



## WORKING MEN'S COLLEGES.

It cannot be denied that one of the most striking characteristics of the age in which we live is the over-burdenousness of society manifested by the labouring classes to raise themselves in the social sphere, by attaining to a higher knowledge of the facts and circumstances which surround them. The working men of England have for some time past been trying, from various motives, and in various ways, to educate themselves. Some of them hope, that their class may obtain greater influence in the legislature. They desire that it should qualify itself for that position by the study of laws and of history. Some of them think that there are many maxims of morality current among us which tend to divide and to degrade them. They wish to find out the true principle which binds men together, and shows them what objects they are to live for. Some are impressed strongly with the mischiefs that come to them from their ignorance of the causes which produce disease, and of the best means of securing health. Some wish to understand better the machinery with which they are working. Some feel that a blessing it would be to them if they could use the voices in singing and their hands in drawing. Some are pained with a number of doubts about the world within them and without them, which they dare not stir, and through which they long to see their way. Impelled by these various feelings, working men have from time to time established debating societies, and societies for mutual instruction among themselves; or they have profited by the mechanics' institutes and evening classes, which others have established for them. Much useful knowledge, and much of material improvement, has unquestionably been acquired in this way. Still it has been felt that something more was needed. The fragmentary teaching of the societies and institutes hitherto established has served only to stimulate, not to satisfy that thirst for a fuller and completer knowledge which now so widely prevails amongst the great body of the working community. A great experiment has, in consequence, been recently set on foot. The working men of Sheffield have established amongst themselves an educational institution, which they call the People's College, in which they hope to acquire a more thorough instruction in the different branches of knowledge than they can possibly get by merely talking together at occasional meetings, or by simply attending parochial lectures upon miscellaneous subjects. We believe that a similar college has also been established, or is in the course of being established, at Nottingham.

Encouraged by these examples, a movement in the same direction has just been made in London. A Working Men's College has been established at St. Red Lion square; and this college was formerly opened for its first term a few days since, upon which occasion the Rev. F. D. Maurice, M. A., Chaplain of Lincoln's Inn, and Principal of the new college, delivered the inaugural address. We should state that this new institution consists of a Principal and a council of teachers and students; and that every working man above 16 years of age, and consonant with the first four rules of arithmetic, is eligible to become a member of it. There are to be four terms in each year: the first, from November to Christmas; the second, from the beginning of January to Easter; the third, from Easter to Whitmonday; the fourth from Whitmonday to the latter end of July. The entrance fee is only 2s 6d, and a library is in course of formation.

The nature and object of this college of the working men of London will be best collected from the inaugural address of its reverend and learned Principal. "It has hitherto been taken for granted," said Mr. Maurice, "that the working man's learning must be separate from his work—that though they may bear upon each other, they have no necessary and natural connection. It is part of the task which we have imposed upon ourselves, to maintain by acts as well as words that they have the most intimate connection. Benevolent persons have talked of opening the colleges at Oxford or Cambridge to poor men, of reducing the expenses of education for that purpose, of reclining for their use all the funds which have some time been diverted from their intended objects. It is no doubt desirable, that these intentions should be carried into effect. But suppose them successful to the utmost, what has been done?—a few men have been withdrawn from the labouring class and brought into the scholar class; the labourer himself is left as he was. To him you offer, if he likes to take it, some miscellaneous teaching in the way of lectures when his work is done. Possibly you provide him a class for some particular kind of learning; this again is well. But experience proves that he rarely makes use of these advantages. It seem to me no shame to him that he does not, for I do not see how he can discover any relation between pursuits so regular, so continuous, as those he is engaged in the day, and pursuits so fragmentary as those to which he is invited in the evening. These considerations have led us to feel that unless some efforts of a much more original, of a much more regular kind, were distinctly and deliberately contemplating the idea of study and work, be set on foot, the education which working men have already will be lost, instead of being expanded; for we are quite certain that they have an education already, a very precious education, practical, moral, intellectual—an education in the family; an education from all the circumstances and institutions of the country in which they live; an education from the sky over their heads and from the streets in which they are walking; an education from sickness, and sorrow, and poverty, that may be turned to the highest and noblest account, which they and we are to see shall not be wasted, but shall be effected for its divine purpose of making them citizens and men." The means by which it is hoped this may be accomplished, through the medium of the new college, are then forcibly explained. "We are convinced that the first thing we have to do for the sake of our own class, for the sake of the working class, is not to seek for patronage from the one or pupil from the other, but to organize a society—to declare that that society is to all intents and purposes a college, because it consists of men who are united for the purpose of giving and receiving a manly education—to say to manual workers, 'You may, if you please, enter this college; you may assert for yourselves a place among us, a right to share in any teaching we can give you.' We feel that this is the first thing for the reasons I have given you already, for the sake of uniting the social feeling of England to the work of education. We feel it is the first thing, to do, because we do not wish any pupils that we may have, to think they are merely learning in the hour or two which they may be able to afford during the week for actual study, but that they are really scholars and members of a fraternity of scholars at all times, as much when they are with their fellows in the shop as when they are with us. This being the first thing, the second was to settle how we could make use of the little time which the workmen can spare out of the day for direct culture. The less there is of this time the more surely it ought to be humiliated. The work, gentle husbandry, is to give a loose set of lectures, in which the teaching of one week has nothing to do with the

