NEW-YORK DAILY TRIBUNE.

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NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

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THE TRIBUNE.

Licentiousness—Mr. Baily's Speech.

It has been suggested to us that a recent communication in our columns on the subject of Licentiousness does injustice to Mr. Baily of Putnam in representing him as taking ground in the Assembly virtually hostile to any laws against Licentiousness. That we may stand vindicated from any appearance of unfairness, we give place to all that is material of Mr. Baily's remarks. Some of his objections to the details of the Committee's bill appear to us well founded, but the general scope and spirit of his remarks do not strike us favorably. [*Ed. Trib.*

"Mr. B. had no desire to oppose this bill, itither did he intend to oppose it, provided it could be so amended as to render its operations equal and just. Public sentiment seemed to demand legislative action on the subject, and he was willing to pass a law equal in its operations, and which would protect the innocent at the same time it punished the guilty. It would be an experiment, and for the satisfaction of others he would give his consent to test it. But he must be permitted at this time to express his fears that it would stand a dead letter upon the statute book—that if it was ever enforced it would be in case of individual malice, affording a fair chance for the shambles of justice. There is a law to punish the Sabbath-breaker, and yet, seldom, if ever, is it enforced, and why, he asked? Because the law is in advance of public sentiment. It has been truly said that "no people are better than their laws," and with equal truth can we reverse it and say, that no laws are better than their people. The gentlemen from Steuben, (Mr. Van Valkenburgh) says that the seducer is received and caressed in respectable society—tride, sir, lamentably true, and as it is said and believed, that the petitioners are of that class in society, it is to be feared that the line, fresh from scenes of debauchery and lust, instead of meeting with the frowns of the virtuous and good, is too frequently encouraged by their smiles, which he construes into marks of approbation.

"Mr. B. would appeal to the experience and good sense of any gentleman on the floor, if it was true that those who profess to give social laws for the promotion of morality, would not condemn the evil by their deportment, if it would not be worse than useless to extend to them the arm of legislation. The root of the evil lies in the moral circle, and whilst they pursue with bitterness bordering on madness and barbarity the poor victim of seduction, they take by the hand the author of her ruin, and by their attention reward his villainy. If this bill (said Mr B.) or a similar one becomes a law it will be inoperative until the moral and the good withold a "premium for the crime" it designs to punish, and when that premium is witheld all law will be unnecessary. Let social laws eternally brand the seducer with disgrace as well as the seduced. Let the petitioners turn their attention to a revison of the laws of the society in which they move, and the bitter and heart-rending complaints which yearly reach these halls will be silenced, the peace of families will remain unbroken and the assaults on female innocence prove unavailing. He (Mr. B.) had pointed out in committee what appeared to him to be defects in the bill under consideration, and he would briefly allude to them again. It does not define the rule of evidence. It places one party to the alleged crime altogether at the mercy of the other. As the bill now stands the testimony of the woman alone will be sufficient to convict, and be feared much that that pride which so much adorn the female sex when turned to a proper account, would never suffer their weak natures to publish by their own oaths, if it were so, that were in fault. Then the sympathising s of a jury on the other hand, naturally inclining in favor of the woman, would shut out all opportunities for acquital, let the accused be ever so innocent. It was a principle with him, (Mr. B.) and which he should endeavor strictly to adhere to, whilst holding a seat on this floor, in enacting criminal laws, to so frame them that when we decree punishment to the guilty, the same mandate shall secure protection to the innocent.

