorpions, Centipedes*, and the *Bites of Poisonous Insects and Venomous Reptiles.*

See Directions accompanying each bottle.

It has been tested in every variety of climate, and by almost every nation known to Americans. It is the almost constant companion and inestimable friend of the *missionary* and the *traveller*, on sea and land,—and no one should travel on our lakes or rivers without it.

Sizes, 12½ cts., 25 cts., 50 cts., and $1.00 per Bottle.

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January 26, 1861.

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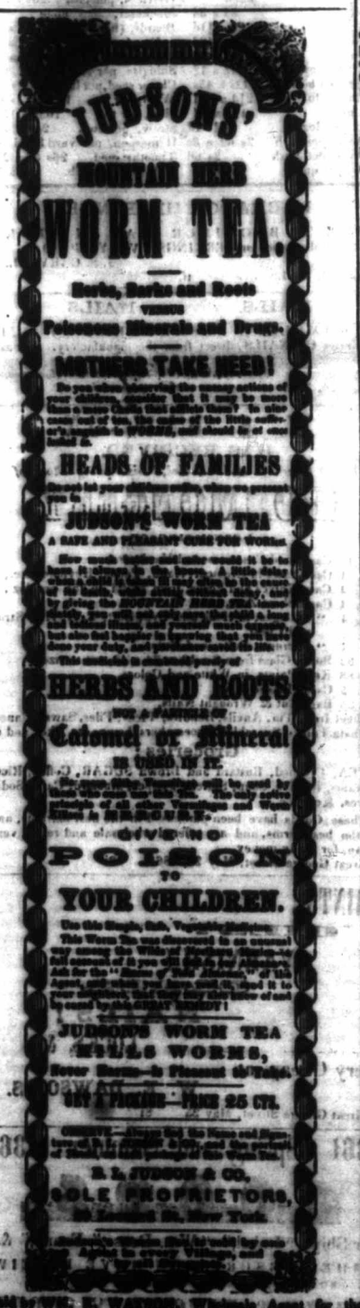

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W. E. WATSON, General Wholesale Agent for the Island. Sold by all Druggists.

August 11.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

JUST PUBLISHED, PRICE 2d.

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A sermon preached on Sunday, Dated to Members of the Presbyterian Church of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Corner of Queen and Bay Streets, By Rev. Mr. Snodgrass, D. D. Charlottetown, Gen. T. Desbrisay, Queen Square.

Charlottetown, April 24th.

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COATS, WAISTCOATS & TROWSERS.

MANUFACTURED BY THE SUBSCRIBER and *Warranted to be the best made up Clothing in the City.*

ALSO,

Fancy Shirts, White Shirts, Flannel Shirts, and Shirt Colars, Neck-ties, Scarfs, Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Braces, and under clothing.

Parties in want of any article of Clothing, will please examine the large stock now for sale at this establishment, before making a purchase elsewhere.

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ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE, AND COMplaining? Are you out of order, with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These symptoms are often the prelude to serious illness. Some fit of sickness is creeping upon you, and should be averted by a timely use of the right remedy. Take Ayer's Pills, and cleanse out the disordered humors—purify the blood, and let the fluids move on unobstructed in health again. They stimulate the functions of the body into vigorous activity, purify the system from the obstructions which make disease. A cold settles somewhere in the body, and obstructs its natural functions. These, if not relieved, react upon themselves and the surrounding organs, producing general aggravation, suffering, and disease. While in this condition, oppressed by the derangements, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely cured, by the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they cure.

Statements from leading physicians in some of the principal cities, and from other well known public persons.

From a forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856.

DR. AYER: Your Pills are the purgen of all that is great in medicine. They have cured my little daughter of ulcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously afflicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she also tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE.

AS A FAMILY PHYSIC.

From Dr. E. W. Cartwright, New Orleans.

Your Pills are the prince of purges. Their excellent qualities surpass any cathartic we possess. They are mild, but very certain and effectual in their action on the bowels, which makes them invaluable to us in the daily treatment of disease.

HEADACHE, SICKHEADACHE, FOUL STOMACH

From Dr. Edward Boyd Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we treat with a purgative medicine, I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contact with disease, and believing as I do that your Pills afford us the best we have, I of course value them highly.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., May 1, 1855.

DR. J. C. AYER. Sir: I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache any body can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanse at once.

Yours with great respect, ED. W. PRERLE,
Clerk of Steamer Clarion

BILIOUS DISORDERS—LIVER COMPLAINTS.

From Dr Theodore Bell, of New York City.

