# Family Circle.

MY EARLY HOME

BY ALEXANDER CLARK, EDITOR OF THE SCHOOL VISITOR Love, Peace, and Repose! the tenderest trio Of musical words ever blended in one— That one word is *Home*—'mid the hills of Ohio—

Dear home of my childhood in years that are gone There father and mother, two sisters, one brother, With hopes, like their hearts, united, abide, Their treasures in this world are few; in another, A heritage holy and glory beside.

In fancy I wander, this sweet summer morning, Away to the wheat-field, just over the hill;
'Tis harvest-time, now, and the reapers are coming
To gather the waiting grain, golden and still.

Many harvests have passed, many summers have ended since here I oft toiled, with glad reapers, before,

And felt the great bounty of heaven extended, Giving joy to the worker, and bread to the poor. Long ago, I remember, when, thirsty and tiring, The harvesters came to the old maple shade, How they quaffed the pure water, so cool and inspiring

That gushed from the fountain that nature had made And I think of the orehard, and the apples that yellowed,
Half hidden by leaves in the "big early tree:" Ah, the apples, how luscious, when ripened and mel

They dropped in the clover for sisters and me! Old home of my youth, so humbled, so cherished, Thy hallowed memory cheers me to-day; When all other thoughts of the past shall have pe

Remembrance of thee shall illumine my way.

Sweet home in Ohio, now farewell forever! I've wandered afar from thy dear cottage-door: I'll visit thee, love thee; but never, oh, never, Will thy charms, or my childhood, return any more. Philadelphia, July 20, 1860.

#### From the Children on the Plains. THE DOCTRESS.

they were travelling suddenly swarmed with human beings. There could be no mistaking those wild, half naked forms, and Ruth knew at

once they were Indians. Curtis seized his rifle, but in vain. It was taken from him at the instant by a strong hand little "pale face" who had, she said, saved her from behind, while a tall Indian at the same from death. moment took his mule by the bridle.

Curtis looked at Ruth. Her face was very pale but it was full of peace, and he strengthened his own heart with the thought of her faith. After an hour's silent ride, the whole party stopped at an Indian village, or encampment.-

Ruth and Curtis were left in charge of two tall for a general consultation. Curtis's mind was full of vague images of torture and death, and he was trying to nerve him-

calmly awaiting the result of this singular adven-

After much consultation among the Indians, Curtis and Ruth were separated. Curtis struggled to be free, as he saw Ruth led away on foot towards the largest of the huts, before which hung a great shield ornamented with curiously painted devices.

hands clasped him like a vice, while his two keepers stood immovable.

Full of silent prayer, Ruth was led from the little fair face peeping now and then from among glad daylight into the dusky atmosphere within the Indian babies. No instrument of torture, no savage cruektes awaited her there, in that silent spot.

Stretched upon a rude bed, lav a voung Indian girl. Her long black hair was pushed back from her face, and her dark eyes gazed wildly and eagerly at the new comer. Ruth returned a look full of wonder and pity.

The Indian girl was wrapped in buffalo robes, richly embroidered, and her scarlet leggings and soft moccasins were wrought in the same manner, with gayly colored porcupine quills.

Her dress declared her to be a person of impor-

which she was approached by the two Indians who ushered Ruth into the lodge. There was eager expectation in the face of the sick girl, as one of the Indians, in broken English, now told Ruth her story, which was in substance

Indians was absent with a party of his braves.

Meanwhile his young daughter had fallen sick
with cholera. Full of alarm at the terrible disease, she at once believed death certain for her, and would have herself arrayed as if already dead, died, as well as for us. What are we doing for and laid out to await her burial. She affirmed them? Must their dark-eyed children grow up father, should he return and find his child in the tents.

In haste they had sought the emigrant road hoping to find there some persons who would render them assistance. They brought back our little travellers, silently, and with speed.

The wiser among the Indians at once said that these children could do no good to the sufferer. Then an old Indian more experienced than the others, gravely spoke, saying he well knew that the overwhelming fear that had taken possession of the chief's daughter was her greatest danger, and for this he thought they had secured a remedy. He at once went to the silent tent, where the poor young Indian girl was lying, and he told her ture" love sin. We would rather please ourselves that a pale-faced child had come among them, a wonderful child, who had more power than many "medicine bags," and that she could cure child a new heart, that child begins to love what the cholera even if the patient were actually is good and right—would rather please God than

Hope rallied in the Indian girl's heart when she heard this news; and now she looked eagerly at Ruth, as if expecting at once the marvellous

The broken English, on which the old Indian prided himself, was not understood by the chief's daughter. She had lain in silent expectation while Ruth listened to the strange story. "Now," said the Indian, "now cure quick-make she think it, or-" and he shook the spear at his side. to indicate a dreadful threat.

