The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

In the Valley.

dwell within a dreamy vale
Round which the misty mountains stand,
silent host of spectres pale
Which guard the Thinker's holy land.
muse along the solemn stream
Whose plaintive murmur charms the air,
nd on the bosom of a dream
Float downward from a world of care;

loat downward like a summer cloud,
By cool, soft winds through ether blown,
ill furled each trail fantastic shroud,
And anchored in the port above.
he airy bark that bore me on
Melts in the viewless air away,
nd o'er me breaks the golden dawn
Of Truth and Freedom's perfect Day.

Oh dread eclipse! Oh dreary night
Which broods above a world forlorn;
Oh weary souls who pray for light,
Rejoice! the East is red with morn!
Rejoice! the weary dove that flew
Across the waves where all was dark,
Through morning's clear unclouded blue
Is seen returning to the Ark.

Look up! on the retreating cloud
Whose fearful menace scared the world,
Behold the covenant of God,
The Bow of Promise is unfurled,
The hour has struck; the bud of Truth
Whi h swelled through all the ages past,
When earth was ruled by wrong and ruth,
Is bursting into flower at last.

Across the sea's dividing flood
The nations stretch fraternal palms;
They feel the beat of kindred blood,
And rise on high according psalms.
And I, a quiet man, who keep
"The noiseless tenor of my way,"
Unto a world which lies in sleep,
Would cry, "Awake! Behold the Day!"

Moor's Rural New Yorker.

Shrink not from Duty.

BY W. WEBSTER CLAFLIN.

Shrink not from duty, though it bids
Thee leave thy friends and home,
Thy native country and afar
In stranger lands to roam.

Shrink not from duty though the path
May lonely be and drear,
Approving conscience in thy breast
Will darkest moments cheer.

Shrink not from duty as it speaks
In thunder tones to thee;
Obey it strictly, if thou wouldst
From care and woe be free.

Shrink not from duty; then whene'er
The earth-tie may be riven,
Thou'lt stand absolved, and thy reward—
The endless bliss of heaven.

Miscellaneous.

Canada.

The classification and arrangement of the numerous and interesting articles sent by Canada to the Universal Exposition is almost completed. The space occupied by this Colony was so crowded by inquisitive visitors that it was almost impossible to move about in it. This proves that the public, ordinarily an impartial judge, views the Canadian Exhibition, which makes so brilliant a display, with marked approbation; for it is no more than truth to say that that Province appears before this great universal concourse in a light of extreme splendour and magnificence. Here we can with justice to Canada recall the words of M Dufrenoy, Member of the French Institution and Inspector General of mines, contained in his Report of the Exhibition of 1851—"Of all the British Colonies Canada is the one whose department is the most complete and interesting; its display of minerals is superior to that of every other country." The contributions sent by Canada to the Exposition of 1855 are infinitely more numerous than those which figured in London in 1851, and the same skilful judgment has presided over the a rangement. We shall confine the present to a preliminary review, directing attention to the tasteful order in which the goods are set out in the Canadian department; but will, in a short time hence, treat our readers to a general introduction of Canada, to their acquaintance, which will serve as a preface to the accurate catalogue by Messrs J. C. Tache and Logan, Canadian Commissioners to the Exposition, to be published in the *Monde Industriel.* In the centre of the apartment occupied by Canada, is a splendid "trophy" nearly 50 feet high, composed for the most part, of different kinds of wood, (specimens of the forest wealth of Canada,) of rich furs and skins, of wooden utensils and tools, as well as various models of naval architecture. One of the most remarkable objects among these curiosities is a piece of veneering maple, cut from the tree crosswise, the specimen being as thin as a piece of cloth, and when seen from the base of the "trophy" it has every appearance of such. The sample is 26 metres in length by 53 in width and has been obtained by means of a machine invented by Mr. St. Amand, of Quebec. The red pine collection includes a "knee" of 38 inches curve, and this wood it is known, is acknowledged by the Admiralty and at Lloyds in England to be one of the best description of timber for ship building purposes. On the right of the "trophy" facing *Cours la Reine* are various and innumerable samples of mineral and agricultural produce. The left side of the department facing the Seine displays different description of manufactured goods, and a superb collection of stuffed birds and animals. Round the "trophy" are two Canadian carriages finished with the most exquisite taste. The luxurious carriage built by Mr. Gingras, of Quebec, is remarkable for the elegance of its make, the richness of its trimmings, and above all for its extreme durability. The travelling phaeton from the factory of M. Leduc, Montreal, is of very light and elegant build. Two Fire-Engines are placed on the opposite side. Their powers equal their compactness which is very superior. The smallest, that of Mr Perry, of Montreal, is made on the ordinary plan; the larger, by Mr. Lemoine, of Quebec, is built on the new principal of the application of the cylinder, *(de cylindre a double action.)* This invention has obtained a Canadian patent. The body of the engine is of very rich workmanship, is supported by only three wheels, and decorated by two views of Quebec, the one representing the Indian village at which Jacques Cartier, the French navigator, landed when he discovered and took possession, in the name of the King of France, of this portion of the American continent, the other represents modern Quebec. Models of the public works of Canada also surround the "trophy." They prove that this country has undertaken vast projects, is in as advanced a condition as the first nations of Europe, and that there enterprises of the greatest magnitude can be successfully carried out.

