The Provincial Wesleyan.

[FOR THE PROVINCIAL WESLEYAN.]

"When my heart is overwhelmed within me, lead me to the rock that is higher than I."

Oh! God of my Life, my heart is opprest—
But Thou art the refuge of all the distrest—
My heart is *o'erwhelm'd*—but to Thee will I cry,
For Thou art "the Rock that is higher than I."

The foe like a flood rushes in on me now—
Dark thoughts of the future are shading my brow—
My heart *would* distrust Thee—yet still will I cry,
Lead *me* to "the Rock that is higher than I."

My prayer Thou wilt hear, and the storm Thou wilt calm,
And the flood I shall pass, upheld by thine arm,
My heart Thou wilt strengthen, and *then* will I cry,
All praise to "the Rock that is higher than I."

My body and spirit to Thee I commend,
My faithful—eternal—unchangeable Friend;
In life, or in death, may my heart be on high,
And my *dwelling*, "the Rock that is higher than I."

Westmoreland. * * * * *

Temperance.

Traffic in Alcoholic Liquors.

"This business has so long enjoyed legal protection, that it seems now to claim special consideration and immunity as pre-eminently a *lawful business*. And it has a certain special claim to that title. A *lawful* business it is, while law consists to prop it up; but it has no other claim. Its only defence, its only title to the forbearance of men, is, that it has sanction by law. Strip it of this factitious respectability which it derives from perverted law, and it stands forth a naked nuisance, deserving, beyond any other that now afflicts society, to be indignantly chased from the abodes of men. Yes—a very *lawful* business this has been, with not another plea in its favour; and the question which now comes to every citizen of this State is, Shall this trade of unutterable mischief be any longer lawful?

"Has society a right to interdict a business which serves no useful interest, and which can thrive only by inflicting the deepest injury on the morals and thrift of the community? Surely it is the first prerogative of civil government to prohibit just such selfish and pernicious pursuits—to defend the possessions, the rights, the peace, industry and virtue of a community, from the invasions of the lawless and mischievous. *Protection* is the end and object of government; and its power to protect lies in its power and right to prohibit whatever conflicts with social order and the just rights of men.

"This is the question, then: Does the traffic in alcoholic liquors inflict any serious injury on the rights, interests, affections or virtue of the community? Answer every citizen of America! Look around you. Is this traffic, as we allege an unredeemed damage and curse among us? We charge before you, in the name of every virtue, in the name of all things pure, and beautiful, and blessed, that it is the pitiless invader of them all! Society has no other enemy so injurious as this—none from which all just rights and interests so loudly cry for protection. It devours its victims on every hand, and sows the land with thriftlessness and immorality, violence and crime; and yet, with brazen front, it resents every attempt to check it, and claims perpetual right to prey on all we hold dear. Theft we may prohibit, and arson, and many such things, but not this trade in broken hearts, and ruined hopes, and fallen characters! Take from government the right to prohibit this traffic, and you leave it a powerless and worthless thing.

"Have others no rights as well as those who deal in drinks? Is civil government framed and sustained for the sole behoof of liquor dealers and their patrons? Tax-payers have rights, and are worthy of some regard. Aside from the incalculable indiscreet waste and damage which it produces, this traffic creates four-fifths of all our pauperism, and taxes every rateable dollar of our property for its support. It occasions three-fourths of our crimes and criminal prosecutions, and of our police and prison provisions, and hands over the heavy bill to be borne by the sober and thrifty portion of the community. It creates crime for us to lament and punish, and pay for, and beggars for us to pity and feed. It fosters every vice, stimulates every bad passion, and seals sons to perdition. All who have hearts to bleed over human shame and anguish—all who have loved ones to be perilled by the seductions of vice—every friend of virtue and order—every man contributing to the support of society—all these have rights which this traffic tramples down.

"And who are they who clamor for the allowance of the liquor traffic? Come, let us look at their claims, and according to their merits let it be done unto them.

