

THE GREAT KENTUCKY REMEDY!

DR. JOHN BULL'S SARSAPARILLA.

This medicine, when used according to directions, will cure, without fail, Scrofula or King's Evn, Cancers, Eruptions of the Skin, Erysipelas, Tumors, Chronic Sore Eyes, Ringworm or Tetter, Scald Head, Rheumatism, Pains in the Bones or Joints, Old Sores and Ulcers, Swelling of the Glands, Syphilis, Dyspepsia, Salt Rheum, Diseases of the Kidneys, Diseases arising from the use of Mercury, Loss of Appetite, Pain in the Side and Shoulders, General Debility, Lumbago, Coughs, Colds, Dropsy, Jaundice, Costiveness, Bronchitis, Weakness of the Chest, Sore Throat, Pulmonary Affections, and all other Diseases tending to produce Consumption, Liver Complaints, Female Irregularities and Complaints, Low Spirits, Sick and Nervous Headache, Night Sweats, Exposures, or Imprudence in Life, Chronic Constitutional Diseases; and as a Spring and Summer Drink, and General Tonic for the System, and a gentle and pleasant Purgative, it is superior to Blue Lick and Congress Water, Salts or Seidlitz Powders.

It is a remarkable fact that among the hundreds of eminent physicians who have examined the recipe by which Bull's Sarsaparilla is prepared, not one has condemned it, but all approved it, and commend it in the highest terms. Many physicians express themselves strongly in the belief that it is decidedly the best preparation of Sarsaparilla that has ever been placed before the public. Although there are many physicians who feel a reluctance to having their names appended to the recommendation of any particular remedy, notwithstanding they may approve of it in the highest degree, there are others who frankly yield their support in favor of a remedy which they know is capable of doing so much good in an afflicted community. As an evidence, read the following from old and respectable physicians, of high standing in the community in which they live:

TESTIMONY:

Testimony like the following renders superfluous all comments on the efficacy of Bull's Sarsaparilla. From Dr. L. P. Yandell, Professor of Chemistry in the Louisville Medical College:

I have looked over the list of ingredients composing John Bull's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla, and have no hesitation in saying that they form a safe compound, and one that promises well in Chronic diseases to which it is applicable.

Louisville, June 6, 1848.

L. P. YANDELL, M. D.

What Dr. Pyles, Physician by appointment to the Louisville Marine Hospital, says of Bull's Sarsaparilla:

LOUISVILLE, March 20, 1849.

I have examined the prescription for the preparation of John Bull's Sarsaparilla, and I believe the combination to be an excellent one, and well calculated to produce an alterative impression on the system. I have used it both in public and private practice, and think it the best article of Sarsaparilla now in use.

M. PYLES, M. D.

Resident Physician of Louisville Marine Hospital.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 25th, 1850.

SIR,—Permit me to address to you a few lines.

I am a graduate of Transylvania Medical University: I have practised medicine in this wilderness country about five years, but owing to exposure to bitter cold weather, I have been indisposed with acute Rheumatism about six months. After having exhausted my skill in the treatment of my case, and derived no benefit, I was induced to give your Fluid Extract of Sarsaparilla a fair trial, and accordingly purchased a bottle of your medicine from your agent, Mr. George P. Brown, about two weeks ago, and I must confess that one bottle has entirely cured me.

It is my opinion that your preparation of Sarsaparilla is decidedly superior to any other preparation now in use, and I will take great pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted as being a remedial agent, and I will advise the physicians to use it in their practice, &c.

Respectfully yours,

B. B. ALLEN, M. D.

LOUISVILLE, July 13th, 1849.

I have examined the list of articles that compose John Bull's Extract of Sarsaparilla, and I have no hesitation in saying that it is a safe and valuable compound. I would prefer it to any article now in use, for the diseases arising from an impure state of the blood or taint of the system. I confidently recommend it to my friends as being a powerful Extract, and one that I believe will cure all classes of diseases for which it is recommended, if used according to directions. I believe it to be a valuable succedaneum to mercury. Nay, I have my doubts whether in the most violent and protracted cases of Syphilis, accompanied with Nodes Trophe, in caries of the bones, whether it ought not to succeed every other remedy.

