WEEKLY CALENDAR—JANUARY.

Last Quarter, 2d day, 9h, 42m., even. N.E by E.
New Moon, 10th day, 4h, 35m., even., N.
First Quarter, 18th day, 11h, 48m., even., W.
Full Moon, 26th day, 9h, 54m., afternoon, N.N.E.

DAY MONTH.	DAY WEEK.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	High water morn	High water even	Moon sets morn	Day of Moon
		h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
30	Sunday	7 48	4 16	0 7	7 39	8 30	
31	Monday	7 48	4 19	0 53	8 54	8 31	
Jan 1	Tuesday	7 49	4 19	2 47	10 12	8 30	
2	Wednesday	7 49	4 19	3 33	11 25	8 30	
3	Thursday	7 49	4 20	4 24	morn	8 31	
4	Friday	7 49	4 21	5 21	0 40	8 31	
5	Saturday	7 49	4 22	6 23	1 58	8 32	

THE LAND COMMISSION.

[Continued from our last.]

Com. Hensley proceeds with the examination of Mr Lawrence Peters.—Have you a farm on Lot 34, Mr Peters? Yes: I was born there. Is it a freehold or a leasehold? It is a freehold. The people there are nearly all freeholders; they live on properties purchased by the old French settlers.

Com. Howe.—Can you inform us about the French being driven off their lands?

Mr Peters.—I have heard of it merely; but I will tell you what I have heard. The old French people were first settled at Bay Fortune.

Com. Howe.—Well, who drove them from that place?

Mr Peters.—They were there in 1764 under the Kings of France.

Com. Gray.—Why did they leave there?

Mr Peters.—I was told that at the time this Island came into the possession of the British, they took the oath of allegiance; and that the naval Commander, then on the Station told them or signed a certificate to the effect, that if they would be good subjects they should not be disturbed in their possessions.

Com. Gray.—That is similar to what was expressed in the Treaty of Quebec.

Com. Howe.—Well, they took the oath it appears; now who disturbed them?

Mr Peters.—They remained there after that 25 or 30 years, after which time Mr Townsend came and declared himself to be the owner of the property. The people resisted his claim.

Com. Howe.—He claimed the Lot did he?

Mr Peters.—Yes. When they resisted he served them with writs of ejectment. The people stood him a trial. They were fortunate enough to secure the services of an attorney who was on his way from Halifax to Canada; his name, I think, was Snow.

Com. Howe.—What was the result?

Mr Peters.—On motion for trial, the certificate of the Commander was produced and examined; and the Court expressed their astonishment at Mr Townsend. Thus it ended that time; —nothing was done. Again, however, when the navigation was closed, and no attorney was to be had by the people, for Mr Townsend had them all employed, he brought on the case a second time, and unfortunately for the poor people, they lost it. They had no attorney, and the validity of the certificate was disputed. It was stated that the Commander was insane when he gave such a document. Still the people were not satisfied, and they applied to Mr Cambridge.

Com. Gray.—What did they apply to him for—to give security?

Mr Peters.—I do not know whether it was to carry on farming, or to pay the expenses of the trial. At any rate Mr Cambridge induced them to purchase land from him on Lot 44.

Com. Hensley.—How much did they pay for it?

Mr Peters.—To the best of my knowledge, it was 20s an acre. I hold in my hand some of the conveyances. Now the people there are all freeholders.

Com. Hensley.—How many families are there?

Mr Peters.—30 or 40, the descendants of those who were driven from Fortune Bay. After the old French people lost the suit, Mr Townsend came on them for rent, from the time he made the claim, until the time they left; so the people were only able to buy 50 acres each from Mr Cambridge. So many live now on the property bought by the old French settlers, that they are in distress, not having sufficient land for cultivation. The old people were very much straitened, and this trouble about their land subjected them to so much expense and inconvenience, that it is felt there to the present day. Now with but few exceptions, these people have only 25 acres a-piece; and they hope this hon. Court will take their case into consideration

Com. Howe.—Do you live near the sea?

Mr Peters.—Yes.

Com Gray.—Who was this Mr Townsend?

Hon. R. Haviland.—He was a member of the Council, in old times, and a collector of customs. Lord Townsend was a different person.

Mr Archibald Campbell referred to by Mr Cooper, examined by Com. Hensley.—Do you hold under a lease? Partly. Who is your landlord? Mr De Blois is agent. Do you know who the proprietor is? They say it is Cunard. How long have you been there? 24 years. Do you pay rent? I have to. How long since you acknowledged the proprietor? About 15 years. Do you pay up? Yes. Have you had any lawsuits about it? They put me through the mill pretty well. Who, Mr De Blois?

Mr De Blois.—You were settled on the Lot before you took a lease

Mr Campbell.—I bought from widow Ambrose, who purchased from Mr Cambridge.

