The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

Hallowed Be Thy Name.

BY MISS ELIZA COOK

List to the dreamy tongue that dwells,
In rippling wave and sighing tree;
Go, hearken to the old church bells,
The whistling birds, the whizzing bee;
Interpret right, and ye will find
The chimes, the creatures, waters, wind,
All publish—"Hallowed be Thy name!"

The pilgrim journeys till he bleeds,
To gain the altar of his sires,
The hermit pores above his beads,
With zeal that never wanes or tires;
But holiest rites or longest prayer,
That soul can yield or wisdom frame,
What better import can it bear
Than, "Father, hallowed be thy name!"

The savage, kneeling to the sun
To give his thanks, or ask a boon—
The raptures of the idiot one,
Who laughs to see the clear round moon—
The saint, well taught in Christian lore—
The moslem, prostrate at his flame—
All worship, wonder and adore,
And end in "Hallowed be thy name!"

Whate'er may be man's faith or creed,
Those precious words comprise it still;
We trace them on the blooming mead—
We have them on the flowing rill,
One chorus hails the Great Supreme,
Each varied breathing is the same;
The strains may differ, but the theme
Is "Father, hallowed be thy name!"

Miscellaneous.

A Ramble in Circassia.

The correspondent of the *Times* in Circassia describes an excursion into the mountains of Circassia, in company with the Duke of Newcastle. The letter is dated Shensherrai, October 30, and makes the following reference to Omer Pacha's preparations which eventuated in his recent brilliant victory.

"We found on our return to Suchum Kaleh that Omer Pacha was on the point of starting for this place, whither the principal part of his army had already preceded him. At Shenserrai the road to Tiflis leaves the sea, and the campaign may therefore really be said to begin at this point. It is distant about thirty-two miles from Suchum, but Omer Pacha could not choose it as the principal base of any operations on account of the absence of any harbour, but for the present he has fixed his headquarters in the house of Prince Michael, who remains in close attendance upon him. The cavalry contingent of his Abasian Highness comes dribbling in, and is forthwith despatched to the front. The nearest *avant-poste* is distant about ten miles hence, and the Russians are reported to be 6,000 strong upon the bank of the Ingour, about twenty miles distant from the *avant-poste*. Omer Pacha himself does not leave for two or three days. Mr. Longworth accompanies him, for the purpose of reassuring the Christian population against all chance of ultimate Turkish dominion, and of watching the Turkish policy generally. It would be well, however, if the allied governments clearly perceived the importance of giving their agents full power to guarantee the petty Princes in the trans Caucasian provinces their independence. It is true that serious objections exist against the adoption of such a policy to the north of the Caucasus, where it would be impossible to control the Circassian tribes, and we should be continually embroiled with Russia if we attempted any such guarantee; but to the south of the Caucasus the case is far different—the populations here are only desirous of being left alone. They are not contiguous to Russia, and could not, if they wished, provoke a quarrel. When their independence is threatened, therefore, it will be a gratuitous act of aggression on the part of the Czar, and one which it would always be our interest instantly to resist. Meantime, the influential chiefs in Samoursachan and Mingrelia are in the greatest possible agitation, and are excessively puzzled to know whose cause to adopt. Had 5,000 Christian troops been with the army, no such doubt would have existed. It is quite possible that within a few days important events may take place, about which I trust I may be able to give you some information. Prince Michael gives a grand *chasse* to-morrow for the Duke of Newcastle's benefit, after which his Grace returns to the Crimea on his way back to England."

The correspondent's description of the scenery in the mountains is interesting. He says of Prince Michael's residence at Saukson:—

"Nothing could exceed the beauty of the spot; the smooth green lawn was dotted with noble trees like those in a park at home, except that from their branches hung clusters of wild grapes; enormous vines clambered up the highest summits, connecting the tops of lofty trees, until it was quite a mystery to discover how they had jumped from one to the other. Indian corn was often stacked in the lower boughs of these trees, and the brilliant orange formed a charming contrast with the dark green leaves. A picturesque old Greek church of great antiquity stands near the house, which commands a fine view of the interior. Undulating wooded country extends to the first range, which in its turn is overtopped by the fantastically shaped summits of the snowy mountains."

