The Provincial Wesleyan.

The Seasons.

FROM THE GERMAN.

Spring blows, Summer glows,
Autumn reaps, Winter keeps,
Spring prepares, Summer provides,
Autumn hoards, and Winter hides,
Come, then, friends, their praises sound,
Summer, Autumn, Winter, Spring,
As they run their yearly round,
Each in turn with gladness sing!
Time drops blessings as he flies—
Time makes ripe, and Time makes wise.

The Song of Spring.

BY ELIZA LOGAN.

In the groves where the orange and citron are blooming
And scenting with perfume the balm-breathing air,
My ardent relation, Dame Summer's assuming
The task which, unfinished, I left in her care.

As my light step is bounding o'er valley and mead,
The harebell and daisy peep up from the sod:
For they feel that their delicate bosoms are freed
From the earth which I loose with my magical rod.

I breathe in the forest—its life I renew—
The blood of the oak rushes up through its veins:
And the robe it puts on bears the very same hue
As that which I lavishly spread o'er the plains.

Its voice to the ice-fettered brook I restore,
And send its freed waters rejoicing along;
The grove, late so silent, is tuneless no more,
For I've taught every feather-clad warbler a song.

Though brief be my life, yet unlike fragile mortals,
Decay to my heart no destruction can bring:
Ere a flowret can bud, I throw open death's portals,
And start from the tomb—a new, glorious Spring.

Temperance.

A Look at the Other Side.

We glanced lately at the forces marshalling against a Prohibitory Liquor Law. Appetite, Interest, and Expediency, make up and lead on the hostile columns.

Turn now, for a moment to the other side. What forces are they?

Reason.—How she pleads in view of man's nature, powers, dignity, destiny that this horrible business stop—that creatures of intelligence and immortality be no more debased by it, to the level of brutes.

Justice.—What demonstrations she gives that the poor Inebriate, and those dependant on him are cruelly wronged, and society itself most injuriously burdened, by the unholy traffic. How flagrantly unjust to rob the former of prosperity, health, character, happiness, heaven and to impose on the latter the immense trouble and cost of the resulting pauperism, disease calamities, insanity and crime.

Patriotism. Standing by the very citadel of our civil rights and liberties with what deep solicitude does she mark the spreading desolations of strong drink, reaching as they do, from the centre to the extremities of the Republic. What mean those sensual, bloated, inflamed, ungoverned men—the slaves of a degrading appetite, at the ballot-box, or on the bench of justice, or in the halls of state and national legislation? The genius and life of real freedom sicken, droop in their presence.

Humanity. Were there ever so multiplied and killing sorrows as flow from the intoxicating cup? "Who hath wo? Who hath babblings? Who hath wounds without cause?" Why debase and destroy that manly character? Why break that womanly heart? Why rob those children of a father's care and love? Why bring those grey hairs with sorrow to the grave? Why turn that happy home into a hell on earth? Why crowd those Alms-Houses—Hospitals—Asylums—and Prisons with men and women made in the image of God?

Religion. She came from heaven. She leads to God. With what divine tenderness she calls men to turn from their evil ways; and yet, on this point, with what decision she proclaims:—"Wo unto him that giveth his neighbor drink—that puttest the bottle to him, and makest him drunken; the cup of the Lord's right hand shall be turned unto thee; and shameful spewing shall be on thy glory!" "Be not deceived—neither fornicators—nor idolators—nor drunkards, shall inherit the kingdom of God."

But how can you stop these deathful streams, unless you dry up their fountains? How put an end to this wide-spread consumption and its calamities and crimes, unless you dry up their fountains? How get conclusively rid of the noxious and fatal fruits, unless you lay the axe at the root of the tree?—*Presbyterian of the West.*

Schools of Vice.

Physicians have differed in their opinions as to the proximate and remote causes of many diseases "to which flesh is heir," but no such difference of opinion exists among the moral and intelligent as to the sources of the moral degradation so rife in the larger cities of our land. Transgression and sorrow move through our streets in abhorred wedlock. Scores, and even hundreds, of the most abandoned men and women are cast into dishonoured graves every year, and yet the moral leprosy is not stayed. Hundreds more crowd into their places, who seem to be ambitious to excel in the curious art of obliterating from their hearts and lives the last vestige of worth or virtue. Whence comes this delirium of viciousness—this recklessness of utter ruin? Whence the deadly miasm, as from a thousand Pontine marshes, infecting the moral atmosphere to such an extent that goodness and truth halt feebly along, or die asphyxiated. Reader, did you ever pass along our streets after nightfall? Did you look behind the screen of the beer saloon and the dram shop? Saw you, that boy—ten, twelve, mahap fifteen years old—as he turned off his mug of beer, and who, replacing his cigar, with a swaggering gait regains the street? Follow him a few steps, and he will enter the theatre, where scores of lads as young and vile as he, mingle in revelry and mirth until a late hour. Thus trained, we can reasonably expect nothing else of them but that they will fill up the ranks of libertinism, and conclude the life thus ignobly begun, in the felon's cell, or upon the scaffold.

