

lectors, inferior judges and Tehseldars, belonging to the uncovenanted class, and chiefly natives. In the north-western provinces, Madras and Bombay, the offices of magistrate and collector are united in one person, who is of the same rank and pay as the judge—in north-western India, indeed, the former is the more important personage; but in Bengal, the magistrate and the collector are separate officers—the former being nearer to a police-magistrate, and the latter to a mere revenue-receiver—while the judge is an officer of higher grade. Our Indian territories are divided into about 160 districts or prefectures. These districts vary much in size, but on the average comprise 4,000 square miles and 700,000 souls each, with £120,000 of land revenue. Each district has a magistrate and collector, who has under him a deputy and an assistant, both belonging to the covenanted service; and also two or three uncovenanted deputy-magistrates and collectors, whom he may employ in almost any duties. In Madras and Bombay, as the districts are generally larger, there is a larger staff. The judicial districts are not necessarily coterminous with those of the magistrate and collector, and there is, on the average, two judges to three revenue-districts. The covenanted service numbers rather more than 800 individuals; there are about 200 military officers employed in civil duties; and the uncovenanted service numbers about 1,850 (drawing salaries of from £100 to £800, and even £1,200.) This gives a total of about 2,900 persons, of whom more than a half are natives, employed in the civil administration of the country. Lastly comes the class of inferior and ministerial servants, whose number must be immense. Each district-magistrate's office has about forty of these employes attached to it, and so has each judge's office; then in each district there are, on the average, ten or twelve revenue-divisions, each with an establishment of twenty or thirty persons,—and also from ten to thirty police divisions, each having from a dozen to fifty policemen, besides smaller posts. In all, about 100,000 inferior servants; which, joined to the Civil Service, gives (conjecturally) from 120,000 to 150,000 persons engaged in the civil administration of our Indian empire.

The host of young men whom the British Isles annually send forth to recruit these vast Indian establishments, used to owe their appointments to the favour of the Court of Directors; but recently this patronage has been abolished, and a system of competitive public examinations instituted in its stead. The examination system is still in its infancy—great defects characterize it, and we shall not over-ambiguously predicate its success. It will suffice to exclude incapables,—it will prevent the admission of that class which at present go by the name of "the Company's bad bargains;" and by so doing it will insure a respectable mediocrity. But the probability is, that it will exclude not a few young men, who, in after life, would have proved a noble upholders of our Indian empire. Different temperaments, like different kinds of trees, have different times for development. Many first-class natures are slow of growth. And if we do not take care, our examination system will draft into the Indian service far too many fast-sprouting larches and poplars, while almost wholly excluding the slow-growing elms and oaks which furnish the best pillars of the State. One unequivocally good alteration has recently been made in the military service of India, by the abolition of the system of promotion by seniority in the upper commands in the army. Thus the Executive is no longer necessitated to appoint to active and critical commands officers of infirm health or little capacity, merely because length of days has placed them first on the list. It was a reform much needed, and which cannot fail to have the happiest effects on the efficiency of the Indian army.

(To be continued.)

Gleanings from late Papers.

GOLIATH IN SWITZERLAND.