"It was a favorite maxim with Mr. Jefferson that "all legislation to be just must be equal," and nothing has proved a greater curse to our country than unequal legislation. Nothing so much incites the human mind to disregard all law as enactments partial in their tendency and operations. This bill provides that the punishment can either be imprisonment or fine. He (Mr. B.) would so amend it as to punish by imprisonment in all cases. The rich man may be convicted, and his wealth will purchase his liberty and reputation. The poor man may be convicted—the prison house is his doom—he will be branded as a culprit, which subsequent demean r, no matter how moral, can never erase. He (M. B.) was opposed to these distinctions—he reprobated one-sided legislation. Nor is this all. There is no punishment provided in this bill for the other sex, and notwithstanding his feelings prompted him, as strong as other gentlemen, to throw a veil over their frailties, to regard them with tenderness and feeling, as it could not be denied that "lovely woman" is sometimes the seducer, and that many of those miseries so eloquently and poetically portrayed by the gentleman from Steuben, (Mr. Van Valkenburgh) and the consequences of female depravity. And if there had been any doubts on this subject, the extensive quotations of the gentleman from Steuben from sayings of Solomon must have dispelled them; and the most that surprised him was that the hon. gentleman, in reading his Bible in search of arguments, with his known sagacity, had not discovered the vast difference between his divine gleanings and this bill, of which he professed to be one of the parents. This bill had but one side to it. Mr. B. would have a male fine or imprisonment, he would add to the other side, that the experiment could have a fair trial. This bill, said Mr. B., does not punish seduction, unless more serious consequences follow: consequently it holds out a reward for the crime of abortion. If you make seduction a crime, why not regard it with the same abhorrence in one case as the other. This bill proposes to punish the consequences—he (Mr. B.) would punish the act.

"The gentleman from Allegany (Mr. Coe) admits that the bill is defective, notwithstanding he is one of its parents also, but urges on this House its passage in its present shape because he says it is the best we can get? (said Mr. B.) it is such a miserable compliment to the intelligence and honesty of this House that he would not be guilty of repeating it."

THE WAY OF LIFE. By CHARLES HODGE, Professor in the Princeton Theological Seminary. Published by the American Sunday School Union, Philadelphia.—This is an elementary work, in which the principles held by the denominations styling themselves orthodox are ably and clearly set forth. It is intended particularly for Sunday School Libraries.

AN ART ILLUSTRATION.—"One murder makes a villain: millions a hero." This is well illustrated by the following paragraph from the Westfield News Letter:

"If a man (says he) is known to bring a negro into this country, for the purpose of selling him into slavery, he is guilty of piracy, and must suffer death. But if a body of men meet together, and decide that a new country must be annexed to this, and with it bring in *twenty-five thousand negroes in slavery*, they are called patriots, and in honor of their deeds cannons are fired, hats thrown into the air, and loud shouts are heard for the 'extension of freedom and progressive Democracy."

FUGITIVE SLAVE CASE.—In the case of the boys seized as fugitive Slaves by Kentucklans at Sandusky City, Ohio, (mentioned in the Tribune of Friday,) we learn from the Sandusky Clarion that Judge Barker gave a decision in favor of the freedom of the boys, and they were accordingly set at liberty. They immediately left the place, probably for Canada. The claimants are yet to be tried on a charge of riot, they having arrested the boys without legal authority.

OPERATION OF A BAD LAW.—At Columbus, Ohio, some time since, a mother threw her infant child into the Scioto river. The only witnesses by whom the murder can be substantiated are a colored family with whom she lived, and the testimony of these against a white person being expressly excluded by the law of the State, it is probable that the guilty person will go unpunished. Could any thing be more absurd that such a law? To exclude a witness on account of his religious profession would be comparatively honorable, for *that* may be changed; but to exclude a whole class, however respectable in point of character, merely on account of the complexion of their skin—a circumstance entirely independent of their control, and which in no way effects their credibility—is by no means creditable to a State which boasts of its regard for Justice and Equality.

BRUTAL CONDUCT.—A most disgraceful and brutal occurrence took place here on Sunday morning. A monster in human shape was seen following a negro, and beating him with a heavy piece of hoop, which caused him to reel beneath every blow. The by-standers, disgusted with this exhibition of brutality, called upon the blackguard beating the poor black to desist, when the current of his venom was directed against the person making the request. The brute indulged in the most horrid threats, the vilest epithets, and most disgusting profanity; but finding that he could not intimidate those who interrupted his brutal sport, he finally slunk away. [Cincin. Repub.

SAD LOSS.—Mrs. PIKE, (widow of the lamented Gen. Pike, who served under Gen. Harrison,) of Boone Co. Ky. not only lost her beautiful house by the late fire, but also the large and very valuable Library and the manuscripts, &c. of her deceased husband. The flag taken by him from the British at the Battle of York, in Upper Canada, (where he lost his life,) his uniform, together with every thing relating to him, as well as correspondence, which was in all probability extremely valuable, not only to his widow, but to the country, met one common fate.