S. R. McCONACHIE, M. D.

Honorary Member of the Medical Society, Philadelphia.



Handwritten signatures and notes at the bottom of the page, including 'Wm. J. ...' and '...'

7th month.

JULY, 1857.

31 days.

D's PHASES FOR N. Y.			CALENDAR FOR NEW YORK, AND SERVING FOR THE EASTERN, NORTH- ERN, AND NORTHWESTERN STATES.						CALENDAR FOR WASHINGTON, AND SERVING FOR MARYLAND, VA., KEN'TY, MISSOURI, AND CALIFORNIA.						CALENDAR FOR CHARLESTON, AND SERVING FOR THE SOUTHERN & SOUTHWESTERN STATES.											
D. H. M.			☉		☽		☾		H. W.		☉		☽		☾		☉		☽		☾					
Full Moon	7	1 48 M.	Rises.	Sets.	R. & S.	H. M.	H. M.	S.	Rises.	Sets.	R. & S.	Rises.	Sets.	R. & S.	Rises.	Sets.	R. & S.	Rises.	Sets.	R. & S.	Rises.	Sets.	R. & S.			
Last Quarter	14	8 0 M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	S.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.			
New Moon	21	1 16 M.																								
First Quarter	28	4 18 E.																								
D.	D.	PHENOMENA, ETC.																								
M.	W.																									
1	We	Moon in apogee.	4	31	7 35	0 16	4	7	♈	4	37	7 29	0 22	4	55	7 11	0 29									
2	Th	<i>Very warm.</i>	4	32	7 35	0 38	5	4	♈	4	37	7 29	0 45	4	55	7 11	0 58									
3	Fri	Venus n. Moon.	4	32	7 35	1 4	6	5	♈	4	38	7 29	1 13	4	56	7 11	1 29									
4	Sat	Independence.	4	33	7 34	1 37	7	7	♈	4	38	7 28	1 50	4	56	7 11	2 9									
5	D.	Moon runs low.	4	33	7 34	2 18	7	57	♈	4	39	7 28	2 32	4	57	7 11	2 51									
6	Mo	Marshall d. 1835.	4	34	7 34	rises.	8	42	♈	4	40	7 28	3 23	4	57	7 11	3 43									
7	Tu	Sheridan d. 1816.	4	35	7 34	8 44	9	21	♈	4	40	7 28	rises.	4	58	7 11	rises.									
8	We	Burke d. 1797.	4	35	7 33	9 18	10	4	♈	4	41	7 27	9 6	4	58	7 10	8 52									
9	Th	Braddock's defeat	4	36	7 33	9 46	10	40	♈	4	42	7 27	9 37	4	59	7 10	9 28									
10	Fri	<i>Very hot.</i> [1755.]	4	37	7 33	10 12	11	17	♈	4	42	7 27	10 2	5	0	7 10	9 57									
11	Sat	J. Q. Adams b. '67.	4	38	7 32	10 33	11	57	♈	4	43	7 26	10 28	5	0	7 10	10 28									
12	D.	5th Sun. af. Trin.	4	39	7 32	10 54	ev.	38	♈	4	44	7 26	10 52	5	1	7 9	10 50									
13	Mo	Daybreak 2 39.	4	39	7 31	11 16	1	22	♈	4	45	7 25	11 17	5	1	7 9	11 20									
14	Tu	French rev. 1789.	4	40	7 31	11 41	2	10	♈	4	45	7 25	11 46	5	2	7 9	11 53									
15	We	Saturn n. Moon.	4	41	7 30	morn.	3	4	♈	4	46	7 24	morn.	5	3	7 8	morn.									
16	Th	Stony P. ca. 1779.	4	42	7 29	0 10	4	8	♈	4	47	7 24	0 16	5	3	7 8	0 30									
17	Fri	Moon in perigee.	4	43	7 29	0 46	5	15	♈	4	48	7 23	0 57	5	4	7 8	1 14									
18	Sat	Moon runs high.	4	43	7 28	1 34	6	34	♈	4	49	7 23	1 46	5	4	7 7	2 6									
19	D.	6th Sun. af. Trin.	4	44	7 27	2 32	7	44	♈	4	50	7 22	2 46	5	5	7 7	3 7									
20	Mo	Mars n. Moon.	4	45	7 27	sets.	8	45	♈	4	50	7 22	3 55	5	5	7 7	4 14									
21	Tu	<i>Rain.</i> [1812.]	4	46	7 26	8 4	9	36	♈	4	51	7 21	sets.	5	6	7 6	sets.									
22	We	Ba. of Salamanca,	4	47	7 25	8 33	10	21	♈	4	52	7 20	8 24	5	6	7 5	8 15									
23	Th	Bagdad s. 1401.	4	48	7 24	8 59	11	3	♈	4	53	7 19	8 52	5	7	7 5	8 47									
24	Fri	B. Niagara, 1768.	4	49	7 23	9 21	11	43	♈	4	53	7 18	9 17	5	8	7 4	9 17									
25	Sat	St. James.	4	49	7 22	9 41	morn.	♈	4	54	7 17	9 39	5	8	7 3	9 38										
26	D.	7th Sun. af. Trin.	4	50	7 22	10 0	0	20	♈	4	55	7 16	10 20	5	9	7 3	10 3									
27	Mo	<i>Warm.</i> [1813.]	4	51	7 21	10 20	0	56	♈	4	56	7 15	10 23	5	10	7 2	10 29									
28	Tu	Bat. of Pyrenees,	4	52	7 20	10 40	1	31	♈	4	56	7 14	10 46	5	11	7 1	10 55									
29	We	Moon in apogee.	4	53	7 19	11 4	2	9	♈	4	57	7 14	11 13	5	11	7 0	11 27									
30	Th	Dog days begin.	4	54	7 18	11 34	2	53	♈	4	58	7 14	11 46	5	12	7 0	morn.									
31	Fri	Moon n. Venus.	4	55	7 17	morn.	3	56	♈	4	59	7 13	morn.	5	13	6 59	0 4									