It is possible that the efforts which it is understood England and France are making to arrange the differences between Prussia and Switzerland, may be successful; but it is also certain that the Swiss are engaged in great preparations for war, and that an earnest and determined spirit pervades the whole population. Twenty-four thousand men are to guard the passages of the Rhine, from the lake of Constance to Basle; and, when the *dite* and the reserve will be in marching order, the army will consist of 150,000 men. The canton of Vaud, which has offered nine battalions of regular troops, gives now sixteen, well-equipped, armed, and already in good discipline. The King of Prussia has a mighty army at his disposal; but the hearts of the Swiss are in their cause, and one man in earnest is worth half a dozen who fight only because they are ordered to do so. The central committee of the Swiss Society of Caribbeers has addressed an appeal to various rifle clubs in the country, recommending all citizens who do not form part of the Federal army, to come forward as volunteers, and to place their persons and property at the disposal of the country. The most satisfactory accounts have been received from Northern Switzerland as to the feelings of the frontier populations. The reception given to the Federal troops proves that the greatest confidence is there felt in the cause. The Federal Colonel Delarageaz is busily occupied with the fortifications of Basle. He is assisted by Captain de Valliere, ex-officer of the Anglo-Swiss Legion, who took part in the French expedition against the Kabyles in 1852. The burghers of Bienna have voted an unlimited credit for assisting the families of such of the citizens as are obliged to enter the army. At Berthoud a society has been formed for supplying uniforms and clothing to such of the citizens as cannot afford the expense, and also for assisting their families. Switzerland is but a pigmy in comparison with her opponent; but she draws the sword for the sake of her freedom, which is imperilled, and the scabbard is thrown away; she has heroically won that freedom, and will not succumb to the menaces of her foe. Small she may be, but a great spirit is enshrined in that little body; and the sacred and patriotic duties committed to her care will be faithfully performed. We rejoice to see the holy fire which the threats of Prussia has rekindled among a brave people; for it shows that the despots are not to have their way in Europe; that night will not be permitted to ride roughshod over right; and that the dreams of absolute fanaticism which encompassed the Government of the whole earth, are never to be realized. Prussia may carry her threats into execution, and invade Switzerland; but she will find it more difficult to get out of Switzerland than to get into it. The enthusiasm of the Swiss is immense. At Basle, for instance, the whole population lend their hands towards the construction of entrenchments round the town. A single builder has sent one hundred of his workmen to labour at the trenches at his own expense. What has Prussia to offer in opposition to the spirit which this displays?

Moreover, the ill-will of the South Germans against the Prussian expedition, is no less a certainty. In a letter from Bern, it is stated that the trade between Switzerland and Wurttemberg, Baden and Bavaria, already suffers unspeakable losses, and several thousands of South German workmen employed in the Zurich and St. Gallen manufactures, will be thrown out of employment and driven to despair. Between the Prussian and the Baden population feelings of the greatest rancour have existed ever since the Prussian occupation of the Grand Duchy, consequent on the democratic movement of 1849. The insolence and arrogance of the Prussian soldiery of that time—indisposed against the Prussians not only the vanquished republican party, but every class of moderate, inoffensive, and neutral citizens, so that even now the Prussians are never mentioned in Baden without an expression of the most unconquerable aversion. The

same feeling is rife throughout Southern Germany, where difference of religion, of dialect, and of manners, always contributes to foster strong antipathies between high and low Germans. There is little doubt but many thousands from Baden and Wurttemberg, who are as poor and as fond of soldiering as the Swiss, will be driven by want and despair to cross the frontier, and come to swell the ranks of the Confederates. We do not observe that there is any idea of revolutionary propagandism in the great movement to resist aggression; for Conservatives and Radicals unite in the common cause, to secure the complete independence of Neuchâtel, and the maintenance of the honour of Switzerland. Goliath, who could sit idly over his wine whilst giants were engaged in conflict, rushes to the battle when there is only Switzerland to cope with! Equally grand in retirement and in action! But the race is not always to the swift, nor the battle to the strong; and circumstances may occur to convince his Prussian Majesty after all, that his cherry orchard, and a cup of wine there, are pleasanter things than the Swiss mountains and the reception which his forces will surely meet with.—*London News of the World, Jan. 11.*

CHINA.

CONTINUANCE OF HOSTILITIES.—AMERICAN HEADS SENT TO THE GOVERNOR.—A French correspondent states that the French frigate *Virginie* was at Macao at the date of the last news. The French Admiral was to return to Canton at the end of November, and he had sent orders to the other French ships belonging to the station to join his flag immediately. The *Sibylle*, which had been sent on a mission to Singapore, was alone to return to France. Private telegraphic despatches bring accounts from Canton down to the 24th Nov., being about nine days later than those received by the last direct mail from China. These advices state that hostilities continued; that the Americans had also engaged in the struggle, and that trade remained consequently at a stand-still. Thus much is known for certain. Rumour adds, in explanation of the engagement of the Americans in the strife, that the price offered by the Chinese governor for the heads of the English, led to some heads of Americans being sent in, in mistake for those of our countrymen.

