The Provincial Wesleyan.

Paddle your own Canoe.

BY MRS. SARAH T. BOLTON.

Voyager upon life's sea,
To yourself be true,
And where'er your lot may be,
Paddle your own canoe.
Never, though the winds may rave,
Falter nor look back;
But upon the daring wave.
Leave a shining track.

Nobly dare the wildest storm,
Stem the hardest gale,
Brave of heart and strong of arm,
You will never fail.
When the world is cold and dark,
Keep an aim in view,
And toward the beacon mark
Paddle your own canoe.

Every wave that bears you on
To that silent shore,
From its sunny source has gone
To return no more;
Then let not an hour's delay
Cheat you of your due;
But while it is called to-day,
Paddle your own canoe.

If your birth denied you wealth,
Lofty state and power,
Honest fame and hardy health,
Are a better dower.
But if these will not suffice,
Golden gain pursue,
And to win the glittering prize,
Paddle your own canoe.

Would you wrest the wreath of fame,
From the hand of Fate;
Would you win the deathless name,
With the good and great;
Would you bless your fellow men,—
Heart and soul imbue
With the holy task; and then
Paddle your own canoe.

Would you crush that tyrant, wrong,
In the world's free fight,
With a spirit brave and strong,
Battle for the right,
And to break the chain that bind
The many to the few—
To enfranchise slavish mind—
Paddle your own canoe.

Nothing great is lightly won,
Nothing worse is lost;
Every good deed nobly done,
Will repay the cost.
Leave to Heaven in humble trust,
All you will to do;
But if you succeed, you must
Paddle your own canoe.

Miscellaneous.

History of Steam.

About 280 years B. C., Hero, of Alexandria, formed a toy which exhibited some of the powers of steam, and was put in motion by it.

A. D. 540, Athenius, an architect, arranged several cauldrons of water, each covered with the wide bottom of a leather tube, which rose to a narrow top, with pipes extended to the rafters of the adjoining building. A fire was kindled beneath the cauldron, and the house was shaken by the effects of the steam ascending the tubes.

In 1643, June 17th, Blasco de Garay tried a steamboat of 309 tons with tolerable success, at Barcelona, Spain. It consisted of a cauldron of boiling water, and a moveable wheel on each side of the ship. It was laid aside as impracticable. A handsome present, however, was made to Garay.

The first idea of a steam engine in England was in the Marquis of Worcester's "History of Inventions" published in 1663.

In 1691 patents were granted to Savery for the first application of the steam engine.

In 1705 Newcomen, Cawley, and Savery made the first steam engine in England.

In 1736 Jonothan Hulls set forth the idea of steam navigation.

In 1769 James Watt made the first perfect steam engine in England.

In 1778 Thomas Paine first proposed this application in America.

In 1781 the Marquis Jouffroy constructed a steamboat on the Seine.

In 1789 Wm. Symington made a voyage in one on the Forth and Clyde Canal.

In 1802 this experiment was repeated.

In 1782 Rumsey propelled a boat by steam at New York.

In 1787 John Fitch, of Philadelphia, navigated a boat by a steam engine on the Delaware river.

In 1793 Robert Fulton first began to apply his attention to steam.

In 1793 Oliver Evans, a native of Philadelphia constructed a locomotive steam engine to travel on a turnpike road.

[We have been requested to publish the above brief history of the early efforts of steam engine inventors, as being useful for future reference by our readers. We cheerfully do so with the necessary correction to make it truly historical.]

Hero's steam engine was like a Barker Water Wheel driven by steam—a rotary.—It was revived 75 years ago in this State.—A book was published in Leipsic in 1597, which describes a rotary steam engine like Hero's.

In 1616 Solomen De Caus, a French engineer, published a work describing the power of steam to force water, but not by an engine.

The claims of Blasco de Garay are not entitled to much weight, as they were only given to the world in 1826, and said to be from an old manuscript discovered in the Archives at Simancas, Spain.

In 1628, Branca, an Italian mathematician, propelled a wheel by a jet of steam from a boiler.

Before Symington made his experiments he was engaged by Patrick Miller, of Delsington, and made an engine to propel a boat for that gentleman, who published a pamphlet on the subject in 1787.

We were not aware before that Thomas Paine was claimed as being a proposer of steam navigation.

John Fitch propelled a boat by steam on Colect Pond, in this city, about the date specified above. We never heard of Rumsey doing so.