We might indicate other sources of youthful depravity; but fix your attention on these—the dram-shop and theatre! These are licensed to do their work. The broad shield of legal enactment is thrown around them, and their villanies are perpetrated under sanction of law. Much might be said on this subject; but would the public heed us? Would many even of those who are dead to the world (at least by profession) take warning? But these shall mourn at the last!—*Ex.*

A DRUNKEN CITY.—There are nearly four hundred public houses in Sydney, Australia, (writes the correspondent of the London Times,) and, in a population of 65,000, the arrests for drunkenness average twenty a day throughout the year, being about one in nine of the inhabitants. But this inadequately represents the amount of intemperance; only the most flagrant cases come under the cognizance of the police. The "drunkard's list" of the police reports might be indefinitely lengthened, for the vice is not confined to the working classes, nor is it wholly checked by education, nor limited to the male sex; it appears at times in the Municipal Council, and more rarely, in the Legislature. In those places, however, it must be confessed, it does not draw down reproach and exposure; and a recent decision of the Supreme Court makes it no libel to publish the name of the offender against decency. But, among the lower class, intoxication is so much a habit that it entails neither reproach nor loss of character.

A RUMSELLER'S TELESCOPE.—A Mr. Long, from Virginia, related at the recent World's Convention, this amusing anecdote:

A rumseller in our state, feeling some compunction, went to a temperance gentleman, and asked what he should do to have some chance of expiating the consequence of his evil ways.

"Go and make a telescope," said the gentleman.

"A telescope! what can I do with one, and how can I make it?" asked the rumseller.

"Well, unless you do you will never get a glimpse of heaven," was the reply.

"How am I to do it?"

"Just take every barrel of liquor in your store, knock out the ends, put these barrels end to end in a long line, kneel down and take a good look through the tube and that's your only chance of ever getting a view of heaven."

Miscellaneous.

Interesting Paragraphs.

GUSTAVUS III., King of Sweden, passing one day on horseback through a village in the neighbourhood of his capital, observed a young peasant girl of interesting appearance drawing water at a fountain by the wayside. He went up to her and asked her for a draught. Without delay she lifted up her pitcher, and with artless simplicity, put it to the lips of the monarch.—Having satisfied his thirst, and thanked his benefactress, he said, "My child, if you would go with me to Stockholm, I would endeavour to find for you a better situation than you now have." "Sir," said the girl, "I wish for nothing better. I should not be happy anywhere else. My mother is poor and sickly, and has no one but me to take care of her and comfort her, and nothing you could give me would induce me to leave or neglect her." "Where is your mother?" said the monarch. "In that little cabin," replied the girl, pointing to a wretched hovel beside her. The king went in, and beheld stretched on a bedstead, whose only covering was a little straw, an aged female, weighed down with years, and sinking with infirmity. The monarch expressed his sorrow at finding her in so afflicted a condition. "Ah! sir," she replied, "I should be indeed to be pitied if I had not that good, attentive child, who labours to support me, and omits nothing that she thinks can afford me relief. I cannot be too thankful to my God for her."—Never, perhaps, was Gustavus more sensible, than at that moment, of the pleasure of possessing an exalted station. Putting a purse into the hand of the young villager, his emotions allowed him only to say, "Continue to take care of your mother; I shall enable you to do so more effectually. You may depend on the promise of your king." On his return to Stockholm, Gustavus settled a pension for life on the mother, with a reversion to her daughter after her death.