Buth would not, even in that hour of danger, act a part to impose upon the poor sufferer. At once she resolved what to do. Leaning over the heart is right. But perhaps some of you are sick girl, she looked tenderly into her face; then thinking that there may be good conduct without taking her hand, Ruth lifted her eyes to heaven and prayed aloud. For the recovery of the and for a time. stricken girl she prayed, and for all her people she asked the blessing of God,-even the knowledge of his Son, Jesus Christ.

That was praying for effect. Ruth eagerly longed for what she asked, and she believed that she should receive it for Christ's sake. The with joy, crying out: "See, see, what a beautiful such a policy, and to persist in it, their petitions wild fright that had been the worst enemy of the bough of flowers we have brought you!" It is Indian girl, was calmed, as she looked at Ruth's very pretty for a while, but the flowers do not besweet, earnest face, and heard the clear, musical long to the branch; they never grew there; very tones of her voice. She fancied that the Great soon they will all be withered, and the bough will Spirit had sent the young stranger to her relief, be fit for nothing but to be thrown away.

and hope sprang up in her heart. come forth safe from the lodge, with an added sanctified heart. Such actions seem fair, but they expression of peace on her usually placid counte- have no root. They were not done because right

"She do well! She good doctor!" said the old Indian, as he drew near to Curtis. Curtis, who had all this time remained between his two guards, was forthwith ushered into one vain, and useless, and dead!

small white lodge, and Ruth into an another, left entirely vacant for their use.

Though dogs, papooses, squaws, mules, and ponies were thronging round the entrances, none were allowed to come in. One mother actually dragged away her creeping, curious child by the heels, just as he got his head in at an opening in the curtain to get a peep at Ruth.

Boiled buffalo meat, served up in an old tin pan, was first given to Curtis and then to Ruth. Buffalo skins were handed in to them, and the interpreter then told them they might as well go to sleep and get rested, for they would not start away for that day at least, and perhaps not for

Ruth was astonished to find herself established in the position of a wonderful dectress, and forced to make daily visits to the lodge of the chief's daughter, who was evidently recovering. Ruth's charm was very simple. She did but pray earnestly for all the Indian tribes, and as the sick girl listened she grew better. There was, indeed, a charm in Ruth's loving voice and gentle manners, ery soothing to the invalid. This time of rest was just what Ruth needed

-while Curtis was heartily enjoying the novel scene of the encampment and the wild adventures of his Indian associates. Mounted on a good horse, he went out with fifty of the Indians who were on a buffalo hunt, and when at evening they returned, laden with the most juicy portions the slain animals, he enjoyed the good cheer as well as his companions. Curtis had always reckoned his appetite by no means delicate, but he was astonished at the enormous quantities of food consumed by the Sioux braves.

Indians seem to have the power of laying in, at favorable seasons, a quantity of food and strength for future hardships. A single Indian had been known to eat, at one sitting, as much food as five white men would need for a hearty meal. Anotah, the chief's daughter, daily grew more fond of Ruth, and her dark eyes were sure to brighten whenever the pale-faced visitor entered the lodge. By means of the interpreter, Ruth

was trying very hard to give Anotah a knowledge of the true God, and the child of the wilderness was ready to believe all her loving doctress told Curtis and Ruth had nearly reached the North Fork of the Platte, when the road along which cattle owned by the Indians, had been cropping close the grass, far, far around the village. The chief had returned, and had at once given orders

for a removal to better pasturage. Anotah came out of the lodge to welcome him She made him thank, through the interpreter, the

The chief looked upon the young doctress with In silence the whole party now turned off from favor, as one who had performed a skilful trick the road, down the bed of a narrow stream, that but by no means felt towards her the wonderfu gratitude which had taken possession of Anotah The village was soon all confusion, as prepara tions were being made for a prompt removal. The men did nothing but lounge about and

watch the squaws at their work. The lodges were taken down and carried off by their owners. One by one the families moved Indians, while the rest of the party gathered away. Like children dismissed from school, they about them—men, women, and children—as if scattered along the road, all bound in the same direction, but seeming to have no common plan

about their movements. Curtis was pleased to see Bob provided with self to bear whatever might come, like a hero. comfortable Indian saddle, on which he was de-Ruth meanwhile allowed no visions of terror to sired to mount; but he was troubled to see Jerry agitate her mind. By a strong effort of faith she used as a pack mule, and placed side by side with Several strange-looking conveyances Curtis had

seen, made in the following manner: lodge-poles About forty white lodges, or huts made of were fastened at each side of a horse, with the buffalo skin, were scattered along the green bank long ends trailing on the ground far behind the of the river. Before each lodge were tall poles, animal. On these trailing poles a kind of wicker on which were hung a white shield, a spear, and basket was hastily woven, with curved sticks a buck-skin bag.

