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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK WEEKLY TRIBUNE, A VERY LARGE PAPER, FOR THE COUNTRY, IS PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY MORNING. At the low price of TWO DOLLARS per annum, in advance.

THE TRIBUNE

SCENES IN MY NATIVE LAND; By Mrs. L. H. Sigourney. Boston, James Monroe & Co.

This is a book that will have a permanent value as a traveling companion. It is written in a very plain and natural manner, and with good taste and feeling, giving, with regard to the places described, just those leading facts that the visitor desires to know.

Those which relate to Monte-Video—Huguenot Fort—the Charter Oak at Hartford—the Moravian settlements at Bethlehem and Nazareth—and the story from the Vale of Wyoming were the most interesting to ourselves.

We extract a part of Huguenot Fort as a fair specimen of the book:

HUGUENOT FORT,
AT OXFORD, MASSACHUSETTS.

I stood upon a breezy hight, and marked
The rural landscape's charms; fields thick with corn,
And new-mown grass that bathed the ruthless scythe
With a forgiving fragrance, even in death
Blessing its enemies; and broad-armed trees
Fruitful, or dense with shade and crystal streams
That cheered their sedgy banks.
But at my feet
Were vestiges that turned the thoughts away
From all this summer beauty. Moss-clad stones
That formed their fortress, who in earlier days
Sought refuge here, from their own troubled clime,
And from the madness of a tyrant king,
Were strewed around.
Methinks, yon wreck stands forth
In rugged strength once more, and firmly guards
From the red Indian's shaft, those sons of France,
Who for her genial flower-decked vales, and flush
Of purple vintage, found but welcome cold
From thee, my native land! the wintry moan
Of wind-swept forests, and the appaling frown
Of icy floods. Yet didst thou leave them free
To strike the sweet harp of the secret soul,
And this was all their wealth. For this they dlest
Thy trackless wilds, and 'neath their lowly roof
At morn and night, or with the murmuring swell
Of stranger waters, blent their hymn of praise.

Green Vine! that mantlest in thy fresh embrace
Yon old, grey rock, I hear that thou with them
Didst brave the ocean surge.
Say, drank thy germ
The dews of Languedoc? or slow uncoiled
An infant fibre, 'mid the fruitful mould
Of smiling Roussillon? or didst thou shrink
From the fierce footsteps of a warlike train,
Brother with brother fighting unto death,
At fair Rochelle?
Hast thou no tale for me?

Methought its broad leaves shivered in the gale,
With whispered words.
There was a gentle form,
A fair, young creature, who at twilight hour
Oft brought me water, and would kindly raise
My drooping head. Her eyes were dark and soft,
As the gazelle's, and well I knew her sigh
Was tremulous with love. For she had left
One in her own fair land, with whom her heart
From childhood had been twined.
Oft by her side,
What time the youngling moon went up the sky,
Chequering with silvery beam their woven bower;
He strove to win her to the faith he held,
Speaking of heresy with flashing eye,
Yet with such blandishment of tenderness,
As more than argument dissolveth doubt
With a young pupil, in the school of love. [gloom
Even then, sharp lightning quivered through the
Of persecution's cloud, and soon its storm
Burst on the Huguenots.
Their churches fell,
Their pastors fed the dungeon or the rack;
And 'mid each household-group, grim soldiers sat,
In frowning espionage, troubling the sleep
Of infant innocence.
Stern war burst forth;
And civil conflict on the soil of France
Wrought fearful things.
The peasant's blood was plowed
In, with the wheat he planted, while from cliffs
That overhung the sea, from caves and dens
The hunted worshipers were madly driven,
Out, 'neath the smiling sabbath skies, and slain,
The anthem on their tongues.
The coast was thronged
With hapless exiles, and that dark-haired maid,
Leading her little sister in the steps
Of their afflicted parents, hasting left
The meal uneaten, and the table spread
In their sweet cottage, to return no more.
The lover held her to his heart, and prayed
That from her erring people she would turn
To the true fold of Christ, for so he deemed
That ancient Church, for which his breast was clad
In soldier's panoply.
But she, with tears
Like Niobe, a never ceasing flood,
Drew her soft hand from his, and dared the deep.
And so, as years sped on, with patient brow
She bare the burdens of the wilderness,
His image, and an everlasting prayer
Within her soul.
And when she sank away,
As fades the lily when its day is done,
There was a deep-drawn sigh, and upraised glance
Of earnest supplication, that the hearts
Severed so long, might join, where bigot zeal
Should find no place.
She hath a quiet bed
Beneath yon turf, and an unwritten name
On earth, which sister angels speak in heaven.