A DOG STORY.—The Newburyport Herald tells the following laughable dog story:

"A few days since a young man in the south part of the city who had called upon a female friend, was returning home about midnight, and on the way was the residence of a butcher, whose premises are guarded during the night by an old and faithful dog. Now 'Major' is a very discriminating animal, and while on duty never troubles any one unless signs of roguery are manifested. On this occasion, on hearing footsteps, the dog walked leisurely from his encampment into the street, and on being observed by the gentleman, the latter instead of pursuing the even tenor of his way like an honest man as he was, took to his heels, endeavouring thus to elude the expected pursuit.—Upon this indication of wrong 'Major' at once swiftly followed, and the gentleman, no doubt thinking that discretion was the better part of valour, resorted to a high fence for safety. It was a bitter cold night, and the dog not willing to be cheated in this manner, for three long hours kept our hero in this perilous situation. In vain he called to the nearest neighbours, for the houses in that portion of the city are few and far between. To cap the climax of his misery, he took off his overcoat and threw it at the dog, intending to cover him over with it, and then jump upon and strangle him, but the dog eluded it, and our friend, like David Copperfield's mother, progressed slowly. At the end of three hours 'Major,' who is quite an aged dog and unused to be deprived of his rest for so long a period, fell asleep. Taking advantage of this opportunity, the gentleman dismounted on the opposite side and made his way home on his hands and knees across the fields—a colder, if not a wiser man than before. If such adventures often occur, the young ladies will be interested to have the dog-law enforced."

ORIGIN OF THE STATES' NAMES.—The following information relative to the derivations of the names of the States will be found interesting:

Maine was first called *Marcoushen*, but, about 1638, took the name it now bears, from Maine, a province in the west of France. The name is originally derived from the Cenomanni, an ancient Celtic people. New Hampshire was the name given to the territory granted by the Plymouth Company to Capt. John Mason, by patent, in 1639, and was derived from the patentee, who was Governor of Portsmouth, in Hampshire, England. Vermont is from *verd*, green, and *mont*, mountain. Massachusetts is named from a tribe of Indians in the vicinity of Boston. Roger Williams says the word signifies blue hills. Rhode Island was so called in 1644, in relation to the island of Rhodes, in the Mediterranean. New York was named in honor of the Duke of York, to whom this territory was granted. Pennsylvania was called after Wm. Penn. In 1644 the Duke of York made a grant of what is now the State of New Jersey, to Lord Berkely and Sir George Catarrat, and it received its name in compliment to the latter, who had been Governor of the Island of Jersey. Delaware was so called, in 1702, after Lord De La Ware. Maryland was named in honour of Henrietta Maria, Queen of Charles I., in his patent to Lord Baltimore, June 3, 1632. Virginia was called after the virgin Queen of England, Elizabeth. The Carolinas were named by the French, in honor of Charles IX., of France. Georgia was called in 1692, after George II. Louisiana was named after Louis XV., of France.—Florida received its name from Ponce De Leon, in 1512, while on his voyage in search of the fountain of youth. He discovered it on Easter Sunday—in Spanish, *Pascue Florida*. The States of Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Kentucky, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Arkansas, and Missouri, are all named from their principal rivers, and the names are of Indian origin, excepting, perhaps, Kentucky—and their meanings involved in some obscurity. Tennessee is said to signify a curved spoon; Illinois, the River of Men; Mississippi, the Whole River, or a river formed by the union of many. Michigan was named from the Lake on its borders. Iowa is an Indian name; also, Texas—signifying beautiful.—California was thus named by the Spaniards at a very early day.

ROSES FROM CUTTINGS.—Propagation by cuttings may be performed with success all through the growing season. As soon as the forced plants have bloomed, the shoots taken off (when pruning for second bloom) may be cut to a joint with two or three eyes, allowing the leaves to remain on all excepting the bottom eye intended to be inserted in the soil. About six of these cuttings placed round a four-inch pot, in equal parts of loam, leaf mold, and sand, will be sufficient. They should be placed firmly in the pot, and afterwards well watered through a fine rose; then placed where they will have moderate bottom heat, and be shaded from a mid-day sun. In a few weeks when rooted they may be potted separately into three-inch pots, and gradually hardened off. The same soil may be used as before, but broken up fine, or sifted, with the addition of a little sand. Cuttings will strike through the summer, and any period when the young wood can be obtained well ripened. They may be taken so late as September, but must remain in the cutting-pots during the winter, and be potted off early in the spring.—*Cottage Gar.*

TORTOISE-SHELL.—The following process for obtaining the tortoise-shell is abstracted from an Indian newspaper called the *Singapore Chronicle*:—"This highly-prized aquatic production, when caught by the Eastern islanders, is suspended over a fire, kinkled immediately after its capture, until such time as the effect of the heat loosens the shell to such a degree that it can be removed with the greatest ease. The animal, now stripped and defenceless, is set at liberty to re-enter its native element. If caught in the ensuing season, or at any subsequent period, it is asserted that the unhappy animal is subjected to a second ordeal of fire, rewarding its captors this time, however, with a very thin shell. This, if true, shows more policy and skill than tenderness in the method thus adopted by the islanders; it is an unquestionable proof, too, of tenacity of life in the animal, and must further be accounted a very singular fact in natural history.