He describes a dinner:—

"Our host was a worthey Bey, who had been severely wounded by the Russians, and who received us with great cordiality. Two sheep were immediately slaughtered for our benefit, and, in about four hours we sat, or rather squatted down, to a sumptuous repast. Dinner in Circassia is brought in upon a small round table about eighteen inches above the ground, and upon which are piled huge junks of boiled mutton. The whole sheep is, in fact, deposited upon it in a state of elaborate dissection. In the centre rises a pyramid of 'pasta,' a sort of thick porridge made of millet seed, and not at all unpalatable, and a wooden bowl containing a red-looking sauce crowns the whole. A bowl of soup follows the mutton, to which we did justice with wooden ladles. Vegetables, plates, knives, forks, salt, or chairs are luxuries unknown in the country, and a very short apprenticeship, when one is hungry, is sufficient to reconcile one to the mode of eating adopted by the inhabitants."

They arrive at the village of another Bey:—

"Here we met with the same hospitable reception; the Bey says that his country is eternally indebted to England for having driven the Russians from the coast, and he slaughters sheep on the spot to testify his gratitude. He has two daughters, who surrounded by their handmaidens, pay us a visit. They are bright cheerful-looking girls, very glad to receive every thing that is given them; very sorry to hear that there is no chance of their being carried off as slaves to Stamboul, and very much interested by their first glimpse of a European face. I hope they were not as much disappointed with us as we were with them, probably they had not formed such extravagant expectations. During the whole of our trip we were not fortunate in seeing anything that could justify the reputation of the Circassian women for beauty. Their eyes are always large and lustrous, but their features are generally irregular, and their complexions of a pallid sickly hue. Although Mahomedans, they do not hesitate, in the more remote villages, to uncover their faces before strangers, or to assist their parents or brothers in the duties of hospitality. He (the Bey) complained bitterly of the abolition of the slave trade, which has been effected at our instigation by a firman of the Sultan. He is thus deprived of his only source of revenue, and he pointed with dismay to the row of damsels before us who were the daughters of his serfs, and who were left on his hands a most unprofitable stock-in-trade. It would be difficult to say who are the most disgusted with our interference in this respect—the fathers who want to sell, the daughters who want to be sold, the slave-dealers who want to trade, or the Turks who want to buy. As usual, we have chosen a most inopportune moment for the exercise of our philanthropy, and while we have disgusted the people it has been our chief interest to conciliate, it is a question whether, by closing the slave-trade, we have not opened the door to greater evils."

Mr. Gladstone on the Colonies.

Mr. Gladstone, at Chester, on Monday, the 12th Nov. delivered a lecture upon the Colonies—the same subject he chose a short time since at Hawarden. After briefly referring to the importance of the question, and quoting the emigration returns as an indication of one reason why this subject was worthy of attention, Mr. Gladstone proceeded to discuss briefly whether it was desirable England should possess colonies at all, and at some length, if it were desirable, in what manner they should be founded and governed. "A desire for the acquisition of gold" was the original motive, Mr. Gladstone asserted, which led men to found colonies; and he regarded it as a wise dispensation of Providence that the delusions of men were made the instruments of the advance of civilization. After examining the various prevalent ideas on the advantages of colonies, Mr. Gladstone asserted, as his opinion, that colonies were alone desirable because they created and developed trade, and because under a wise system of colonisation they were devised to produce moral and social results eminently calculated to benefit mankind. On the true principles of colonisation Mr. Gladstone observed *en passant* the Greek system was about as perfect as their age admitted, and that ours, in the sixteenth, seventeenth, and part of the eighteenth centuries, was conceived in the "true spirit of British freedom." This age when, in the words of Burke, "through a wise and salutary neglect, a generous Nature had been suffered to take her own way to perfection," he regarded as the Golden Age; that which immediately preceded and followed the American war, when commercial monopoly prevailed, he classed as the Silver Age; while from 1783 to 1840, when an obnoxious interference with the local affairs of the Colonies was the custom of Downing-street, and the affections of the colonists alienated by a system of opposition and petty jealousy, he classed as the Brazen Age; and from that date to the present hour, when more liberal notions prevailed—when the local affairs of the Colonies were administered by themselves, and English institutions no longer forced down the throat of the colonists—he looked upon as indicative of a return to the true principles of colonisation:—