"They are men who relish for gain the systematic business of maintaining intemperance—the business of kindling and feeding in their fellow-men the most fatal and degrading of appetites. The thrift of their vocation depends on their ruining others. Except men drink and squander their means—except families mourn, and ruin prevail, the dealer fails. That he may prosper, others must suffer. What rights can such a business plead?

"They are men to whom it is of no concern what others think of them. For many a year now, this business of rum selling has been sinking lower and lower, and the character of those who can afford to engage in it has been sinking. Look for yourselves, and judge. Are these the men to encourage reliance on moral suasion? Can any thing less stringent than Maine Law suasion reach them? They are even selling for gain what they know to be worthless and pernicious, good for none, dangerous to all, deadly to many. Are these the men to talk of rights?"—*Am. Periodical.*

Temperance in Nova Scotia.

It is gratifying to find the country so much alive to the Temperance Cause, and the sustaining the only organ of communication it has.—Every mail brings letters from Divisions of the Sons, and other friends of the Cause, urging upon us not to allow the Athenæum to go down, stating that they are willing to treble the subscription list rather than such a catastrophe should befall the Cause of Temperance at the present time. This is certainly gratifying, and clearly proves that teetotalers are on the alert, and waiting for the word to be given by which they shall be put to the proof in sustaining a prohibitory law. No doubt our Agent and Lecturer Brother Johnston will do good service in his tour through the Province, in awakening Temperance men from their lethargy and arousing them into action. Other friends of the Cause are also at work in various parts of the Province,—and we behold with pleasure the signs of the times, that temperance men will not allow themselves to be trifled with any longer, and think justly that in this enlightened age the source of so much evil as the liquor traffic is, should not be tolerated for a moment. They say, publish a list of the licensed groggeries, shew up the enormity of the traffic in the city, the amount consumed in Rum—and uselessly, with all the attendant evils following the trade; and we will follow and give you the statistics of this destroying trade in various parts of the country—then the lukewarm and indifferent will be convinced, and no longer stand aloof from our ranks. This is a good suggestion, and it is to be hoped that some one will furnish the desired information to the country.

On Wednesday the 14th inst., the G. W. P. visited the Canard Division, Cornwallis, when an interesting meeting took place; the Division adjourned at an early hour, for the purpose of a general meeting which had been duly announced for the Room in the lower flat of the Hall, and to the gratification of all was literally crowded, many persons having to go away not being able to obtain seats. The Victoria Amateur Band attended, and discoursed sweet music to the audience, numbering about 400; the G. W. P. and Rev. A. S. Hunt addressed the meeting with evident effect, and the good friends in Cornwallis are so pleased with this demonstration, that they intend occasionally to repeat them. Much good might be done by similar meetings in the different sections of the Province—and it only requires one or two whole hearted friends of the Cause to will it—and it can easily be done. Wherever this zeal and activity exists, there the progress of our Order is certain. And last week the opening of a new Division was announced, and now we have a petition for another Charter for a new Division, and the prospect of several more. Yet in the face of all this, some in their fancied wisdom proclaim that the Sons of Temperance must go down. They may, but not until their work is accomplished, and the curse now upon the Province, caused by the rumsellers is removed, by the extinction of the traffic. Our cause now is onward, and we look upward for a blessing upon our efforts.

Halifax, Dec. 23rd, 1853. G. S.

Miscellaneous.

Plan of Peter the Great for the Subjugation of Europe.