AVERAGE OF LIFE.—The average length of human life throughout the world is estimated at 33 years. One-quarter die previous to the age of seven years, and one-half before the age of seventeen. Of every 1000 persons, only one reaches the age of 100 years; of every 100, only six reach the age of seventy; and not more than one in 500 lives to eighty years.

There are 248 bones in the human frame—14 in the face, 32 teeth, 24 make up the ribs, 16 in the wrists, 38 in the hands, 14 in the ankles, 38 in the feet: the rest are distributed in other parts of the body.

He has imbibed a great error who imagines that the chief power of wealth is to supply wants. In ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, it creates more wants than it supplies.



JAMES MADISON.

Born in Virginia, 1751.
Installed 1809, in Office 8 years.
Died June 8, 1836.



JAMES MONROE.

Born in Virginia, 1758.
Installed 1817, in Office 8 years.
Died July 4, 1831.



JOHN Q. ADAMS.

Born in Massachusetts, 1767.
Installed 1825, in Office 4 years.
Died February 23, 1848



ANDREW JACKSON.

Born in Tennessee, 1767.
Installed 1829, in Office 8 years.
Died June 8, 1845.



MARTIN VAN BUREN.

Born in New-York, 1782.
Installed 1837, in Office 4 year
Living.



W. H. HARRISON

Born in Ohio, 1773.
Installed 1841, in Office 4 years.
Died April 4, 1841.

Read and take warning in time.

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, AND CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

PNEUMONIA, or Inflammation of the Lungs.—This disease is one of the chief causes of consumption, and, as it effects an organ which is absolutely necessary to life, it must always be attended with much danger unless properly treated. It is more generally fatal to those who have a flat, narrow chest, and to such as are afflicted with asthma, especially in the decline of life. Sometimes the inflammation reaches to one lobe of the lungs only; at other times the whole of the organ is affected. When the disease proceeds from a viscid, pituitous matter, obstructing the vessels of the lungs, it is a thin acid defluxion on the lungs, and is denominated a catarrhal pneumonia.