teaching of the next. The most economical course is surely to ensure that each lesson should be a preparation for the next, and that the pupil should feel safe for his ground. For this end it has seemed to us that we should make lessons—not lectures—and that at least half of each lesson should consist of questions respecting that of the former time. For this it was decided, thirdly, to give our pupils a considerable choice of subjects, that such might take that which suited his taste and circumstances, or his objects in life best; that where he is most conscious of wanting help and guidance, he may be put into a situation of attaining them. It must be understood, that no one is pledged to take up any one study which he finds on our paper in preference to another—that we do not dictate the lesson to him on that point—that the kind of authority which we should exercise in determining the studies of boys is unusual when we are dealing with children." The severest lectures then went in detail through the programme of studies proposed for the first term, and announced the names and qualifications of the various professors who had undertaken the task of teaching in the several departments of knowledge. The programme embraces the study of theology, under the tuition of the Principal himself; a study of the principles of health, under the instruction of Mr. Webb and Mr. Hughes; a study of geometry, under a professor not named; a study of grammar, under Mr. Furnival, Secretary to the Philosophical Society; a study of the laws of partnership, under Mr. Ludlow; a study of natural philosophy and astronomy, under Mr. Lovell; a study of machinery, under Mr. McClellan; a study of the rudiments of drawing, under the fine arts, under Mr. Ruskin, author of "Modern Painters" and "The Stones of Venice"; and finally, a study of arithmetic and Algebra, under Mr. Westlake, a Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge. It will doubtless be felt this programme is sufficiently comprehensive.

After stating that the promoters of the college had not begged for subscriptions from the public, because they did not mean to make themselves the servants of the public, Mr. Maurice closed his very eloquent and very able address in these striking and eloquent terms: "Some of you may think there are some dark auguries to set off against those which are so cheering. You may think that a year of pestilence is not one in which we can safely inaugurate a college for the members of that class which has been most, though not exclusively, stricken. Other provisions than those which minister to the intellect or the spirit you may suppose belong to such a season. You may, again, that institutions for education should grow up in a time of peace—that other interests than those are occupying us now—that there can be no harmony between the words of the teacher and the heads-above. I can admit neither opinion. If ever there was the trumpet of an angel bidding me cast away their selflessness and exclusiveness, acknowledge that they are heirs of a common suffering, sharers of a common nature, and therefore that we should share together all the blessings of knowledge, all the wisdom that can either cure the greatest disease or lead to the noblest health of body and spirit, the cholera is the blast of that trumpet. If even there was a sign vouchsafe to that the same energy, the same purpose may quicken the hearts of the most easy and luxurious, of the most suffering and poverty-stricken, to patient toil and endurance—to the almost defiance of danger and death, that sign has been given us on the heights of Alma. All we want is the same common purpose—the same resolve will in another field. All we want is, to feel that study is not a calm, lazy, peaceful occupation; but a battle in high places, with principalities and powers. All we want is, that the cry, 'Up and to the post,' should come through all the ranks of the soldiers; and then we may be sure that the Highest will inaugurate the holy war, and will make us all sharers of the victory."