The following remarkable document, bequeathed by Peter the Great to his successors on the Throne of Russia, possesses at the present time peculiar weight and significance. The original testament is deposited in the archives of the Palace of Peterhoff, near St. Petersburg. Read by its light the recent movement of the Autocrat are alarming to all but the incapabilities who rule and influence the councils of Western Europe, and of Britain in particular. The document was first brought to Europe in 1757, by the Chevalier d'Eon, who being in the good graces of the Empress Elizabeth, was enabled to obtain a copy. On his return to France, charged by his Imperial mistress with the ratification of a supplement to the treaty of Versailles, he communicated this extraordinary document first to M. C. Abbe de Bernis, Minister of Foreign Affairs; and subsequently to the King himself. This stupendous scheme of European dominion, as sketched out by Peter, seemed however utterly chimerical to the Minister of Louis XV. In the "Vie Politique du Chevalier d'Eon," published in 1779 by Laforteile, we find the following observations:—

"This communication was treated as of slight importance by the ministry of Versailles; they considered the plan impracticable, and the views chimerical. In vain from my bed of pain (d'Eon had broken his leg on his return from Russia) did I transcribe it, write explanatory memoranda, and send special memorials to the King, to the Marquis de l'Hospital, who was just appointed Ambassador to Poland, to prove to them that the secret intention of the Court of Russia was at the impending death of Augustus III, to fill Poland with her troops, to make herself the arbitress of the election of the future king, and to possess herself of a portion of her territory, in accordance with the plan of Peter the Great; all my disclosures were considered unworthy of serious attention, doubtless because they came from so young a man, but in 1778 they found the dreadful results of the prejudice they had against so young an informant."

It will be seen that Peter the Great asserts his views to be the decrees of Providence; and that he regards the Russian people as called to the future supremacy of all Europe. This idea is based upon a theory that the majority of the European nations have reached an old age which is next to decrepitude, and that they are rapidly going down hill; from all which it is a fair deduction that they may be easily and certainly conquered by a young and new people, when this latter shall have developed its strength and resources.

The Russian Monarch accordingly regards this coming invasion by the North of the countries lying to the West and East as a periodic movement fixed by the design of Providence, which, as he observes, thus regenerated Rome by the incursions of barbarians. He compares these emigrations to the flux of the Nile, which at certain seasons enriches the exhausted soil of Egypt. He adds that Russia, which he found a brook, but leaves a noble river, will become, under his successors, a mighty ocean, destined to fertilize over Europe, and that its waves, despite all the barrier which feeble hands may raise against them must spread, if his successors have wisdom to direct their course. For these reasons, he leaves the precepts which are subjoined, and which he commends "to their constant attention and observance, even as Moses commended the Jewish people to the observance of the table of the law."

THE TESTAMENT OF PETER I.

In the name of the holy and indivisible Trinity, we Peter, Emperor, or Autocrat, of the Russians, &c., to all our descendants and successors in the throne and government of the Russian nation.

Almighty God, of whom we hold our life and our crown, having constantly enlightened us with his wisdom, and sustained us by his mighty arm, &c., we leave it in charge to our successors—

I—To keep the Russian nation in a kind of warlike readiness, and the soldiers prepared for battle, and in full activity not to allow them to repose unless for the recruiting of the finances of the State, continually to renew the constitution of the army, and to choose the most opportune moments for aggression, thus to make peace serve the ends of war, and war promote the objects of peace in the interest of the aggrandizement and growing prosperity of Russia.

II.—To gather together by every possible, means, skilful generals during war, and learned men during the peace, from the several most intelligent nations of Europe, that the Russian nation may profit by the advance of other countries, without losing any of their own home supplies.

III—To mix themselves on all occasions in the negotiations and disagreements of the people of Europe, and above all in those of Germany, which, from its geographical position, interests her more immediately.

IV.—To sow division in Poland, by continually fomenting jealousies and disturbances; to buy over the powerful with gold; to influence the members of the Diet, and to corrupt them, so as to hold the control in the election of their kings; to obtain the nomination of partisans, to support them, and whenever possible, to take the opportunity of marching Russian troops into that kingdom, and to remain there until the time shall come for permanent occupation. If the neighbouring powers oppose difficulties, soothe them for a time, by apportioning them shares in the country, in such manner that the gift may be revoked.