A blanket thrown over the whole affair made a sheltered place in which the Indians carried their light valuables, their puppies, and their babies. before which hung a great shield ornamented with curiously painted devices.

The boy's struggles were in vain. Two strong means agreeable. Anotah, who had been more frightened than ill, was now quite strong. She

> Dogs were made to carry burdens in the same way; and it amused Curtis to see them trotting along, with their baskets behind them, carrying their puppies safely, mile after mile, just as Ruth herself was riding. For a week the Indians were travelling,

walked at Ruth's side, much amused to see the

making halts by the way to refresh themselves, but not fairly setting up their lodges until within three days' journey of Fort Laramie.
Ruth, meanwhile, was treated with the greatest tenderness. Anotah considered the doctress as

her special care, and watched over her like a tance. There was respect, too, in the manner in Ruth had been striving to give the Indian girl a knowledge of her own pure faith. What a blessed privilege it was to Ruth to lead one of these children of the wilderness to the foot of the cross! She feared that she made but little progress in her efforts with Anotah, but she persevered. She might be laying the foundation upon The chief of this band of Sioux or Dacotah which some other true Christian would build. What a work there is for those who love their Lord and Master among the red men of the West!

Christ knows each scattered band, each cluster of lodges! He loves every Indian; for them he that there was no hope for her but from the white to range the wilderness to steal and to slay men, who she had heard, had cures for the awful | Can we not Christianize our red brethren? Let malady. The Indians had been struck with a them lead a wandering life if they love it, but, double cause of terror; they not only feared the like Abraham, let them carry with them the knowdisease itself, but the anger of the chief, her ledge of the true God, wherever they pitch their

#### A NEW HEART.—WHAT IS IT? Children often hear and sometimes speak about a "new heart." But do they quite understand

what the words mean? A teacher once asked a little girl in her class: "Do you think you have a new heart?" "Yes, teacher, I hope so," the child replied.

"What makes you hope so?" "Because I love the things which I used t hate, and hate what I used to love." That was a good answer. All of us "by nahim, nor to serve him. But when he gives a is good and right-would rather please God than please himself-tries to imitate the gentle and holy Saviour-and wishes to do God's will more

than anything else in the world. Dear children, have you a new heart? Then there will be a "new life." You know. what we WISH to be we shall TRY to be. If a child really has a new heart, he will be obedient, gentle, truthful; he will love prayer, the Sabbath, the Bible-things that once he did not care about. When he does wrong, he will be very sorry, and will pray and try that he may be kept from sinning again. If there is not this new life, it will be of no use for any one to make believe he has a new heart. The conduct will tell whether the

a change of heart. Perhaps there may, in part Sometimes in the spring I see little children go into the fields to gather flowers, and perhaps they will pull out of the hedge a thorn-branch without leaves, and stick on every thorn a daisy or a buttercup, then come home to their parents Those buttercups and daisies teach us a lesson Curtis was surprised and rejoiced to see Ruth about good conduct which does not spring from a and holy, but perhaps from a desire of praise, or

a fear of punishment, or something of that kind. They may seem good, but there is no real good-

## Miscellaneous.

THE ESCAPE OF THE ARABIA. Dr. Smith, of Springfield, Mass., writes home the following graphic account of the narrow escape of the steamship Arabia from sudden and terrible wreck on Fasnet Rock, Cape Clear, of which a brief account has been given :-

STEAMSHIP ARABIA, 11 A. M., }

Friday, Aug. 3d, 1860. In the midst of life we are in death. Just half an hour ago, while standing on the bows, the ship running 14 knots an hour under steam and sails in a thick fog, I heard a loud shout "land ahead!" I turned towards the captain, or rather had my eye on him at that moment. His face could not have expressed more horrors if he had seen hell's gates opened. He sprung to the engine bell, at the same time shouting "Hard a port your helm."
A counter order of "starboard" was given. The captain leaped from his footing, shouting so that his voice was heard above the escaping steam, "Hard a port, in God's name."