The Colonies must feel no yoke on their necks, but let them understand that the relation between them and us was a relation of affection, and they might rely upon it that a great reward would be reaped in the possession of that affection unbroken and unbounded, and in all the grandeur which it would add to the renown, already so great, of this country. Of the duration of that colonial connection let them be judges. I say, and, moreover, I predict, that if you leave them that freedom of judgment it is hard to say when the day will come that they will wish to separate from this great nation. (Cheers.) Depend upon it they ought to have a share of your fame. There is so much public feeling in Parliament and throughout the country on this subject that now I trust we shall see to the constant extension of these principles; and, for my own part, I shall rejoice in having lived at a period when a change in colonial government has been brought about which promises such advantages to a country having such claims upon mankind as England—a change of system in which we have really made a transition from misfortune, from folly—almost in some cases, from madness and from crime—to the rules of justice, of nature, and of common sense.

Colonel Rawlinson's Lectures on the Nineveh Sculptures.

Lieutenant-Colonel Rawlinson lately delivered, at the London Institution, three lectures on the Nineveh sculptures and the cuneiform inscriptions. On the two first evenings the lecturer described the nature of the writing and language of these inscriptions, the monuments—such as monoliths, vases, and cylinders—on which they were found, and the places and manner in which the monuments were discovered, as well as the process by which the correct interpretation of the hitherto totally unknown language was arrived at. A good deal of personal adventure being mixed up with the subjects, of course gave a lively interest to them, which Colonel Rawlinson regretted would not be the case with the closing lecture, which, though he considered it the most valuable, would be certainly the most dry. That it was very far from being tedious or uninteresting, was evident from the fixed attention of a numerous audience.

In a historical point of view, some thousand years, extending from 2234 B.C., to 1273 B.C., have been removed from darkness by the discovery and interpretation of the cuneiform writing; and the events of another period of nine hundred years, from 1273 B.C., to 338 B.C., have been chronicled in this language by a people inimical to the Jews, but corroborating and elucidating, in every instance yet met with, the account of those same events in the Scriptures—a newly-speaking antique profane tongue and a pagan people thus uttering the historic truth of the sacred writings. Clearly, and as minutely as the time allowed, the lecturer traced the manner in which first one known name and date among the kings of the Assyrian dynasty led to the names and dates of another of the preceding Chaldean dynasty, and this again in its turn to others, until at least half of the kings of the Chaldean period (the 1,000 years above referred to) had their names and dates securely fixed, those of the remainder being more or less accurately conjectured. During this period the language seems to have been a transition state, from the Hamatic family of languages to the Semitic. In the next period of 900 years, the Assyrian, the language seems to have assumed its permanent Semitic character, and to have remained the same through the third or Babylonian period, from 625 B.C., to 338 B.C.

In so short a notice we cannot refer specially to Col. Rawlinson's account of the doings of most of these kings, particularly as few of them have been hitherto known to us. The familiar names of Sennacherib, and Nebuchadnezzar, and Sardanapalus, should not, however, be passed over in silence. The history of the last of these is written upon the fragments of a single stone, which must have originally been sixty feet long by twenty-five feet wide. With regard to Sennacherib, Col. Rawlinson read a translation he had made of an inscription on a stone brought to this country five years since by Mr. Layard, which is a detailed account of Sennacherib's first campaign against Judah, and the submission of Hezekiah, and which, though much longer, agrees with the account given in the 18th chapter of the 2nd Book of Kings in every respect, except the amount of silver given up by Hezekiah. No account, however, has been yet found of the second and unsuccessful campaign of Sennacherib, when 185,000 of his hosts were smitten with death in one night, which is described at length in the 18th and 19th chapters of Kings II; nor is it likely that such an account will be found, the Assyrians not being wont to chronicle their own defeats.