Let us trust that it may be so. At all events it must be admitted this new endeavour to spread the seeds of sound and wholesome knowledge more liberally and more effectively amongst the ranks of that large and deserving class, who are so eagerly thirsting to receive them, is worthy of every good man's commendation, and deserving of that high and triumphant success which we sincerely trust may attend it.

**FACT STRANGER THAN FICTION.**—The past history of the family of Louis Napoleon, and the Sultan of Turkey is full of interesting and marvellous incidents, some of which are probably not known to our readers.—These two Monarchs, now so cordially united in the struggle to maintain the integrity of the Ottoman empire, are both grandsons of American ladies. These ladies were born in the same neighbourhood in the island of Martinique, one of the West Indies. They were of French origin, and companions and intimate friends in childhood and youth. They were Josephine de Tascher and a Miss S. The history of Josephine is generally known. She went to France and married M. Beauharnais, by whom she had one son, Eugene, and a daughter, Hortense. Some time after the death of Beauharnais, Josephine was married to Napoleon Bonaparte, and became Empress of France. Her daughter Hortense was married to Joseph Bonaparte, than King of Holland, and the present Emperor of France is her son by this marriage. Miss S. quitted the Island of Martinique some time before her friend. But the vessel that was carrying her to France was attacked and taken by Algerian corsairs, and the crew and passengers were made prisoners. But this corsair ship was in turn attacked and pillaged by Tunis pirates, and Miss S. was carried by them to Constantinople and offered for sale as a slave. Her extraordinary beauty and accomplishment found her a purchaser in the Sultan himself and she soon became the chief lady of the seraglio and Sultaness of Turkey. Mahmoud II was her son, and the present Sultan, Abdul Medjid is the son of Mahmoud. Thus the two sovereigns who now occupy so large a space in the world's eye, are grandsons of American creole girls, who were playmates in their youth, and were as remarkable for their beauty and excellent dispositions, as for their varied and singular fortunes. Both these women, in the height of their power, remembered all the friends of their youth, and provided munificently for their welfare. Many of the relatives of the Sultaness left the Island of Martinique and settled at Constantinople, where their descendants still reside, and enjoy the favor of the Sultan. The Sultaness died in 1811, the Empress

Josephine in 1814 and their grandsons now rule as two wide and powerful allies in one of the most momentous and sanguinary struggles in which Europe was ever involved.

## LATEST FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.

## ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIMORE AND AFRICA AT NEW YORK.

The Collins' Steamship Baltic arrived at New York on the 26th of November, and the Royal Mail Steamship, on the 30th.

The Allies are preparing to storm Sebastopol before the Russians can recover their losses, and a practicable breach has been effected.

Fifty thousand French troops are to be sent to the Crimea, England paying half the expense.

All our shipping are clearing out of the harbor of Balaklava as fast as possible, as, in the event of the enemy turning our right flank, they can destroy the whole of the shipping in a short time, as the entrance of the harbor is so narrow, with very high land on either side.

The charge of the light brigade of cavalry on the batteries of the enemy, some 30 guns strong, though brilliant and bravely done, was most disastrous in its consequences to that gallant and devoted band, for it seems that out of 700, who went into the fray, only 130 answered the roll when it was over.

The war news was exciting the most intense anxiety in England and France. Lord Raglan and Gen. Canrobert had sent the most urgent demands to their respective governments for immediate reinforcements, and the greatest haste was manifested to meet them. Seven first-class steamers had been taken up for instant service, and others were wanted. The Alps sailed on the 4th for Toulon. The Europa would go to Kingston on the 13th, and a great number of others were under orders to embark troops.

The disastrous result to the English of the battle of the 26th is confirmed, although it is not quite so bad as at first represented. The great carnage was owing to the misconstruction of an order from the commander-in-chief, that Lords Cardigan and Lucan rode the light horse over a plain a mile and a half in length, exposed to a cross fire, full at a Russian battery of thirty guns. The attempt was madness, and the result destruction. Out of 607 only 198 returned, and these must also have been destroyed but for a magnificent charge to their rescue by the heavy dragoons and the brave stand of the Highlanders, by which the day was redeemed.