On the side of the *Cours la Reine* is placed a model of the gigantic Victoria Bridge, the largest in the world, its length from one bank of the St. Lawrence to the other being about a league. The height of its pillars is 25 metres, and the distance between each pillar 35 metres. The superstructure is formed of a tube of iron-plating on the principle of the Menai bridge. In front the visitor beholds the model of the locks of the Lachine Canal built in order to avoid the rapids of the River St. Lawrence at this point of its course. These locks are two hundred feet by 45, with 9 feet depth of water, and the representation on a small scale of the ingeniously contrived floodgates of this canal is pleasingly given side by side with models of the chief edifices of the neighbourhood. The glass-cases forming the border of the Canadian department contain a great variety of extremely beautiful articles of Indian manufacture, many of the most fantastical description;—cloths both of linen and woolen fabric, and other products of Canadian industry;—tanned leather of various kinds, some exclusively confined to Canada such as porpoise leather, carriboo, and moose skins;—saddlery;—cutlery;—boots and shoes; and raw and dressed hides in great number. An extremely fine ser dite is also to be seen here. It was found in October 1854 at Madoc (Canada) and weighs 160 kilogrammes—This lump of native ore contains only 6 per cent of nikel and is exceedingly curious on account of its rarity, and will doubtless attract the attention of geologists and all lovers of mineralogical science. The variety of the resources of Canada, the beauty of its timber, the valuable qualities of its minerals and the fruits of its husbandry were far from being doubted in France, but if we regard with attention the several contributions sent hither we cannot but be impressed with the idea that this Colony contains an active, industrious, enterprising and progressive population. There can be no question that its riches would increase beyond measure if labour and capital were more largely expended on their development. Its soil on account of the varied climate, is suitable for the culture of tobacco and maize.—crops which need the heat of the tropics,—and its iron equals the best description of that of Sweden. The mineralogical department, under the superintendance of Mr. Logan, an able Canadian geologist, challenges the attention of men of science by its perfection of arrangements, and the interest attached to its contents. We may here announce that Mr. Tache has almost completed a work which he modestly entitles: "*Es quisse du Canada considere sous le point du vue economiste.*" This work is remarkable for the clearness and simplicity of its style. We have had the good fortune to have perused several chapters of it, and are enabled to say that it presents an accurate description of the state of this transatlantic colony, where the half of the population speak our French language.

VICTOR BERGES.

—Monde Industriel.

Artificer-Soldiers.

We notice with pleasure that those in defatigable publishers, Messrs. Chambers of Edinburgh, in the July No. of their admirable and extensively circulated Journal, in an article under the above title, after describing the eminent services of several of these soldier workmen who are a credit to the service, thus refers in the following terms to the fearless daring and marvellous nerve of one with whom for a number of years we have been on terms of intimate friendship without ever hearing a word about explons, which, if achieved by the generality of mankind, would afford a never-ending topic of conversation, and perhaps impair their usefulness. Of the subject of this article it may be said that he has stood on the giddy pinacle of greatness and smiled from lame's tall steeple on the crowd below, and then descending moved unknown among his fellows. We honor merit wherever it exists—in the humble Soldier or man of noble birth, and imagine we are only in the path of duty when we record our approval of the heroism and self-reliance exhibited in the narrative of the adventures of the gentleman who now holds the situation of Superintendent of the Works of the Water Company in this city, and stands deservedly high in the estimation of his fellow citizens, the more especially as we learn that he intends leaving the service of the Company where he has earned encomiums equal to the following:

"Private James Weir was perhaps the most daring sapper in building stages for the observatories. Like the chamois, he could climb heights almost inaccessible, and stand or sit at work on ledges, copings, pinnacles, vanes, and pieces of timber, where scarcely any human being would dare to venture without all the accessories and appliances which precaution could command for ensuring safety and preventing alarm. At Ely minster, the tower which is about 200, and at Norwich cathedral, the spire of which is the most elevated in England, being, 327 feet from the ground, he was as agile and self-possessed as in an ordinary workshop. At Norwich spire, a brace broke under him, and he fell a distance of nine feet; but in his descent he caught hold of another brace, and thus saved his life. The accident did not in the least daunt him, for the next moment he was at work again, as cool and as brisk as ever. At Kyson, in Bedfordshire, the builder who contracted to take down a portion of the spire was about to relinquish his engagement as hopeless, but our adventurous scaffold builder was lent for the occasion, and the removal was soon accomplished. Weir took up his ladders and fixed them; but before placing the last one, he climbed the spire unaided by scaffolding or supporters, and to crown his success, took off the vane and brought it down with him. He achieved a still bolder feat at Swaffham, in Norfolk. Upon a projecting joint which he had fixed, and the dimensions of which were 4 inches wide by 12 feet long, he walked steadily forward to its end, at a height of about 120 feet, and with astounding coolness and dexterity performed this hazardous duty. At Thaxted, in Essex, he climbed the outside of the spire by the crockets, and at the giddy altitude of 210 feet from the ground, sat upon the creaking vane, and whirled himself round upon its grating pivot. This was on the 11th of April 1844. A drawing of the scaffold and stage was given in the *Illustrated London News* of that date. At Danbury, in July 1844, his services were more distinguished. To take the initiative or first step in any of these perilous services, was always the important task; but however difficult or dangerous it promised to be, Weir never shrank from its performance. Climbing the inside of a steeple, he reached its topmost sounding aperture, in which he secured a piece of timber. Upon the end of this joint he stood, and after hauling up a ladder, fixed it upon the projecting timber, and then ascended by the shaking ladder to the top of the spire. There he hauled up the block and tackle, made it fast to the steeple, and descended amid the cheers and wonder of the crowd who witnessed his fearful exploits. The services of this daring man were frequently alluded to with especial particularity by the provincial press, and alike insured the applause of his comrades and the approbation of his officers. He afterwards served on an exploration survey for a railway in North America. In May 1848, he purchased his discharge, and set himself up in business in Halifax, Nova Scotia. His industry and mechanical ingenuity soon brought him success in his new line of life, and he received the appointment of superintendent to the Water Company in that town, which he now fills at a salary, with other emolument, of about £200 a year. On receiving this appointment, the company purchased his stock of goods from him for about £700; and he bids fair in a few years to be a wealthy man."—*Morning Journal.*

New Brunswick Timber Forest.

After agriculture, the forests of New Brunswick constitute at present its next greatest resource, in furnishing the material for its staple export of timber, and its principal manufactures—ship building and sawed lumber.

The whole surface of the province in its natural state, is, with very few exceptions, covered with a dense forest of timber trees. Among these, the most valuable, as well as the most interesting and majestic, is the White Pine, so called from the perfect whiteness of its wood when freshly exposed. The wood is soft, light, free from knots, and easily wrought; it is durable, and not liable to split when exposed to the sun. The white pine furnishes timber of large dimensions, boards of great width; and its wood is employed in far more diversified uses, and in greater quantities, than that of any other tree in America.

The most usual forms in which white pine is extensively exported from New Brunswick, are—as squared timber, masts, spars, deals, plank, boards, scantling, clap-boards pailings shingles, and laths; also in boxes, barrels, water pails and tubs. It would however be quite impossible to enumerate the variety of purposes to which it is applied both in Europe and America.

Next to the white pine in commercial value, is the Black Spruce. This tree is so multiplied in New Brunswick, as to constitute a third part of the forests with which the Province is so uninterruptedly covered, and nowhere is it found of larger size or finer quality. It often attains from seventy to eighty feet in height, and from eighteen to twenty inches in diameter.