The first permanently successful steam engine in the world was that of James Watt, in 1769; and the first permanently successful steamboat, for which Watt built the engine, was that of Robert Fulton, in 1807, in New York.—*Scientific American.*

DISCOVERY OF PETRIFIED PLANTS.—At Dorchester, near the Milton Upper Mills, where the New York Central Railroad Company are now rigorously pushing forward the construction of their road, in cutting through a hill on the Gray Farm, petrified plants, complete in stem and leaves, of various sizes, have been discovered in the solid rock. Several beautiful specimens of sprigs have been taken away, which bear the resemblance of being painted and are, we are told, susceptible of receiving a high polish. The subject will, without doubt, receive the attention of geologists.

The Mocking Bird.

Several quarters of our city are now vocal with the music of these fine songsters. Many of them continue to pour forth a torrent of melody day and night, almost without intermission. The powers of imitation of these birds have not certainly been overrated. When in the *humour*, they will imitate all sorts of sounds, even the crowing of a cock. If they do not succeed well the first time, they will repeat the effort, always gaining in correctness, until they master the subject—sometimes with exact truth, sometimes failing to render the notes perfectly.

But it is as *composers*, not as *imitators*, that the mocking bird most command our admiration. There appears to be no end to their powers of combination. There is a variety and strange contrast in their song that would be sought for in vain in any of the sounds presented for their imitation.—Sometimes they will begin low down on the scale, working up the gamut, stopping here and there to throw off *ad libitum* variations, then starting again, always ascending and repeating the same process. Sometimes they begin at the top of their scale and descend in like manner.

At one moment they will touch a note, repeat it several times with a greater or less degree of emphasis, and then they will flat or sharp the same note after the same manner. It would require the pen of a good musical composer to trace out in a faithful description all the phases of their song. We have often followed out forty or fifty different arrangements. Within this limit, (that of our memory,) we would pronounce with certainty that the same song had not been repeated.

We are persuaded that there is scarcely any limit to their combinations. The lark, doubtless, surpasses in the gushing joyousness of his note—the thrush, nightingale, and perhaps other birds, in liquid sweetness. But in the variety and combination of notes, in compass and flexibility, and in marvellous facility of execution, the mocking bird bears away the palm. Nature furnishes in the feathered tribe voices of all description that

"Warble their wood-notes wild."

and by way of an excusable simile, they may be resembled in their peculiar characters to those of certain "prima donnas." The mocking bird, like the matchless Catalini, unites all styles within a compass that comprehends every note, from the purest sobrano down to the deepest contralto. The bird is aptly named, and its voice is wisely adjusted to its task. With sweetness alone, it would be unable to render its great variety of intonations.—*Savannah Republican.*

Disinfection.

Disinfection is important these days—therefore are the following directions useful:

The process of disinfecting the foul air in vaults is simple, cheap and easy. Dissolve soda ash, a mineral alkali (which can be purchased at the soap factories at three cents per pound) in boiling hot water and, while hot, add an equal weight of hot quick lime, slacked at the time it is used, and while hot pour the mixture, after it has been thoroughly stirred, into the vault, and in a few hours it will convert the impurities into ammoniacal gas, and pass it off in the atmosphere. The use of one hundred pounds of soda ash per annum in a sink will render the services of a scavenger wholly unnecessary, and prevent the accumulation of noxious, putrid and unwholesome gases. Potash will answer the same purpose as soda ash, but is at present more expensive.

In the country, where deep vaults are not provided, out-houses often have a putrid, nauseating atmosphere; in such, the free use of common wood ashes, mixed with hot quick lime, freshed slacked, will destroy the effluvia

In using soda ash, a gallon of hot water should be used for every two pounds of soda ash. Athens lime can be purchased at about six shillings per barrel. Every practised chemist knows that putrid animal matter is converted into ammoniacal gas, by the free use of caustic alkali in a heated state.

Interesting Paragraphs.