THE REBELLION IN CHINA.—EVACUATION OF SHANGHAI BY THE IMPERIALISTS.—The insurgent army fought a battle on the 6th of November, against the Imperialists, and for the first time, the latter completely evacuated the town of Shanghai, and retired to their ships. The chief of the rebels, in order to excite the numerous enemies of the reigning Government, represents himself as the last direct descendant of the Mings. The Ming dynasty was overthrown by the Manchou Tartars, and the first Emperor of that nation commenced his reign in 1644. The reigning Emperor is his descendant, and it is for that reason that his enemies regard his family as a foreign race imposed on China. As soon as the rebel chief Tien-To was again installed in Shanghai he published the following curious proclamation:—"See, too, my first aide-de-camp, having in my name the chief command of military affairs, and having been yesterday named chief magistrate of Shanghai in place of the magistrate who has fled, because he dared not meet our eyes, publishes this proclamation for the purpose of announcing the definite overthrow of the Tartars and the restoration of the glorious dynasty of the Ming, who gave the country seventeen immortal reigns. By acting as we do we obey the orders come from Heaven—we likewise obey the desire of the people assembled round us to exterminate the Manchou Tartars, and to drive them far ever from the earth. When we carefully study the emperors of the great dynasty of the Ming, we see that their exterior and their clothing were handsome and imposing, in so much as to be able to transmit their features and their remembrance to 100 generations, while these hideous Tartars, as little elegant as they are ignorant of the principles of justice, are the cause that we now resemble animals, which proves that they themselves are not men. These obstinate Tartars have sent on our nation a sea of misfortune which still lasts. We have raised the standard and the sword of justice to exterminate them; in a few days, having taken the supreme orders, we shall tell the people in what manner they ought to dress themselves. In the meantime, let us take care of our victorious troops, on order that they may joyfully and happily accomplish their great labour. At present Shanghai is a declining town. Its produce is insufficient. Our duty is, consequently, not only to provide for the troops, but to see that the people have all that is necessary for them. Formerly, when a ship arrived in the port, it brought plenty of rice; why not now? I, therefore, aide-de-camp of the General-in-chief, and for a short time chief magistrate of Shanghai, fear that rice will become as scarce as pearls, and firewood as scarce as cinnamon, and that we shall not have provisions for a single day. For that reason I publish this proclamation, which shall be scattered like the leaves of the trees, to engage the nobility and the people to bring as much provisions as possible to Shanghai, and to invite merchants from all countries to come and trade here, which on the one hand will be good for the government of the Ming, and on the other will justly allay the anxieties of the people. Make no opposition! You understand. Special communication. Shanghai, 1st year of the restored dynasty of the Ming, 10th moon, 7th day."

A FIGHT FOR AN IDOL AT COCHIN.—The principal idol worshipped by the Konganics of Cochin, and which is held in the highest veneration, and inseparably associated with the feelings and sympathies of the people, has been enshrined in their pagoda at Cochin for upwards of three centuries. In 1792, certain acts of tyranny on the part of the despotic sovereign of the day induced a section of the above caste to leave their native country, taking with them the revered idol to Allepey, in the territory of the Rajah of Travancore. In 1811 the Konganics resolved to return to Cochin with the idol, under the favorable auspices of a new administration; but the Travancore State, finding that the idol was a very important acquisition, both on the ground of a superstitious feeling, and the valuable offerings which it attracted from its numerous votaries, strenuously resisted the right of the Konganics to remove it to their own country. The Konganics thereupon sought the interposition of the British Government, and numerous were the appeals made, through a long series of years, to the Residents of the day, and to the Madras Government, but without success. Those authorities peremptorily declined all interference. The Travancore State, encouraged by success, carried out a system of gradual encroachment upon the liberties and privileges of the Kongany community of Cochin in the management of the affairs of the idol. The performance of the usual rites and ceremonies, and the administration of the funds, had been previously vested in the hands of managers, elected by the general body of the people of Cochin; but the Travancore Government attempted in 1833 to appoint managers on its own behalf. The idol was at the same time removed from the spot where it had been placed by its owners, and removed to a pagoda belonging to the Travancore State; the coffers were forced and their contents taken possession of by the Travancore authorities; and the visits of the community of Cochin to the shrine at Allepey were interdicted. These illegal and arbitrary proceedings alarmed the Konganics, and induced them to bring back the idol to Cochin without the knowledge of the Travancore Government. This act on their part was characterized by the Travancore State as a theft; and an appeal was made to the Madras Government, and finally to the Court of Directors, for the restoration of the idol to Travancore. A despatch was recently sent out to the Madras Government by the hon. Court in support of the pretensions of the Travancore Rajah, and the Madras Government have directed the immediate restitution of the idol to the said State, under a proviso that