Com. Hensley.—Had her husband a deed?

Mr Campbell.—I was told it was burned. She said Mr Lemuel Cambridge burned it.

Com Gray.—How did she know what kind of a document it was—it might have been an agreement?

Mr Campbell.—It might. A man called Marrow, got 200 acres on the township, which was sold for back tax. When he came to get his land, there was not a spot without writings from the agent for it, but that where the widow had been; and when Judge Peters found I had an equity of redemption on it, he sent me a writ of ejectment.

Com. Ritchie.—Did you defend the suit?

Mr Campbell.—Yes.

Com. Ritchie.—And what was the result?

Mr Campbell.—They kept me three years in doubt; the case was never tried. I afterwards found that I had more against me than Judge Peters. I did not know what to do. Mr Edward Palmer began to advise me to settle with Peters. I did so, and he gave me a release of my neighbor's land; and then ran a line between my door and wood-pile.

Com. Hensley.—You had to give way in that law suit?

Mr Campbell.—Yes.

Com. Palmer.—Did you not say your counsel persuaded you to settle it? Do you say anything against his advice?

Com. Ritchie.—Do you think he advised you for the best?

Mr Campbell.—I expected a sheriff's deed.

Com. Gray.—But Mr Palmer is a lawyer of standing, and if he told you that you would be defeated in the case, he did right to advise you as he did.

Com. Palmer.—What do you attribute to your attorney? Do you think he intentionally misled you?

Mr Campbell.—At any rate I am out of the sheriff's deed.

Com. Palmer.—Do you impute ignorance to him?

Mr Campbell.—No; they took advantage of my ignorance.

Com. Palmer.—Do you state that he misled you purposely, or through ignorance of his profession? I want a direct answer.

Mr Campbell.—I think I was misled.

[Mr Cooper interfering at this juncture, the Commissioners sustained Com. Palmer, saying it was a natural feeling to protect the reputation of an absent relative, who Mr Palmer thought, acted justly.]

Com. Thomson.—I think Mr Palmer is quite right; his brother, Mr Edward Palmer is a professional gentleman of great responsibility. As counsel for the Tenantry I beg to state that I utterly repudiate such imputations.

Com. Howe.—This poor man has lost his land, which is a case of great hardship. He has been puzzled with lawyers, and has paid heavily; and he feels that he has lost his property These things very likely have caused him to doubt.

Com. Ritchie.—People here appear to think that a sheriff's deed is the best title they can obtain, when in fact it is the very worst.

Com. Gray.—A sheriff's deed only transfers to you the title which the man had, against whom the execution was issued. If his title is a bad one, of course you get a bad title. The value of a sheriff's deed depends entirely upon the character of the previous title.

Mr Cooper.—There are parties on the Township who will not return, and the proprietor cannot eject them.

Com. Howe.—It is natural under such circumstances that those who have been ejected should feel cut out; but I think it would be wrong to say that they could not get justice in the Courts of law in this Colony. I cannot think attorneys would lend their influence to the proprietors against the people, to regulate their rights, especially when they are bound by their oaths.

Com. Hensley.—Do you impute anything wrong to Mr Palmer, Mr Campbell?

Mr Campbell.—No, no!

Com. Hensley presents a memorial to the Court from Mr Martin L——.—Mr L. is settled on 50 acres of land at Montague Bridge. Another individual in the same place holds 50 acres which is so situated as to exclude him from the road, &c. The Counsel next read a petition from the inhabitants of Lot 51. Two petitioners emigrated from the Islands of Scotland, in July, 1833. When they landed on this Island, they were hardly dealt with, being deprived of some of their clothing by the captain, and lost other effects seized. They were brought to terms by the proprietor, and compelled to sign agreements. They were not aware at the time that the lands were stripped of their timber, and think it hard to be compelled to pay at the same rate as others on this account. They desire to share the sympathies of this hon. Court.

Mr Clements and Mr Brooks from Lot 64 examined by Com. Hensley.—You live on Lot 64, Mr Brooks? Yes. How many years have you resided upon the Township? 20 or 30. I am both a lessee and free holder; the lease is at 1s 6d stg. From whom did you get your land? Mr Cambridge. In common with others I can bear testimony to the oppressive nature of the rent paying system. It is like perpetual motion. [Laughter.] I, with others on the Lot would sacrifice almost everything to become a freeholder. At present, I can meet the accruing rent; but I fear it will be different with my family. I came to this country through the persuasion of Mr Cambridge. He held out to me every inducement, promising to do all in his power to assist me. I was a clerk in his employ for 3 years. I then desired to invest part of my salary in land, and so purchased 100 acres, from Mr Robert Hodgson, at a guinea sterling an acre. When I settled with Mr Cambridge, I had paid for 50 acres. This was about the year 1837. After some years I found the interest accumulating, and was compelled to sell 50 acres for the sum I gave for it, though I had paid £20 or £40 interest. Had not Mr Smith befriended me by taking work for the interest, I would have lost all that I paid. He, however, gave me a deed of what remained. This Mr Smith was a son of the Governor.