Gen. Canrobert's official report of the battle of the 5th of November, is published in the Moniteur of the 13th. He says—

"The Russian Army, swollen by reinforcements from the Danube, as well as by combined reserves of all the southern provinces, and animated by the presence of the Grand Dukes Michael and Nicholas, attacked yesterday, Nov. 5, the right of the English position before Sebastopol. The English army sustained the attack with most remarkable firmness and solidity. It was supported by a portion of Gen. Bouquet's division, which fought with admirable vigor, as well as by the troops which were nearest to the English position. The enemy, which far outnumbered our force, beat a retreat with a loss estimated at from eight to nine thousand men. The struggle lasted the whole day. At the same time, Gen. Forey was forced to repulse a sortie, made by the enemy, the enemy were driven back again into the place, with a loss of one thousand killed and wounded.

This brilliant day, which was not purchased without considerable loss to the allies, does the greatest honor to our arms. The siege continues with regularity.

Wednesday morning.—It is telegraphed from Vienna, that Gortschakov, the diplomatist, has announced officially to Count Boul, that Russia is prepared to treat direct with Austria on the basis of the four conditions. This is considered as a palpable attempt to cause dissension between Austria and the western powers.

On the 15th the Germanic confederation was to occupy itself with the war question. All the smaller German states have their armies on war footing.

The statement is, that Austria will not attack the field under any circumstances against Russia until the spring, and that Russia has expressed a willingness to withdraw its troops from the Austrian frontier during the winter, and place them in some other equally advantageous strategic position. Austria, while accepting this accommodation, will continue her armaments.

There is a rumour in Vienna, that Rothchild, finding his recent purchase of the Austrian railways a bad bargain, offers the government a loan of 300,000,000 francs to cancel the agreement.

Although no general action was fought in the Crimea from 27th of October to the 5th of November the interval is described as an incessant combat.

It is reported, that Lord Raglan has suspended Lord Cardigan from his command for rashness in the charge which proved so disastrous in Balaklava.

At Vienna, the rumour was, that a few more such victories would compel the allies to raise the siege. Menschikoff appears to be of the same opinion, for in a despatch to Paskiewitch, he says—"It will be impossible for the allies to continue the siege, and I will continue to harass them."

The Paris correspondent of the London Times telegraphs, that Gen. Canrobert had assured the French government the Russians were so weakened in the affair of the 5th, that for sixty days to come they would not be in a position to resist an assault on

## Arrival of the Afric.

New York, November 20.—The Cunard steamer Africa, Capt. Harrison, from Liverpool 16th inst. arrived at her dock shortly before 5 this afternoon. She brings 66 passengers. The next news will be brought by the steamer Union, from Southampton, and will be four days later, after which there will be an interval of a week, owing to the withdrawal of the Niagaras.

A pause has ensued in the field fighting before Sebastopol. Despatches from both English and Russian sources say that the siege is proceeding with regularity, and that preparations are making for the assault. Both parties are in want of reinforcements, the besiegers much more so than the besieged. The Russians begin to want ammunition. The allies are reduced by want and disease to fifty thousand men, which causes much alarm in England and France, and the utmost efforts are making to send instant reinforcements. All the mail steamers are chartered to carry forward the troops for the relief of the allies.

Winter was setting in with great severity, and the weather on the Black Sea was very heavy. Two Turkish frigates had been wrecked. The great hospital in Sebastopol which contained 2000 wounded Russians, had been set fire to and destroyed by the bombardment of the allies.

It was expected in the French camp, that an assault would be made upon Sebastopol the 5th inst., and it probably would have been, had not the Russians so fiercely attacked the Allied positions.

The British were to lead the assault on the storming of Sebastopol, and eight thousand Frenchmen had offered themselves as volunteers in the assault, but only four thousand, under the command of Prince Napoleon had been selected. The first attack was to have been made upon the cemetery.

On the 4th of November the firing was slack on both sides. Preparations were actively made on that day for storming, and scaling ladders had been ordered up.