THE BEAUTIES OF WAR.—Just as Europe is plunging herself into war, let us refresh ourselves with a paragraph of the last great battle but one, fought June 16, 1815, between the Prussians and Bonaparte, as described by Lieut. Col. Mitchel:

"The morning of the 16th had beheld 310,000 men all in the pride of hope and strength, advancing from different directions, towards the plain of Fleurus. Peace still rested on the fruitful fields and noble woods that skirt the fertile banks of the Sambre and Dyle. Leaves, grass and corn refreshed and sparkling with the million dewdrops of early summer, presented from the heights of Bry, a sight of beauty and repose, to which the scene of the following morning presented a melancholy but too frequent contrast. The sun of the 17th of June rose on trampled harvests, scorched forests, and on the smoking ruins of cottages and hamlets; it rose on heaps of broken arms, dismounted guns, overturned carriages—on lines of cheerless *bivouacs*, on dead and dying steeds, on trains of wounded, and on the naked mangled and unburied corpses of ten thousand valiant men, who had fallen in the fierce and fruitless strife The first was a scene which angels might gazed at with satisfaction, the second was one that fiends alone could behold unmoved.

AMERICANS IN HUNGARY.—The Revd. James Cook Richmond has, until lately, remained in Widden since the time he was ousted from the Austrian territory. He is now at Belgrade in Servia. Not wishing to encounter the Klephts, fleas and Bashi Bozouks on the overland route to Constantinople, or perhaps desirous of revisiting the theatre of his adventures in Hungary, he lately requested permission to return to England through Austria and Northern Germany. After the events of last winter the Police of course, did not listen to his request. I believe, however, they will allow him to leave the country from Trieste, but to reach that port from Belgrade, a long journey must be performed up the Save and through Croatia. Pass through Pesth and Vienna he can not. There are hundreds of American travellers in Austria this season, and those who wish to visit Hungary find it extremely difficult to get their passports vised. Ministers of the Gospel receive a peremptory "no." This state of things is not without a shade of the ridiculous. The gentlemen of the white cravat who may wish to visit Hungary from Vienna, is ushered by his *valet de place* into the presence of the Chief of the Police, an important personage among the Austrians The Police regulations are more or less absurd, but by conforming strictly to the same and treating the authorities with politeness, the ordinary traveller generally obtains what he desires. Several questions are put to our clerical friend as to his age, place of birth, Christian name and birth place of his father, and others of the same nature, which are required to be answered orally, or in writing. The question as to his profession is at last asked, and our astonished countryman has the satisfaction of learning that "American Clergymen are no longer tolerated in Hungary"

SABBATH OBSERVANCE IN FRANCE.—At first sight, such a title as this may appear to involve a paradox. We are very happy to inform our readers that this is not the case. The other day we met in the pages of a London contemporary with a paragraph, copied apparently from Galignani's Messenger, which contained a startling announcement. Those who have been much accustomed to travel on the Continent—in France especially—have peen much shocked at the systematic desecration of the Sabbath. All the shops and all the places of amusements, are open on Sunday, which is a day of money-changing and indulgence and not of prayer. Now, a movement has commenced in Paris, which bids fair to progress. The paragraph we refer to reports a meeting to have taken place in that city, presided over by a banker, and attended by the chief tradesmen of the chief business streets. It appears that considerable numbers of these tradesman already close their shops on Sunday, and that more adhesions daily come in. The orignator of the movement is Mr. Cochrane, an English gentleman, already known in the Metropolis through his efforts in the cause of philanthropy.

We do not pretend to hope that this Sabbath observance is *yet* a religious movement; but that it will tend to this result we entertain not a shadow of doubt.

TURKISH COAL MINES.—Between the Bosphorus and Heraclea are boundless fields of coal, which crops out on the side of the hills so that no mining would be required to get the coal; and beside this great facility in its production, the hills are of such an easy slope that a tram-road would convey the coal wagons down to the ships on the sea coast without any difficulty. No nation but the Turks would delay to make use of such a source of enormous wealth as this coal would naturally supply, when it can be had with such remarkable ease so near to the great maritime city of Constantinople. It seems to be a peculiarity in human nature that those who are too stupid to undertake any useful work are frequently jealous of the interference of others who are more able and willing than themselves, as the old fable of the dog in the manger exemplifies. I understand that more than one English company have been desirous of opening these immense mines of wealth, on the condition of paying a large sum or a good per centage to the Turkish Government; but they are jealous of a foreigner's undertaking that which they are incapable of carrying out themselves. So English steamers bring English coal to Constantinople, which costs I don't know what by the time it arrives within a few miles of a spot which is as well furnished with the most useful, if not the most ornamental, of minerals as Newcastle-upon-Tyne itself. [Since this was written, the coal-field of Eragle has been opened under the direction of English engineers, and the coals are sent to Constantinople.—*Corson's "Year at Ezeroom."*

