

## BY S. B. ROW.

# CLEARFIELD, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 9, 1856.

### OH, TELL ME NOT OF BRIGHTER CLIMES.

- BY FINLET JOHNSON. Oh, tell me not of brighter climes, And fairer lands than ours;
- Where all day long the sunbeams sport With fairy elves and flowers; For though their skies may clearer be, Their stars more brightly shine ;
- Yet there's no land can give to me Euch blissful joys as mine.

To the land that gave me birth, No tyrant's feet have trod ; No tyrant's feet have tred ; And freemen there ne'er bend their knees, Save to their Maker, God. Her daughters, too, are fair and brave, Reposing, pure and free, Beneath the spreading branches of Fair freedom's lofty tree.

The' France may boast her sunny vales. And Italy her flowers;

And Italy her Howers; Yet none enjoy such liberty, And happiness, as ours. Our skies to us appear as bright, And none would wish to roam In search of beauty, which abounds Within our own loved home.

THE OLD RANGER'S LEGEND OF THE SCIOTA. BY HEBRON BELL.

Nature's great volume lay open before me, and I was regaling my intellectual appetite with brilliant gems, written by the Creator. I was seated in his cathedral ; the primeval forest that stood in lofty grandeur, undesecrated by the woodman's axe. Indian summer had wrapped its hazy atmosphere around the varid scenes of Central Ohio, a season of the year nost fitted for musing, for ideal imaginations league with the favored nine, and cull the fairest flowers that bloom in the garden of posey. Poetry was written on the leaves that enced to fall before the autumnal

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without any success, and then we thought we would strike out into the woods, and try our luck at game. We struck what is now called the lower end of Bigot's prairie, just as a small party of Indians crossed the upper end. As soon as we saw them, we put back under cover of the trees, but their sharp eyes detected us, and then began a tight race. Certain death would be our doom if caught, and our chance of escape against such odds was but slight .--Throwing aside every encumbrance except our rifles and hunting-knives, we started down the

creek. With loud yells they followed closely upon our trails. "For nearly two miles we kept the same distance ahead, then taking advantage of a gravel shore, and a high bluff we crossed the stream

and started up again on the opposite side. Their yells grew fainter and finally ceased altogether, when we pursued our way more leisurely, and again crossed the creek, at the riffle just below what is now called Ford's eddy. We thought we had evaded the savages, and stopping a few moments to rest, we listened attentively, but heard nothing.

"We had intended to camp out when we left our cabin, but our race put a different notion into our heads, and we started for home on a well beaten track, that ran along the bank of the creek. Gardner was leading the way ; just as he reached this point, he paused as though he had heard something ; a rifle cracked, and the next instant I saw a big Indian step from behind a tree. Throwing down his rifle, he approached me with his tomahawk raised above his head, a deafening whoop rang through the as to be heard in the sparkling woods. Quick as lightening I put my rifle to the 28th section. my shoulder and sent a ball through his brain

arby, that flowed towards the over a riffle at the foot of the Knowing that no time was to be lost, I started I was seated. And sweeter at full speed to the next riffle above here, ver heard from the deep toned where I crossed the stream again. In less than nousand voices united in the an hour I was in my cabin. My eyes did not ples of the city, was the music shut that night; and my thoughts were anyom the tiny throats cfa thousand thing but pleasant. I was perhaps the only rs of the grove. And there was 'pale face' within a circuit of fifty miles or breeze that swept gently by, waf- more, and at times I could see the glaring eyes ling leaf from its lofty home, far of poor Gardner set in death just as they appeared when he fell. The next morning I proupon the gilding stream, where it sailed like a ceeded carefully to this spot, and found his body down there at the verge of the water with his scalp gone. At the foot of yonder tree I dug a grave and buried him. Expecting that the Indians had taken his rifle for a prize I did not look for it. They must have overlooked noticed ; while my mind was occupied in the it, for his initials are yet visible upon this barrel." It was growing dark in the woods as I parted with "Old Ranger," and so deep an impression had his story made upon my mind. that when I heard two cross limbs shriek as the rising wind moved them, I actually turned expecting to see a hugh Indian step from behind a distant oak, and level a rifle at my heart. My home, however, was soon reached, disappeared beyond the neighboring forest and the rifle barrel was added to my stock of and then with careless purpose, I commenced curiosities, while its sad and fearful history was uppermost in my mind for months afterward .- Genius of the West .

THE NEW LIQUOR BILL. the examination of the banks as far as this, The following is an abstract of the new License Law :

SECTION 1. From the passage of this act it is made unlawful to keep any room or place where vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, are sold or drank, except as hereinafter provided.

SEC. 2. Venders of liquors, with or without merchandize, shall not sell in less quantities than one gallon, except as hereinafter provided; nor shall any license for sales in any quantity be granted to the keeper of any beer house, theatre, or other place of amusement. SEC.3. Breweries and distilleries shall be clas-

sed and licensed as before, but shall pay double the present rates, provided it shall not excced \$50; nor shall they sell in less quantities than 5 gallons, except malt or brewed liquors, which may be bottled and delivered in quantities not less than one dozen bottles.