His order was obeyed. Then turning forward among a hubbub of voices, shouting "We are lost," "God have mercy on us," &c., &c., I saw the rocks not twenty feet from the ship's bows. On their top was a light house. As we swung around it seemed as if we should every moment feel the shock of striking. The huge swell of the Atlantic was reverberating, and the spray flying all around us. The sails took aback, heeling us over so that the deck stood up like the roof of a house. Women were screaming, seamen running to and fro, and above all the captain and lieutenants shouting so as "to be heard above the shrill escaping steam, "Hard a port, hard, hard!"—
"Brace around the foreyard!" "Let fly the halyards and sheets fore and aft!" I stepped abaft the foremast, to be out of the way of its fall and waited for the shock. But

"There's a sweet little cherub who sits up aloft And looks after the life of poor Jack."

We approached, as all agree, within ten feet of the rock, and then began to recede. Just realize that there was only ten feet between us and eternity: It is the opinion of sea-faring men on board that the ship, if she had struck, would have seized fragments of the wreck, they would have from starving, and kindly cared for. been torn from our grasp by the sea boiling as in a cauldron over the sunken reefs, hours before

our fate could have been known. I knew there was no time to run below for lifepreservers, which are hung up by each berth, and so contented myself with just stringing up suggestion of a year ago, I took off a weighty my nerves for a buffet with the waves. For three coverlid and substituted a half dozen copies of a minutes, I can assure you, man showed what he is popular weekly. I never slept more pleasantly. when expecting the "King of Terrors." Two I mentioned it to some of my acquaintances, who, or three ladies took it heroically, and seemed to on trial of the past two weeks, pronounced it draw in strength from the scene around them. effectual. I used it on three beds in my house, It was a terrible moment for the captain—Capt. and as nothing can be cheaper, I feel authorized STONE, of the royal navy—for as we swung around, to recommend it for general use. I had the body expecting to feel the grinding crash beneath; three beds, and the amount of all was three pounds our feet. I felt for him, for his great rashness, only. The papers can be spread loosely, overneed we owe our lives. The rock is called Fas- have pasted the edges together. How trifling is net Rock, and upon it is the Cape Clear light- the cost, and how easily obtained ! A pound or

A subscription is now being taken up among "breakers ahead." I shall never forget to my dying day the face of the captain when he heard that wild shout. I have seen distress and pain in all their forms, but never a face like that, so full of horror, perfect agony, and crushing responsibility. The cry "breakers ahead;" the stopping of the engines, the escape of the steam, and the shifting the helm, all occurred in one second. It seemed at the instant as if it was utterly impossible to stop the ship's way in time to save us; but God rules. He put forth His hand, and the vessel, trembling as if with mortal fear, yielded to her powerful engines, receded from the rock, and we were saved.

Sprinfield Republican, September 11.

LETTER OF NEAL DOW. This letter was addressed to the secretary of the New York State Temperance Society just pre-

vious to the late anniversary. PORTLAND, Aug. 3, 1860.

Rev. Dr. Marsh: " Dear Sir :- The temperance men of New York are to have a Convention at Saratoga on the our friends of the Empire State upon the best means to be adopted, to arouse once more the attention of the people to the importance—the necessity-of making a movement here in procuring the suppression by law, of the traffic in strong drink. All parties are agreed that the liquor traffic is an unmitigated evil in every community in which it is tolerated, and it ought to be placed by law in the list of prohibited occu-

But many persons hesitate as to the policy of demanding such a law now, lest public opinion should not be prepared for its vigorous enforcement The notion prevails pretty extensively, that a long course of preparation of the public mind should be adopted before the legislature should be called upon for a law to suppress drinking houses and

In the State of Maine, such a policy was not pursued. We procured numerous petitions to the legislature against the liquor traffic, and for several years were unsuccessful in our applications; but without fainting or flagging we persisted year after year, until, wearied by our importunities, and influenced by our votes, the traffic in strong drinks was placed under the ban of the law. "The temperance men of Maine refused consent

to the system of license, because it was a great wrong to give legal countenance and protection to a traffic, the only tendency of which was and must be to impoverish, degrade, and corrupt the people. We demanded that legal countenance to it should be withdrawn, and that pains and penalties should be provided for all who should engage in it. If such a trade were to be suffered let it not be in accordance with law, but in spite of its prohibitions, as other crimes are perpretrated in the

community. It was no satifactory answer to us to say that liquor shops would nevertheless continue. The reply was obvious and ready; so do robberies, burglaries, and murders continue, but it is against law, and not in accordance with its provisions. And the existence of such crimes is no reason why the legal prohibition of them should be withdrawn, and an attempt made to regulate them by licensed permission to perpetrate them under certain specified conditions and