MORE INFERNAL MACHINES.—The report of the proceedings of the French Academy of Science contains an account of a new and destructive weapon which has been invented in France. It consist of a long hollow lance, filled with some combustible compound. To this lance is attached a buckler, which protects the head and breast of the soldiers from the bullets of the enemy:

"Thus protected the man may advance to within eight, ten or twelve yards of the enemy and deliver his fire.—The fire is communicated to he lance with as great facility as to a gun. It exercises its action directly by fire, properly speaking, and will cover with a sheet of flame a horizontal surface of ten or twelve yards; the fire tenaciously attaches itself to every object it encounters, burns with rapidity, and gives so powerful a volume of flame that it is as dangerous to the second and third ranks of the enemy as to those in front. Besides the first effects, the lance continues for some time to give an uninterrupted jet of flame, accompanied with a loud whistling noise."

THE NEW DANISH PRINTING MACHINE.—CONPENHAGEN, May 18.—Owing to the politeness of the editors, I have now been able to see the new composing machine as in actual operation in the office of the *Fædrelandt*. Instead of the usual cases and composing sticks and the compositor standing at his work, we see a person sitting before a machine with keys like a piano, which he plays on incessantly, every touch on the tangent is followed by a click; the latter is already in its place by the long mahogany channel prepared for it. The most wonderful part is that it distributes the already used type at the same that it sets the new page, and with an exactness perfectly sure. No mistake can ever occur. The compositor by this machine does four times as much work as another workman, but as he requires an assistant to line and page the set types, this brings it to twice the amount of type set. The whole is so clean and pleasant that it will probably soon be a favourite employment for women. The machine occupies a very small space, not more than a very large chair, and is beautifully made of hard woods, brass and steal. Its success is now beyond all doubt.

SPAIN.—AS IT WAS AND AS IT IS.—How sad has been the decay of this once powerful nation, whose very name was formerly emblematic of splendour and power, now, alas! a melancholy memorial of departed greatness. Under the Moors, the population of Spain was thirty millions; it is now less than thirteen millions. The 'Clamor Publico,' a Madrid newspaper, says, "Grenada before the fall in 1487, contained 400,000 inhabitant, of whom 60,000 bore arms It now contains but 60 000 souls all counted. Malaga in the 17th century, contained about 80,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only about 40,000. The Medina de Campo, in the 17th century, contained 60,000 inhabitants; it now contains 6,000. Merida, at that epoch, possessed 40,000 inhabitants; it now possesses only 5,000. In the 16th century, the diocese of Salamancha had 127 cities and villages; now has 13 only. Segovia, in 1725, had 5,000 families; now 2000. Seville, in the 17th century, had a population of 300,000, of which 130,000 were employed in manufactures; it now contains 96,000 souls, all told. Toledo, in the 15th century, had 200,000 inhabitants; it now has 15,000. Valence, which in the year 1600 counted a population of 600,000, now hardly numbers 60,000. In 1778 there were counted 1,511 abandoned villages in Spain, and the number has been increasing from that day to this."

SOMETHING LIKE A SHIP BUILDER.—Since the destruction of the Great Republic by fire, Mr. Donald M'Kay, of Boston, has set afloat the clipper ships Romance of the Sea, of 1,781 tons, and the Lightning of 2,083 tons; has launched the Champion of the Seas, of 3,000 tons; has on the stocks the James Baines, of 4,000 (a vessel of larger stowage capacity than the Great Republic); a freighting ship of 1,700 tons; a packet ship, of 2,000; and has contracts for three more packets of the same size, and two clippers of 3,000 tons each, the whole to be finished in a year. It is said that Mr. Donald M'Kay, in connection with two or three more capitalists, intend to form a line of packets, composed of eight ships of 2,500 tons each, and the whole will be afloat in less than two years.

ADMIRAL HAMELIN AN IRISHMAN.—It is stated on the authority of Mr. P. Byrant, of Jersey City, near New York, that Vice-Admiral Hamelin, the Commander-in-Chief of the French fleet in the Black Sea, is a native born Irishman, having been born at Louth, in Ireland. Byrant states that his father lived for ten years in the service of Admiral Hamelin, and that his sister lived for two years in Paris as nurse to Admiral Hamelin's lady. Byrant offers to give further information, and if this statement be true, our Celtic and Gælic countrymen have little reason to complain of want of patronage and employment, seeing that a Scotchman commands the British, and an Irishman the French fleets.

