The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

One by One.

One by one the sands are flowing,
One by one the moments fall;
Some are coming, some are going,
Do not strive to grasp them all.

One by one thy duties wait thee,
Let thy whole strength go to each;
Let no future dreams elate thee,
Learn thou first what these can teach.

One by one (bright gifts from Heaven)
Joys are sent thee here below;
Take them readily when given,
Ready too to let them go.

One by one thy grief shall meet thee,
Do not fear an armed band;
One will fade as others greet thee,
Shadows passing through the land.

Do not look at life's long sorrow;
See how small each moment's pain;
God will help thee for to-morrow
Every day begin again.

Every hour that fleets so slowly
Has its task to do or bear,
Luminous the crown, and holy,
If thou set each gem with care.

Do not linger with regretting,
Or for passing hours despond,
Nor, the daily toil forgetting,
Look too eagerly beyond.

Hours are golden links, God's tokens,
Reaching Heaven; but one by one
Take them, least the chain be broken
Ere thy pilgrimage be done.

The Head and the Heart.

BY JOHN G. SAXE.

The Head is stately, calm and wise,
And bears a princely part;
And down below in secret lies
The warm, impulsive Heart.

The lordly Head that sits above,
The Heart that beats below,
Their several office plainly prove,
Their true relation show.

The Head, erect, serene and cool,
Endowed with reason's art,
Was set aloft to guide and rule
The throbbing, wayward heart.

And from the Head, as from the higher,
Comes all directing thought;
And in the Heart's consuming fire
All noble deeds are wrought.

Yet each is best when both unite
To make a man complete—
What where the heat without the light?
The light without the heat?

Miscellaneous.

Protocols of the Vienna Conferences.

The papers relating to the negotiation at Vienna on the Eastern question, which have been presented to Parliament, fill eighty-five folios, and are confined to the official protocols and memoranda of these celebrated Conferences; but these papers contain a full and authentic record of the propositions made by the several Powers on this occasion, of the arguments by which they were supported and opposed, and of the subterfuges by which they were eventually defeated. The following is a summary of the transactions as they occurred:—

The Conference was opened at Vienna on the 15th March by a speech from Count Buol, who was unanimously placed in the chair. This address was an exhortation to peaceful and conciliatory sentiments among the Plenipotentiaries; but it contained the important declaration that "the Emperor of Austria has made up his mind on the indispensable conditions of peace, and that nothing—not even the most serious consequences—would prevent his Majesty from scrupulously adhering to the engagement which he had contracted with his allies." These conditions are the well known Four Points, which had been communicated to the Russian envoy, who declared that he adhered to all the principles laid down (including the putting an end to the Russian preponderance in the Black Sea,) and was ready to adopt them as a point of departure for the negotiations. This definition was agreed to by France and England, who remarked that these principles were to be regarded as beyond discussion, and that the application of them alone remained to be determined. The order of the discussion was then fixed to take—1. The Danubian Principalities; 2. The navigation of the Danube; 3 The limitation of the power of Russia in the Black Sea; and, 4. The *status* of the Christian subjects of the Porte.

The Russian ministers (after an ineffectual attempt to obtain the admission of Prussia to the Conference) consented to the complete and permanent abrogation of the treaties formerly existing on the subject of the Principalities between Russia and Turkey; and the future condition of those provinces was to be settled by a solemn act of the Porte, providing for the maintenance of all the privileges and liberties of the Moldo-Wallachians and the Servians, under the amicable sanction of the Great Powers. All exclusive protection was to be abolished, and the franchises of the people in those provinces were in no wise to be abridged. The definitive arrangement of a scheme for the administration of the Principalities was referred to a committee, which was to wait for instructions from Constantinople.

The question of the Danube navigation was in like manner settled without much difficulty. Russia protested that she had never contested or opposed the commercial freedom of the river, and that the obstacles which had arisen proceeded from natural causes only; to which remark Baron Prokeech replied that, although he in no respect questioned the good intentions of the Russian Government on this subject, it unfortunately happened that the results were incontestably at variance with her professions. The arrangement eventually agreed upon provided that the principles established in 1815 with reference to the other navigable rivers of Europe shall be applied to the Danube and guarranted by all the Powers; and that a commission of all the great Powers should be appointed to take all the necessary steps for opening and protecting the free navigation of the river. Russia agreed not to re-establish her quarantine on the Sulina mouth, and that no fortification should be erected between the channels of Sulina and St. George.