An inflammation of the lungs is sometimes a primary disease, and sometimes it is the consequence of obstructed perspiration from colds, wet clothes, &c., or from an increased circulation of the blood, by violent exercise, the use of spices, ardent spirits, &c.

The patient, at the beginning, is cold and hot by turns, has a small quick pulse, feels a sense of weight and pain across the breast, breathes with difficulty, and sometimes complains of a pain and giddiness of his head; his urine is unusually pale, and his color very little changed.

In cases of pneumonia, the Balsam of Wild Cherry and Iceland Moss possesses a wonderful healing and renovating power. It removes all pain, irritation, and difficulty of breathing, warms and animates the functions of the pulmonary organs, allays all inflammation and fever, induces easy and profuse expectoration, and frequently, in a few hours, restores the lungs to a healthy and vigorous condition. It is exceedingly pleasant and agreeable to the taste, and perfectly salutary in all its effects upon the system.

PHthisis, or Pulmonary Consumption.—Consumption is a wasting of the whole body from ulcers, tubercles, or concretions of the lungs, anæmiedyema, a nervous atrophy, or a cachexy. It was stated by Dr. Arbuthnot, in his time, that consumption made up above one-tenth part of the bills of mortality in and about London; and we know that it has greatly increased.

Consumptions prevail more in England than in any other part of the world, owing, perhaps, to the excessive use of animal food and malt liquors, the general application to sedentary employments, and the great quantity of pit-coal which is burnt; to which we may add the perpetual variability of the weather.

The causes of pulmonary consumption are numerous. An inflammation of the lungs often ends in an imposthume, or ulcer; consequently, whatever disposes people to this disease, must likewise be considered as a cause of consumption. Other diseases, by vitiating the habit, may likewise occasion consumptions, as the scurvy, the scrofula, small-pox, measles, &c. Also, unwholesome air, violent passions, exertions, or affections of the mind; great evacuations, as sweating, diarrhœa, diabetes; the sudden stoppage of customary evacuations, as bleeding piles, sweating of the feet, issues or ulcers of any kind.

Frequent and excessive debaucheries, late watching, and drinking strong liquors, can hardly fail to destroy the lungs.

Consumptions are likewise caught by sleeping with the diseased; therefore they should be carefully avoided.

Occupations in life have much influence in producing it. Persons who sit much, and are constantly leaning forward, or pressing upon the stomach and heart, as tailors, shoemakers, seamstresses, &c., often die of consumption. Workmen in factories are more subject to it than any other class of people. Luxury, want of exercise, excesses of all kinds, saline and aromatic aliments, and every thing which tends to heat and inflame the blood, and relax the system, predisposes to consumptions. It is also frequently the effect of hereditary taint, or a scrofulous habit.

But the great cause of consumption is a common cold. More consumptive patients date the beginning of their disorders from wet feet, damp beds, night air, wet clothes, or catching cold after the body has been heated, than from all other causes combined.

Consumption generally begins with a dry cough, which often continues several months. If a disposition to vomit after eating be excited by it, there is still greater reason to fear approaching consumption. The patient complains of a more than usual degree of heat, a pain and oppression of the breast, especially after exercise; his spittle is of a brackish taste, and sometimes mixed with blood; he is apt to be sad, his appetite is bad, and his thirst is great. These are the common symptoms of a beginning of consumption. Afterwards the patient begins to spit a greenish, white or bloody matter. His body is attenuated by the hectic fever, and colliquative sweats, which mutually succeed each other, viz.: the one towards night, and the other in the morning; a looseness and an excessive discharge of urine are troublesome symptoms at this time, and greatly weaken the patient. There is a burning heat in the palms of the hands, and the face generally flushes after eating; the fingers become remarkably small, the nails are bent inwards, and the hair falls off. At last, the swelling of the feet and legs, the total loss of strength, the difficulty of swallowing, and the coldness of the extremities, show the approach of death, which, however, the patient seldom believes to be near.

Such is the usual progress of this dreadful malady, which, if not checked at an early stage, has hitherto set all medicine at defiance. [Continued on next page.]