AUTOMATON PAPER FEEDING MACHINE.—Dr. Little, of this city, obtained this week one of the two patents applied for by him for feeding paper to printing presses by self-acting mechanism. The Doctor has devoted several years endeavouring to bring to perfection this great invention. We had the pleasure of seeing this beautiful invention in operation a few days since, and must confess that we were completly astonished at the rapidity with which the sheets were taken up and carried forward, one by one, to the press. We are given to understand, that were it possible to run the press at a sufficient rate of speed, it would feed itself with one hundred thousand sheets per hour each cylinder. Consequently, a press having eight cylinders would be able to print eight hundred thousand sheets per hour.—*Utica Herald April 27.*

A NEW USE FOR COLLODION.—Cotton powder [gun cotton] dissolved in ether, forms a varnish which sticks fast dries quickly, is impermeable to water, and impenetrable to air. It is called collodion, and is much used in surgical cases. A gardener has just discovered that it may be made of vast utility in producing plants and shrubs from cuttings. On making the cutting, the varnish is applied to the part cut, which immediately becomes closed, or, so to speak healed. The cutting is then planted in the ordinary way. Out of twenty-six cuttings of hot-house plants, to which collodion was applied, twenty-three struck root; whereas out of the same number, to which it was not applied, only twelve succeeded. With plants kept in green-houses, and those in the open air, even more satisfactory results have been obtained. The collodion may also be most advantageously employed in grafting.

CURE OF HYDROPHOBIA.—Take two spoonfuls of fresh chloride of lime, mix it with a half pint of water, and with this wash keep the wound constantly bathed, the lotion being frequently renewed. The chloride gas possesses the power of discomposing the tremendous poison, and renders mild and harmless that venom against whose resistless attack the artillery of medical science has been so long directed in vain; it is necessary to add, that the wash should be applied as soon as possible after the infliction of the bite. The following are the result of this treatment: from 1810 to 1824, the number of patents admitted into Breslau hospital, was 184, of whom only two died; 1784 to 1824, into the hospital at Zurich, 223 persons bitten by different animals, (82 by dogs,) of whom only four died.

Illinois would make forty such states as Rhode Island, and Minnesota sixty. Missouri is larger than all New England.—Ohio exceeds either Ireland or Scotland, and Switzerland together.—Missouri is more than half as large as Italy, and larger than Denmark, Holland, Belgium and Switzerland. Missouri and Illinois and larger than England, Scotland, Ireland and Wales.

HANNIBAL'S TREATISE ON THE ROOSTER.—De rooster am be de hen; and aldo he lay no eggs nor hatches no chickins, enny body would tink, by seein' him strut round the barn-yard, dat he laid all the eggs and brought up all the chickens. He does the best to make you tink he doe it all, for no sooner does a hen drop a egg dan he sets up as loud a cacklin' as de hen herself, in order to pull the wool ober de eyes ob us silly feller, and make us believe he done it, when he am no more capable ob doin the same than I am. How much like some lazy husbands in dis kongregation I could menshun, who let der wives do all de work, and take care ob de family, while dey do all de cacklin'!

AMERICAN BAPTIST MISSIONS.—The Report of the American Baptist Missionary Union for the past year presents the following statistics: 21 missions embracing 85 stations and 540 out-stations; 340 missionaries and assistants; 214 churches; and 15,715 members, of whom 1,780 were added during the year; 80 schools, and 1,927 pupils. There were printed at the mission presses, 21,600 volumes (of which 500 were scriptures) and 40,000 tracts; making in all 3,747,200 pages. The financial receipts were $126,862, and the expenditures $146,388.

DEATH ON MOUNT VESUVIUS.—A letter from Naples states that on the 14th inst. M. J. Delius of Bremen, having ascended Mount Vesuvius with a party of his countrymen, went too near the edge of the crater, and the ground giving way under him, he fell into the abyss. His groans were heard from the bottom; but when some persons descended by means of ropes, he was dead.

THE SEVENTEENTH YEAR LOCUSTS make their periodical visit this season in several sections of the country, and already they are beginning to appear in great numbers in and about Rockford, Ill. In some gardens the ground is perforated in all directions with holes about half an inch in diameter, and four inches deep, out of which they crawl in the form of a beetle, cast of their jackets take wings and fly away.