On the 26th March the Plenipotentiaries arrived at the discussion of the third point, upon which Count Buol proposed that the Ministers of Russia and Turkey should, in the first instance, be requested to state respectively to the Conference the means by which they proposed to give effect to this general stipulation. This proposition was assented to by France and England, but declined by Prince Gortschakoff, who stated that he was not in a condition to take the course suggested by Count Buol, and an adjournment was then agreed upon for the purpose of allowing time for Ali Pacha to arrive from Constantinople, M. Drouyn de Lhuys from Paris, and further instructions from St. Petersburg. Austria urged the expediency of proceeding in the interval of time to the discussion of the fourth point, and Russia strongly supported this opinion; but the French and English Envoys were ordered by their respective Governments to abstain from discussing the last point until the third had been settled.

On the 17th of April, after an interruption of eighteen days, the Conference resumed, in order to learn the result of the reference to St. Petersburg. Prince Gortschakoff at once declined to accept the offer made him at the former meeting, and to originate any proposal; but he added that Russia was prepared to take into her serious consideration any means that might be proposed, provided they were not of a nature to infringe on the rights of sovereignty of the Emperor of Russia in his own dominions. Upon this announcement, M. Drouyn de Lhuys (who was now present) expressed his regret that, after eighteen days' delay, the Russian plenipotentiaries had no better communication to make to the Conference; he therefore proposed that the allied Powers should immediately meet to agree upon a proposition; and he ended by asking Prince Gortschakoff whether Russia would consider her rights of sovereignty infringed if she deprived herself of the liberty of building an unlimited number of ships of war in the Black Sea? To this question Prince Gortschakoff replied that "Russia would not consent to the strength of her navy being restricted to any fixed number, either by treaty or any other means." As this declaration virtually settled the main question, and terminated the negotiation in a few days, it is needless in this place to pursue the arguments which were adduced for and against the principle of limitation.

In addition to the cessation of the naval preponderance of Russia in the Black Sea, the third point was to provide for a closer connection between the Ottoman empire and the general system of Europe. To effect this arrangement, a clause was drawn up by M. Drouyn de Lhuys, which bound all the Powers to respect the independence and territorial integrity of the Ottoman empire, and to guarantee in common the strict observance of this engagement. On this point Prince Gortschakoff at once refused to attach to this guarantee the signification of a positive or active guarantee of the Turkish territories. Pressed, however, at last to explain more fully the views of the Court of St. Petersburg, since it had already rejected the means proposed for the attainment of the third point, Prince Gortschakoff read a paper on the 21st of April to the Conference, in which he attempted to show that Turkey was exposed to no danger from the naval forces of Russia, and ended by declaring that Russia would not object to a revision of the treaty of 1841 for the purpose of opening to the military flags of all nations the passage of the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles. This was literally the only concession which Russia announced her intention to make on this subject. It was followed by another suggestion, at the meeting on the 26th of April, of closing the Straits at the pleasure of the Porte; but these schemes were so obviously worthless and impracticable that nothing remained for the British and French plenipotentiaries, but to refuse to discuss them, and to declare that their powers and instructions were exhausted. The Russian envoy, nevertheless, continued to insist with extraordinary pertinacity that he had redeemed the pledge of his Government by making several propositions for the solution of the difficulty; but the only value of these propositions in the eyes of Europe is the demonstration they contain that Russia will not, until she be compelled, consent to give any guarantee for the territorial independence of Turkey, the breach of which would constitute an immediate *casus belli* between herself and all the other Great Powers; and that Russia will maintain, so long as she is physically able to do so, that aggressive position in the Black Sea which had been the sole cause of the present war. Count Buol terminated the Conference as he had opened it, by declaring that, in the opinion of the Court of Vienna, the plan proposed by M. Drouyn de Lhuys and rejected by Russia was complete and effectual, but that the counter propositions of Russia were not so. The Russian Plenipotentiaries showing no inclination, or possessing no authority to recede from this proposition, the Conference came practically to an end. Some faint attempts to renew the negociations on a different basis, after the departure of Lord John Russell, are mentioned in a supplementary protocol. As the endeavour proved futile, the propositions on which it was founded require no comment. At the last meeting, it may be remarked, the Russian envoys reiterate their asseveration that "the obstacles to an understanding do not emanate from their side;" while Count Buol, on behalf of the Austrian Emperor, continues to believe that the Russian proposition contains elements of which Austria will endeavour to avail herself for an understanding.