V—To take the most you can from Sweden, and cause her to attack you, which will give the pretext for subjugating her. It will serve this view to isolate her from Denmark and Denmark from Sweden, or to foster carefully their rivalry.

VI.—Always to take the wives of the Russian princess from among the German Princesses, so as to multiply family alliances, to draw the bonds of interest closer, and even to join Germany in our cause, by this continual extension of our influences.

VII.—To cultivate in preference to all other, the Alliance of England, in commercial matters, as that is the power which has most need of us for the extension of its maritime interests, and which can be most useful to us in developing our marine. We should exchange our timber and other products for her gold, and establish with her merchants, her seaman, and our own the most intimate communications, which the people of that country form for the purposes of navigation and commerce.

VIII.—Never to relax in the extension of your territory northward, on the shores of the Baltic, and southward on those of the Black Sea.

IX.—Encroach as far as possible in the direction of Constantinople and the Indies. He who reigns there will be the true ruler of the world. To work this out, raise wars continually—at one time against Turkey, at another against Persia; make dockyards on the black Sea; by degrees make yourselves masters of that Sea; as well as of the Baltic; hasten the decay of Persia, and penetrate to the Persian Gulf; establish, if possible, via Syria, the ancient commerce of the East, and rush onwards to the Indies, which are the intrepot of the world. Once there you need not fear the gold of England.

X.—To seek and cherish with care Austrian alliance; seem to encourage her ideas of future sovereignty over Germany, but secretly foment jealousy of her among the Princess. Endeavour to induce each other by turns to ask the aid of Russia, and exercise a sort of protectorate over the country which may pave the way for future dominion.

XI.—To attach and unite around you all the scattered and skismatic Greeks who are spread over Hungary and the south of Po and; to make yourselves their centre and support, and to establish, firstly,—a universal dominion by a sort of sacerdotal kingship or supremacy; this will make you many friends in the very homes of your enemies.

XIII.—Sweden dismembered, Persia vanquished, Poland subjugated, Turkey conquered, our armies concentrated, the Black Sea and the Baltic swept by our fleets—it will then be time to propose separately and secretly, first to the Court of Versailles, and then to that of Vienna, to share with them the Empire of the world. If either the one or the other fall into this scheme, which they cannot fail to do at a proposition so flattering to their self-love and ambition, make use of the acceptance to crush the other; you may in turn crush the remaining one by entering upon a struggle which cannot be doubtful in the result, Russia possessing all the East and the major part of Europe.

XIV.—If, which is not probable, each of the Powers refuses the offer of Russia, it will know how to excite quarrels between them, and make one exhaust the other.—Then seizing a decisive moment, Russia will pour down her armies already concentrated, on Germany, and at the same moment two immense fleets of transports, the one sailing from the sea of Azof, the other from the Port of Archangel, loaded with Asiatic orders, under the convoy of the armed squadrons of the Black and the Baltic Seas. Advancing along the Mediterranean and by the Atlantic, they will overwhelm France on one hand, while Germany will be overrun on the other, and these two countries conquered, the rest of Europe will pass easily and unresistingly under the yoke. Thus may and should Europe be conquered.

The Poor Customer.

"How much butter?"

"One half a pound, if you please."

"And sugar?"

"Half a pound."

"And these oranges."

"Half a dozen, sir."

"You go by the halves to-day—well, what else? Be speedy, ma'am, you're keeping better customers waiting."

"Half a peck of Indian meal, and one fine French roll," said the woman, but her lip quivered and she turned to wipe away a trickling tear.