Four Russian ships, one, the Twelve Apostles, the largest ship in the Russian navy, had been sunk.

Confabulations were continually occurring in the city from the red hot shell fired by the allies, and water was getting exceedingly scarce.

Sickness was on the increase in allied camp. The cold was severe at night.

The Russians were preparing for street fighting, and posting cannon to sweep them, fortifying houses, &c.

Admiral Lyons had cut off the communication between Tamana, Anapa and the land, and was watching the sea of Azof.

Lieut. General Sir George Cathcart, Brigadier-General Strangeway, and General Goodier were killed in the action of the 5th.—The news was received by the Duke of Newcastle, and is official.

Prince Napoleon had arrived at Constantinople sick. He is suffering from diarrhoea.

The attack on the 5th was made by forty thousand of the enemy. The redoubts were taken and re-taken. The French lost fifteen hundred killed and wounded. Gen. Brown's arm has been amputated.

The Russians had left the heights of Balaklava, and were expecting reinforcements. The allies are continually joined by small reinforcements.

The steam frigates had arrived at Batoum to convey four thousand troops to the Crimea.

The Turkish man-of-war Abadische, of 80 guns, with the Turkish admiral and 700 men on board, had founders in the Black Sea. An Egyptian frigate had also been lost.

Miss Nightingale, with 37 nurses for the hospital at Scutari had arrived at Constantinople on the 8th inst.

CAPTURE OF A HOUSE.—Among the deeds of coolness I must mention that of a Light Division man. He was one of a picquet, and seeing a gentleman in plain clothes riding out of Sebastopol, with a guard of three or four soldiers somewhat in his rear, watched him. Presently the horseman got off, walked a short distance on one side in order to sketch—probably he was an engineer officer taking the positions of our working parties—leaving his charger to crop the stunted grass. Our active soldier seized the favourable opportunity, crept quietly up to the steed, mounted him and rode off in triumph to his comrades, who received him with a British cheer.

PRAYER-MEETING IN THE CAMP.—A lady at Huddersfield writes:—"I have just heard of a letter received by a poor woman from her husband, a foot-soldier in the Crimea, written in pencil—a solemn leave-taking in the prospect of death, but words so full of resignation. He says many of the men meet together in their tents—from thirty to forty—for prayer and reading the Scriptures; and that more heartfelt devotion he never witnessed in any church or chapel in England; than is visible amongst them."

JUNG WING.

The following account of a young Chinaman educated in the United States, we clip from the New York Observer:

Among the passengers in the Europa, which sailed for Hong-Kong on the 8th inst., was Yang Wing, a native of China, who came to this country about eight years since, under the care of the Rev. Mr. Brown, who had been at the head of the Moravian Education School.

Wing, in his childhood, had been a member of the family of the late Mr. Guidaf, the distinguished missionary, and was afterwards a pupil in the Moravian School. On his arrival in this country he was placed in the Moravian Academy, and while there became united to the church of the Rev. Dr. My. After the preparatory course at Moravian he entered Yale

College, where he was graduated in July last, maintaining a high reputation as a scholar and a man. He was popular and much esteemed among his fellow students, and indeed all who have known him have felt much interest in him.

He returns to China animated by the hope of being useful to his countrymen in the onward progress of that great empire, and he will be followed by the prayers and good wishes of his numerous friends throughout the United States.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills for the Cure of Ulcers and Cutaneous Diseases.—The daughter of Mrs. Farlow, town carrier, residing in Maiden-lane, Covent-garden, was afflicted for six years with ulcers on the right arm, and during that period she had the best medical advice that could be procured, but without deriving any benefit whatever; her health suffered, and her constitution became so impaired that she was unable to pursue any occupation. As a last resource, however, her mother tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, and these applied in ointments in a short time completely cured the child, and strengthened her so much, that now she enjoys the best of health.

## HASZARD'S GAZETTE.

Saturday, December 9, 1854.

## OF PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The mind of man is so constituted, that it requires relaxation from its severer duties to be useful with the body. What sleep is to the latter, amusement is to the former. It is a part of his nature to seek for both species of relaxation at the necessary times, and if denied or too long delayed, the consequences are fatal.