the rival claims of the Travancore Rajah and the community of Cochin will receive consideration after such restitution shall have been made. The Kongany community of Cochin immediately memorialized the Madras Government, praying for a full inquiry into the case, and intimating their willingness to abide by any decision which the Government may arrive at after such investigation. When the image was illegally detained by the Travancore State, the British Government peremptorily refused any protection to the Konganics in the recovery of their idol, but the same Government now most inconsistently step in to compel the Konganics to give up the idol to Travancore without any inquiry whatever. A full and impartial investigation is all the Konganics have applied for, but this has been refused them. The original order has been upheld by the Madras Government, and upon the strength of it the Cochin State has sent an armed police force to break into the pagoda of the Konganics at Cochin, and to give up the idol to Travancore. A serious riot took place a few days ago, fortunately without loss of life. The Konganics have sent an appeal, as a last resource, to the hon. Court of Directors, praying for an inquiry.

CHINA, ITS POPULATION AND TERRITORY.—The Chinese Empire extends over an area of upwards of five millions of square miles, comprehending more than a fourth of the surface of Asia, and exceeding the whole of that of Europe by nearly two millions of square miles. Its population, according to the census published by the Court of Peking, amounted in 1813 to 361,703,110; according to a more moderate estimate, it may be reckoned at 250,000,000. Taking the former estimate, it nearly doubles the population of Europe; taking the latter, it equals that and the whole population of the Russian empire to boot. Confining our comparison to the rest of Asia, we find that while the Asiatic subjects of the Czar do not exceed one-fortieth of the whole population of Asia, the subjects of the Emperor of China constitute one half. Comparing the Russian, Chinese, and Indian (British) populations in Asia, Russia, which occupies an area about equal to that of China, possesses two inhabitants to every square mile, China forty-six, and India (while her Majesty had only 100,000,000 subjects there, and a territory far inferior to that of Russia or China in extent,) ninety two. The position which China holds, as first amongst the political bodies of Asia, she has held for no less a period than two thousand years; while that of Russia has not yet endured for two hundred. But equally with that of Russia the value of different portions of her territory varies. The provinces to the north of the great wall, and the west or western extremity of China, are inferior to the rich and fertile and densely-populated lowlands of China Proper, from which they have occasionally been separated when a change of dynasty has taken place. The effect of those temporary separations has been rather to consolidate the body of the Empire. Considering that the territories lying beyond the above-mentioned boundaries are chiefly inhabited by wandering tribes, still sunk in unrelieved barbarism, it would almost appear as if the best thing that could happen to China would be their final separation. But they are not regarded in this light in the Celestial Empire. They serve a purpose dear to that exclusive nation. They serve as a monster belt to impede foreigners from entering into immediate intercourse with the natives, and as a barrier against the more western empires and nations. They are regarded as an impenetrable barrier against neighbouring nations, just as the great wall on the northern frontier is and has been for two thousand years maintained as a barrier against them.

TERRIBLE SUFFERING AT SEA.

CAPTAIN AND CREW OF THE BRITISH BRIG PRINCESS LOUISA, SUBSIST ON AN OUNCE OF BISCUIT PER DAY.—TERRIBLE SUFFERINGS FROM COLD, THIRST AND HUNGER.—A FOUR MONTHS VOYAGE ACROSS THE ATLANTIC.

The British brig *Princess Louisa*, after a perilous voyage of 126 days from Cadiz, succeeded in reaching New York, her port of destination, on the morning of the 29th.

The *Herald* gives substantially the following account of her voyage.

Upon proceeding on board the vessel it was evident to even a casual observer that the brig had encountered the most severe weather. The rigging and sails, such as remained, were tattered and torn in the most woe-begone manner. Top-gallant yards were used for fore and main yards, while such spare spars as were on board were constructed into the most doubtful kind of jury masts.