I looked at her straw bonnet, all broken, at her faded shawl, her thin stooping form, her coarse garments—and I read poverty on all—extreme poverty. And the pallid, pinched features—the mournful but once beautiful face, told me that the luxuries were not for her. An invalid looked out from his narrow window, whose pale lips longed for the cool, fresh orange, for whose comfort the tea, and the butter, and the fine French roll were bought with much sacrifice. And I saw him sip the tea, and taste the dainty bread, and praise the flavor of the sweet butter, and turn with brightening eye to the golden fruit. And I heard him ask her, kneeling by the smoky hearth, to taste them with him. And as she sat the broken pan on edge, to bake her coarse loaf, I heard her say—"By the by, when I'm hungry." And "by the by," when the white lids of the sufferer were closed in sleep, I saw her bend over him with a blessing in her heart. And she laid the remnants of the feast carefully by, and eat her bread unmoistened.

I started from my reverie—the grocer's hard eye was upon me.

"You're keeping better customers waiting."

Oh! I wanted to tell him how poverty and persecution—contempt and scorn, could not dim the heart's fine gold, purified by many a trial; that, that woman with her little wants and holy sacrifices, was better in the sight of God, than many a trumpet-tongued Dives, who gave that he might be known of men.—*Olive Branch.*

Interesting Paragraphs.

A DOCKYARD DISCOVERY.—Not very long ago a person, well known for his large and accurate knowledge of the sources of English history, found himself by accident in one of our great dockyards. In one part of the yard he noticed some preparations for a bonfire, and, with the instinct of an antiquary when old papers are in peril, he ran off to the scene. "What are those bundles?" he inquired of the ready minister of destruction. "Nothing but rubbish," said the man. The very tie of the parcels told the antiquary that they were letters, and of old date. "Where do they come from?" he asks. "O, they have been lying here no one knows how long; we want the room and we are going to burn them out of the way." The antiquary took up a bundle of the doomed papers, opened the first letter, and found that it was the original despatch, announcing to the Government, with all its details, one of the most important events in the life of Charles II. Commanding the dockyard men not to set fire to the pile until superior orders should arrive, the antiquary posted to London, repaired to the Admiralty, stated the fact, and saved the papers. When carefully examined, they proved to be as interesting a series of State documents as any in our national archives. *London Athenæum*

PENANCE OF MAKING THE FIGURE OF THE CROSS ON THE FLOOR WITH THE TONGUE.—"Perhaps the most cruel punishment of all in ordinary use is that of making the cross upon the ground with the tongue. I have seen this penance performed through the length and breadth of the refectory—a large hall capable of seating 200 persons—at tables, placed in single rows, by the side of the walls. The tongue must leave a trace along the entire surface, so that the cross is clearly visible. The natural moisture of the tongue being exhausted, it is at last lacerated, and made one mass of sores—The track begins to be red with blood; but the cross must be completed. The blood flows copiously; but there is no pity, no respite; and long before the task is completed the miserable sufferer presents an appearance calculated to arouse the indignation of every spectator not altogether brutalized by fanaticism." (Memoirs of an ex-Capuchin, by Girolama Volge, a converted priest, page 46.) It will be remembered that this was the penance enforced on Miss Sellon.

THE FIRE-WORSHIPPERS.—Bayard Taylor writes thus, from Bombay, India, January 1, in regard to certain of the peculiar habits of the Parsees or fire-worshippers of India:—They are, as is well known, followers of Zoroaster recognizing one good and one evil principle, who contend for the mastery of the universe. They worship the sun, as the representative of God, fire in all its forms, and the sea. Their temples contain no images, but only the sacred fire; and though they have fixed days for the performances of various rites, they repeat their prayers every morning, soon after sunrise The dead are neither buried nor burned; but exposed to the air, within a wall enclosure, on the summit of a hill. The bodies of the rich are protected by a wire screen till wasted away; but those of the poor are soon devoured by birds of prey.—The children are generally married at from two to five years of age, and brought up together till of a proper age to assume the duties of married life. Most of the marriages are celebrated at this time of the year, and the streets continually resound with music of the bridal processions.

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The Guardian Angels;

OR

JAMES MASON AND HIS VISION:

AN APPEAL

IN FAVOUR OF TOTAL ABSTINENCE,

AND

A Prohibitory Liquor Law,

By EUGENE MORTIMER, Esq.