Such is the absolute necessity for sleep, that men have been known in the intervals of torture, to sleep soundly. The mind is equally invigorated by the repose taken by the body, but if the former be kept too long awake, it re-acts upon the latter, and prevents it from recovering about to a Auction, looking out for arrivals, but most commonly sauntering into the tavern, and in the excitement of the



## HASZARD'S GAZETTE, DECEMBER 9.

### I SHALL NOT LEARN A TRADE.

Shan't you? I should like to know why not. Hundreds and tens of thousands have learned this before you, and many more will do the same thing. A trade well learned may make a name and a fortune earned. If you ever get either without working for it, you will be either very "lucky" or very unfortunate.

I don't think much of a boy who says he is not going to learn a trade. If his place in the world is such, that he can learn a good trade and have a good situation, he will be very unwise not to seize the opportunity. A boy who goes to a trade determined to make himself master of his business, and to be a well informed and intelligent workman, will soon rise to the head of his profession, if he pursues the right path. The faithful apprentice who delights to do his day's work well, and do it to the best of his ability, so as to earn the praise of his employer, will feel happier and be a more honorable man, than he who does just enough to shuffle along through the day, and then hurries away from his work as though it were a nuisance and a curse.

I knew a boy who was too poor to go to school and college, although he would have liked that course very well. But he had to work. So he went to learn a trade. He tried to do his work always to the very best of his ability. He went to a place, and one day his master came to look at what he had done, and after closely examining it, he turned around and said to his foreman, "James, that is very excellent work for a new boy." Did not that little fellow feel as proud as if he won a triumph? He was rewarded from the start with the good opinion of his employer, and he never forgot the pleasure with which he heard his master's encouraging words. He always tried to do his work well—do in fact the very best; and while other apprentices did not seem to care how their work was done, or how they spent their master's time, he took a pride in working as though he was in a higher post, and is now doing well in more ways than one in the world.

Not long ago a boy was leaving school, and as I had a chance to speak to him, I said, "What are you going to do?"

"I am going into a mercant's jobbing house."

"Going to be a clerk then. Why do you not learn a trade?" "Trade?" said he, "I ain't going to learn a trade."

"Not going to learn a trade? I should like to know why a trade is not as good as a clerkship. I suppose you think it more genteel and respectable! What would you be with your jobbing house, I wonder?"

Learn a trade! Did you never hear of such a man as Ben Franklin, who learned the printing trade, and became one of the most distinguished men of modern times? Have you never heard of a carpenter named Kittenhouse, or a man who made philosophical instruments, and afterwards revolutionized the world with his discoveries in the steam engine? Have you heard of James Watt, or is it general not to know anything about trades of those who have learned them? Who was Arkwright, that followed the trade of a barber? or Whitney, or Fulton? Who was Governor Armstrong, of Massachusetts, or Isaac Hill, of New Hampshire, who learned the trade of a printer. Did you ever hear of the man who swung his sledges at the anvil, and became the distinguished Elihu Burritt? Did you ever hear of a distinguished cobbler named Roger Sherman? Or of the illustrious lame cobbler of London named John Pounds, who founded Ragged Schools, and put into operation one of the greatest pieces of moral machinery of the age?

A POOR BOY'S NOBLE RESOLUTION.

I know I am poor, but I am not ragged, and I will try to be honest. I can go to Sunday School, and there I can get many a tract and pretty book, and my teacher says, if I get the knowledge of Christ, I shall be richer than many a man who owns a million of dollars. Yes, I am poor! But I am not poor enough to steal or to beg, or to lie. And I am not near poor enough to sell on Sundays, or to go to grog shops. What if I am poor? My teacher says the blessed Saviour was poor. And he says, God loves the poor.

I will sing a little before I work:

He that is down need fear no fall,

He that is poor, no pride;

He that is humble over all,

He that gives God to his guide.

Thank ye God for that good John Buuyan! they say you were a poor boy yourself once; no better than a tinker. Very well, you are rich enough now, I dare say.

I don't see after all, but that I can sing as gaily as if I had a thousand dollars. Money does not lighten people's hearts. There is Squire Jones, he is rich! but I never heard him sing a hymn in my life. His cheek is paler than mine, and his arm is thinner; and I am sure he can't sleep sounder than I do.