Mr Clements next examined.—Are you a leaseholder? I am. On what terms? I have a long lease at 1s 6d. Are the people industrious in your district? They are, and sober; there is not a grog-shop in the district; still they are in arrears. Why? On account of the failure of the crops. What do you think is the value of land? I would give 10s an acre for my own property, though 25 acres of it are swampy. Value depends upon situation. I commenced by building vessels, and at that time I had not the scratch of a pen for my place. Shortly after the Escheat question came up, and the people entered into a bond, not to go and see Mr Peters, the agent. It appears every one wished to make the best of his bargain, and off they started to him. I kept clear, but paid dearly for so doing. Peters sent and seized my vessel which was on the stocks, and compelled me to take a lease.

Com. Gray.—Was the vessel seized for rent?

Mr Clements.—No.

Com. Hensley.—Had you agreed to pay rent?

Mr Clements.—No: I bought the place from another person.

Com. Ritchie.—Did that man ever pay rent?

Mr Clements.—No.

Com. Palmer.—How long after you had purchased your farm before you were distrained upon?

Mr C.—About 3 years.

Com. Palmer.—Did you conceive it was right to ascertain whether the man from whom you purchased had taken his land from the proprietor?

Mr C.—There was such a talk about escheat that I gave myself no trouble about the matter; I thought it was hard to be the only mark at which Peters pointed.

Com. Hensley.—Had the man signed the bond?

Mr C.—Yes, but every one backed out—myself excepted. I have 50 acres free, and 50 rented.

Com. Hensley.—You have not bought out yet?

Mr C.—No. I think I can do better with my money. I expect to get a better bargain from these hon. gentlemen. [Laughter.] My hopes are good, and my faith is strong. Had I no other way of making a living than by farming and paying rent, I could not do it. Many in my neighborhood are in a much worse position than I am. There are men around me who do not know the taste of molasses and tea.

Com. Howe.—Is that a fact, or are you only bantering?

Mr C.—It is true.

Com. Howe.—Well, they are the poorest people in America.

Mr Clements.—If you but saw their hovels—their poverty is heart-rending.

Mr De Blois.—There is much poverty in the place referred to by Mr Clements. These people live on a part of the coast where there is a high bank. But their poverty does not arise from paying rent, for they do not pay any. The community is mixed—some are Scotch, others English and Irish, and some are from Guernsey.

Com. Gray.—Are they industrious?

Mr Clements.—Yes.

Com. Palmer.—How are they going to purchase their farms?

Mr C.—I cannot tell you.

Com. Howe.—It is rare to find a mixed community so generally poor.

Mr C.—I do not say they are all that poor. Some of them like to live well, and I am one of them. [Laughter.]

Com. Howe.—How high is the bank on the shore where they live?

Mr C.—About 50 feet, and it extends along the coast about 4 miles.

Com. Gray.—I see a post office marked on the map at that place, what is it there for?—for Mr De Blois' rent-dunning letters? [Laughter.]

Mr C.—The post office is at Little Sands.

Mr De Blois.—Many of these people are from the Isle of Skye. Their farms are in a wretched state, covered with thistles and other weeds.

Mr C.—We have nothing to say against Mr De Blois as agent.

Com. Gray.—I think we cannot entertain an unfavorable opinion of Mr De Blois. Considering that he is agent for so extensive an estate, it is a good sign that we have not heard any person speak disrespectfully of him.

Respecting the fishery reserves, Mr Clements said that he would not like to have the front of his farm taken from him.

Hon. Mr Colles.—I saw a fisherman on the wharf to-day, who said he had been turned out of his place.

Mr De Blois.—I turned him out, and the people were glad to get clear of him.

Mr Colles.—I think he was from Nova Scotia too. [Laughter.] Johnson is his name; he had his family with him

Com. Howe.—I am afraid you do not get the best class from Nova Scotia. [Laughter.]

Mr M'Leod from Lot 64 examined by Com. Hensley.—You live on Township 64, Mr M'Leod? Yes. I have lately been deprived of my lease. I was distrained upon for rent. I bought a piece of land, and the man from whom I purchased it soon after left the Island. He gave me to understand there was but little due upon it, and Mr De Blois came on me since for £100. I paid £25 down, when I got the place, and money debts since which the man owed. I have paid altogether £125. 25 acres of the land are cleared.

Com. Hensley.—When did you make your bargain?

Mr M'Leod.—This year.

Com. Howe.—As a sensible man why did you not go to Mr De Blois, and see about it before you purchased?