Vine of Roussillon! tell me other tales
Of that high-hearted race, who for the sake
Of conscience, made those western wilds their home?
How to their door the prowling savage stole,
Staining their hearth-stone with the blood of babes,
And as the Arab strikes his fragile tent
Making the desert lonely, how they left
Their infant Zion with a mournful heart
To seek a safer home?
Fain would I sit
Beside this ruined fort and muse of them,
Mingling their features with my humble verse,
Whom many of the noblest of our land
Claim as their honored sires.
On all who bear
Their name, or lineage, may their mantle rest,
That firmness for the truth, that calm content
With simple pleasures, that unswerving trust
In toil, adversity and death, which cast
Such healthful leaven 'mid the elements
That peopled this New World.

When Louis XIV. by the revocation of the Edict of Nantz, scattered the rich treasure of the hearts of more than half a million of subjects to foreign climes, this Western World profited by his mad prodigality. Among the wheat with which its newly broken surface was sown, none was more purely sifted than that which France thus cast away. Industry, integrity, moderated desires, piety without austerity, and the sweetest domestic charities, were among the prominent characteristics of the exiled people.

Among the various settlements made by the Huguenots, at different periods upon our shores, that at Oxford, in Massachusetts, has the priority in point of time. In 1686, thirty families with their clergyman, landed at Fort Hill, in Boston. There they found kind reception and entertainment, until ready to proceed to their destined abode. This was at Oxford, in Worcester County, where an area of 12,000 acres was secured by them from the township of eight miles square which had been laid out by Governor Dudley. The appearance of the country, though uncleared, was pleasant to those who counted as their chief wealth, "freedom to worship God." They gave the name of French River to a stream, which, after diffusing fertility around their new home, becomes a tributary of the Quinabaug, in Connecticut, and finally merged in the Thames, passes on to Long Island Sound.

Being surrounded by the territory of the Nipmug Indians, their first care was to build a fort, as a refuge from savage aggression. Gardens were laid out in its vicinity, and stocked with the seeds of vegetables and fruits, brought from their own native soil. Mills were also erected, and ten or twelve years of persevering industry, secured many comforts to the colonists, who were much respected in the neighboring settlements, and acquired the right of representation in the Provincial Legislature.

But the tribe of Indians by whom they were encompassed, had, from the beginning, met with a morose and implacable spirit, their proffered kindness. A sudden, and wholly unexpected incursion, with the massacre of one of the emigrants and his children, caused the breaking up of the little peaceful settlement, and the return of its inmates to Boston. Friendships formed there on their first arrival, and the hospitality that has ever distinguished that beautiful city, turned the hearts of the Huguenots towards it as a refuge, in this, their second exile. Their reception, and the continuance of their names among the most honored of its inhabitants, proved that the spot was neither ill chosen, nor unoccupied. Here, their excellent pastor, Pierre Daille, died in 1715. His epitaph, and that of his wife, are still legible in the "Granary Burying Ground." He was succeeded by Mr. Andrew Le Mercier, author of a History of Geneva. Their place of worship was in School street, and known by the name of the French Protestant Church.

About the year 1713, Oxford was resettled by a stronger body of colonists, able to command more military aid; and thither, in process of time, a few of the Huguenot families resorted, and made their abode in those lovely and retired vales.

Some pleasing anecdotes follow of traditions related to the author by descendants of these Huguenot families.

In mentioning visits during childhood to the burial-place of the Mohegans near Norwich, these interesting particulars were given of the last rest of "the last of the Mohegans."

Seated there, as we returned from school at the close of a summer day, loaded with our books, and sometimes with the baskets which had contained our noon-repast, we read the simple inscriptions on the rude grave-stones, and listened to the moan of the cataract, as it stole, softened by distance, to this solitary and not uncongenial recess.

One of these epitaphs used especially to attract our attention. It was composed at the request of the Indians, by Dr. Tracy, a highly respected physician, whose philanthropy was often called into exercise, for the red-browed race.

"Here lies Samuel Uncas, the second and beloved son of his father, John Uncas, who was the grandson of Uncas, Grand Sachem. He died July 31st, 1721, in the 28th year of his age.

For beauty, wit, and sterling sense,
For timber mild, and eloquence,
For courage bold, and things *waureegan*
He was the glory of Mohegan,
Whose death hath caused great lamentation,
Both to the English and the Indian nation."