The distinguished properties of the wood of the Black Spruce, are, strength, lightness, and elasticity. It furnishes as fine yards and topmasts as any in the world, and for these it has been long and extensively used. By many, the wood of the Black Spruce is preferred to that of the white pine for flooring; but its great value arises from its furnishing the Spruce Deals of commerce, which now constitute one of the largest and most valuable exports of New Brunswick. These deals are of the uniform thickness of three inches, not less than twelve feet in length, and nine inches in width. The most usual dimensions are nine and eleven inches in breadth, and lengths of twelve, fourteen, sixteen, eighteen, and twenty-one feet. Spruce battens are twelve feet long, seven inches in width, and two and a half inches in thickness. The manufacture of Spruce Deals commenced in New Brunswick in 1819, and has been steadily increasing. In 1851 there were five hundred Saw Mills in the Province, driven eight by steam or water power, and since then the number has been continually on the increase. The extent and value of the exports of pine and spruce timber and deals, will be seen by reference to the tables hereafter.

—Perley's Hand Book.

Russia and the German Powers.

A few days after the close of the Conference at Vienna, Count Buol transmitted an account of the whole proceedings to Count Valentine Esterhazy, the Austrian Plenipotentiary at St. Petersburg. The attention of Count Esterhazy was called, at the same time, to the new obligation which the change of circumstances imposed upon Austria; he was also instructed to communicate the despatches to Count Nesselrode, and, if required, to leave a copy of them with that Minister. This attention on the part of Count Buol was responded to by Count Nesselrode in a note, dated the 5 h of July, addressed to Prince Gortschakoff, the Russian Ambassador at Vienna, with orders to communicate it to the Austrian, Minister. These orders were carried into execution in a conference, which took place between Prince Gortschakoff and Count Buol on the 12th of July. In Count Nesselrode's note he expressed the most unbounded and unqualified approbation of the course pursued by Count Buol throughout the Conferences. The last proposals of Count Buol are declared to be such as Russia would have accepted, with one or two unessential modifications. Count Nesselrode complains bitterly of the refusal of the plenipotentiaries of the Western Power to proceed to the discussion of the fourth point before the third had been finally adjusted; and declares that this article, which would have placed the Christian subjects of the Porte under the protection of the European Powers, was the most essential of all. More important, however, than any part of Count Nesselrode's note yet adverted to, are two passages to which we now invite attention. The first declares that Russia views with satisfaction the occupation of the Danubian Principalities by Austria. And Count Nesselrode protests that so far from Russia's wishing to engage in a war against Austria, the Russian armies are now, as formerly, at the service of Austria. The subtle cabinet of St. Petersburg has the Austrian Government in its toils. The continued occupation of the Principalities is guaranteed by Russia to Austria; the Eastern question is placed on a new basis (the protection of the Christian races in Turkey,) in order to afford Austria a pretext for changing sides; and the support of Russian armies is promised to Austria.

In the meantime, Prussia has not been idle. On the 5th July a note from the Prussian Minister was communicated to Count Buol. This document contains some unmeaning promises as to what Prussia would do in the event of Russia's invading the Principalities or threatening Germany. The value of these promises may be judged by the circumstance that Count Nesselrode's note declared the satisfaction of Russia at seeing the Principalities occupied by Russia is also dated the 5th of July. No reasonable man could doubt that the terms of the Prussian and the Russian notes were concerted between the two Courts. The real meaning of the Prussian note is to be sought in a sentence in which M Manteuffel recommends that Austria and Prussia should rest satisfied with expressing, in general terms, their approbation of each others past policy, without entering into awkward explanations. This is *Peachum and Lockit's* reconciliation over again: "Brother, brother, we are both in the wrong." And, according to M. Sévestre de Sacy, this re-approximation of Austria and Prussia has already ripened into an *entente cordiale.* The cabinets of Berlin and Vienna have opened communications with those of Dresden, Munich, and Stuttgard (the *coryphaei* of the Bamberg Conference,) and obtained their assent to the bases of a joint proposal to be submitted to the Diet of Frankfort. The object of this proposal is to persuade the Diet to declare:—That its thanks are due to Austria for her persevering efforts to restore peace; there is no necessity for enlarging the engagements which the Germanic States contracted towards each other on the 24th of July, and the 9th of December, 1854; and that "with a view to the re-establishment of peace, and in order to maintain and strengthen the union of Germany, it is necessary that the Germanic Confederation, while persisting in its attitude of reserve, maintain provisionally, the federal contingent on the war footing as agreed to on the 8 h of February 1855." This last article is a scarcely concealed menace to France and England. Russia has told Austria that she is welcome to keep the Principalities, and has offered her the support of Russian armies; Austria and Prussia invite the Federal Diet to declare that they will keep its armies on a war footing with a view to enforce the return of peace.—*Daily News.*

Letter from within a Bastion in Sebastopol.