A MATHEMATICAL PRODIGY.—We Saturday saw a young man about 18 years of age, who possesses the faculty of calculation and combination in numbers to a wonderful degree. His education has been exceedingly limited, having been only about a month at school, yet his innate sense (for we can call it by no other name,) of numbers is most remarkable.—The most difficult problems are solved by him instantly, and the result given without any calculation apparently on his part. From what we have seen of him, we venture to predict that there is not a combination in numbers that he is not able to give the result of, almost as soon as the question is announced. It is one of those wonderful mental phenomena that are inexplicable, and we would advise the curious to try him. His name is Meredith Holland, and he is from Monroe county, Kentucky. This youth is afflicted, and is deserving the sympathy and material aid of those who choose to test his wonderful powers. His levees are generally in the street.—*St. Louis Republican.*

A CURIOUS PASSPORT.—Peter Henry Bruce, in his curious memoirs, gives the form of a passport which, in the reign of Peter the Great, always before the coffin of a Russian was closed, was put between the fingers of the corpse:—"We, N. N., do certify by these presents, that the bearer hereof hath always lived amongst us as became a good Christian, professing the Greek religion; and although he may have committed some sins, he hath confessed the same; whereupon he hath received absolution, and taken the communion for the remission of sins; that he hath honored God and his saints,—that he hath not neglected his prayers and hath fasted on the hours and days appointed by the Church—that he hath always behaved himself towards me, his Confessor, in such a manner that I have no reason to complain of him, or to refuse him the absolution of his sins. In witness whereof I have given him these testimonials, to the end that St. Peter, upon sight of them, may not deny him the opening of the gate to eternal bliss."—*Southey's Doctor.*

PRESERVATION OF BEAUTY IN DEATH.—A correspondent of the Savannah Republican writing of the old Castle of Quidenburgh, in Saxony states, that in a vault in the Chapel of the castle, erected in the time of Otho the Great, are the coffined remains of many personages, distinguished in antecedent ages, the most conspicuous being the body of Maria Aurora, the beautiful Countess of Koningsmark, the lady of Augustus the Strong, King of Saxony, and mother by him of the celebrated Marshal Saxe, who gained the battle of Fontenoy. The body lies in a rich and massive coffin, reposing on crimsoned grave clothes, richly embroidered, and dressed as if for a festival. There it has lain for 117 years, and yet every feature is distinctly marked. It has undergone, in the atmosphere of the vault, a drying process, which has quite interrupted that of decay.

HYDROSTATIC MACHINE.—A powerful hydrostatic machine, for raising heavy brick and stone buildings, has been in full operation the past week in elevating the banking-house of James King. The principle of its operation is very simple. It consists of a number of perpendicular cylinders, about seven inches in diameter, each fitted with a piston, forced upward by the pressure of water. A small copper tube connects with each cylinder, and also with a powerful forcing pump, by means of which an equal pressure is exerted upon all the pistons. With this machine two men can exert a power sufficient to raise 75,000 tons.—*California paper.*

FLOWERING SHRUBS.—All the hardy kinds of flowering shrubs may be set out as soon as the frost is out of the ground. And as every farmer's yard and garden should have its shrubs and flowers, we indulge the hope that every lady-housewife, where they may not be, will insist upon her right to have them among the surroundings of the homestead, and in the garden. One might as well live in the desert as to occupy a country dwelling, where there are neither shade trees, shrubs, nor flowers, and where there is no garden, to tell that taste and refinement—the great landmarks of civilization—are the presiding geniuses of his home.

PAINT FOR BRICK HOUSES. A correspondent of the Ohio Farmer has used a cheap and very durable paint for the exterior of brick dwellings, which has already stood several years, and is now quite as fresh as when first applied. It consists simply of lime-wash, with sulphate of zinc as a fixing ingredient. Any requisite shade is given by adding the colours used by house-painters. A clear and rich cream colour may be obtained by applying yellow ochre to the common new brick; a lirelier and warmer shade will be added by a little Venetian red. Burned sienna may likewise be used. This paint is far cheaper than oil paint, costs but little more than white-wash, and nothing will remove it but the severest friction.