Further about Mount Vesuvius.

A letter dated Naples, May 14, says that Vesuvius, instead of ceasing its destructive eruption, has been committing, daily, greater ravages. All the artillery of the Roman Catholic Church has been brought out to oppose that of nature. Processions, masses, votive offerings, and the exhibition of the bones of the saints, attended by his Majesty, and the liquidation of the blood of St. Januarius; and to-morrow, I might add, in all probability, the solemn exposition of the image of the blessed saint himself has been tried, yet the mountain still vomits fire—the burning lava still rolls down on the devoted country and villages beneath. Within the last few days a portion of the lava has diverged from the main stream, which, flowed down on Cerolo and running to the right, has nearly reached St. Jovio. How much fine cultivated land has been covered over, and what promised abundance destroyed, I dare not say; people are too much excited at present to make any precise calculation, but the loss to some individuals is very considerable, while the total amount must be immense. There are, then, you will understand, two large streams at present flowing down—the one more northerly, in the direction of St. Jovio and Portici. For a day the former stream has nearly ceased to flow, but a heavy accumulation of material came down and since then it has been appproaching nearer and nearer to the site where the bridge has been knocked down, as also some houses on the bank. The obvious object of the removal of these buildings was to widen and deepen the bed of the stream, and to remove any obstacle which might lead to the lateral diffusion of the immense masses of scoriæ. Notwithstanding, however, all precautions, the lava has in many places risen above the banks, though thirty or forty feet high, and committed great havoc. It came as far as the wall of the Campo Santo, and then stopped, which is regarded as a miracle. It advanced to the walls of a large palazzo, belonging to the family of Cavalcanti, which is no miracle, but nothing but a *combinazioni*, to use a Neapolitan word you will thoroughly appreciate; curious distinction without difference, by which one may prove anything or nothing! A good walk will lead us across *masserias* and by-roads to the other prong of the fork of lava which is flowing down on St. Jovio.—Alas! for the pretty village of St. Jovio should it reach it. It is one of the chosen spots for the *villeggiatura* of Neapolitans. Pretty villas meet the eye in all directions, and their proprietors are all trembling around them, fearful to remain, and watching anxiously the progress which the destructive steam is making. They count their ruin by the foot and minute. Much of the land belonging to St. Jovio has been already destroyed. Should the eruption continue, the course of the lava will lead it over the Railway into the sea. It is to be hoped, however, that it will not reach so far. The summit of the mountain is so riddled, and the surface is presumed to be so thin, that it is feared it may fall at any time; and no person is allowed to advance beyond the Observatory. The spectacle which the mountain presents at night is remarkably grand. Its sides are covered with the fiery fluid, which one may imagine to be blood oozing out from the wounded giant.

Napoleon III. and Poland.

I learn from a private source that, in answer to the address presented to the Emperor by the Poles in Paris, to congratulate him on his escape from Pianori's pistol, his Majesty replied in the following unmistakeable terms:—"I am deeply moved by the sentiments expressed in your address. I expected such a manifestation from you.—Hitherto I have not been able to do what I have wished for your country; but the march of events now permits me to hope that I may be useful to you, in continuing the work commenced by him whose heir I am." I am informed that the "cadres" of the Polish Legion are being fast completed; but there are striking symptoms that the impending Polish movement is to be entirely national, and not confined to the Czartoryski party, which however respectable and patriotic, is but a party. General Rybincki himself is a democrat, and a dissident from Prince Czartoryski's politics, and for that reason he would not join in the general address, but wrote to the Emperor the separate letter which has met with such a favourable reception. M. Adam Mickiewicz, one of the deputation who went to the Tuileries with the Polish address, was in 1849 the *redacteur en chef* of the journal *Le Tribun des Peuples*, founded by Count Branicki, which advocated the insurrection of oppressed peoples throughout the world. From the moment when the news of Count Walewski's appointment to the Ministry of Foreign affairs was known, the Poles in Paris felt persuaded that the dawn of a new era had arrived. Walewski was a Pole by his mother's side and although brought up in France, he fought and bled in the Polish cause in the insurrectionary war of 1831, and was decorated for his distinguished conduct at the battle of Grochow. It may not perhaps, be remembered that after this battle he went to London as a diplomatic envoy from the revolutionry government. He then made the acquaintance of Lord Dudley Stuart, and has ever since been a member of the Polish Association.—*Letter from Paris.*

A Hint Worth Taking.

