The Provincial Wesleyan.

The Long Ago.

BY B. F. TAYLOR.

Oh! a beautiful stream is the river TIME,
As it runs through the realms of tears,
With a faultless rythm and a musical rhyme,
And a broader sweep and a surge sublime,
As it bends with the ocean of years.

How the winters are drifting like flakes of snow,
And the summers like buds between,
And the year in the sheaf—so they come and they go,
On the river's breast with its ebb and flow,
As it gliders up the shadow and sheen.

There's a magical ISLE up the river of Time,
Where the softest airs are playing;
There's a cloudless sky and a tropical clime,
And a song sweet as a vesper chime,
And the Joans with the roses are staying.

And the name of this Isle is the LONG AGO,
And we bury our treasures there;
There are blow of beauty and bosom of snow—
There are heaps of dust, but we LOVED them so!
There are trinkets and tresses of hair.

There are fragments of song that nobody sings,
And a part of an infant's prayer;
There's a lone unswept, and a heart without strings,
There are broken bows, and pieces of rings,
And the garments that *she* used to wear.

There are hands that are waved when the fairy shore,
By the mirage is lifted in air;
And we sometimes hear through the turbulent roar,
Sweet voices we heard, in the days gone before,
When the wind down the river is fair.

Oh! remembered for aye be the blessed isle,
All the day of life till night—
When the evening comes with its beautiful smile,
And our eyes are closing to summer awhile,
May that "greenwood" of soul be in sight.

Agriculture.

New Farms lately Discovered.

Lawyers ascertained, a long time ago, that landholders owned far down below the surface; but farmers never suspected that their deeds gave them a right to more than six inches of the surface. Scarcely any have thought of looking deeper than this, except the diggers for gold and water. The subsoil plow is revealing to agriculturist treasures before unknown. Discoveries in the earth are keeping pace with those in the sky, and a new earth is opening to the cultivator, as a new heaven is to the astronomer. In the soil is a great source of phosphate of lime, which few farmers have hit upon; I mean in that part of the farm which lies more than six inches below the surface. There since the Deluge has lain undisturbed this fertilizer in a hard compact mass. Roots of the grains and grasses connot penetrate it. There it is, and has been for thousands of years, insoluble, except when roots apply themselves to it.

Not one farmer in twenty ever ploughs deeper than six inches. The roots cannot get at the mine below, for it is too hard. As beneficial as the sub-soil has proved to be where used, not one farmer in five hundred uses one throughout the Empire State You may ask them why this is so, and they will answer, our grandfathers never used them, and they generally had great crops, and we think it better to follow their examples than to be carried away by the silly fashions of the present day.—*Am Agriculturist.*

Peaches in a Cold Climate.

Levi Bartlett, of the Granite Farmer, gives an interesting statement in regard to raising peaches in New Hampshire It appears in 1840 he sowed some peach stones, which came up and made a vigorous growth; but were entirely cut down the next winter And so on for three years, during which time the ground was well tilled and manured. He here gave up the effort to grow peaches where the thermometer fell to 28 below zero, and left the trees to shift for themselves This neglect, by causing a slow growth has been their salvation; "the trees now stand in the nursery-rows apparently as hardy as the guarled oak."

"Grass and weeds sprang up among the trees and retarded their growth, and every succeeding winter killed less and less of the new wood up to the spring of 1850, when scattering blossoms appeared on eight or ten of the trees, which produced fruit of various qualities. In 1851 there was a much larger show of blossoms, succeeded by two or three bushels of fruit.

"In 1852 had thirty trees in full bloom; they all produced fruit, ripening in a succession of five or six weeks. Last May we had forty trees in bloom, and probably we had from 50 to 60 bushels of peaches, of various qualities, from very good to poor—and of different colors, shape and size, and in time of ripening embracing a period of five or six weeks."

RURAL AXIOMS.—It is as cheap to raise one ton of grass or clover, as a ton of burdocks or pig-weeds.