Nothing of note occurred on the voyage until the 17th of December, when off the coast of Barnegat, and when within a few miles of the lighthouse on that beach, a violent gale from the northwest sprang up, and almost completely dismantled the vessel. Two topsails and the mainyard went by the board, rendering the navigation of the brig no easy task. Three of the men were frost-bitten, and the remainder were hardly capable of managing the vessel, so intense was the cold which accompanied the gale. They were then out over seventy days, and, becoming short of provisions, the men were compelled to live on an ounce of biscuit per day. It was also discovered that the water had all given out, so a barrel of wine was obliged to be used as a substitute. "We used it," said the mate, "just to keep the life in us, for we were all nearly dead with fatigue and exhaustion, from thirst and hunger." After many days of weary labor they succeeded in reaching the coast again, but again they encountered a northwester, and a second time the vessel was dismantled. In this gale they lost two trysails, two top staysails and one maintopail. The storm was accompanied with intense cold, and as the sea washed over the brig the water froze upon her decks and rigging, and converted her into a miniature iceberg. Such being the state of things on board, the men found it almost impossible to work the ship, and were under the necessity of breaking the ice from the sails and rigging with their marling spikes. However, they were encouraged by the captain and mate, and after the gale had abated the vessel was got into trim, and another effort was made to reach New York.

On the 7th ult., and while in this straightened condition, the Boston packet ship *Edward Everett* was spoken, and the captain was requested to heave to. He did so and supplied some flour, and assisted them so far as he was able.

The brig had now been out of provisions, water, fuel and light for the space of over forty days. At night all was total darkness on board. The galley gave forth no heat—neither did the lamps show any light. In the day-time the scene was dismal, too. The vessel was a most melancholy looking wreck, below and aloft. The larder was empty, and nothing was left the poor fellows but a little flour and wine. With a mixture of these compounds they managed to exist under the most fearful difficulties, and such of them as were not totally disabled by the cold, cheerfully obeyed the orders of the captain, and worked manfully to bring the vessel into port. For more than a month the fore-castle was converted into a hospital. Thither the frost-bitten seamen would hurry, and endeavour to restore their frozen limbs to life again. They were totally unacquainted with the luxury of a fire, and with benumbed hands and frozen feet, were obliged to seek repose in apparel which they had not changed for weeks.

Captain Ryder was determined to reach New York, if his vessel remained afloat long enough for that purpose, and accordingly he stimulated the men to work. Torn sails were repaired, jury masts were constructed, and every contrivance that ingenuity could devise, was put into requisition for the purpose of once more reaching the coast, and delivering the brig into the hands of the consignees in New York.

On the 17th ult., while off Fire Island inlet, the great snow storm which visited the Atlantic coast so severely, arose, and, in the gale of wind which accompanied it from the

northeast, the *Princess Louisa* was again driven to sea in a wrecked condition. In this storm they lost the foreyard, main-trysail boom, main-trysail, two topsails and foresail. The main-trysail mast was also unshipped and everything was left a complete wreck. The decks were covered with ice to the depth of eight or ten inches, while the sails and rigging were entirely enveloped in ice. The crew endeavoured to bear up against the misfortune, but four of them were compelled to retire to their berths with frozen feet and hands, while the others were in such a weak state for want of provisions and water, that they could scarcely work the vessel. In fact, at one period, during the continuance of the storm the mate and two sailors were all the men that the captain could call upon to assist in navigating the vessel. The rigging was so slippery that it was with the greatest difficulty that any of the men could get aloft. The snow together with the intense cold froze their hands so badly that, bending or taking in sail was a work of the greatest hardship to those poor fellows. However, it was a matter of life or death with them, so what work could be performed was done cheerfully.

The day after the great snow storm the crew had the joy of hailing the ship *Patrick Henry*, Captain Gifford, who, upon request, hove to and lowered a boat containing provisions, &c., for the relief of the famished seamen. Captain Gifford very humanely supplied them with a barrel of water, two barrels of beef, a small quantity of tea and sugar, a barrel of coal and a gallon of lamp oil. Thus replenished in stores, light and fuel—things that they had almost been strangers to for nearly two months—the crew were encouraged to work ably in making a final effort at reaching port. The sick and disabled were cheered and nourished, and many of them, hardly able to keep their feet, crept out of the fore-castle and helped the captain to erect juremasts, and bend the last remnants of a tattered suit of sails. The hope of a speedy voyage to port was held out to them, and every inducement was offered them to assist in working the vessel.

On the 27th ult., the land was again descried, and upon a nearer approach to shore, those on board were overjoyed to find out that they had come within sight of the Highlands of Nevisink, and once more the prospect of reaching New York in safety was good. Some hours afterwards, and when about twenty miles southeast of Sandy Hook, the steam-tug *Ceres* came alongside, and was immediately engaged to tow the *Princess Louisa* to that city. The remainder of the voyage was short and comparatively pleasant one. The little vessel reached her dock in safety after having encountered one of the most tempestuous passages that was ever experienced on the Atlantic Ocean.