NEW RAILROAD PROJECT.—The citizens of Geneva held a meeting on the 15th inst. to take measures for procuring a charter of a Railroad from the head of Seneca Lake to Elmira, to connect with the New-York and Erie Road at Fairport in the county of Chemung.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 14, 1845.

"YOUNG TALLEYRAND," who knows all that is going on in the ranks of "modern democracy," informs me that there is already a division in Mr. Polk's Cabinet—each party striving for the mastership in swaying and controlling the President. The ostensible issue, he says, will be made to hinge on the question whether we shall have a *revenue* or a *protective* tariff. Mr. Polk will side with the advocates of a protective tariff. The consequences you, as well as myself, or my informant, may predict—the consequences, I mean, so far as the present Cabinet and harmony of the "progressive democracy" are concerned. The country may be the gainer by it.

Mr. Secretary WALKER has appointed Judge Bibb's son, who was the late Secretary's confidential clerk, to a clerkship in the Land Office—by which means he is *vazed* from $1600 to $1400 per annum. The latter salary will do for him—and about $400 more than do, to say the least. The old Judge, with his short clothes and buckles, short-cut hair and snapping black eyes, takes his dismissal with as much equanimity, and as little cursing, as could be expected by those who know how positive he was of being continued, until one of your wicked correspondents had the hardihood to expose his *wholesale plagiarism* in his *great* report to Congress on the condition of the finances.

McDuffie scruples not to speak in the warmest terms of denunciation of the movements thus far of the New Administration.

The union of amity and love, formerly existing between Senators Benton and Allen, is dissolved—the latter wishing to filch from the former the leadership of "the party" in the Senate, and for which the great Missourian will not soon forget him!

Rumor now says that a Mr. J. G. Harris, of Tennessee, will purchase the Madisonian and Constitutionalist, and publish the *official organ*, with perhaps John Ferdinand Hamtrack Claiborne of New-Orleans formerly in Congress from Mississippi, as editor. Believe it not. The Globe is, and will be *the organ*. Did not the editors lend Gen. Jackson $10,000 some time ago to help him out of his difficulties?

INROADS OF THE CAMANCHES—*Capture of two Mexican Girls.*—An intelligent gentleman, who left Chihuahua some six weeks or two months since, gives us interesting and startling intelligence in relation to the inroads recently made by the dreaded Camanches into the States of Chihuahua and Durango, and of the ravages they have committed during these predatory incursions. Thousands and thousands of horses and cattle have been driven off, women have been led into captivity, ranchos and haciendas innumerable have been made desolate; nor is there force enough to make headway against and rid the country successfully of the invaders. When repulsed in one place they appear in another, and commence anew their depredations and atrocities.

It is suspected, and with good show of reason, that a number of half-breed Cherokee renegades are among the Camanches, instigating them to these deeds, and perhaps leading them on to their commission. On one occasion, a party numbering over 100 attached five wagons on their way from Chihuahua to some other point, bent upon capturing and plundering their contents. A number of Americans were with the wagons, and determining to resist to the last, they stationed themselves in the most advantageous position, and commenced a fire upon their assailants in good earnest. It was while they were choosing their position that a voice from the Indians was heard shouting, in excellent English, "That's right, huddle together, d—n ye!" The wagoners finally made out to beat off their assailants, and they were positive that Cherokees were among the Indians. Many of the Mexicans assert that the Camanches, from the daring and systematic mode of their attacks, are led by Americans; but this is flatly denied by all the natives of the United States, who know that the Cherokees or some of our Western Indians are leagued with their more savage brethren of the prairies.

To show the daring of the Indians, and the extent to which they go in their maraudings, a party of some two hundred and fifty recently dashed boldly into Cuencame, a town of several thousand inhabitants near the southern line of the State of Durango, and carried off a large number of valuable horses, besides many prisoners—the panic stricken inhabitants hardly making a show of resistance. Among the prisoners were two young, pretty, and well-informed girls, the daughters of a wealthy Spanish merchant of that place. The girls were at a small country seat of their father's near the edge of the town, were among the first taken, and were carried off by their captors to the North. Their half frantic parent offered a heavy amount for their ransom or recapture, but all his efforts had been ineffectual up to last accounts. We recollect these girls well, having spent the better part of two days at their father's house while on the march from Santa Fé to Mexico. The hospitality of the parent and the graceful deportment of his kind-hearted daughters have not yet been forgotten, and it is melancholy to reflect that such a cruel fate has befallen them. [N. O. Picayune, March 9.