It cost no more to raise a hundred bushels of apples, than the same quantity of choke pears.

An axe costing two dollars with which a labourer may cut fifty cords of wood a month, is a cheaper tool than one costing but one dollar, with which he can cut only forty cords.

A "cheap plow" at five dollars, costing in one season three dollars for repairs, and three more in lost time to teams and men, and by putting back crops, is a dearer one than a plow at ten dollars requiring no repairs.

A cow bought for ten dollars, whose milk but just pays for her keeping, affords less profit than one at thirty dollars, giving twice that quantity of milk afforded by the former.

A ten-acre field, costing fifty dollars an acre, and ditched, manured and improved at fifty dollars, so as to give twice the crops, is as much more valuable than twenty acres unimproved: costing the same money.

Miscellaneous.

The Inventor of Railroads.

We hear the question asked, who was the inventor of the railway? and have never heard it satisfactorily answered; and we believe there are very few persons in this country who know anything on the subject. Some few years ago, Howitt, of the *People's Journal* gave a somewhat lengthy sketch of the alleged inventor, who, up to May 1836 had been neglected in England. While thousands had been enriched by his brilliant scheme, he had remained forgotten—forced by poverty to sell glass on commission, for a living. How many of the railway projectors, agitators, stockholders, &c. have heard of the subject of these remarks? "About half a century ago—the exact year is not known—there was born at Leeds, England, a man named Thomas Gray. Scarcely anything is known of his early history. He was, we believe a poor collier; and being very ingenious, he conceived the idea of facilitating the transportation of coal from the middle town colliery of Leeds, a distance of three miles, by means of a sort of railway which he constructed of wood. Upon this his cars moved along at the rate of three and a-half miles an hour, to the great merriment of a wise and discriminating public, who laughed at the idea of a railway as something very visionary, and as the mere suggestion of laziness Poor Gray thought otherwise. Magnificent visions of future railways, such as are now stupendous realities, loomed up before him, and he began to talk in public of a general system of iron railroads. He was, of course laughed at, and declared a visionary, moon-struck fool. But the more Gray contemplated his little railway for coal, the more firmly did he believe in the practicability and usefulness of his scheme. He saw in it all that is now realized, and he resolved in spite of all the ridicule, the sneers and rebuffs that were heaped upon him, to prosecute his undertaking. He petitioned the British Parliament, and sought interviews with all the great men in the kingdom; but all this had no effect except to bring down upon him, wherever he went, the loud sneers and ridicule of all classes. Still he preserved, and at length engaged the attention of men of intelligence and influence, who finally embraced his views, urged his plans, and the result is now before the world.—Thomas Gray, the inventor of railroads, who, no longer ago than 1820, was laughed at for ever mentioning the idea, still lives in Exeter, England, in the full realization of his grand and noble railroad schemes, for which he was declared insane. How much has the world been benefited by his insanity?"

The Dog and the Child.