The term 'waureegan,' in the language of our Indian neighbors, signifies 'good things,' or praiseworthy conduct. Some writers have translated it as 'good things,' costly apparel; but this is not conformable to the usage of the Mohegans. Over another mossy stone, the little critics sometimes paused, thinking that the close of its inscription possessed wonderful force and simplicity.

"In memory of young Sesar Jonus, who died April 20th, 1749, in the 23th year of his age. And he was cousin to Uncas."

The latest interment in this royal cemetery, was that of Mazeen, about twenty years since, the last man in whose veins flowed the royal blood of Mohegan. He was in the 23th year of his age, and deeply mourned by his people. That tribe, in all conveyances of land to the white people, strenuously reserved this sacred sepulchral ground.

The coincidence of all these deaths in the 28th year of the age has an air somewhat Homeric and solemn.

The following particulars are related of Samuel Wyllys, the gentleman who owned the ground on which the Charter Oak grew:

"By his virtuous and dignified deportment, he acquired great influence over the Indians, whose wigwams were thickly planted in the great meadows toward the south-east, and along the margin of Connecticut river. When their midnight carousals arose to such a point that a quarrel might be apprehended, he often stilled their uproar, and sent them affrighted to their homes, by a few words uttered from his open window through a speaking-trumpet in the name of their Great Spirit. Such was the security and confidence in the honesty of the people, in which that honorable and wealthy family dwelt, that till within sixty years, a large silver cup was left unharmed by a well, for the accommodation of all, who in passing through the premises might wish to taste of its waters."

That is a romantic picture of Hon. Mr. Wyllys bidding the Indians, scattered over the broad meadows, good night, through his speaking-trumpet.

In contrast with the love of the Indians, which distinguishes the American settler and which makes the marks of his first passage over this land, like those of corrosive acid upon the cheek of beauty, rather than that smile of intelligence which would ensue from the touch of an intelligent spirit, Mrs. S. observes:

"It seems almost a wickedness, wantonly to smite down a vigorous healthful tree. It was of God's planting, and in its veins is circulating the life which He has given."

We have often marvelled to see the Reformers who weary every one by their protest against violence done to life in the animal kingdom, coolly hewing down and heaping on the hearth trunks that half a century had been required to rear, trunks of trees, the home of birds, and the fairest monuments of earth's devotion. We suppose that the hatred of our people for trees is from a feeling that they are symbols of a wilderness to be conquered; and inherited from a time when each was a shield or hiding place for an Indian foe. But it is time that the barbarous form of this prejudice should give place. With it contrast the Old English feeling:

"The reverence of our ancestors, in England, for trees, is well known. It is not uncommon in some of their parks, to observe by a clump of fine trees, a stone monument, recording when and by whom it was planted; thus coupling the name of the founder with these masses of umbrageous foliage which deepen as ages pass by."

We may be sure, if we do not resume some of this old Druidical veneration for trees, no oak will bear for us the sacred mistletoe, emblem of the purest thoughts.

The mention of a taste for art, as developed in the creation of scarecrows at Fonda and Johnstown, is pretty:

"Something of the kind is often seen in New-England among planted fields or loaded cherry trees, but not worthy to be compared with these in device or execution. Here were parti-colored pennons, broad white flags, long ropes hung with bright tin fillings, and braided wisps of straw, flapping in every breeze; stuffed boys, with one foot raised as in the act of ascension; men in full vigor, brandishing the semblance of a fowling-piece, or some other nondescript weapons; aged sires, with uplifted brow, in an attitude of supplication. Surely some incipient Chantry must ennoble this region!"

It is, indeed, pleasing to see among our people some of the Greek spirit that leads to turn the common occasions of life to themes of fancy, and something like a love of creation.

We marked several parts of this book for comment, but our limits, at present, forbid this.—Only one thing we must speak of,—the apologetic tone for hours passed in the contemplation of natural beauty, and the assumption of calling such a person as the hermit of Niagara "erring brother," because he sequestered some part of his life to this purpose. We have no patience with all this sort of remark, which so strongly marks a gross materialist tendency in our time and place. Mrs. Sigourney does not share it, but is so often conversant with those who do, that she is led to speak of those pure natural enjoyments, meant by Heaven for a great means of education to man for his proper place in the universe in this dubious or apologetic tone. Let those "erring brethren" apologize who spend their lives in gossip, or money-making; not those who think it worth while to devote some hours to sympathy with the glories that surround them. Is it such a fault, then, to take a little time from the service of Mammon? What do you mean by your "social duties?" What are they good for, except to educate the soul to worship? This man, as to "social duties," is so fostered among us that for any one to pass a day alone in contemplation of the most sublime work of the Great Spirit is enough to make him pointed at as "crazy," or (more deadly stigma, it would seem,) '*peculiar*.' My friends! angels and poets are *peculiar*; and to be gregarious is not the way to be social. Good society can only be composed of intelligent and devout men. *

The Common Schools of New-York.