No, I am not so poor either. This fine spring morning, I feel quite rich. The red clouds yonder, where the sun is going to rise, are mine. All these robes and thrushes and larks are mine. I never was sick in my life. I have bread and water. What could money buy for me more than this?

I thought I was poor, but I am rich.

The birds have no purse or pocket-book; neither have I. They have food and drink; so have I. They are cheerful; so am I. They are taken care of by their Creator; so am I.

The Dozenoux.—The tick of the clock when you are anxiously awaiting your charter.

### MRS. WINSLOW.

An experienced Nurse and Female Physician, presents

to the affections of Mothers, her

### SOOTHING SYRUP,

For Children Teething.

For the Nervous, Affections, Convulsions, Fever, Inflammation of the Bowels, &c. that attend this period of children, she recommends it as sure to produce the desired effect, giving Rest to the Mother and Relief and Health to the Infant.

A child in Congress-Street was cured by the Soothing Syrup, of Chronic Dysentery, Diarrhoea, often being given every hour attending Physician.

Mr. Gilmore, of Edinburg, says: "It has never failed to cure the Dysentery or Diarrhoea in children whenever used in the village. Lots of it is sold."

One parent informs me his child has suffered to an alarming extent, with Flatulence or Wind Colic. Lately they have used the Soothing Syrup, and it always effects a speedy cure.

Hundreds of like instances might be enumerated.

### PROOF POSITIVE.

Mrs. CURTIS & PARTNER.—Please send us a further supply of Soothing Syrup. We are selling large quantities of it, and from what we can learn, it is used with uniform success, both by children and adults, in all cases of Dysentery or Diarrhoea.

Yours respectfully,

W. D. CRUMBLE,

J. MORSELL,

New-York, July 10th, 1852. 215 Bowery.

Dear Brodway Daily Advertiser, of

June 12th 1853.

We cheerfully comply with the request of a friend to insert the following letter which we are assured is from the lady of the first responsibility, residing in Lowell, Mass., believing that a vast amount of suffering may be prevented, and many valuable lives saved, by calling the attention of mothers to this valuable prescription of an old and experienced nurse:

Dear Sir—I am happy to be able to certify to the efficiency of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup, and to the truth of what is represented to accomplish.

Having a little boy suffering greatly from teething, who could not rest, and at night by his cries would not permit any of the family to do so, I purchased a bottle of Soothing Syrup, in order to rest the child, and when given to the boy according to the directions, it relieved him of his pain immediately. The following evening, when he again began to complain, I again gave him the syrup, and he soon went to sleep, and all pain and nervousness disappeared. We have had no trouble with him since; and the little fellow will pass through with the excreting process of teething, with the aid of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. Every mother who regards the health and life of her children, should possess it.

H. A. ALDRICH,  
Lowell, Mass., May 20, 1853.  
Price only 25cts. a bottle.

NEUROLOGY or SCOLYTIC RHEUMA-TISM CURED.

This may certify that for about four years I was seriously afflicted with a disease in the hip, which Physicians termed Neurology, or Scolytic Rheumatism, and resorted to various remedies without any permanent relief; have been under the care of a regular Physician for six months at a time. Last spring, had a very violent attack, which laid me up, when I made use of the Cramp and Pain Killer, prepared by Messrs. Curtis & Perkins, of Bangor. It gave me immediate relief, and I do not hesitate to say, that it is the best article I ever used. I cheerfully recommend it to all who may be afflicted with similar complaints.

HENRY HUNT,  
Boston, Dec. 2, 1847.

Deacon Hunt, the signer of the foregoing certificate, is a man of undoubted veracity and high standing in the community.

N. B.—Be sure and call for Curtis & Perkins' Cramp and Pain Killer. As all others bearing this name are base imitations. Price 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ , 25, 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents per bottle according to size.

Likewise for sale above.

WILD CHERRY BITTERS,  
For the cure of Bilious and Jaundice complaints, and general debility. They quicken the blood and give new life and energy to the whole system. Price only 37 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents in First Bottles.