On Saturday evening last, a police officer in Dublin found a male infant child left deserted on the hall door steps of a House in Dominick street. His attention, he said, was attracted by observing something lying on a heap before the doorway, and on approaching nearer, he became witness to a curious sight indeed There lay on the doorway a fine infant, evidently asleep, with nothing but the head visible, the remainder of the child's body being covered by a beautiful spaniel dog of rather large size. The dog had so disposed himself as to protect the infant completely from the night air, which was then at a freezing temperature. The animal had regularly coiled himself half around the child so as to impart warmth and protect the helpless infant from the bitter air. When the police constable lifted the infant, the dog still continued watching his every movement; and when, finally, the child was conveyed to the station house, and given in charge of a faithful nurse, the poor animal could not be got away, and accompanied the nurse to her lodgings, and remained all night watching the child in its cradle, occasionally looking up and licking the child's face. The nurse with the child in her arms came before the bench. The dog was also in attendance, having never left the side of the infant since they were both first discovered by the policeman. Nothing at the time could be discovered about the mother of the child, and the only clue to its parentage was a slip of paper which was found pinned to the bosom of its dress, stating its name, and declaring it to have been born in Manchester on the fifth of January last. However, subsequently in the day, the mother of the infant surrendered herself to the police, and was brought before the bench. She stated that she left the infant exposed, with the expectation that its father or his friends would take charge of it on seeing the note she had affixed to its dress. She said she afterwards got frightened and uneasy, and came to take it away; but on hearing that the child was in the hands of the police, she determined to give herself up as the mother. On the woman's promising to take care of the child, the magistrate ordered it to be restored to her. It was evident that she had previously taken good care of the infant, which was comfortably and neatly clothed, and in good health. The poor girl received her infant with thankfulness, and quitted the office, and the affectionate dog was quietly following, when, to his evident annoyance, he was made prisoner of by the police, and brought off to livery until claimed. The mother of the child had never seen the animal, which did not recognize her, and there seems no way of accounting for the very fortunate attachment evinced by the dog for the deserted infant.—*English Paper.*

Interesting Paragraphs.

ROMANCE OF A COAL FIELD.—The following singular circumstance happened a few years ago in Parr, about 13 miles from Liverpool, where there are several extensive collieries. It will tend to show the immense value of coal mines which lie under a small superficial extent of land.—An elderly widow lady sold to a gentleman some property in Parr, consisting of a house and about 30 acres of land, for £3000.—The old lady thought there must be coals under the land, as there was so much in the neighborhood; but it was the decided opinion of coal proprietors, and others conversant with coal mines, that there were no coals on the property. The seller of the property, however insisted that the coals should be reserved, unless the purchaser would give her £100 for them. This he refused doing, and the coals were accordingly excepted from his purchase, and reserved to her. The old lady died soon after, bequeathing the coal mines among the children of a deceased sister seven in number, who were all laborers, and the residue of her property, worth about £3000 to the children of another sister. The bequest of the coal mines was considered a nominal thing, and led to dissensions in the two families on account of it. The coal legatees brooded for a length of time over their disappointment in not sharing their aunts property with their cousins, but at length they contrived to induce some persons, who were supposed to have more money then wit to undertake the expense of boring on the land to ascertain whether there were coals or not. The boring continued for a considerable time, to the great amusement of persons connected with collieries; but at last, to their great astonishment, the chagrin of the purchaser, and the unbounded delight of the legatees, two delfs of the best coal in Lancashire were discovered, extending nearly the whole breadth of the land, and which could be easily worked. These coals were immediately purchased by the proprietors of a neighbouring colliery for £20,000. On subsequent borings three lower delfs were were found which the same parties purchased for £15,000.—*Mining Journal.*

THE BALTIC.—Notwithstanding its extent, the Baltic has all the characteristics of a great lake. No sea has in proportion to its size, so great an influx of fresh water; hence it contains but little salt. In proportion to the North Sea this is found to be as 194 to 373. The depth of the Baltic on the west is not more than 15 fathoms deep. On the south it is nowhere more than 50 fathoms; but towards the north it deepens to 100 fathoms. The Baltic receives the waters of the Nieman, Vistula, and the Oder, besides numerous lakes and smaller streams The great amount of sand and mud carried down by the rivers has considerably raised the bottom of this sea, and closed the mouths of some of its navigable streams, so that ships which formerly entered these rivers must now be anchored at a considerable distance from their mouths. This, together with the numerous islands and sandbanks, and the gradual upward movement of the bed of the sea, at the rate of several feet in a century, renders navigation on the Danish shores of the Baltic troublesome and dangerous. It has no tides, or rather the effect of the tide is so little felt as not to be observable, but it is subject to changes of level, depending on the winds, retarding or accelerating the passage of the water through the sound and the belts. During winter, this sea is usual frozen to a greater or less distance along the coasts; and in severe winters, not only the sound and the belts, but a great part of its surface is covered with ice. The ancients were but slightly acquainted with the Baltic. Its shores however, gave forth those hardy warriors who overthrew in its decrepitude the Roman empire, and laid the foundation of European states.