To those who scruple, on the score of expense, to buy a newspaper, which affords them substantial information and intelligent amusement, but yet who willingly pay for indulgences which are unnecessary, or which yield but transient pleasure, we recommend the following extract from a distant contemporary. It is a gentle aperient, but people of very weak constitutions may take the dose twice—"How strangely the volume of different things is estimated in some minds! A few grains of toasted barley wetted, and the juice squeezed into a little water, with the taste of the leaves of the hop plant—the value of both being too small to be calculated; and a very slight tax is laid upon the mixture, which costs also so little labour, as hardly to be reckoned at our coinage. A pint of this sells, retail, for fourpence; and if a good flavour, it is reckoned cheap, and well worth the money; and so it is gone. On the same table on which this was served lies a newspaper, the mere white sheet of which cost one penny farthing, and the duty thereon one penny, with no deduction for damaged or over printed copies, made ready for sale, and charged too, with carriage for mails, and stamp-office at a distance; it is covered with half a million of types, and at a cost of thirty pounds for itself, and other sheets printed at the same office the same day; and this sells for no more than the pint of ale, the juice of a little malt and hops.—And yet, if one person has enjoyed it, affording him news from all parts of the world, and useful thoughts on all that interest him as a man and a citizen, it remains to be enjoyed by scores of others in the same town or elsewhere; and it promotes trade and finds employment, markets for goods, and cautions against frauds and accidents, and subjects for conversation; and there are some who think this article dear, though the swiftly-gone barley-water is paid for cheerfully. How is this? Is the body a better pay-master than the mind, and are things of the moment more prized than things of moment? Is the transient tickling of the stomach of more consequence than the improvement of the mind and the information essential to rational beings? If things had their real value, would not the newspaper be worth many pints of ale?

Notes and News.

THOMAS KEEP.—Who is Thomas Keep? A brave and noble boy of sixteen, in the army of the Crimea, who, by his courage and humanity has already won a name. In the Grenadier Guards, he scaled the heights of Alma, preserving the most undaunted demeanour throughout the thickest of the battle and the greatest perils. Courage is a common virtue in that dreadful campaign, but in this lad it was associated with a tender sympathizing heart. "Instead of going into a tent to take care of himself after the battle was over, he refused to take rest, and was seen venturing his life for the good of his comrades in the battle-field, and stepping carefully over one dead body after another, collected all the broken muskets he could find, and making a fire in the night to procure hot water. He made tea for the poor sufferers, and saved the lives of several of the soldiers, who were lying nearly exhausted for want. Thus did this youth spend the night. At the battle of Balaklava he again assisted the wounded. He did his duty day by day, and worked in the trenches by night, taking but little rest. At the battle of Inkermann he was surrounded by Russians for twenty minutes, and to use his own words, he said he thought it was a 'case' with him, but he escaped all right. He received one shot which cut through his clothes, but providence again preserved him unhurt. He helped with all the determination of a man to get in the wounded, and rested not until the poor sufferers were made as comfortable as he could make them.—He waited on the doctor when extracting the shot from the men, and waited on the men before and after." "Thus did this youth," says an eye witness, "do anything to any one who needed help. Some of the wounded say that they should not have been alive now had it not been for this boy's unwearied watchfulness and kindness in their hours of helplessness. It is pleasing to be able to add that he has been recommended to the queen for promotion.

A FOREBODING.—From the beginning the German powers have served Russia better than if in alliance with her. Had they been her Allies, the Western powers would ere now have revolutionised their provinces, and have utterly paralysed their power. As it is, our position in the Crimea, makes it dangerous for us to throw Austria into the arms of Russia. She holds our army there as a pledge of her own safety. If she joins Russia we must withdraw from the Crimea, and the provinces for the present are wrested from Turkey. In the end, we believe that by changing the theatre of the war, all Germany would suffer; but in the meantime Turkey would be overrun and ruined. We have a forboding that this will be the turn which things will take—that the German powers will aid Russia—that Turkey will be the renewed scene of insurrection by the Greeks—that her fairest provinces will be wasted and that her resources will be 'dried up;' while Italy and the shores of the Rhine will become the fields of battle, and the face of Europe be changed in the struggle. Rome must take sides in such events between France and Austria, and in either case we can foresee no result but her fall. The eddy has Sebastopol for its centre, but we believe firmly that it will yet have the olden world within its circle.—*London Chris. Weekly News.*