THE SUGAR-PINE OF OREGON.—The sugar-pine in the Rogue River country of Oregon attains great size, is remarkable straight, smooth, symmetrical, and rich-coloured. Its crown is as smooth and well shaped as if it had the services of a barber every month. It gets its name from yielding a rich white sugar, which is said to answer very well for sweetening.

Notice to Mariners.

Office of Board of Works,

Halifax, May 7, 1854.

A LIGHT HOUSE has been erected on GULL ROCK, off the entrance of Ragges Island Harbour; the Building is square, painted White, and exhibits a clear fixed Light at an elevation of fifty-one feet above the sea level, and is situated in lat 43 39 North, and 65 06 West, with the following bearings by compass:—

		miles.
Cape Negro	S W by W 3-4 W	14
S W Breaker or Western Bull	S W by W ½ W	2¼
Shelburne Light House	W	8½
Western Head of Ragged Island Harbour	W ½ N	1½
Cranberry Island or Harbour Head	N by E 1-4 E	2
Whale's Back Breaker	N E by E	03-8
Blow Breaker or Eastern Bull	E by N 1-4 N	1½
South end of Thomas or East Ragged Island	E by N	2½
Emslens Rocks off do	E 1-4 S	2¾

May 25. All Halifax papers 2m. 254.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

ISAAC BABBITT'S

SUPERIOR

TOILET SOAPS.

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP. PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM. PANARISTON SHAVING SOAPS, IN SOLID ROLLS. PANARISTON SOAP FOR MEDICAL USES AND SHAVING POWDER.

These choice Soaps and creams enjoy the highest fame for their superior excellence, both in this country and in Europe. Medals have been awarded from the best institutions, and testimonials of their virtues by thousands who have used them.

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP for Ladies softens the skin, removes freckles, improves the complexion, and is free from all impure or irritating properties, and is admired by all who use it.

PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM takes the place of all other Soaps as a preparation for the razor, and those who use it once will never after use any other.

PANARISTON ROLLS are put up in a neat portable style suited to travellers convenience.

The following are a few from the many testimonials received:—

Rev. John Pierpont says of the Shaving Soap, "it is unequalled as a preparation for the razor, by anything that I have found." Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, says of the Cytherean Cream, "I have never met with any Soap Compound, which, in cleansing the most delicate skin, would, like this, leave it perfectly moist, soft and healthly." Dr. Walter Channing says, "I have no memory of so good an article." Dr Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, says, "it is superior to any other saponaceous compound I have known." Hon. Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, says, "we have tried it, and found it perfect; no other soap is worthy of being mentioned the same day." Dr. Baily, editor of the National Era, says "it is in all respects the very best soap we have used." Mrs. Swisshelm, editress of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, says, "it is superior to anything in the soap line either soft or hard." Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, says, "the Cytherean Cream of Soap is probably the best for preserving the purity of the skin which has yet appeared." The New York Literary World, says, "Mr. Babbitt will be the Soyer of soap, the great regenerator."

Sold wholesale and retail by Beck & Co., proprietors, 120 Washington street, Boston.

Manufacturers of Toilet Soaps of all kinds, Colognes—Perfume Extracts—Dentifices—Hair Oils and Hair Dyes. General Agents for Dr. Adam's Colcassian Ambra—a Hair Preservative.

Retailed by Druggists and Traders generally, throughout the United States and Canada.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent to whom orders must be directed.

Sold in Halifax by Morton & Co. John Naylor, H A. Taylor, and T. Durney.

November 17.

50,000 Cures without Medicine!

DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties of indigestion (dyspepsia,) constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, sleeplessness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, Stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, hectic, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, cough, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DUPARRY & Co., 77 Regent-street, London.

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, 1849.*—I hereby certify, that having examined DU BARRY'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, DU BARRY & 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 witnessed 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 Dullarry'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 vomiting, which is so painfully 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. GRIEB ON CONSUMPTION

Magdeburg, 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 Dullarry'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. It is 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 Dullarry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers.

GRIEB, 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, have been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

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

Cure No. 49,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gatacre, 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. J. S. NEWTON.

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 Dullarry'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—½ lb 1s. 9d.; 1 lb 3s. 6d.; 2 lb 5s 6d.; 5 lbs 13s 9d., 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

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DR. FOSS,

Surgeon Dentist, from Boston.

