

Some constitutions are able to resist all influences for months or years, while others are prostrated by an ague attack after only a few days' exposure. And it generally happens that those cases most speedily produced are the most speedily cured, while those whose constitutions have been gradually undermined by the subtle poison lurking in the system for a length of time, require a greater period in which to regain their health.

In most instances there are several days warning given by premonitory symptoms before the disease breaks out. Be sure to heed these, and by commencing the use of this medicine according to directions, you are assured of arresting it in advance, and of being entirely free from any Ague attack during the whole season. Just compare the trifling cost of this article with the immense loss of time consumed by sickness, and observe what an argument the great difference is in favour of using this certain preventive.

The following directions for using this medicine must be strictly observed:

If the patient is suffering from any form of Intermittent Fever or Ague, it should be taken three times a day, half an hour before each meal, and so continued until the patient feels that a permanent and radical cure is effected. Merely "breaking the chill" is not curing the disease; it is only the commencement. If the patient has been diseased a long time, or for a long time exposed to Malaria, the greater the period required for an effectual cure. Such may require several bottles of this remedy. One or two bottles will suffice for ordinary cases; one bottle will occasionally answer, but cannot be always relied upon for a permanent cure. It will also be prudent to take it once or twice a day, according to the unhealthiness of the locality, until a heavy frost appears, if in a cold or temperate climate; if where frosts do not occur, then it should be taken till some little time after every vestige of the complaint has disappeared.

It will generally be found necessary to precede this medicine by a mild cathartic or antibilious purgative. The very best thing for general use is a moderate dose of Castor Oil, the object of which is to cleanse the stomach and free the biliary passages. REMEMBER that where this is necessary, or there is costiveness it MUST BE TAKEN or the operation of the antidote will be seriously obstructed.

THE DOSE.—The bottle must first be shaken until all the ingredients are thoroughly mixed. The quantity for an adult is a table spoonful. It will be best, however, for ladies or feeble patients to commence with two-thirds the quantity. Any sensation of nausea, or unpleasant feeling at the stomach, is a signal for the dose to be lessened. Most people could take three times the amount without any uncomfortable feelings.

For children above six years of age, about one-half of a table spoonful; and from three to six years, one-third of a table spoonful. From one to three years, thirty drops; and under one year, ten to fifteen drops taken clear or in a little water. Much larger quantities, however, than are necessary to expel disease, may be taken without any injury.

ONLY CAUTION.—In certain specified cases, pour the contents of one or more bottles of the Cure into shallow vessels, (dining plates,) and place them in sleeping-rooms; for the vapour rising from the medicine, and also the air wafted across, or circulated over the dregs of it, after the liquid is evaporated, will counteract and destroy, to a degree commensurate with its exposure, the miasmata or poison contained in the apartment. This mode of exhibiting the Cure should likewise be resorted to when very young infants are exposed to malarious situations.

The bottles in which the medicine is put up have the words "RHODES'S FEVER AND AGUE CURE" blown in the glass, and on the outside wrapper is the name of the medicine, (the copyright of which is secured,) and the signature of the proprietor. These precautions are adopted to prevent counterfeits and imitations.

The reliance for its success is entirely upon its actual merits wherever introduced and used. These will be considered sufficient.

Prepared and sold by the proprietor.

JAMES A. RHODES, Providence, R. I.

Extract of a Letter from Professor Fletcher, who was cured while engaged at Brown University, Prov., R. I.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND., March 1, 1855.

JAMES A. RHODES, Esq.—Dear Sir:—Yours of 15th ult., has been received, and I am glad to hear that a medicine so efficacious is to be introduced into this AQUITAN country. I have the greatest confidence in its success, and can reassure you of its happy effect upon me in entirely breaking up the chills and leaving me strong and healthy.

I like the statement on your wrappers that you will let the medicine stand on its own merits, and standing thus, I am most sanguine of its success.

I expect to travel over a large portion of our State this Spring, and I shall have abundant opportunity to recommend it verbally. Whenever I go I shall take great pleasure in thus testifying to its merits; and if you will instruct your agent to let me have a few bottles, I will carry them with me to distribute for your benefit.

In haste, I remain, truly yours,

MILES J. FLETCHER.

HAD THE AGUE FOR TWELVE YEARS!!!

PROVIDENCE, June 29, 1855.

Having been informed of the illness of a poor but worthy woman, who has not been free from Fever and Ague a month at a time, for the last twelve years, I supplied her gratuitously with Rhodes's Fever and Ague Cure. She took in all four bottles, which completely restored her to health and strength, and as four months have now elapsed, there is no reason to doubt the permanency of the cure.—I am also aware of many other cases in which it has been used, and have never known it to fail.

C. A. P. MASON, Apothecary.

LETTER FROM A POSTMASTER.

MAXWELL, Delaware County, Ohio, August 19, 1855.

Mr. J. A. RHODES.—Dear Sir,—Your medicine has met with the most delightful success in this neighbourhood. I have about five bottles left. I gave it to them at first, "if no cure no pay," although I was not authorized by the article to do so; but I took the responsibility on myself. But not a bottle has come back, and as I am almost out of the article, I wish you would forward me one gross of the bottles, if you see proper to do so, and I will be punctual in payment. I enclose fifteen dollars on the medicine I have received, for which please send me a receipt. Ship the Cure to me as soon as you can; there never has been as much Chills and Fever, since I lived in the State, as at present.

Yours, &c.,

RICHARD MARTIN, Postmaster.

FEVER AND AGUE MEDICINE.

In another column of to-day's paper will be found an advertisement for "RHODES'S FEVER and AGUE CURE" We are not in the habit of puffing medicines, but desire to say, for the benefit of the afflicted, that Wm. N. Rowe, Merchant, Sharpsburgh, who has it for sale, informs us that he has sold several dozen bottles, and in every case it has effected a cure. This proves the medicine to be good, and we take pleasure in bringing it before the notice of the public.—*Odd Fellow, Boonsboro', Md., Sept. 4.*

This season, when there is so much danger to be apprehended from the malaria in the atmosphere, we are constantly breathing, no person should be without the great preventive and sure cure for Fever and Ague, and all bilious complaints.

This is "RHODES'S FEVER and AGUE CURE." With a bottle of it in his possession, any one is safe, though he may be in the most sickly locality. And at the same time, he may feel assured he is taking no remedy worse than the disease. The certificate of its entire innocence, of the celebrated Dr. Chilton, is attached to each bottle.

J. D. Verrington, Wholesale Agent, 69, Clark Street, and for sale by Bay and Baldwin, F. Scammon & Co., and druggists everywhere.—*Chicago Pathfinder.*

AGENTS.—Montreal—S. J. LYMAN & Co., and JOHN GARDNER. Quebec—G. G. ARDOUIN. Hamilton—T. BICKLE & SON. Pictou—A. ELLIOTT, and J. D. B. FRAZER, and by Dealers generally.