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

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

To Professor HOLLOWAY,  
Dear Sir—in this distant year Pills command a more extensive sale than any other proprietary medicine before the public. As a proof of their efficacy in Liver and Bilious complaints, I may mention the following case: A lady of this town, with whom I am personally acquainted for years, was a severe sufferer from disease of the Liver, and digestive organs; her medical attendant assured her that he could do nothing to relieve her suffering, and it was not likely she could survive many months. This announcement naturally caused great alarm among her friends and relatives, and they induced her to make a trial of your Pills, which so improved her general health that she was enabled to continue them until she received a perfect cure. This is twelve months ago, and she has not experienced any symptoms of colic, and often declares that your Pills have been the means of saving her life.

I remain, Dear Sir, yours truly,

Signed J. GAMIS.

Nov. 22, 1852.

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

Copy of a Letter from Mr. G. Briggs, Chemist Gools, dated February 1st, 1853.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

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

Signed W. MOON.

Oct. 8th, 1852.

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

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Signed W. MOON.

Oct. 8th, 1852.

INDIAN DISPEPSIA PILLS.

For cure of Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Bilious Complaints, Headache, Diziness, Heart Burning, Pain in the Side, Loss of Appetite, and general Debility.

DISPEPSIA AND DIGESTION.

With Costiveness, Acidity of the Stomach, Heart Burning, Bilious Complaints, producing Headache, Pain in the Side, Loss of Appetite, and general Debility,—can be remedied, removed, and entirely cured, by the use of the Indian Dispepsia Pills.

These Pills have effected the most astonishing cures in hundreds of cases of the above complaints, and are an invaluable remedy, in an especial manner, for Dispepsia. They are a mild and gentle cathartic, operating mostly upon the blood, cleansing and purifying the same, and causing the digestive organs to perform their appropriate duties, with regularity.

COSTIVENESS.

Bilious Costiveness is, if not removed in time, a cause of more than half of the disorders and pain to which humanity is subject. The medicines too generally had recourse to, do more harm than good, as they weaken and irritate the sensitive parts of the bowels, and increase instead of removing the disease.

Also, in all Bilious Diseases, attended with Pain in the Side and Right Shoulder Blade, with a dull, yellow concretion. In all Diarrhoea, Ague and Fever, Bilious Fever and sick Indigestion, they are an valuable Remedy.

They will be found the best Family Physic in the world, purifying the blood, restoring the appetite, and leaving the stomach and bowels in a healthy state.

Price 25 cents per box.

For purifying the blood we do not believe these Pills have their equal in the world.

Sold by BOY & PAUL, No. 46, Cornhill Street, New York; and by W. R. WATSON, T. D. DAWSON & CO. and H. R. JOHNSON, M. W. SKINNER, and J. R. WATSON, Cheltenham.

John E. W. ALLIEN, Head of Hillsborough,

WILLIAM COOPER, Moseley, JOHN SUTHERLAND & JOHN A. MACLAINE, Head of St. Paul's Bay.

MICHAEL MACRAE, East Point, JOHN KNIGHT & ROBERT BOSWELL, Scotch William SANDERSON, EDWARD GOFF, DANIEL GORDON, SAMUEL OWEN, and MRS. STODGARD, George TOWN, PATRICK STEPHENS & EDWARD ROBERTSON, Belfast, ROBERT BARKER, Vernon River Bridge, JOHN GARVIE, BONHORN, GEORGE WILDCRISTON, CRISPIN, WILLIAM D. CLARK, Captain TAYLOR, JOHN DODD, and WILLIAM DODD, Esq. William B. LOWDOWNE, Boston.

FOR SALE.

A BEAUTIFUL HOUSE and LOT, on the North side of Hilliard Square, for further particulars apply to the

RICHARD SMITH.

October 4, 1852.

W. R. WATSON, General Agent for P. E. Island.

Sold also by M. W. SKINNER, and T. DAWSON.

JOHN DIXON.

100 acres of Land, No. 55 (Tiverton),

on the Road leading to Providence, goes to

Barlow's Mill, on Lot or Township Number Eleven, in Providence County.

Richard Smith, Oct. 8, 1852.

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