"The bombardment of the 17th and 18 h of April," says the writer, "brought a terrible variety to the heroic garrison, in the wearisome uniformity of the almost incessant cannonade which has lasted nearly eight months. Nothing could be more terribly magnificent than the picture which a bastion represents upon such a day. It then resembles the crater of a volcano. The gunners indefatigably work at their pieces, Riflemen stand upon the banquettes. Officers pass to and fro in the batteries, and direct the fire. Round shot, shells, bombs, musket and rifle balls fly, whistle, hiss, scream, burst, rebound and strike in all directions. No one pays attention to them, except the signal-man, who stands with a spy glass at his eye, to watch the enemies' batteries. He knows them all inside and out; he knows each embrasure, he knows whether this or that gun fires with precision, quick or slow, and when this or that battery will open fire. The cannonade lasts 14 hours by day, and the bombardment all night. The signal man watches vigilantly the whole time, and he calls out as if the enemy fired at his command—"Look out! the six gun battery! one, two, three,—six, halt! The three mortar battery! a shell; have a care to the right; a shell for the troops (meaning the covering party in reserve.) A shell has gone to water (fallen in the harbour;) a shell for us; it looks bitter angry," and down it comes and bursts in the battery. Some men are killed, some lose arms or legs; but one hears no groans or lamentations. The bearers arrive immediately, and carry off the wounded to the dressing-place. Meantime the signal man has not turned his head; his eyes are fixed on the enemy's batteries. The cannonade bellows on; "The second turn has begun!" They fire and scarcely has he said this, ere a shell plunges into the rampart beneath, bursts, and dashes up the earth on all sides. "A shell for us," and another shell falls and bursts through the blendage with awful explosion. "Look out above, lads!" exclaims the commander of the battery, and in an instant the mighty gun-carriage is overwhelmed with stones and mud. Another bomb falls in the same place, down in the blendage, and crushes a dozen men beneath. The most terrible is when a whole bequet of shells fall upon a powder magazine, and blow it up. The night brings no repose. Shells fall like hail on the bastion. One rips open an embrasure, another smashes a gun-carriage. This kills half a dozen, that wounds twice as many. Sailors, meantime, drag up fresh guns or carriages, to replace those damaged or destroyed. Others bring up balls, shells, cartridges, or powder, or else they labour like bees, to repair embrasures or merlons: and so it goes on all night."

—German Paper.

The New French Silver.

The public have been interested latterly by statements respecting a new method of obtaining in large quantities, from that most abundant of deposites, common clay, a metal which rivals in beauty with silver and surpasses it in durability, not to mention other qualities. The discoverer—for so we must call him—is Mr. Sainte-Claire Deville. Aluminium, which hitherto existed only in very small quantities, and esteemed rather as a curiosity, can now be produced in masses sufficient and cheap enough to replace copper, and even iron in many respects, and thus place the "new silver," superior in some points to the real article, into such common use as to suit the means of the poorest persons.

It is by triumphs like these, which illustrate modern science, that the luxuries as well as the comforts of life are coming within the reach of all. It is by such discoveries—fruits of scientific research, which are universal in their application or results—that humanity is benefitted, and surely, though slowly, raised out of the ugliness and roughness of material wants. It is thus that the mind is civilized, by acquiring a taste for the useful and beautiful of a high order, and that more progress is made by material and external changes upon the mind than can be accomplished during centuries by preaching and denunciations. Let us hail, then, every such discovery as a blessing, and every discoverer as the true, disinterested friend of humanity.

We learn from Paris that the members of the Academy of Sciences and the auditory were loud in their admiration and surprise at the brilliancy of many ingots of aluminium presented by Mr Dumas, the celebrated chemist. It was impossible to believe they were not silver until taken into the hand, when their extraordinary lightness at once proved the contrary. That a metal should weigh so little seemed almost incredible.