Colonel Rawlinson also read a translation of an inscription on a marble, now in the India House, giving an account of the great public works undertaken by Nebuchadnezzar, in which a passage occurs supposed to refer to this king's madness. It is very difficult and obscure, but it runs somewhat in this way:—"At this time it pleased the Gods to harden their hearts against the King Nebuchadnezzar, so that he became dark, and his works were stopped; but when the Gods repented, he again commenced his labors." Another incident related in the cuneiform character is of great historic value, as it does not merely show that profane and sacred history on a particular point are reconcileable, but actually corroborates the latter by the former. From them we learn that Nineveh really did fall in the reign of Nabonidus, but that he had retired upon Borsippa, leaving his son Belshazzar as viceroy or acting king, at Nineveh.

Earth-Oil Wells in Burmah.

When I expressed a wish to see the earth oil wells before leaving that locality, the governor apologized for his inability to furnish me with a pony, but was kind enough to supply me with a guide. These petroleum wells of Burmah are somewhat celebrated throughout the scientific world. The oil is regarded as the product of the decomposition of organic or vegetable matter beneath the surface of the earth, and in situations where the conditions of contact with water and nearly total exclusion of atmospheric air are fulfilled. They are situated at a distance of about two miles and a half, or a full half hour's walk, eastward from the village. In proceeding to them, you tread along a very remarkable portion of elevated country, of a dry brown, barren aspect, intersected by fissures, or shallow ravines running in every direction. Two or three species of cactus appear to be indigenous to that region. The soil is hard and compact, and of an orange-brown colour. A few huts for the workmen and their families, having a thorny enclosure surrounding them, stand in the vicinity of the wells. The natives said in general terms, there were a great many of these wells, but they could not tell exactly how many. At a random guess, one might state there were between two and three hundred. These wells are not natural, but are dug by the people, and the expense of digging is considerable. About eight or ten of them only were worked while I was present. The mouth of the well is a square of four feet, and from top to bottom they are lined with thick plank. As the rope passed out of one of the wells over a clumsy wheel with an earthen vessel full of oil attached to it, I measured it with my umbrella, to ascertain as nearly as possible the exact depth. The rope, which was only of sufficient length to touch the bottom, was one hundred and ninety-seven cubits long. Towards the bottom, the size of the cavity diminishes; and the oil as it reposes in the well, presents the appearance of a mirror. The produce for twenty-four hours, of a single well, which is worked throughout the day and night, is one hundred and fifty chattues, each chattue holding ten viss. (Reducing the Burmese viss to our standard, the yield of twenty-four hours' labour at a single well, is 4,900 lbs.)

On first reaching the surface, the oil is of a yellowish green colour, thin and decidedly liquid; but after exposure to the air, it becomes thick and semi-solid, and assumes a dark olive-brown colour. It is carted off to the village in the same vessels with which it is drawn up out of the ground. Throughout the whole Burman empire it is used by the people for burning in their lamps at night. To preserve bamboo mats, with which the walls of most houses are formed in this country, it is rubbed on them like paint. It is now becoming an article of export in large quantities from Rangoon, and is found to be exceedingly serviceable in the preservation of sleepers on the railroad lines in Bengal and Europe.