LADIES IN THE HOUSE OF PEERS!—Lord Redesdale called the attention of the House of Lords to the fact that, during the debate on Lord Ellenborough's motion, there was a large number of ladies in portions of the house not set apart for their reception. He said, it had a very "prejudicial effect on the appearance of the house," and made it look "more like a Cassino than anything else." ("Oh!" and laughter.) He hoped it would not be repeated, for he knew at least one Peer who would have spoken, but he was unwilling to "address an audience of that kind." Earl Granville answered this complaint, and raised much laughter, by telling a story. He remembered once seeing a French farce, in which an English Milord was the principal character, and he was represented as objecting very much to the presence of ladies at dinner, because he said they were displeasing to his eyes. Now he never knew before this evening the original of that English Milord. He must also add, that he believed all their lordships had not the advantage which his noble friend seemed to possess by frequenting the Casinos, of enjoying those views of the female sex which his noble friend wished to deprive the house of. He, however, accepted with great pleasure his noble friend's satisfactory explanation why some of the speeches delivered on the other side of the house last night, were, in the opinion of the supporters of Ministers, much less effective than they usually were.

BRITISH PREMIERS.—The following list of Prime Ministers, who held office during the past 100 years, shows an average duration to each Ministry of 3 years, 8 months, and 1 day, the Marquis of Rockingham's being the shortest within the above period.

Duke of Newcastle,	April,	1754
Earl of Bute,	May,	1762
George Grenville,	April,	1762
Marquis of Rockingham,	July,	1765
Duke of Grafton,	August,	1766
Lord North,	January,	1770
Marquis of Rockingham,	March,	1782
Earl of Shelburn,	July,	1782
Duke of Portland,	April,	1783
William Pitt,	December,	1783
H. Addington,	March,	1801
William Pitt,	May,	1804
Lord Grenville,	January,	1806
Duke of Portland,	March,	1807
Spencer Perceval,	June,	1810
Earl of Liverpool,	June,	1812
George Canning,	April,	1827
Viscount Goderich,	August,	1827
Duke of Wellington,	January,	1828
Earl Grey,	November,	1830
Lord Melbourne,	August,	1834
Sir Robert Peel,	November,	1834
Lord Melbourne,	April,	1835
Sir Robert Peel,	September,	1841
Lord John Russell,	June,	1846
Earl of Derby,	February,	1852
Earl of Aberdeen,	December,	1852
Viscount Palmerston,	February,	1855

SIR A. ALISON ON THE WAR.—At the anniversary dinner of the Royal Literary Fund, held in London, on Tuesday, the 22nd, Sir A. Alison, in responding to the toast of "The Historians," said, "With regard to the military events that were now occuring, and the various circumstances that were being enacted, he would venture to make one prophecy and that was, that if England and France remained united they would conquer in the struggle that was now going on, (Hear) He said this from no light grounds. From the earliest dawn of history—anterior even to the times of feudality—one great war prevailed in the world between the east and the west, and if they looked back to the progress of the war, they would see that Europe never failed to succeed when its powers remained united. When the Athenians and the Lacedemonians remained united they conquered; so also did England and France conquer the armies of Saladin so long as they remained attached to each other; and if England and France had remained united, and had not been dissevered by jealousies, they would have conquered Jerusalem, and the armies of the Turks would have been hurled back. The armies of Europe always prevailed over the armies of Asia. The armies of freemen always prevailed over the armies of slaves; and therefore was it that he prophesied that, if France and England maintained a firm union with each other, they must succeed in the contest in which they were now engaged. (Cheers.) They all lamented the losses which they had sustained in this war. He had two sons engaged in the army under Lord Raglan. But great as was the loss of the British army, they knew, upon the highest authority, that the loss on the part of Russia had not been less than 240,000 men. England not only possessed the moral power, but the physical power also to subdue her enemy; and all that was required was that no difficulties or dangers should be allowed to be an obstacle in the way of that moral and physical power, until the barbaric tyranny against which they were contending was destroyed."