CRONSTADT.—The following description of Cronstadt, given in a Berlin journal, although incomplete, may not be uninteresting at the present moment:—"Cronstadt is situated on the island of Kosline, at the eastern corner of the Finland Gulf. The island, about 1½ English miles long, and proportionately narrow, is close to the mouth of the Neva, and may be regarded as the port of St Petersburg, whence it is distant about 18 miles (English.) The town, which owes its foundation to Peter the Great, contains about 30,000 inhabitants, and is intercepted by the Peter and Catherina Canals. On the northern side of the island stand the powerful Alexander ramparts, constructed of solid granite blocks, and armed with heaviest guns. On the southern flank of this is the harbour, the channel to which is defended by the citadel, erected on a rocky foundation, and on the opposite side by the Kronslot fortress. Properly speaking, there exists three harbours for ships of war within the island, with docks, arsenals, building-yards, and so forth. A fourth and smaller harbour for mercantile vessels, likewise exists within the defences. The old Menschikoff palace has long been converted into a foundry, arsenal, and school for pilots. The Marine Hospital is arranged for 2600 patients. In order to diminish the dangers that may occur from fire, all wooden constructions have been pulled down and all superfluous stores removed."

VISIT TO THE CITY OF TIMBUCTOO.—Dr. Barth, who is now traveling in the interior of Africa, entered the city of Timbuctoo on Sept 7th, 1853, after a very tedious journey. He was escorted in grand style by the brother of Sheik-el Bahay, the ruling chief, accompanied by a splended suit on foot and mounted on horses and camels. He was welcomed by the people generally, though there was one faction not favorably disposed toward him, which wished his death, so that it was necessary for him to exercise great caution in his movements and intercourse. Fortunately, he had secured the friendship of the Sheikh, under whose immediate protection he lived at his residence, and who had promised him a safe escort on his return to Sackatu. The people of Timbuctoo are of so fanatical a disposition that the Sheikh considered it advisable that Dr. Barth should assume the character of a messenger from the Great Sultan of Stambout. Dr. Barth describes the city of Timbuctoo as a pent up mass of closely packed houses. Its form is that of a triangle. The houses are mostly of clay and stone, many of them having handsome and tasteful fronts He estimates the population of the city at 20,000 persons It has long been famous as the headquarters of the North African caravan trade, but Dr. Barth found its market to be of less extent than that of Kano, though the merchandize was of superior quality and of greater value.

CONSOLS.—As many persons do not understand what is meant by "Consols," which are always a prominent article in the English money quotations, we give the following definition from the Bankers' Magazine:

There are three per cent. English stock, which had its origin in the act of the British Parliament, consolidating (hence the name,) several separate Government stocks called in the act "consolidated annuities," and commonly quoted for brevity, "consols." When the consolidation took place the principal of the several funds thus merged, amounted to £9,137,-821, but by the funding of additional and subsequent loans and parts of loans into this stock, it amounted on the 5th of January, 1836, to £356,760 228. Since that period only one loan has been raised—that for compensation to the West India Planters in the emancipation of slaves—£20,000,000—and a few millions have been paid off. The total in January 1848, was £317,824 981 English debt, and £6 194,-874 Irish debt out of a total debt of £772,-401,851 sterling. The stock, from its amount and the immense number of its holders is more sensitive to its financial influence that any other, and is, therefore the favorite stock of the operation of speculators and jobbers. Its dividends are payable semi-annually.