"The object in Maine was accomplished only by a steady refusal of the temperance men to vote for any persons for any office who were in favor of license and opposed to prohibition. And I assure our friends in New York that when they are sufficiently in earnest for the Maine Law to adopt by the Legislature, and not before. "The temperance men of the State of New York are numerous enough to enforce attention to their wishes in this regard, if they will adopt the line of policy I have indicated, and persevere

> "Very respectfully yours," "NEAL DOW."

There are few people so thoroughly truthful as not gently to put down adspicion or opinion on a false track, when, by doing so, they can save themselves or their friends.

HOW TO SECURE INDEPENDENCE. To secure independence, the practice of simple

economy is all that is necessary. Economy requires neither superior courage nor eminent virtue; it is satisfied with ordinary energy, and the capacity of average minds. Economy, at bottom, is but the spirit of order applied in the administration of domestic affairs: it means management, regularity, prudence, and the avoidance of waste. The spirit of economy was expressed by our Divine Master in these words, "Gather up the fingments which remain; that hotbing be lost." His omnipotence did not disdan the small things of life; and even while-revening His infinite power to the multitude, Heitaught the pregnant lesson of carefulness of which all stand so much in need. Economy also means the power of resisting present gratification for the purpose of securing a future good; and in this light it represents the ascendency of reason over the animal astincts. It is altogether different from penuriouspess; for it is economy that can always best aford to be generous. It does not make movey an idol, but regards it as a useful agent. As Dean Swift observes, "We must carry money in the head not in the heart." Economy may be styled; the daughter of Prudence, the sister of Temperance, and the mother of Liberty. It is emineatly conservative of character, of domestic happiness; and social well-being. It allays irritation, and produces content. It makes men lovers of public order and security. It deprives the agitator of his stock in trade by removing suffering, and renders his appeals to class-hatred comparatively inpocuous. When workmen by their industry and frugality have secured their own independence, they will cease to regard the sight of others' well being in the light of a wrong inflicted on themselves and it will no longer be possible to make pointed capital out of their imaginary water

London Quarterly Review. WANT OF CHARITY AMONG ROMAN-

ISTS TO THEIR OWN POOR. A missionary of the American and Protestant Union in this country reports in the last number

of their Journal as follows: "The cold, heartless indifference of Romanism toward their poor severidence of their want of sunk in five minutes, for it is a sharp ledge of Scriptural piety. A sickly lady, enfeebled by old rocks, six or seven miles from any shore, and deep water all around. The boats could not have been got ready, and if they could, they never could have lived in the heavy surf. No; if she had for her; that the dollar she obtained partly by gone ten feet farther, we should have been almost selling rags, the prest took for masses to be said instantly precipitated into a raging sea, where, for her deceased son. A Romanist family the six or seven miles from land, in a dense fog, few parents of which I had frequently solicited to let of us would have escaped. We should have all their children attend our schools, with but little perished as miserably as did those in the Hun- success, were overtiken by sickness and poverty. yarian. Three seconds more would have tolled the death knell of most, if not all, of us, for we without food for her babe and other children, and were so euveloped in fog, and far from land, and entirely neglected by their own church, were, also no boat at the light-house, that if we had through the benevolence of Protestants, saved

> COMFORTERS OUT OF NEWSPAPERS. Soon after the affivent of chilly nights, finding the extra covers tod heavy, and remembering the

the sails taking aback and heeling us over, every curiosity to weigh the newspapers in use on my and gladly say that to his decision in our hour of lapping one mother, though for convenience I two of old newspapers can be procured for four cents a pound, and if spread between two light covers to retain them in their place, will keep a person comfortable whether he be rich or poor.-The experiment can easily be tried.—Evening

> Garibaldi Compared with Bolivar -- How little was any one prepared to expect so grand a tri-umph but two months since! We ourselves had the greatest mistryings reasoning simply from a calcula-noil of the triation force of the contending parties. But Garibaldi was wiser. He knew the men he had to deal with, and has shown to the world that revolutions can be effected by other means than bayonets. His career has scarcely a parallel in History. He has, in fact, acted on the strength of his own name; this has been his capital, and with it he has organized armies out of peasants, and dispersed the well-drilled veterans of tyrants. It may be said that this was precisely what our own Washington did—and so to a certain extent it was: but then he was not frowned at by intriguing Emperors and timid diplo-matists, who tried their utmost to deter him and his compatriots from embarking in their great enterprise, and, moreover, he was assisted, instead of being

thwarted by France.