CONTENTS:

CHAPTER I.—Child's Thought.
II.—A Battle and a Victory.
III.—In which there is a Passing Glance at Two Characters.
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XXXI.—More Spokes in the Wheel.
XXXII.—A Dangerous Position—A Minister between Two Fires.
XXXIII.—An Encounter—But no Blood Shed.
XXXIV.—An Old Debt.
XXXV.—A Strong Hold Stormed and Carried, despite a Powerful Enemy.
XXXVI.—A Vision of the Future.

The above work is recommended to the favour of Temperance men in the Provinces, under the persuasion that they will find it a valuable auxiliary in the work in which they are engaged. The Author even from "putting" would prefer that the work should be judged of by its own merits.

☞ Owing to the work extending to a greater number of pages than was at first anticipated, a small increase of the proposed price has become unavoidable.

☞ Prices, single copies 1s 10½d.; a discount of 20 per cent. will be made to those who order 25 copies and upwards, to one address.

☞ Persons wishing to act as Agents for the sale of the above work, in any part of the Provinces, to whom the above discount will be allowed, will please address the Author, post paid, to the "care of the Editors of the *Athenæum*, Halifax, N. S."

Halifax, October 15th, 1853

THE GUARDIAN ANGELS, &c.—We direct attention to the advertisement of this valuable and important volume which appears on our third page.

Having been favoured, as we have before intimated with the perusal of this admirable production in manuscript, we have much pleasure in repeating the favourable opinion we formerly expressed, now on its near approach to actual publication.

For the satisfaction of all who are interested in the subjects of which it treats, we would say, that "*The Guardian Angels*" is exceedingly interesting in its manner of discussing the points of difference between the friends and the enemies of Total Abstinence and a Prohibitory Law—whilst the arguments employed in support of its positions are convincing and unanswerable. The work is full of striking incidents, and abounds with scenes described with graphic power,—some of which are in a high degree humorous, and others by their solemnity and pathos, calculated to stir the soul of its very depths, and to produce a profound impression. In our judgement, it has strong claims on the attention of Temperance men and Temperance societies throughout this Province, and we believe that a wide and general circulation of it can not fail of greatly subserving the interests of Total Abstinence and accelerating the passage of a Prohibitory Law. *It is just the work required in the present state of the Temperance cause in this Province*, to rouse attention and produce the desired effect; and at the same time equally well adapted for the same purpose to other localities, where an effort is being made to obtain a Legislative suppression of the traffic.

On these grounds we earnestly urge on all who are friendly to the object of this work, as stated in the title Page, the propriety of seeking to introduce "The Guardian Angels" into every village and town, as well as to circulate it widely in Halifax, and other cities of the Provinces, from which the most beneficial results may be confidently anticipated. The volume must be read to appreciate to the fullest extent the adaptation of this masterly "Appeal" to produce deep and heartfelt conviction of the absolute necessity of Total Abstinence and a Prohibitory Liquor Law—so dear to the hearts of the thousands of the Temperance men, now happily found in every part of the world. We can scarcely express our sense of obligation, under which we believe the cause of Temperance is placed to the author: and our earnest hope is that the work may speedily receive that patronage which it justly merits, and which will render the issue of another edition necessary in a short time. Friends procure it—read it—circulate it! A few dollars spent by those who can afford the outlay, in *gratuitously* circulating it among those who, from prejudice, are not likely to purchase it for themselves will be well bestowed, and may result in winning over to our cause some whose example and influence our cause requires.—*Athenæum.*

(BY SOLE LICENCE.)

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June 28.

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May 19. 1y.