HOW TO ESCAPE ANNOYANCE.—"I am annoyed beyond measure," said Mr. A., a church member, "by these constant calls for donation to this, that, and the other society." That used to be my case too," replied my B. "I was almost worried out of my life by the beggars, until I ascertained it was all my own fault. My trouble all arose from teasing my mind in fabricating excuses why I should not give. Since then I have adopted the plan of giving freely to all that call, and it is wonderful how much better I feel, how completely the annoyance has ceased. I warrant its efficacy."

A LAWYER AND A DOCTOR were discussing the antiquity of their respective professions, and each cited authority to prove his the most ancient. "Mine," said the disciple of Lycurgus, "commenced almost with the world's era. Cain slew his brother Abel, and that was a criminal case in law." "True," rejoined Esculapius, "but my profession is coeval with creation itself. Old mother Eve was made out of a rib taken from Adam's body, and that was a surgical operation." The lawyer dropped his green bag.

VALUABLE APPLICATION.—For wounds received from old nails, or cuts occasioned by broken glass, peach tree leaves, well steeped and applied to the wound, will give immediate relief. By thickening the liquid from which the leaves have been taken with meal or bran, a good poultice is obtained, which will keep moist for hours. In case the leaves cannot be obtained, a tea made of young twigs of peach-tree, and thickened, will do as well.

"WHAT'S THE PRICE of this silk?" inquired a deaf old lady of a young shopman. "Seven shillings?" was the reply. "Seventeen shillings!" exclaimed she; "I'll give you thirteen." "Seven shillings, ma'am, is the price of the silk," replied the honest draper. "O! seven shillings," the lady sharply rejoined. "I'll give you five."

RETORT.—"If I were so unlucky, said an officer, "as to have a stupid son, I would certainly, by all means, make him a parson." A clergyman who was in the company, calmly replied, "You think differently, sir, from your father."

☞ Punch defines a Court House as a place where a penny's worth of justice is purchased with a shillings worth of law.—There is only one thing less profitable than suing people, and that is going their security.

☞ The man who made a shoe for the foot of a mountain, is now engaged on a hat for the head of a discourse—after which he will manufacture a plume for General intelligence.

WASHING

MADE EASY AND PLEASANT BY THE USE OF BOSTON

Chemical Washing Powder.

THIS Soap Powder prepared by a practical Chemist is superior for washing clothes, cleaning paint work removing grease from woollens and takes the place of other soaps for cleansing purposes. One package with five minutes labor makes two gallons of pure soft soap. Thousands of families have adopted its use and give it the preference over all other saponaceous compounds.

Manufactured by Beck & Co., No. 120, Washington Street, Boston.

Retailed by Grocers and Druggists generally.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., 45, Hanover-street, Boston, general Agent for the Provinces to whom all orders must be addressed.

Sold in Halifax wholesale and retail by W. M. Harrington, John Harrington, John Esson & Co., John Lithgow, Alex. McLeod, Grocers, and by Morton & Co., John Naylor, Avery, Brown & Co., Druggists, and by dealers generally.

November 17.

JOHN ESSON & CO.

Have Received and offer for sale:

250 Chests fine Congo TEA, { Ex "Celestial," and others.
60 hhds bright Porto Rico SUGAR,
80 puncs } Heavy Retailing *MOLASSES.*
20 tcs }
30 bbls }
200 casks White Wine and Cider Vinegar,
100 boxes Thompson's Honey Dew Tobacco,
25 kegs Halifax No. 1, Tobacco,
50 boxes Mott's Broma, Cocoa and No. 1 Chocolate,
30 do Thoma's No 1 Chocolat
40 do ground Pepper and Ginger, in 1-4 and ½ lbs.
250 do extra family, No 1 and 2 SOAP,
120 do Candles, 6's, 2nd 8's, 25 & 150 lbs. each
60 do Glenfield, Miller and Lescher's Starch,
100 half bbls. No 1 Saleratus, 30 bags fine Salt,
25 bales fine Lamp Wick, 20 kegs fresh Mustard,
600 reams Wrapping Paper, assorted sizes,
100 doz large and small Pails,
100 boxes and 200 half-ves Muscatel RAISINS,
20 do Brown Sugar Candy
60 bags Coffee, Ginger, Alspice and Pepper,
20 bbls Cod Oil, 2 casks Olive Oil,
100 bbls No 1 Pilot BREAD, bags Navy Bread,
100 bbls No 1, fat herring, Split
200 do Pictou Prime Pork and Beef,
Kegs Alum, Copperas, Blue Vitriol, Sulpher,
Epsom Salts, Cloves and Nutmegs, Lindsay's Matches,
Blacking—Mason's and Day and Martins,
Pickles, Townsend's Sarsaparilla,
Logwood, Redwood, Loaf and Crushed Sugar.
Also—150 Tubs BUTTER, 50 tubs Nova Scotia Lard,
200 smoked HAMS,
50 boxes Wine and Soda Biscuit,
250 bbls superfine FLOUR, 200 do CORN MEAL,
200 do Rye Flour—with their usual supplies of Nets Lines, Twines, Cordage, &c., for the Fisheries.