SEC. 4. This act shall not apply to importers selling imported wines, brandies, liquors, or ardent spirits in the original bale, cask, package or vessel as imported ; but the importers shall pay double their present tax.

SEC. 5. This act shall not extend to druggists and apothecaries who shall sell unmixed alcohol, or compound or sell any admixtures of wine, alcohol, spirituous or brewed liquors in the preparation of medicines, or upon the written prescription of a regular physician; Provided, No druggist or apothecary shall sell or keep for sale under any name or pretence, any preparation or admixture as aforesaid, that may be used as a beverage. Any violation of this section to be punished as prescribed in

SEC. 6. Licenses to venders of spirituous, malt or brewed liquors, either with or without other goods, wares and merchandize, to hotel keepers and to eating house keepers, shall only be granted to citizens of the United States, of temperate habits and good moral character. SEC. 7. Licenses for sales of liquors shall be granted by the Courts of Quarter Sessions of the proper county, (except Philadelphia and and license rates of all importers, brewers and Bishop Burnet tells us, it destroyed and weak- led ont of the coffins, as the newspaper states, Allegheny,) at the first or second session in

Rental under \$300, license \$25. Provided, That in Philadelphia and Pittsburg, no license granted under the 12th and 13th sections of this act, shall be for less than \$75, nor in other cities, towns or boroughs

bles to make return of retailers of liquors, and containing over two hundred taxables, less than \$50. SEC. 14. Eating-houses shall be licensed on-

ly where necessary for the accommodation of the public and travellers, and shall only authorize the sale of domestic wines, malt and double their present rates ; and in Philadelphia and Pittsburg no such license shall be for demeanor, and punishable under the 28th secless than \$50, nor in other parts of the State for less than \$80. tion.

SEC. 15. Provides for assessment and return SEC. 35. This act shall not be construed to impair or alter the provisions of the Sunday of licenses, &c. law, nor the act of May 8, 1854, "to protect

SEC. 16, 17 18, 19, 20, 21, refer to the decertain domestic and private rights, and pretails of the board of appraisers, &c., in Philadelphia and Allegheny.

shall frame their licenses under a glass, and put it in a conspicuous place in their chief places of making sales.

SEC. 23. The Commissioners of the several counties, and Board of Licensers of Philadelphia and Allegheny, shall furnish a certified list of all persons so appraised, with the classification made out, and finally determined upon, to the Treasurers of their respective counties or of the city of Philadelphia, who shall, within 20 days thereafter, transmit to the Auditor General a copy of such list, and shall collect the license fees in the manner directed by law.

said Treasurer with the amount payable by the disappointment of his hope of founding a dypersons in said lists, from the payment of any part of which amount said treasurer shall only be exonerated by producing satisfactory evidence to the Department that the party or parties so returned, failed to obtain a license.

"Cromwell died of intermittent fever or ague ; next to the plague, one of the most virular statement of the number and classification | ulent scourges of England in the olden time. VOL. 2.--NO. 35.

and cider may sell and deliver the same by any | present day could hardly read it without a feeling of shame. It suggests, too, another historical mystery though of less importance.

"We read in the Journal of the House of Commons, that, on the 8th of December, 1660, it was "resolved by the Lords and Commons, assembled in parliament, that the carcasses of Oliver Cromwell, Henry Ireton, John Bradshaw, and Thomas Pride, whether buried in Westminster Abbey or elsewhere, be with all expedition taken up and drawn on a hurdle to Tyburn, and there hanged up in their coffins for some time ; and after that, buried under the said gallows." In conformity to this resolution, two bodies, said to be those of Cromwell and Ireton, were taken from graves or vaults in Westminster Abbey, on Saturday the 26th day of January, 1661. On the following Monday, those two bodies were taken on a cart to the Red Lion Inn, Holborn ; and on the same day, another body, said to be Bradshaw's, was disinterred, which, the next morning, Tuesday, was also taken to the Red Lion. On the following day-Wednesday the 30th, the anniversary of the execution of the First Charles the last indignifies were perpetrated on the three bodies, as we are thus informed by a newspaper of the period : "To-day, they were drawn to Fyburn. When these three carcasses were at Tyburn, they were pulled out of their coffins, and hanged at the several angles of that triple tree, where they hung till the sun was set ; after which they were taken down, shadowed the latter part of his life. Was it their heads cut off, and their loathsome trunks remorse for the execution of the King? Was thrown into a deep hole, under the gallows." By another newspaper of the time, we learn that "the heads were placed upon poles, on the top of Westminster Hall, Bradshaw's being placed in the middle, immediately over that part of the hall where he had sat as president at the trial of Charles I.; the other heads placed on either side."