(Rooms at the MANSION HOUSE.)

HAVING had seven years practical experience in his profession, still continues to devote his personal attention to all its various branches, and give general satisfaction.

Dr. F. is now prepared to extract Teeth positively without pain as thousands can testify who have submitted to his operations, and had from fifteen to twenty extracted at one sitting without ri-ing from the chair. Teeth excavated and filled with pure Gold so as to make them permanent and useful for life. Teeth cleansed to a beautiful whiteness, and restored to a healthy condition—Part or whole setts inserted by Atmospheric Pressure, which, for beauty and durability, surpass even nature herself!

S. FOSS, A. M., M. D.,
May, 16 Surgeon Dentist

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

A MOST ASTONISHING CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS.—A CASE CERTIFIED BY THE MAYOR OF BOSTON.

Copy of a Letter from J. Noble, Esq., Mayor of Boston, Lincolnshire.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir—Mrs SARAH DIXON, of Liquorpond Street, Boston, has this day deposed before me that for a considerable period she was severely afflicted with Scrofulous Sores and ulcers in her arms, feet, legs, and other parts of her body, and although the first of medical advice was obtained, at the cost of a large sum of money, she obtained no abatement of suffering but gradually grew worse.

Being recommended by a friend to try your Ointment, she procured a small pot and a box of the Pills, and before that was all used, symptoms of amendment appeared. By persevering with the medicines for a short time longer, according to the directions, and strictly adhering to your rules of diet, &c., she was perfectly cured, and now enjoys the best of health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly
Dated Aug 12th, 1852 (Signed) J. NOBLE.

AN EXTRAORDINARY AND RAPID CURE OF ERYSIPELAS IN THE LEG, AFTER MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a letter from Mrs. Elizabeth Yeates, of the Post Office, Aldwick Road, near Bognor, Sussex, dated January 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Sir—I suffered for a considerable period from a severe attack of Erysipelas, which at length settled in my leg, and resisted all medical treatment. My sufferings were very great, and I quite despaired of any permanent amendment, when I was advised to have recourse to your Ointment and Pills. I did so without delay, and I am happy to say the result was eminently successful for they effected a radical cure of my leg and restored me to the enjoyment of health. I shall ever speak with the utmost confidence of your medicines, and have recommended them to others in this neighbourhood similarly effected, who derived equal benefit.

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

A DREADFULLY DISEASED ANCLE CURED AFTER BEING GIVEN UP BY THE FACULTY, AT MALTA AND PORTSMOUTH HOSPITALS.

The following important communication has been forwarded to Professor Holloway for publication, by Mr. B. Dixon, Chemist, King street, Norwich.

Copy of a Letter from Captain Smith, of Great Yarmouth, dated January 19th, 1853.

TO MR DIXON,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines.—Mr. JOHN WALTON late in Her Majesty Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and after having been in the Malta Hospital for six months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained an inmate four months, there as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was turned out incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which he unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

SURPRISING CURE OF A BAD BREAST, NERVOUS DEBILITY, AND GENERAL ILL HEALTH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. T. F. Ker, Chemist, &c., Lower Mosslane, Manchester, dated Feb. 12th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

Dear Sir,—I have great pleasure in forwarding to you the particulars of a very extraordinary cure of a bad breast, effected solely by the use of your celebrated Ointment and Pills. Mrs. MARTHA BILLS, of Pitt street, in this Town, had been for a considerable time labouring under nervous debility, loss of appetite, and general ill health, occasioned by ulcerated wounds in the breast. She had had much experience in the use of all the known remedies for the cure of ulcers, but without any beneficial result, in fact she had nearly lost all faith and hope of a cure being effected. In this distressing and painful condition of body and mind, she was persuaded to have recourse to your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which she immediately did, and in the course of a very short time the effect produced was most astonishing; her appetite was speedily improved the sores and ulcers in the breast gradually healed, and the nervous excitement of her system was wholly removed.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

The Pills should be used conjointly with the Ointment in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts.	Contracted and Stiff Joints,	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Elephantiasis,	Sore Throats,
Bunions,	Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,
Bites of Moschetoes and Sandflies,	Gout,	Scurvy,
Coco Bay,	Glandular swellings,	Sore Heads,
Chiego foot,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Chilblains,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Chapped hands,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
Corns (Soft)		Yaws.

☞ N. B. Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot and Box.

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