The nearest approach that we can, at present, recall to memory, to his rapid career of victory—by which the liberty of two States has been assured, is that of Simon Bolivar in Columbia, in 1819, when, in the course of seventy-five days, that chief marched 8th inst. I wish I could be there to confer with our friends of the Empire State upon the best three pitched battles, and emancipated a nation, ground to the earth by Spanish tyranny. Bolivar thus redeemed New Granada from slavery and united it to Venezuela, which State he had previously libe-

In about the same time, Garibaldi has traversed nearly the same distance, in spite of many other obveral pitched battles, liberated Naples and Sicily, and prepared them for annexation to one of the most en-lightened of European kingdoms. The great Italian iberator may therefore safely be compared with the illustrious Columbian. His mere proximity has already awakened the people of the Roman States, and the town of Pesaro has the honor of inaugurating the

Pesaro will long be remembered as the birth-place of that "Swan" whose music enchanted all Europe forty years ago, and who still leads a life of epicurean ease at Paris. One would think that Rossini might ransack the treasures of his rich invention for some thing like a national air for his liberated country and thus supply the want of which Garibaldi so feelingly complained the other day. "Every nation," said the Liberator, "has some song which at once rouses the patriotic ardor of its sons. France has the Marseillaise, England God Save the Queen, Ame-rica Hail Columbia—but we, who if we do not excel in music excel in nothing, have not a single patriotic

Strange it is that a nation so overflowing with musical genius as Italy should not have given birth to anything more dational than "Viva Enrico, il nostro We have often wondered why Rossini, Verdi, Paesiello, Cimarosa, Pacini, and their compeers, have done nothing in the patriotic line.—United States

### ADVERTISEMENTS.

MELODEON MANUFACTORY. The undersigned having for the past twelve years een practically engaged in manufacturing MELODEONS,

feels confident of his ability to produce an article superior to any other in the city, and upon the most moderate terms. Tuning and Repairing promptly attended to.

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NE PRICE CLOTHING (604 Market Street) made in the latest styles and best manner, expressly for retail sales. The lowest selling price is marked in plain figures on each article, and never varied from. All goods made to order warranted satisfactory, and at the same rate as ready-made. Our one price system is strictly adhered to, as we believe this to be the only fair way of dealing, as all are thereby treated alike. 604 Market st., Philadelphia. sep13 lyr

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.

Averys Cathartic Pills.

Are you sick, feeble, and complaining? Are you out of order—
with your system deranged, and your feelings uncomfortable? These
symptoms are often the product 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 cleans out the disordered
humors—purify the blood, and let the finide 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 setties 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 derangement, take Ayer's Pills, and see how directly they restore the
natural action of the system, and with it the buoyant feeling of
health again. What is true and so apparent in this trivial and
common complaint, is also true in many of the deep-seated and dangerous distempers. The same purgative effect expels them. Caused
by similar obstructions and derangements of the natural functions
of the body, they are rapidly, and many of them surely, cured by
the same means. None who know the virtues of these Pills, will
neglect to employ them when suffering from the disorders they
cure.

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

From a Forwarding Merchant of St. Louis, Feb. 4, 1856. Dr. Ayer: Your Pills are the paragon of all that is great in medine. They have cured my little daughter of alcerous sores upon her hands and feet that had proved incurable for years. Her mother has been long grievously affilicted with blotches and pimples on her skin and in her hair. After our child was cured, she slee tried your Pills, and they have cured her.

ASA MORGRIDGE. As a Family Physic-

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

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

Headache, Sick Headache, Foul Stomach. Penasone, side Headache, Foul Bullmach.

From Dr. Edward Boyd, Baltimore.

Dear Bro. Ayer: I cannot answer you what complaints I have cured with your Pills better than to say all that we ever treat with a purjustive 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. Prittsburgh, Pa., May 1, 1855.

Dr. J. C. Ayer: Sir, I have been repeatedly cured of the worst headache anybody can have by a dose or two of your Pills. It seems to arise from a foul stomach, which they cleanes at once.

Yours, with great respect, Clerk of Steamer Clarion.

Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints. Bilious Disorders—Liver Complaints.

From Dr. Theodor: 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.

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