CHEROKEE NEWS.—In last week's paper, we stated that two Cherokees, Dah-na-tau-lee and Kah-too-yoh-lil, charged with murdering a Seminole Indian, near here, a few weeks since, were put upon trial, and that the trial was still progressing. The examination of witnesses, &c. was closed on Thursday evening last, and the case submitted to the jury, who were unable to agree upon a verdict. The whole case was again submitted to a new jury, on Monday morning, 17th, who rendered the verdict of Not Guilty in the case of Dah-na-tau-lee, but of Guilty in that of Kah-too-yoh-hi, who was sentenced to be hung on Monday next, the 24th instant, at which time the sentence will undoubtedly be carried into execution, as the Court refused to sign a petition to the Executive for his pardon. [Cherokee Advocate, Feb. 20.

ACCIDENT IN A COAL TUNNEL.—An explosion occurred a few days ago in the coal tunnel, now in process of construction at Bearmout, at the head of the Bear Mountain Railroad, in Schuylkill county.

A heavy blast had been prepared at the extreme end of the tunnel, some 500 feet into the mountain, when a workman by the name of Diedler, incautiously approached with a lighted lamp to look into the tube containing the fire, a spark from the lamp falling upon the train caused an instant explosion. Diedler was thrown nearly lifeless against the opposite side of the tunnel, and upon being brought out was found to be so severely injured as to endanger his life; there was found to be about two hundred wounds, mostly cuts, on different parts of his body. [Phila. Inq.

NEW-JERSEY.—Among the bills which passed the House on the 14th, was one to incorporate for twenty years the New-Jersey Magnetic Telegraph Company.

A bill to provide for the erection of a State Lunatic Asylum passed the Senate on the same day by a unanimous vote.

NEW-YORK STANDING COMMITTEE.—This body is certainly placed in an anomalous position. Their situation is full of embarrassment. A short time ago they recommended a candidate for ordination to the Bishop of New-Jersey. The candidate, however, had to return to New-York without orders, Bishop Doane refusing to ordain, and taking the ground that the Standing Committee had no power in the premises. Since this unexpected turn of affairs, the Committee have declined furnishing even a letter dimissory to a candidate for orders, assigning as their reason that their position was so peculiar as to render doubtful any act they might perform. For the present, therefore, we suppose they will do nothing. [Episcopal Recorder.

A MAN OF BUSINESS.—The following is the closing paragraph of a letter from Northfield to the Editor of the New-England Washingtonian:

I have been in this quarter a little over seven weeks, in which time I have lectured six evenings on temperance, four evenings on Fourierism, and eighteen evenings on things in general; besides preaching twice per day on seven Sundays, and traveling, on an average, some fifty miles per week, sometimes in snow-storms, sometimes in rain, and sometimes over as muddy roads as I ever saw; so I regard myself as having been tolerably busy, and I hope not altogether improfitably to others or myself. But I will not take up more of your space, except to write myself,

Yours very truly, D. H. B.

A NEW POLISH COLONY.—A Captain of a vessel bound to Batavia, in the Southern Ocean, writes "that when off the Island of St. Paul, he went on shore and heard that that Island, and the Island of Amsterdam were taken possession of on the 23d of July, 1843, in the name and at the instance of Adam Mickewstawsky, a Polish exile, who now exercises his authority on both Islands. The establishment consists of fifty-six persons, including six soldiers and twenty negroes and negresses, who are employed in domestic affairs; the men are employed in the whale fishery, which is boiled on the Island, four vessels (brigs and schooners) are constantly employed in conveying it to Bourbon." [Cin. Gaz.

MNEMONICS.—The artificial system of memory, based upon the association of ideas, which has been strongly advocated by certain parties of late, is well hit off in the following anecdote:

A French professor of the art of memory asked his pupils where Joan of Arc was born. None could tell. "Well, then," said the professor, "remember she was born at Donremi, near Vancouleurs. And now will you remember this? Remember Don, the Spanish title, as we say Don Quixote; and as for Remi, remember the name of St. Remi, Archbishop of Rheims, who consecrated King Clovis. And now for your lesson. Stephanie, my child, where was Joan of Arc born?"

"Monsieur, she was born at Rheims, where she consecrated King Clovis."