MOTTO ON A BRIDAL RING.—A young gentleman of fine intellect and noble heart, was suddenly snatched by the hand of death, from all the endearments of life. Surrounded by every thing that could make existence pleasant and happy—a wife that idolised him, children that loved him as they can love, and friends devoted to him—the summons came, and he lay upon the bed of death. But a few years ago she to whom he was wedded placed a bridal ring upon his finger, upon the inside of which he had a few words engraved. The husband would never permit the giver to read them, telling her the time would come when her wish should be gratified, and she should know the secret. Seven years glided away, and a few days since, when conscious that he must leave his wife forever, he called her to his bedside, and with his dying accents told her that the hour had come when she should see the words upon the ring she had given him. The young mother took it from his cold finger and, though heart stricken with grief, eagerly read the words "I have loved thee on earth; I will meet thee in heaven."

THE EDITOR.—The *Richmond Mail* throws off the following capital illustration: "They have a steamboat in the Western waters by the name of 'The Editor.' This is the best name ever yet given to a Mississippi steamboat. We are surprised it was never thought of before. The editor is a working engine, whose fires are going day and night. Now he sails against the tide, and now with it, going along at a dashing rate, until suddenly he comes up all standing, against some hidden snag, which nearly shivers his timbers to pieces. Whenever he moves he puts the waters in agitation for a time, and leaves a wake of troubled waves behind him, which lasts about five minutes. He serves everybody but himself, carries freight and passengers in any quantity, and goes (puff—puffing) down the stream of life. Often his powers are overtasked, and the boiler bursts; but fortunately it kills no one but himself, and who cares for an Editor?"

FISH CULTURE.—It appears from a report published in France, that at the piscatory establishment at Huningen, on the Rhine, there have been deposited about two hundred thousand eggs of the Rhine salmon and of the large trout of the Swiss lakes, all of which are now duly fecundated; and that the new process has been found equally successful with about one hundred thousand eggs of the same description, which were deposited some time since at the College of France. Considerable money has been appropriated lately for distributing these last throughout the departments of France; so that in a few years this branch of pisciculture will probably be carried to such perfection, that famine will take its place among modern impossibilities.

A POINT TOUCHING THE MORTGAGES OF SHIPS.—The following question has lately arisen in the English Court of Appeals, in the case of Alexander vs. Sims:

Where there are joint owners in a vessel, in unequal shares, and one of them mortgages his share, and then the two enters into a joint adventure in the same proportion in which they are interested in the ship, and she returns to England with a cargo, before the discharge of which the mortgagee takes possession of the vessel, and claims to have become an absolute part owner therefore; can he as such part owner claim to keep possession of the cargo, without paying a proportional part of the expenses, until he shall be paid an amount of freight corresponding with his interest in the vessel? This was decided in the negative.

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Bonus Declared.

"STAR"
LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE following table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of ten years duration.

Age at Entrance.	Sum assu'd	Bonuses added to the sum assured at the death in ten years.	Total am't now payable. of the Ass'd
30	£1,000	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	168 10 0	1,168 10 3
45	1,000	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

The Bonus now declared, is upward of 50 per cent on the amount paid, in the five years ending December, 1853 The result will be made known to each Policy-Holder as soon as the calculations to be made will allow

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Thirty days are allowed for the payment of the Premium, from the date of its becoming due.

Credit may be given for one-half of the Premium, upon whole Life Policies, for five years.

No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud; an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

No stamps, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

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Granville Street. Agent.
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THE Profits which have arisen on the Business of this Company since 1846 will be divided as at 25th May, 1854, and Parties assuring on the Participating Scale before that date will be entitled to a share in the Fund to be set apart for Division among the Assured.

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Agent and Secretary to the Halifax Board.

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December 29 5 m

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WARRANTED genuine, viz: Violet, Magnelia, Mousselin, Patchouly, Jockey Club, Musk, Eglantine Jenny Lind, Geranium and Rose, Boquet de Caroline Sweet Pea. For sale low at 128 Granville Street.
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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.

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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.