The Annual Report of the Superintendent of Common Schools was transmitted to the Legislature on the 15th instant. It is an able and interesting document, and being wholly free from partisan allusions, will command, as it merits, the attentive consideration of the People. Though of not unreasonable length, the pressure upon our columns is such as to prevent its publication entire. In justice, however, to the all-important subject of which it treats, we shall endeavor to present to our readers an intelligible abstract of its statements and suggestions.

It appears from the report that the entire territory of our State, comprising, exclusively of the great Lakes, an area of 45,655 square miles, is subdivided into 10,990 school districts, averaging a little more than four miles square each and thus bringing the remotest inhabitants of every district within little more than a mile of the school-house. The affairs of each district are managed by three Trustees, who hold their office for three years, one of the number being elected every year. These Trustees have the control of the school property of the district, employ the teachers, assess the taxes, and rate bills; give notice of the meetings, superintend the purchase of sites and the erection and repairs of the school houses, and are required annually to make a report of their doings to the town Superintendent. They are assisted in the discharge of their duties by a Clerk, Collector and Librarian.

The town superintendent receives and disburses the moneys raised in the town or received from the State, for school purposes; apportions such moneys among the several school districts in the ratio of the number of children, between the ages of 5 and 16, residing in each, visits and inspects the schools, examines and licenses the teachers, and is required to report annually to the County Superintendant.

The County Superintendent is appointed by the Board of Supervisors in each county, and when there are more than 150 districts in any county two Superintendents may be appointed and the districts divided between them. It is the duty of each County Superintendent to visit, as often as practicable, all the schools within his jurisdiction; to inquire into all matters relating to the management and discipline of the school, the course of instruction pursued, the books used, and the condition of the school buildings; to grant and, for cause, annul, certificates of qualification to teachers; to point out defects and suggest improvements in the workings of the system; and generally, by every means in his power, to promote the cause of Education. He is the officer to whom all disputes among Trustees or officers of Districts are referred, and from his decision an appeal lies to the State Superintendent.

It is the duty of each County Superintendent to make an annual report to the Secretary of State, and an abstract of these usually accompanies the Report of that officer to the Legislature. The State Superintendent is the head of the department, and his decisions, on all questions connected with the School laws, are final. Such, in brief, is the machinery which moves and regulates our Common School System, and though all parts of it do not, as yet, work equally well, the Secretary of State expresses the conviction that it is as well adapted to the accomplishment of the great objects which it was designed to subserve as any that could be devised.

According to the returns of the last census, the whole number of children between the ages of 5 and 16, residing in the State, out of the city of New-York, is 611,518. The whole number who have attended school during any portion of the last year, is 659,199. Add to this the 53,957 reported as having attended school in the city of New-York, and we have an aggregate of 709,156 children who have been under instruction in the Common Schools of the State, for a greater or less period, during the past year. This number is more than 50,000 larger than last year, showing a great and gratifying increase. The number who study and practice vocal music has increased from 10,220 to 47,618, in the winter, and from 17,632 to 43,243, in the summer terms.

The aggregate amount of funds, applicable to the support of schools and libraries, for the past year, ending on the 31st December last, is thus stated:

From the State	$475,000
Raised by Supervisors	275,000
Raised voluntarily by towns	18,000
Raised, under special act, in cities	200,000
Local Funds	18,000
Total	$786,000

The amount of public money expended during the year in the payment of Teachers' wages is $544,656, and there was raised, on rate bills for the same purpose, $447,565—a total of $992,222, being the aggregate amount allowed to teachers. The average for each district is about $90, and the average compensation to male teachers is $14 per month, and to females $7, exclusive of board. The sum applied to the purchase of District Libraries during the year was $94,647. The number of volumes in the several school libraries is 1,038,396.—The number of brick school houses has been increased 120 since the last report, of framed wood 650, and there has been a diminution of log houses of 145. More than 400 of the buildings reported last year as unfit for use have been repaired and suitable outbuildings constructed in 185 districts.