April 28. 198.

FREDERICTON WESLEYAN BAZAAR And Tea Meeting, 1854.

THE Ladies of the Wesleyan Society and Congregation in FREDERICTON, being desirous of rendering all the assistance in their power towards paying off the debt incurred by the Trustees in the erection of the beautiful and commodious Chapel in this City, beg leave to announce to the friends of the cause, that it is their intention to hold another BAZAAR and TEA MEETING, during the *ensuing Summer*, in the grounds of the Hon. Judge WILMOT, and they respectfully solicit the smallest favours in furtherance of their design.

February 9, 1854

Robert G. Fraser, DRUGGIST.

NO. 139 GRANVILLE STREET, has completed a well assorted Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Soaps, Sponges, Brushes, Combs, Spices, and every article usually kept by Druggists at moderate prices. Novemb 24.

COFFEE.

20 Bags Jamaica
10 Bags Government Java } Very fine.
10 do Laguyra
March 9. W. M. HARRINGTON.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY:

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

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

I remain, dear Sir, yours truly

Dated Aug 16th, 1852. (signed) J. NOBLE.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I am, Sir, your obliged and humble Servant

(signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

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

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

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

To Mr. Dixon.

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

(signed) JOHN SMITH.

Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

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

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

To Professor Holloway.

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

I remain, Dear Sir, Yours faithfully

(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

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

Bad Legs,	Cancers,	Scalds,
Bad Breasts,	Contracted and Stiff joints,	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Elephantiasis,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Fistulas,	Skin Diseases,
Bites of Snakes, Mad Dogs, and Scorpions,	Gout,	Scurvy,
Coco Bays,	Glandular swellings,	Sore Heads,
Chiego-foot,	Lumbago,	Tumours,
Chilblains,	Piles,	Ulcers,
Chapped-hands,	Rheumatism,	Wounds,
Corns (Soft),		Yaws.

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

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

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November 17.

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THE "REVIVAL MISCELLANIES," by the Rev. James Caughey, being the 24th Thousand of the Work. Also—The Works of Mrs. Palmer, viz. "The Way of Holiness, with Notes by the Way;"—"Faith and its Effects with a Present to my Christ an Friend."

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50 BBLS Canada Superfine FLOUR, Union Mills,
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50 do Canada Extra Family FLOUR,
75 do kiln dried Cornmeal,
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50,000 Cures without Medicine!

DU BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained unsolicited testimonials of cures from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archbishop Stuart of Ross, and other parties of indigestion (dyspepsia) constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, dysentery, flatulence, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, sleeplessness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, strictures, erysipelas, eruptions on the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, decline and consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout, liver complaints, dizziness, blushing, palpitation, tremors, nervous irritability, wakefulness, want of memory, delirium, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, gloom, despondency, fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of suicide, dread of consumption, and many other complaints. This, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts strength and health, relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the healthiest digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

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Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c. &c. London, 24, Bloomsbury Square, June 5, 1850.—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 healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.

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2, Sidney Terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec 3, 1852.

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you, that the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use; distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed, and a feeling of restored health indicated. Having witnessed the beneficial effects in the above mentioned case, I can with confidence recommend it, and shall have much pleasure in so doing whenever an opportunity offers. &c. &c. I am, gentlemen, very truly yours,

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 89th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GRATTIKER.

Zurich, 5 Sept 1853.—I have tried Du Barry's Revalenta Arabica for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other remedies—viz. CANCER OF THE STOMACH, and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This nourishing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so painfully distressing in Cancer of the Stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence attends ancient remedy. I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved efficacious 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.

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Magdeburg, 16th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I despaired of her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the ulcerations of the lungs and night-sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless—in even affording temporary relief, that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study and treats it with Du Barry'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 never 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 Du Barry'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.

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