In working these earth-oil, or rock-oil wells, the same amount of manual labour is expended that was required hundreds of years ago, when some of them were first opened. Two persons pull the rope down an inclined plane, while one also assists at the mouth of the well, and attends to the changing of the chatties. With two or three small wheels, properly arranged, the whole operation could be conducted by a lad eight or ten years old; but as the mechanic arts among the Burmese are stereotyped, there is no hope, notwithstanding my suggestions to the workmen, of any immediate change taking place for their own relief. To students of chemistry, these observations and facts relating to the earth oil wells of Burmah, obtained by a visit to the locality where they are found, may prove to be not wholly unacceptable.—*Letter of Dr. Dawson in Baptist Miss. Mag.*

ANECDOTE OF SIR COLIN CAMPBELL.—It is stated in connection with Sir Colin Campbell's recent visit to Windsor Castle, that in the course of the evening her Majesty made Sir Colin sit on the sofa beside her, and pointed out to him that the army in the Crimea could not get on without him, and that he must return. The gallant old soldier is said to have been so much affected by his Sovereign's kindly language as to have burst into tears, and to have assured his royal hostess that he would do anything for her, saying, "I'll even carry a musket for your Majesty."

The Crimea is one hundred and twenty-four miles broad in the widest place, and its length from east to west is one hundred and seventy miles. The Tartar population of the Crimea is about sixty-one thousand.

Notes and News.

AMENITIES OF WAR IN THE CRIMAA.—A correspondent of the *Journal de Constantinople*, writing from Sebastopol, October 4th, says:—"The French troops are opposite the Russians along the whole line of the Tchernaya. A few days since the French soldiers, who are always ingenious in finding means of passing away the time, put themselves, along the line of advanced posts, in direct communication with the Russian soldiers placed opposite to them. The plan which they adopted was this: they hoisted on the end of their bayonets some small white hankerchiefs; the Russian soldiers not to be wanting in politeness, did the same, thus showing they were disposed for a conference.

"The French soldiers then showed their bread and coffee, and the Russians their guords of brandy, and then with common accord they advanced to each other without arms, and took their coffee and brandy together. It appears that this kind of recreation went on for some days without the knowledge of the French and Russian officers. The Gringalet Battery at times sent some shot among these jovial gentlemen, but that did not prevent their meetings from taking place. A few days since the General was informed of the fact, and the most rigorous orders were issued to put a stop to such proceedings. The captain who ought at first to have prevented them, has been punished.

THE BIRD OF THE TOLLING BELL.—Nearly facing the Senate House, upon the Campo, at Rio Janeiro, is the Museum of Natural History, devoted chiefly to zoology and ornithology, under the charge of a Carmelite friar. Here the beautiful birds of Brazil speak in dumb show, and here one may see the *Arapongo*, a bird frequently spoken of, but which it had never been my good fortune to hear. Among the highest woods and in the deepest glens a sound is sometimes heard, so singular that the noise seems quite unnatural; it is like the distant and solemn toiling of a church bell struck at long intervals. This extraordinary sound proceeds from the Arapongo. The bird sits on the tops of the highest trees in the deepest forests, and though constantly heard in the most desert places, it is very rarely seen. It is impossible to conceive anything of a more solitary character than the profound silence of the woods, broken only by the metallic and almost supernatural sound of this invisible bird, coming from the air and seeming to follow wherever you go. The Arapongo is white, with a circle of red around its eyes; its size is about that of a small pigeon.—*National Intell.*

HEROISM OF A DOG IN THE CRIMEA.—The following account of the exploits of a dog in the Crimea, which we translate from the Gazett of Trieste, surpasses everything hitherto recorded of the devotion and bravery of this noble animal:

"A great sensation has been caused in the camp of the allies by the heroic deeds of a dog belonging to Colonel Metman, of the 73rd Regiment of the Line. On the 16th of August, during the battle of the Tchernaya, the quadruped broke his chain, fought in the ranks of the army, saved the life of a sergeant and a soldier and took three Russian prisoners. A ball struck his foot, but the wound only embittered the animal the more. He threw himself upon a Russian officer, flung him to the ground and dragged him prisoner to the French. A physician has bound up the wound, and the four-footed hero is convalescing. He will probably receive some mark of honour, as another dog in the English army has been rewarded with a medal for his devotion to his master.

CHILDISH SINCERITY.—A lady who was in the habit of dropping in at her neighbour's about meal times, in the hope of obtaining an invitation to partake with the family, was recently nonplussed by the unhesitating frankness of a child.