These are dry details, but they show the gradual advance of our Common School System to that perfection which all must desire to see it attain. The Report speaks in high terms of the faithful and efficient services rendered by the County and Town Superintendents, and dwells with earnest eloquence upon the indispensable necessity of Universal Education, of sound, moral and intellectual culture, to the permanence and prosperity of our Republican Institutions. The whole subject is one which more than any commends itself to the study of the People, and merits the close attention and steady favor of the Legislature. No expenditure can be deemed extravagant or unprofitable which is designed to make sure and stable this chief corner stone of our social and political fabric. [Alb. Eve. Jour.

Frightening us.

The following letter from Texas published in the Calhoun *Constitution* at the Metropolis, is a fair specimen of the devices by which the Annexationists are trying to drive Congress and the country into acquiescence in their scheme:

HOUSTON, Texas, Jan. 6, 1845.

DEAR ALLEN: Yours, dated Philadelphia, Dec. 10, came duly to hand; and your fears about the Annexation of Texas are fully realized by the citizens of this country. The love of our mother country, and that strong American feeling, more than any other, induced our application to the United States for Annexation. It seems now that we shall be forced to abandon that hope, and depend upon our own resources, which (thanks to an all-wise Providence) are all sufficient to make us a great, prosperous, and happy people. We are now beginning seriously to think of making a commercial treaty with England, and which I doubt not, will, in a pecuniary point of view, be better for us than annexation to the United States, as her propositions are of a most liberal character. They are similar to what you wrote me they were in your previous advices. We are now mooting the question of getting up a convention for the purpose of altering the constitution. By the constitution, as it now exists, we are prohibited from importing slaves from other countries than the United States. It is now proposed to repeal that article of the constitution, and introduce another in its place, allowing the introduction of slaves from the Spanish and French West India Islands, and all other countries except Africa, or, in other words, prohibit *only the African slave trade*. It is understood and believed that the British Government will wink at this, in order to secure our trade, as well as monopolize the best cotton growing region in the world. For my own part, I am now willing to abandon the idea of annexation to the United States, and take our chances with the British Government, in view of an alteration in our constitution.

The country is more prosperous than it has been for years; our crops are very fine. Congress has passed a resolution to remove the seat of Government back to Austin.

☞ Graham House—New Arrangement.—ROSWELL GOSS informs his friends and the public that he has enlarged his *BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT*, known as the Graham House, 62 Bleecker-street, by adding to it the adjoining house, and is prepared to accommodate transient or permanent Boarders on the most favorable terms. All friends of Temperance desiring a quiet home, and freedom from the fumes of alcohol and tobacco, are invited to patronize the house. The Vegetable Saloon, with the choicest selection of fruits, &c. which the market affords, will be strictly adhered to, but a table will be served for those who prefer the ordinary mode, or mixed diet.
Clothes Shower, Warm and Cold Baths, free.
o5 tf ROSWELL GOSS.

50,000 DEATHS BY CONSUMPTION
Would perhaps be a small estimate for the ravages of this dreadful disease in a single year; then add the fearful catalogue of those cut off by Inflammation of the Lungs, Hemorrhage, Asthma, Coughs, Influenza, Bronchitis, and other diseases of
THE LUNGS AND LIVER,
And the list would present an appalling proof of the fatality of these two classes of diseases.
But it is important to know that nearly all of this dread waste of human life might have been prevented by a timely use of
DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY.
The greatest remedy ever discovered by man for all diseases of the pulmonary organs produced by cold and changeable climates.
Scores of cases have come to our knowledge where the patient had been given up to die of Consumption—as beyond the reach of medical aid—but who by the use of this Wild Cherry Balsam have been speedily restored to complete health.
A letter of a well-known clergyman recently left the school she was attending—being advised that she must die of Consumption—to return to her home, wishing to spend her few remaining days with her friends. By some means she was induced to take Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, by which she was entirely cured in a short time, and returned to her school with a light heart and redevigorated health.
By application to the office, further particulars of this and other remarkable cures will be cheerfully given.
Many of the most distinguished physicians of this city and Brooklyn give the Balsam their unqualified approval. Why should they not? It is every where hailed as
"NATURE'S FAVORITE PRESCRIPTION,"
being formed from chemical extracts of Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, two simple, but powerful ingredients of Nature's own bestowing.
All who have used this wonderful compound concur in testifying that it is the most efficacious remedy ever known.
Principal office, 322 Anna-st. New-York. Sold also by Agents in all parts of the Union. e27 6m*