Mr M'L.—The man wished to get away privately.

Com. Howe.—Had the man you bought from a lease?

Mr M'L.—Yes.

Com. Howe.—And you had to give up your farm?

Mr M'L.—Yes. And I had to give up the bond.

Mr De Blois.—A lease was taken out for the property by Mr Samuel Roberts. There is a good mill site on the land. The man who sold the place, owed a large amount on it; and one morning he took it into his head to leave the country. He left a hired man in possession.

Com. Gray.—Did he leave his wife?

Mr De Blois.—Yes: and £100 to pay. I had given him ever indulgence.

Com. Howe.—What became of his wife?

Mr Clements.—She went about from house to house, and is now dead.

Mr De Blois.—She was not turned out by the proprietor.

[To be continued.]

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 and 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.

Aug 11, 1860.

JUDSONS' MOUNTAIN HERB WORM TEA.

Herbs, Barks and Roots VERSUS Poisonous Minerals and Drugs.

MOTHERS TAKE HEED!

Do you when observing the uneasy actions of your children, consider that it may be more from a mere Cholic that afflicts them? In nine cases out of ten, the cause of the little sufferer's anguish is WORMS, and should be at once looked to.

HEADS OF FAMILIES

Do not let your children suffer, when we present you in

JUDSON'S WORM TEA

A SAFE AND PLEASANT CURE FOR WORMS.

How much better and safer would it be to have it always in the house. A little delay when a child is taken ill may often be the cause of its death, while acting without delay, and by giving the MOUNTAIN HERB TEA immediately, you will not only save the child a long and tedious illness, and yourself much expense, but also feel happier in knowing that you have done your duty, and perchance saved its life.

This medicine is combined purely of

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No more filthy Vermifuges will be used by those who have use this Tea. The only active principle of all other Vermifuges and Worm Killers is MERCURY.

GIVE NO POISON TO YOUR CHILDREN.

Use this Simple, Safe, Vegetable Medicine.

This Worm Tea was discovered in an accound way among the Wilds of Northern Mexico—a full account of it you will find in our Almanacs. Ask for the "Book of Folk Almanac," of the Agent, and when you have read it, send it to your neighbors, that they may also know of and be cured by this GREAT REMEDY!

JUDSON'S WORM TEA KILLS WORMS,

Never Harms—is Pleasant to Take.

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CAUTION.—Always find the Name and Signature of B. L. JUDSON & CO., and the portrait of Hence, on each package of this Worm Tea

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Sold by WM. R. WATSON, Wholesale Agent for the Island.

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Nov. 7. 1860.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills.

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 presently relieved, and ultimately cured by the proper and diligent use of this cooling and healing Ointment, whose action should, in such cases, be assisted by judicious doses of the Pills:—are 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.

COUGHS, COLDS AND ASTHMA.

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 oppression 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, 1860"

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," became by their use as sound and as 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.

DROPSY, SWOLLEN LEGS OR ANKLES.

The various kinds of dropsies, whether windy or watery, arises from some obstruction to the free circulation through the blood vessels or lymphatics, or depend on the inflamed 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 likewise,—they filter out everything that is morbed 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 substances. They act 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 sore, or any ulcer,—as can be proved by innumerable testimonials from persons who had been discharged from Hospitals as incurable, and 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	Sore Nipples
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Burns	Fistulas	Skin Diseases
Bunions	Gout	Scurvy
Bite of Moschetoes	Glandular Swellings	Tumors
and Sand-flies	Lumbago	Ulcers
Chilblains	Piles	Wounds
Corns (soft)	Rheumatism	Worms
Bad Colds	Scalds	

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

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

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and will be happy to furnish Persons with TABLES OR PREIUMS for Life Assurance in various forms. These Tables indicate that this Company insure life at very moderate rates, and the Subscriber would earnestly invite all persons having fixed incomes, rising or large families, being about to enter into business engagements, or how otherwise in making provision for the future, to call at his Office, obtain the necessary information, and effect an Insurance on their lives.

Office hours are from 10 a.m. until 3 o'clock p.m.

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CHARLES YOUNG.

Charlottetown, Oct. 27, 1860. 3m

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.

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 enduing 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 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, Langour*, 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.

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

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ARE YOU SICK, FEEBLE AND COMPLAINING? Are you out of order, and 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.

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

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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 then to say all that we treat with a purgative medicine, I place great dependence on an effectual cathartic in my daily contest 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 the organ. Indeed, I have seldom found a case of bilious disease so obstinate that it did not readily yield to them. Fraternally yours

ALONZO 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 we have ever found. Their alternative effect upon the liver makes them an excellent remedy, when given in small doses for such as 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 Chardon Street 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 slow but sure. By persevering in the use of them, I am now entirely well.

Senate Chamber, Baton Rouge, La., 5 Dec. 1855

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