Knowing that a neighbour's supper hour was five, she called in about four, and seated herself down for a long call.

"It takes too to make a bargain," and the lady honoured with a call had no idea of giving an invitation, if it was in her power to escape it.

Accordingly the hour of five brought no indications of supper. Time wore on, the sun was near its setting, and still the same.

A little girl, the neighbour's daughter, began to grow quite uneasy. At length her mother having gone out for a moment, the visitor said:

"You must come over and see me, Mary, some time."

"No, I won't," said the child.

"Why not?"

"Because I don't like you."

"But why don't you like me?"

"Because I am hungry and want some supper."

"But," said the visitor amazed, "I don't prevent you having your supper do I?"

"Yes you do," said little Mary, "Mother said she should'nt have supper till you were gone, if you stayed till midnight."

In less than five minutes the visitor was marching out of the door with a very red face. She hasn't called to see Mary's mother since.

Little Mary in her childish frankness, has not yet learned the important lesson which after years will not fail to teach her, viz: that "the truth, however excellent or desirable in itself, is not to be spoken at all times."

THE END OF A GLUTTON.—English papers mention the suicide of a Mr. Roylston, who ten years ago was worth one hundred and fifty thousand pounds sterling, which he has since squandered in the gratification of his appetite. He had agents in China, Mexico, Canada and other places to supply him with the rarest delicacies, and a single dish sometimes cost him fifty pounds. At length on the 15th April last, nothing was left him but a solitary guinea, a shirt and a battered hat. He bought a woodcock with the guinea, which he had served up in the highest style of the culinary art; he gave himself two hours for an easy digestion, and then jumped in the Thames from Westminster bridge.

A FACT WORTH REMEMBERING.—The comparative danger of standing on the platforms of railroad cars is shown by the report of the State Engineer and Surveyor of New York, by which it appears that over twelve million passengers were carried over sixteen of their main railroads during the last yaer. Out of this immense number but twelve were killed, and of these twelve *eleven* were standing on the platform. Travellers should remember this fact, and keep their seats in the cars.

THE MODERN CRUSADE,
OR
THE PRESENT WAR WITH RUSSIA;
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By Rev W. Wilson, Wesleyan Minister,
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25	1,000	279 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
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Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M.D., F.R.S., &c., &c. *London*, 24, *Bloomsbury Square, June* 8, 1849.—I hereby certify, that having examined DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.

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2, Sidney Terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1847.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you that the person for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use—distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c &c. I am, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GRATTIKER,

Zurich, 3 Sept 1853.—I have tried Dubarry's Revalenta Arabica, for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other medicines—viz. CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in Cancers of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of the excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GRATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GRIES IN CONSUMPTION

Magdebourg, 16th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night-sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study and treats it with Dubarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects: My poor wife is now in a perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs quite happily. I do with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty in making the extraordinary efficacy of Dubarry's Revalenta, as so painful a complaint, known, and to recommend it to all other sufferers. GRIES, M. D.

Cure No. 71, of Dyspepsia from the Right Hon the Lord Stewart de Decies:—"I have derived considerable benefit from Dubarry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorize the publication of these lines.—Stewart de Decies.

Cure, No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure, No. 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness, indigestion, gathering, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gatescre, ear Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Plymouth, May 9th 1851.—For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past. You are quite at liberty to make my testimonial public. J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—Your lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c.

You are liberty to publish this letter if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. I remain, gentlemen, yours sincerely THOMAS WOODHOUSE.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.—This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidney and bladder strictures, and hæmorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary and bronchial consumption, in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

DR. RUD. WERZER.

Counsel of Mdicine and practical M. D. in Bonn.

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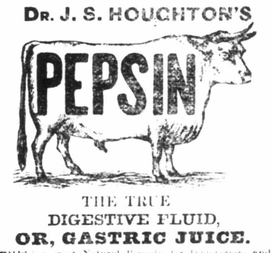

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