THE GREAT REMEDY
FOR
Asthma, Difficulty of Breathing, Bleeding of the Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Influenza, Shortness of Breath, Pain and Weakness in the Chest or Side, and that most terrible of all diseases,
CONSUMPTION OF THE LUNGS.
DR. FOLGER'S OLOSAONIAN, OR ALL-HEALING BALSAM.—Is your rest broken by a tedious and troublesome Cough? Have you a *Pain in the Side*, accompanied with *Shortness of Breath*, and other alarming symptoms which lead you to fear that you will become the victim of *Consumption*? Here is a Remedy at hand. It will check your Cough, relieve the pain and soreness in your chest, and speedily restore you to health. Are you suffering from *Asthma*? Try this wonderful remedy. Read the following cases of cures which it has performed within a short time:
David Henderson, 60 Knight street, was reduced very low by a tedious cough and bleeding at the lungs. He had tried various remedies without benefit, and his physicians had abandoned the hope of doing him any good. Although he had hectic fever and night sweats, one bottle of this great remedy restored him entirely to health.
George W. Hayes was relieved by two bottles of the Olosaonian, although six weeks at the time he commenced using it that he could scarce walk. He coughed incessantly; his difficulty of breathing was such that he could only walk a few steps at a time, and his night sweats were dreadful. In two weeks from the commencement of his using the medicine, he walked with ease to the office, and in six weeks he was so far restored as to be able to attend to his business again.
F. Laban, Esq. 52 Pike street, was cured of *Asthma* by half a bottle of the Olosaonian. He had not lain down in bed for more than ten months. He has never had a recurrence of the disease, now more than five months since.
Mrs. Archibald, 35 West street, was cured of *Asthma* of 4 years' standing, by half a bottle, and declares it to be the best medicine in the world. She had used various other remedies without the least benefit.
Thousands of cases might be given to show the efficacy of this Remedy. More than twenty years' experience in its use has proved it to be the most wonderful remedy in the world for the cure of the above mentioned diseases.
For sale only at 106 Nassau street, one door above Ann.
n30 3m*

GRAND RESULTS!!
The most astonishing, all-decisive and unsurpassed results have thus far attended the administration and timely use of DR. SMITH'S
"IMPROVED INDIAN VEGETABLE PILLS."
(*Sugar-Coated.*)
Which are now attracting the attention of mankind, in consequence of their universally acknowledged superiority OVER EVERY OTHER FORM and NAME of *Purgative, Aperient, Diuretic, Sudorific or Expectorant* remedy; and their *rapid* popularity as a sovereign medicine, for
Inflammatory, Remittent, Bilious and other Fevers, Influenza, Colds, Headache, Inattention, Dyspepsia, Perverted Appetite, Heartburn, Costiveness, Diarrhœa, Foul Stomach, Worms, Rheumatism and Gout, Scrofula, Liver Affections, Impurities of the Blood, Female Complaints and Pains in the Head, Side and Back.
Is a most positive guarantee of their unparalleled excellence. They are, (judging from the demand) effecting more positive by beneficial results, than any other known (so-called) remedy. People have been dosed with *Mercury*, and have experienced the too frequent fatal consequences, and have taken the old nauseating cathartics until toleration gives way to disgust, at the very thought of repetition. The antidote, so long-wished, and now so much called for, is the very remedy needed; MILD, PLEASANT, harmless and effectual—a NATURAL remedy; and we think in EVERY SOLITARY instance does perform all that it promises. We have the most irrefragable proof of this in *every* case that has come to our knowledge, which justifies us WARRANTING *every box* and in ANY CASE OF FAILURE, the purchaser may return the money back.
Mr. BREWSTER, the hatter, 120 Bowery, cured of dyspepsia.
Mrs. SHUTE, of Sing Sing, cured of head-ache and pain in the side.
Mr. HILL, 163 Broadway, cured of head-ache.
Mr. LINDSEY, 165 Greenwich street, cured of dyspepsia of 5 years standing.
Rev. Mr. BURNETT, of Brooklyn, cured of rush of blood to the head by these Pills.
Mrs DOUGLASS, corner of Walker and Ludlow streets, cured of serious of a light, pain in the head, dizziness, &c.
Mrs. COBB, wife of the baker in Brooklyn, cured of weakness, pain in the head, side and breast, so that she is able to be about, which was not the case before taking these Pills.
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