Not only are your Pills admirably adapted to their purpose as an aperient, but I find their beneficial effects upon the Liver very marked indeed. They have in my practice proved more effectual for the cure of bilious complaints than any one remedy I can mention. I sincerely rejoice that we have at length a purgative which is worthy the confidence of the profession and the people.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
Washington, D. C., 7th Feb., 1856.

SIR,—I have used your Pills in my general and hospital practice ever since you made them, and cannot hesitate to say they are the best cathartic we employ. Their regulating action on the liver is quick and decided, consequently they are an admirable remedy for derangements of that organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours

ALONZA BALL, M. D.,
Physician of the Marine Hospital.

Dysentry, Diarrhœa, Relax, Worms.

From Dr J. G. Green of Chicago.

Your Pills have had a long trial in my practice, and I hold them in esteem as one of the best aperients I have ever found. Their alternative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for bilious dysentry and diarrhœa. Their sugar-coating makes them very acceptable and convenient for the use of women and children.

Dyspepsia, Impurity of the Blood.

From Rev. J. V. Himes Pastor of Advent Church, Boston.

DR AYER,—I have used your Pills with extraordinary success in my family and among those I am called to visit in distress. To regulate the organs of digestion and purify the blood, they are the very best remedy I have ever known, and I can confidently recommend them to my friends.

Yours, J. V. HIMES.

WARSAW, Wyoming Co., N. Y., Oct. 24, 1855.

DEAR SIR,—I am using your Cathartic Pills in my practice and find them an excellent purgative to cleanse the system and purify the fountains of the blood.

JOHN G. MEACHAM, M. D.

Constipation, Costiveness, Suppression, Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Dropsy, Paralysis, Fits, etc.

From Dr J. P. Vaughan, Montreal, Canada.

Too much cannot be said of your Pills for the cure of costiveness. If others of our fraternity have found them as efficacious as I have, they should join me in proclaiming it for the benefit of the multitudes who suffer from that complaint, which although bad enough in itself, is the progenitor of others that are worse. I believe costiveness to originate in the liver, but your Pills affect that organ and cure the disease.

From Mrs E. Stuart, Physician and Midwife, Boston.

I find one or two large doses of your Pills, taken at the proper time, are excellent promotives of the natural secretion when wholly or partially suppressed, and also very effectual to cleanse the stomach and expel worms. They are so much the best physic we have that I recommend no other to my patients.

From the Rev Dr Hawks, of the Methodist Epis. Church.

PULASKI HOUSE, Savannah, Ga. Jan. 6, 1856.

HONORED SIR,—I should be ungrateful for the relief your skill has brought me if I did not report my case to you. A cold settled in my limbs and brought on excruciating neuralgic pains, which ended in chronic rheumatism. Notwithstanding I had the best of physicians, the disease grew worse and worse, until by the advice of your excellent agent in Baltimore, Dr Mackenzie, I tried your Pills. Their effects were above his cure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

SENATE CHAMBER, Baton Rouge, La., Dec. 5 1855

DR AYER,—I have been entirely cured, by your Pills, of Rheumatic Gout—a painful disease that had afflicted me for years.

VINCENT SLIDEL.

☞ Most of the Pills in market contain Mercury, which, although a valuable remedy in skilful hands, is dangerous in a public pill, from the dreadful consequences that frequently follow its incautious use. These contain no mercury or mineral substance whatever.

Price, 25 cents per Box, or 5 Boxes for $1.

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C. A. Crosby, French River	W. S. Hunt, do.
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D. & F. McNutt, Malpeq	H. Boston, Souris
H. Beer, Southport	W. Shaw, New Glasgow B.
G. C Garrett, Fife's Ferry	J. Pidgeon, French River
J. Halstead, Richmond Village	R. Robinson, East River
G. McKayHead, Orbit's Cross	D. Ramsay, Port Hill.
P. Lenehe, Irish Town	

Oct. 27, 1858.

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A FARM CONSISTING OF 50 ACRES of excellent land with Dwelling House and Barn, conveniently situated on Mill River, New London. The greater part of the purchase money may remain upon security of the property for a term of years. Apply to the Subscriber on the premises.

HECTOR M'NEILL.

New London, April 10, 1861. tf

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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 causing them with renewed tone and vigor, that they were indebted for their name.

Unlike the host of pernicious quackeries 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 feces 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 these 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 membrance.

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 obstructions 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 those 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 alternative 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 *Influenzas* 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 TWENTY-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, and 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 infinately 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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July 7. 1y