"Poh, child! Julius, tell me who was the Archbishop of Rheims."

"Monsieur, he was Don Quixote."

☞ **Dr. Banning's Patent Lace or Body** BRACE.—This instrument is designed to relieve dispepsia, weakness and pain in sides, sense of *soreness* in the stomach, constipation and piles, weak lungs, cough and spitting of blood; palpitation of the heart, weakness of the hips and limbs; drooping of the body, with curvature of the spine and enlargement of one shoulder, particularly in children and young ladies; also female debility and weakness of voice.—Seamstresses, Clerks, Students and others who keep the body in a stooping posture, find much immediate comfort from its use. It operates by elevating the whole pile of organs, (which have descended from muscular weakness) and maintaining them thus by its lifting flexibility. Dr. B. can be consulted at 264 Broome, near Laurens, for a few weeks, between 11 A. M and 4 P. M. A female is in attendance on Ladies from 11 A. M. to 2 P. M. City and Country Physicians and Druggists are invited to call, and may be supplied by applying at the above address. "Common Sense," on Chronic Disease, for sale.—An arrangement, no relief, no pay can be made. m15 6mend

GRAHAM HOUSE—NEW ARRANGEMENT.—ROSWELL GOSS informs his friends and the public that he has enlarged his *BOARDING ESTABLISHMENT*, known as the Graham House, 63 Barclay-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 this house. The Vegetable System, 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.

Croton Shower, Warm and Cold Baths, free.

c5 tf ROSWELL GOSS.

☞ LEECHES AND CUPS applied by Mr. MAGNUSSON, corner of Broadway and Broome street, entrance in Broome st. New-York.

References.—Dr. Cheesman, Dr. Mott, Dr. Nelson, Dr. Francis, Dr. Stearns, Dr. Berger, Dr. Weed, Dr. Sinclair, Dr. D. Smith, Dr. Quackenbos.

Best Swedish Leeches constantly on hand. ja28 3m

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MEDICINES.

CALL AND SEE THE ORIGINAL "DOCUMENTS."

Col. NASE, of Amenia, New-York, writes under date of January 28, 1845, as follows:

MR. ISAAC BUTTS:

Sir: The high estimation in which Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry is held is nothing more than it merits. Having seen its effects in my own family, I believe it to be invaluable in cases of Incipient Consumption.

My wife, whose constitution is naturally feeble, in the fall of 1843 took a severe cold, which affected her lungs, producing a harassing cough and hoarseness, so that she could with difficulty speak.

While on a visit to her friends last spring, her attending physicians became alarmed at her situation, told her that unless her cough and other symptoms left her as the weather approached, it would be not likely as the warm weather became cold. At the same time he gave some medicine to take which tended to lessen her fever, but still her COUGH, HOARSENESS and RAISING OF BLOOD continued about the same time. At this alarming stage of the disease I procured a few bottles of Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry, which had been taken before. After using one bottle I could perceive little or no benefit from it—(because she had become so far reduced by this emaciating disease)—but I prevailed on her to continue its use, though I freely confess I was hoping against hope. Before the second bottle was gone I thought there was some relief, and she persevered in its use till she had taken 6 or 8 bottles; and now, sir, the gratifying result is a PERFECT RESTORATION to her usual health. Not one of those alarming symptoms have reappeared, and I should do myself injustice did I not fully and cheerfully recommend it to others who may be in a similar situation.

Respectfully your friend, W. H. NASE.

E. M. Swift, Esq. District Attorney of Dutchess Co. writes:

February 3, 1845.

I am acquainted with Col. W. H. Nase, of Amenia, who is a man of truth—and his statement of facts is entitled to full credit. Further, I know that the health of his wife is greatly improved. E. M. SWIFT.

Again we say, call and see the ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS. They fully prove that this Balsam is the only reliable remedy for pains, Weakness of the Chest and Lungs, Coughs, Colds, Liver Complaint, incipient Consumption, Asthma of one to 10 years' standing, Raising of Blood, and every disease produced by a cold and changing climate.

Remember, our certificates and statements of cures are in ALL CASES STRICTLY TRUE.

Principal Office 32 Ann-st, but sold by Druggists in all parts of the country. m7 6m*

NO DECEPTION.