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DARBY, DUBARRY & 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. BARBER, 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 per sony for whom the former quantity was procured, has received 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 SHORT, M.D. 1st 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. The soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which 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 since 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
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 terribly. 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 to a medical gentleman, of 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. 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 DuBarry's Revalenta, in 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 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 Nazing Vicarage, Waltham cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No 18,811.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gate-acre, 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; in flammatory 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 canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—½ lb 1s 6d; 1 lb 2s. 6d.; 2 lb 4s 6d; 5 lbs 13s 9d.; 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent.
235—286 152, Granville Street.

MEDICINAL
CODLIVER OIL.

THE subscriber has completed his Fall and Winter Supply of Medecinal Codliver OIL warranted pure and rare. For sale wholesale and retail at No 152, Granville street. ROBERT G. FRASER,
Chemist and Druggist.

The action of Codliver Oil from a report on the treatment of Consumption by James Turnbull, M. D., Liverpool, G. B., to be had gratis as above September 22

BELL, ANDERSON & CO.

HAVING Removed to their new Granite Warehouse in Granville Street, are now ready to wait upon their Customers. April 20.

HE FAR-FAMED MEDICINE!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

SURPRISING CURE OF A CONFIRMED ASTHMA AFTER FIVE YEARS' SUFFERING.

The following testimonial has been sent to Professor Holloway, by a Gentleman named Middleton, of Scotland Road, Liverpool.

SIR,—Your Pills have been the means, under providence, of restoring me to sound health after five years of severe affliction. During the whole of that period, I suffered the most dreadful attacks of Asthma, frequently of several weeks' duration, attended with a violent cough, and contin al spitting of phlegm intermixed with blood. This so shook my constitution that I was unfitted for any of the active duties of life. I was attended by some of the most eminent medical men of this town, but they failed to give me the slightest relief. As a last remedy I tried your Pills, and about three months they effected a perfect cure of the disease, totally eradicated the cough, and restored tone and vigour to the chest and digestive organs.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Dated Jan 1st, 1853. (Signed) H. MIDDLETON.

A PERMANENT CURE OF A DISEASED LIVER OF MANY YEARS' DURATION.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Gamis, Chemist, Yeovil, to Professor Holloway.

Dear Sir,—In this district your Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Stomach Complaints I may mention the following case. A lady of this town with whom I am personally acquainted, for years was a severe sufferer from disease of the liver and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her sufferings, as it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relations and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was induced to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of relapse, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life. I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,
November 23rd, 1852. (Signed) J. GAMIS.

AN ASTONISHING CURE OF CHRONIC RHEUMATISM, AFTER BEING DISCHARGED FROM THE HOSPITAL, INCURABLE.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. W. Moon, of the Square, Winchester.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I beg to inform you that for years I was a sufferer from Chronic Rheumatism, which was often laid up for weeks together by its severe and painful attacks. I tried every thing that was recommended, and was attended by one of the most eminent Surgeons in this town, but received no relief whatever, and to strengthen my health would be entirely broken up. I was induced to go into our county Hospital, where I had the best medical treatment the best union afforded, all of which proved of no avail, and I came out no better than I went in. I was then advised to try your Pills, and by persevering with them was perfectly cured, and enabled to resume my occupation, and although a considerable period has elapsed I have let no return of the complaint.

I am, Sir, your obliged Servant,
October 7th, 1852. (Signed) W. MOON.

AN EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF DROPSY, AFTER SUFFERING FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist Goole, dated February 15th, 1853.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

SIR,—I have much pleasure in informing you of a most surprising cure of Dropsy, recently effected by your valuable medicines. CAPTAIN JACKSON, of this place was afflicted with Dropsy for upwards of eighteen months, to such an extent that it caused his body and limbs to be much swollen, and water oozed as it were from his skin, so that a daily change of apparel became necessary, notwithstanding the various remedies tried, and the different medical men consulted, all was of no avail, until he commenced using your Pills, by which, and a strict attention to the printed directions, he was effectually cured, and his health perfectly re established. If you deem this worth