The price of aluminium, a short time since, in France was about the rate of gold. Mr. Dumas assured the Academy that, owing to recent discoveries reducing the expense of extracting it, the cost of production was now about one hundred times less; and Mr. Bullard, another member, stated that there was little doubt that the effect of competition in its manufacture, together with the advantage of throwing it open to the industrial resources of the world, would be to reduce the price as low as five francs the kilogramme, or about forty cents a pound.

This important result is mainly attributable to the facility with which we are now able to procure pure sodium in abundance, which is the active agent for the revivification of aluminium, and which was at one time very extensive. Sodium is obtained by the decomposition of carbonate of soda by charcoal. By the aid of a little lime it has been found easier to separate it from oxygen. The conversion of aluminius earth or clay into chloride of aluminium takes place so easily that the price of the chloride only comes to about ten cents a pound.

Mr. Dumas obseved that the generalization of the precedure of Mr. Deville, the application of chlorine to the extraction of metals, forms a new era in metalurgy.

Among the many remarkable qualities of aluminium, such as its resistance of oxydation, either in the air or by acids, its hardness, its wonderful lightness, its malleableness, the facility of moulding it, &c., Mr. Dumas mentions another, its sonority. An ingot was suspended by a string, and being lightly struck emitted the finest tones, such as are obtained only by a combination of the best metals.—*Chn. Advt. & Journal*

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 diarrhoea, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ear exercruciating 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 of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout heartburn, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, palpitate, tremors dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts on 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, 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, 1846.*—I hereby certify, that having examined DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.

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

Dr. Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs BARBY, DUBARRY & Co., and has pleasure in recommending their "REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD;" it has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of dyspepsia, as also in 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 son for whom the former quantity was procured has derived very great benefit from its use—distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed and a feeling of restored health induced. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in doing so whenever an opportunity offers, &c. &c. I am, Gentlemen, very truly yours,

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 26th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GRATTIKER.

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

DR. GRATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GRIES IN CONSUMPTION

Magdebourg, 15th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the sweats colliquative of the lungs and night-sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study and treats it with DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My poor wife is now in as perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. I fix with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the restoration of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the astonishing efficacy of DuBarry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers. GRIES, M. D.

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

Cure, No. 49,932.—"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.—Marie Jolly, Worthan Lng, 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. 48,314.—"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.

Bona, 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 diarrhoea, 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 hemorrhoids. The 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.

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Drugs, Medicines, Patent Medicines, Spices, Dye Stuffs, Seeds, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, and all kinds of Toilet requisites can always be had at the above store at the lowest prices for Cash.

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Patent Medicines,	Shaving Cream,
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Peppermint and Black Currant LOZENGES,	
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HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

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

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

REMARKABLE CURE OF DROPSY AFTER BEING TAPPED THREE TIMES.

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

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I desire to add my testimony to the value of your Pills, in cases of dropsy. For nine months I suffered the greatest torture with this distressing complaint, was tapped three times, and finally given up by the doctors, having become in appearance as a skeleton, and with no more strength in me than a child just born. It was then that I thought of trying your Pills, and immediately sent for a quantity, and commenced using them. The result I can scarcely credit even now, although true it is. After using them for some weeks, I felt much better, and by persevering with them, at the expiration of two months, I was completely cured. I have since enjoyed the best of health. I am, Sir, your sincerely,

(Signed) ANTHONY SMITH.

ASTONISHING CURE OF GENERAL DEBILITY AND LIVER COMPLAINT!!

Copy of a Letter from William Reeves, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, dated 17th Nov., 1854.

To PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

SIR,—I am happy to say that your Pills have restored me to health after suffering for nine years from the most intense general debility and fat gout, my liver and bowels were also much deranged for the whole of that time. I tried many medicines, but they were of no good to me, until I had recourse to your Pills, by taking which, and following the printed directions for seven weeks, I was cured, after every other means failed to the astonishment of my neighbours, acquaintances and friends. I shall ever feel grateful to you for this astonishing restoration to health, and will recommend your Pills to all sufferers coming to my duty to do so.

I remain, sir, your humble servant WILLIAM REEVES.

(Signed)

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Ague,	Female Irregularities,	Scrofula or King evil,
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Blotches on the skin,	Gout,	Secondary Symptoms,
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The venerable Chancellor WARDLAW, writes from Balt