Not a week passes away without we have to record some of the most astonishing cures of long continued Asthma, Incipient Consumption, Bleeding at the Lungs, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, and the various diseases of the Lungs, performed by

FOLGER'S OLOSAONIAN,

or

All-Healing Balsam.

It has proved itself to be the best medicine ever offered to the public. The question is no longer asked, Can Asthma be cured? Nor do those who have long been under treatment by some of our best physicians, and by them given up as hopeless cases, but who have resorted to the use of this great remedy and are cured, and now in the enjoyment of good health, doubt, that a remedy can be found however hopeless the case may appear to be. It is approved by the Faculty and recommended by them as the following case of

ASTHMA

will shew. A gentleman, residing in 13th street, had been suffering under Asthma for many years. It at last became so severe that medical advice was obtained. He was attended by three of the first physicians in the city of New-York. They could not relieve him, and told him that his case was hopeless. Hearing of this great remedy he purchased a bottle, and tried it. He found perfect relief from it, and the physicians who attended him declared the medicine to be wonderful indeed.—They have since recommended it to many of their patients.

RAISING BLOOD.

A medical gentleman residing in Broadway, called this last week to say that he had been induced to try the Olosaonian as a remedy, and had found the most happy effects resulting from its use. His wife was troubled with a severe cough, and raised blood in some quantities. He had used one bottle and called for another, and stated that he thought the remedy an invaluable one, and should recommend it as such.

Mrs. THORNBURN, 252 Monroe st., who had been sick for some length of time, was relieved by one bottle of this great remedy. She had a severe cough and raised blood.

DENNIS KELLEY, 26 Water-st. was afflicted in the same manner, and had been under the care of his physician during the winter. He was very much reduced, and coughed constantly when he commenced the use of the Olosaonian. He has used two bottles of this remedy and is now able to return to his work, being entirely relieved.

CONSUMPTION.

Mr. COMFORT, 25 White st. was so low in the month of December last, that he was given up by his physician. His friends also had no hopes of his recovery. He was persuaded by a friend to try the Olosaonian, and to his surprise it has so far restored him to health that he is now able to walk about the streets.

A young lady whose name is left at the office, has so far recovered from disease of many months under the use of the Olosaonian that she is now able to attend to her usual duties. She had been complaining for two years, and had been attended by the best physicians both in Brooklyn and this city. They all agreed in their opinion of her case and pronounced her lungs so far affected that their skill was of no avail. Her cure is extraordinary and will shortly be published in full.

Other persons have experienced the curative properties of this medicine, and unhesitatingly pronounce it

THE GREAT REMEDY.

A. M. Bininger, 102 Barclay-street, Mr. Wilson of Hoboken, Mrs. Bell of Morristown, N. J. Mrs. McGann 20 Walker-st. Mrs. Archibald 35 White street, and numerous other persons have been relieved from coughs of long standing, Difficulty of Breathing, &c. and have left their names as references at the office.

For sale at 196 Nassau-street, one door above Ann; and at Mrs. Hayes', 126 Fulton-street, Brooklyn. 116 3m*

FOR THE PILES.

FOR THE PILES!—Are you afflicted with Piles? Try, then, without delay, Doctor Upham's Vegetable Electuary, the best remedy ever offered to public notice. This really excellent medicine is the result of a thorough medical education and a complete knowledge of the disease for which it is recommended. The most triumphant success attends its administration.

Read the following remarkable cases:

A lady, residing in Norfolk street, was seriously afflicted with Piles; as great was her suffering that, to use her own expression, life was a burden; for four weeks she had been attended by one of our most eminent Physicians, without the least benefit. Satisfied that it was an aggravated case of Piles, I prescribed the Electuary: two boxes were used. Six months after, the same lady called on me to prescribe for another complaint, and then informed me that she was perfectly cured of the Piles by the two boxes, and had experienced no return since.

Mrs. G. residing in Greene street, called on me last spring, saying, that she had been affected with Piles for two years, accompanied by pain in the side, palpitation of the heart, a sense of straightness across the chest, and oppression, she was unable to lie down without elevating the head and feet considerably; resting horizontally produced a sense of suffocation, followed by a cough. By using one box of the Electuary, the pain in the side, palpitation and oppression ceased, she could lie down without inconvenience, and the Piles were partially removed, and a second box made a complete cure, to the great gratification of the patient.

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