THE BRITISH INDIAN ARMY.—A hundred years ago, the East India Company had not a thousand men in their pay, including even the troops of native princes who were favourable to Englishmen having a footing in the country. Now the whole Anglo Indian army, including the thirty regiments of the royal army doing duty in various parts of Hindostan, amounts to no fewer than 289,529 men of all arms. To these may be added—first, the native contingents, commanded by English officers, which number 32,311; secondly, native contingents, (not so commanded, but equally available for service,) which number 4,000 fighting men; and, thirdly, the armies of native princes, many of whom are at the service of the East India government when required, and which number 3 962 artillery, 68,303 cavalry, and 317,653 infantry. Add all these figures together, and we shall have a total of 724,758 fighting men at the disposal of the East India Company.

GEN. CANROBERT.—There is a rumour given in the private advices from Paris, regarding the resignation of Canrobert, which is certainly in harmony with his chivalrous character. It is this—that, having received an imperative order to make the assault, he replied that it would cost 40,000 lives—that he would not, accordingly, take on himself the responsibility of such an order, but that he was ready to transfer the command to another, and place himself at the head of the body doomed to be sacrificed.

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Age at Entr'ce	Sum assured.	Am't. paid to Office.	Bonuses added to the sum assured in ten years.	Total sum'd now payable at the death of the Ass'd.
30	£1,000	£243 15 0	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	279 11 8	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	324 11 8	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
45	1,000	377 1 8	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

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Medical Referee, Agent.
April 25. y 302.

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A FEW OUT OF 50 000 TESTIMONIALS OF CURES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

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, 1840.*—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.

ANDREW URE, M. D., F. R. S. &c., Analytical Chemist

Dr. Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs Barry, DuBarry & Co, and has pleasure in recommending their "Revalenta Arabica Food;" it has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of diarrhœa, as also of the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences. London, Aug. 1st, 1849.

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, will reward the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers, &c &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3 Sept 1853.—I have tried DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—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 progress of this so fearfully distressing in Cancer of the Stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this 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. GATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GRIES IN CONSUMPTION

Magdeburg, 15th 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 as perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. I tis with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of DuBarry's Revalenta, in so fearful 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 Stuart de Decies. "I have derived considerable benefit from Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica Food, and consider it due to yourselves and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies.

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

Cure. No. 17,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gatescre, near 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

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849

GENTLEMEN,—The 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.

In cannisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—4 lb 1s. 9d.; 1 lb 3s. 6d.; 2 lb 5s 6d.; 5 lbs 13s 9d., 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent.
JOHN MCKINNON, Esq., Sub Agent for Cape Breton
290—342 152, Granville Street.

MATTHEW H. RICHEY,
Barrister and Attorney at Law,
OFFICE—50, BEDFORD ROW,
HALIFAX, N. S.

CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the body, and, by restoring their irregular action to health, expect, wherever they exist, such derangements as are the first causes of disease. An extensive trial of their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of Pilles, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn*, and *sourburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

FOR A FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NEVROUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some disgusting diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients owe it to their duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which sow the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion vitiate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by this cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which empties the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and All Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY
J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
AND SOLD BY
Wholesale Agents in Halifax
MORTON & COGSWELL.

Sold in *Lunenburg*, by J. H. Watson; *Liverpool* G. N. Croscombe; *Windsor*, Dr. T. C. Harding; *Wolfville*, G. V. Rand; and dealers in Medicines throughout the Provinces. October 19.

FRIEND OF THE CANADIAN!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ASTHMA!!
OF AN OLD LADY SEVENTY FIVE YEARS OF AGE

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thomas Weston, (Book Store,) Toronto, dated the 9th October 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir,—Gratitude compels me to make known to you the extraordinary benefit an aged parent has derived from the use of your Pills. My mother was afflicted for upwards of four and twenty years with asthma and spitting of blood, it was quite agony to see her suffer and hear her cough; I have often declared that I would give all I possessed to have cured her; but although I paid a large sum for medicine and advice, it was all to no purpose. About three months ago, I thought perhaps your Pills might benefit her, at all events I resolved to give them a trial, which I did; the result was marvellous, by slow degrees my mother became better, and after persevering with your remedies for nine weeks, she was perfectly cured and now enjoys the best of health, although 75 years old. (Signed) THOMAS WESTON.

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY!!
AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

Copy of a Letter from Anthony Smith, Esqr., Halifax, Nova Scotia, dated 25th Aug., 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint; was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors; having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even