SWITZERLAND AND NEUCHÂTEL.

MEETING OF THE FEDERAL ASSEMBLY.—The Federal Assembly of Switzerland met at Bern on Wednesday. A message from the Federal Council was laid before them, proposing to stop all proceedings against the Neuchâtel prisoners, and to liberate them on the sole condition that they should absent themselves from the Swiss territory till all the arrangements on the Neuchâtel question are officially confirmed. The message further recommended the dismissal of the military levies to their homes, and the discontinuance of all warlike preparations. The envoys from Russia and Austria have transmitted Notes to the Swiss Executive similar in purport to those from France and England.

REVOLUTION IN PERU.—The advices received from Peru by the steamer *Aspinwall*, go far to show that another of those South American revolutions which are got up in New York, is in a fair way of success. It will be remembered that about two years since Gen. Castilla got up a revolution in Peru, and enlisting the services of a small body of Americans, who had gone there from California, to prospect for gold, drove President Echenique out of the country. Echenique seeing the power that a few Americans gave to Castilla, came at once on here, as the headquarters of all filibustering, and very soon arranged the programme of his counter-revolution. Our New York filibuster sachems fitted him out at once; but some little delay occurred subsequently, as Echenique could not pay up as agreed for the hardware. He set himself to work, however, and some three months since planked the dust and got the documents. The result is, that his New York combination is being most successfully carried out, and the rich prize of the Chichas islands, constituting the real strength of Peru, is about to fall into his hands. There is another point in the news from Peru which is of much interest. She has accepted the tripartite treaty proposed by Chili, in conjunction with Ecuador, against filibustering in general, and Walker in particular. By this treaty the three States bind themselves not to recognize any government established by foreign adventurers, and to assist each other against any such power. If Walker should gain his point in Nicaragua, he may have to contend with these three South American States. This would just suit him, for an expedition against the Chichas Islands would pay well; and this is the great secret of the active movement of the nineteenth century.—*N. Y. Herald.*

SHIPWRECK.—The following painful intelligence has been communicated by a friend at Grand Manan. A ship called the "Lord Ashburton," of a thousand tons, from Plymouth, bound to St. John, consigned to Cudlip & Snider, was wrecked on the Northern Head of this Island, on Monday morning, in a violent snow storm. In less than half an hour she was dashed to atoms. There was never seen a more complete wreck. She had a crew of twenty-nine men, eight of whom were found alive, but dreadfully frozen, with the exception of one, a native of P. E. Island, named John McEnnis. The next day, sixteen bodies were picked from among the remnants of the wreck, horribly mangled. None of the officers were saved. I was among the first at the scene of this disaster. It was a dismal place—high towering cliffs—the sea breaking in with fury in mountain waves against their base. The survivors were observed to have gained a cliff from which it was a perilous undertaking to rescue them.—*Visitor.*

A BENEVOLENT DISCOVERY.—The iron horse, with its tireless strength, its pulses of vapor and its heart of flame, is a glorious exponent of the creative capacity of the human mind; and the metallic nerves through which intelligence courses over a continent, prove by every flash of thought which traverses them, that man possesses one attribute essentially godlike, the power to annihilate space and time. But vast and important as have been the results of making steam and lightning the common carrier and messenger of the world, the discovery by which weak or impure blood can be vitalized or restored to new vigor and purity, by means of internal and external remedies, is of infinitely greater value. The resources of vegetable chemistry as developed and applied by Thomas Holloway have proved equal to this mighty task. His famous remedies impart to the stream of life a dis-infecting principle which frees the system from all impure and poisonous elements. The powers of chemistry are almost beyond calculation, and as he has brought them to bear upon all the varieties of disease, in those invaluable vegetable compounds known as HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT, they have compassed their highest and holiest object.

Under the influence of the Ointment the skin, however disfigured by eruptions or excrescences, becomes a *tabula rasa*, pure, spotless, and transparent; and this crasure of blemishes is not accomplished by driving back disease into the vital recesses of the system but by neutralizing the morbid material which feeds it.

The Pills act upon the internal fluids and the organs which secrete them on the same sanitary principle. They destroy the acid particles subjected to their chemical action, as infallibly as an alkali neutralizes an acid; and at the same time impart a mild and constant electric action to the secretory and excretive machinery.