HEALTH FOR A SHILLING

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF LOSS OF HEALTH DISORDERED STOMACH, INDIGESTION AND DETERMINATION OF BLOOD TO THE HEAD.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. John Lloyd, of Erewen, near Harlech, Merionethshire.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I avail myself of the first opportunity of informing you, that for a very long period I was afflicted with a dangerous giddiness and frequent swimming of the head, attended by loss of appetite, disordered stomach, and general impaired health. Every means had failed to give me any permanent relief, and at length it became so alarming that I was really afraid to go out about without an attendant. In this melancholy condition I waited personally upon Mr. Hughes, Chemist, Harlech, for the purpose of consulting him as to what I had better do; he kindly recommended your Pills, I tried them without delay, and after taking them for a short time I was happy to bear testimony to their wonderful efficacy. I am now restored to perfect health, and enabled to resume my usual duties. You are at liberty to publish this letter in any way you think proper.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,

June 6th, 1852. (Signed) JOHN LLOYD.

MIRACULOUS CURE OF DROPSY.

Extract of a Letter from Edward Rowley, Esq., of India Walk, Tobago, dated April 8th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR—I deem it a duty I owe to you and the public at large to inform you of a most miraculous recovery from that dreadful disease, Dropsy, and which, under God, was effected by your invaluable Pills. I was tapped five times within eight months, and skillfully treated by two medical practitioners, but could not get cured, until I had recourse to your remedy, and notwithstanding all I had undergone, this miraculous medicine cured me in six weeks. (Signed) EDWARD ROWLEY.

INFALLIBLE CURE OF A STOMACH COMPLAINT, WITH INDIGESTION AND VIOLENT HEAD-ACHES.

Extract of a Letter from Mr. S. Gowen, Chemist of Clifton, near Bristol, dated July 11th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR—I am requested by a Lady named Thomas, just arrived from the West Indies, to acquaint you that for a period of eight years she and her family suffered from continual bad health, arising from disorders of the Liver and stomach, Indigestion, loss of appetite, violent Headaches, pains in the side, weakness and general debility, for which she consulted the most eminent men in the colony, but without any beneficial result; at last, she had recourse to your invaluable Pills, which in a very short time effected so great a change for the better, that she continued them, and the whole family were restored to health and strength. Further, she desired me to say, that she had witnessed their extraordinary virtues in those complaints incidental to children, particularly in cases of Measles and Scarlatina, having effected positive cures of these diseases with no other remedy.

(Signed) S. GOWEN.

A DANGEROUS LIVER COMPLAINT, AND SPASMS IN THE STOMACH EFFECTUALLY CURED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Bostock, Druggist of Ashton under Lyne, dated July 31, 1852

To Professor HOLLOWAY.

DEAR SIR,—I have much pleasure in handing you a testimonial of the efficacy of your Medicines. A person in this neighbourhood with whom I am well acquainted was afflicted for a long time with a severe complaint in the stomach and liver, attended with frequent colds, smells of paint, and the effects of a stooping position which he was obliged to assume in his business. The spasms were of an alarming character, and frequent left him in a weak and debilitated condition. At length he heard of the salutary effects of your invaluable Pills, and was induced to give them a trial. The first dose gave him considerable relief, and by following them up in accordance with your directions, they have acted so wonderfully in cleansing the liver and stomach, and strengthening the digestive organs that he has been restored to the enjoyment of good health.

I remain, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

(Signed) WILLIAM BOSTOCK.

These celebrated Pills are wonderfully efficacious in the following complaints.

Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Sore throats,
Asthma,	Fevers of all kinds,	Scrofula or king's evil,
Bilious Complaints,	Fits,	Stone and Gravel
Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
Bowel complaints	Headaches,	Tic Doloreux,
Colics,	Indigestion	Tumours,
Costipation of the bowels,	Inflammation,	Ulcers,
Consumption,	Jaundice,	Venereal Affections,
Debility,	Liver Complaints,	Worms, all kinds,
Dropsy,	Lumbago,	Weakness from whatever cause, &c.
Dysentery,	Piles,	
Erysipelas,	Rheumatism,	
	Retention of Urine	

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November 10. W. M. HARRINGTON.

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November 17.

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