"The above are all the traces left of this revolting affair. Why three bodies only were desecrated, instead of the four decreed by the resolution of parliament ; why they were puldistillers, keepers of hotels, eating houses and ened so many in one season, that part of the instead of being hanged up in them, as the resolution specially directed ; why they were taver, it is, to say the least, exceedingly doubtful whether any of those desecrated bodies was the mortal remains of Oliver Cromwell .--Where he really was buried, is a question that has never yet, and probably never will be satisfactorily answered."

vent abuses in the sale and use of intoxicating drinks." It repeals the act of April 14, 1855, SEC. 22. All persons licensed under this act "to restrain the sale of intoxicating liquors," and all other laws or parts of laws inconsistent herewith : and provides that no license heretofore granted shall be hereby invalidated. The difference of opinion entertained by such distinguished writers as Hume, Clarendon, Carlyle, Macauley and Guizot as to the

character of Cromwell, is hardly greater than as to the cause of the melancholy which overit dread of assassination ? Was it grief for

the loss of his favorite daughter ? Was it the SEC. 24. The Auditor General shall charge nasty ? To all these questions we have now to add another: Was it fever and ague? One person at least, we think he must be a physician, suggests this physical solution of the rid-

SEC. 25. The Auditor General is to return to the Legislature annually, in January, a tab-

under oath or affirmation, whether within his knowledge there is any place within his bailiwick kept in violation of this act, &c. SEC. 34. If any person engaged in the sale and manufacture of intoxicating liquors as brewed liquors. Persons so licensed shall pay aforesaid, shall employ or permit any intemperate person in any way to assist in such manufacture or sale, it shall be deemed a mis-

dle. He says-

out license therefor.

measure not less than five gallons, and in any

quantity not less than one dozen bottles, with-

SEC. 88. It is made the duty of the consta-

CROMWELL.

AWAY ough the air, and anon dropping it miniature bark upon the river of lite.

My rifle, ready loaded, lay unheeded by my side, while the squirrels jumped from branch to branch above me, regardless of danger; and well they might be, for their gambols were unglad ripple of the rushing waters, and in the unceasing songs of the birds. The shadows of the surrounding trees were already growing long. A solitary crow lit upon a dead tree near me, but no sooner had he folded his wings, than by natural instinct, he became aware of his proximity to danger, and giving a loud "caw,' he was again upon the wing. Rousing from my reverie, I watched him until he had kicking about the leaves that covered the brow of the hill; my foot struck something which sent forth a dull sound, which so excited my curosity, that I cleared the gathered rubbish of years, and found a rifle barrel half buried in the earth. Upon a more careful examination of the ground, I found the breech-plate and remnants of the lock. I was busily engaged in examining each article, and noticing the inroads that rust and exposure had made upon it, when I was aroused by the rustle of leaves; turning in the direction from which the sound proceeded, I beheld an old veteran known far and wide, as "Old Ranger." His true name. no one of my acquaintance knew. When the eldest inhabitants settled upon the banks of the Darby, he held undisputed sway throughout the heavy forests, and wild barrens. His head was white with the frosts of many winters, and his form was bent with age, yet his eyesight was so good that he could aim a rifle better than half the boasted shots in the surrounding country. I could have wished for no principle he has had recourse to expedience, person more likely to unravel the mystery that onveloped the rifle barrel. I saluted the old man cordially, and desired him to rest awhile.

"I have a mystery here my friend, here is a rifle barrel that I found just now upon this bank and I desire to know if you are acquainted with its history," said I.

"Indeed," he replied, and his eyes sparkled. while old memories seemed to send the life blood in a swifter current through his veins. He took the rust eaten barrel from my hand, and giving it a careful examination, continued:

"You could not have hit upon a better person to explain it than Old Roger."

"Then I am lucky and should like to hear the story."

"You shall hear it," he answered, 'for it can soon be told.'

"It is fifty years since I first trailed deer along the banks of the Darby. Early one fall a man named George Gardner fell in with me, and after a few days we agreed to camp during the winter. Some three miles above on the creek, we built a rough cabin as a protection against the weather, the wild beasts and the savages. One pleasant afternoon in this same month, we started out to take a range throughout the woods, for the double purpose of getting a fresh supply of venison, and hunting for a salt lick that we supposed to exist somewhere between our cabin and the union

GEN. S. HOUSTON ON PIERCE .-- In a recent speech made by the hero of San Jacinto, at Austin, he paid his respects to President Pierce in the following terms :----

"I charge Mr. Pierce with having trifled with the best interests of the country. He has produced a degree of disarrangement in the political elements of it, which was unknown to any former period. The old Jackson Democracy stood upon principles. They were conservative, and adhered to the Constitution and the Union. It would seem an attempt had been made to engraft upon them others that were alien in principle, and could not be relied on without a portion of the 'loaves and fishes,' whilst the capital of patronage was expended in bounties to enlist new recruits, to raise force sufficient to secure him victory in another Presidential campaign. Not relying upon and finds himself at this time in the most deplorable condition that has been known to any former President-

"His enemies have reason to rejoice at his situation. It is my country that sustains the blow, and no matter whether it results from his incompetency, or from a misfortune incident to the times, or a want of capacity on his part to govern the country, I must deplore its unfortunate condition."

Gov. WISE INSANE .- The Charleston, Virginia. Advocate says that it had its fears as to the sanity of Gov. Wise, and wished that its apprehensions had been wrong, but that this painful affliction to his family and to the State is too true for jest. The Advocate continues : "We do not know whether the friends of Mr. Wise will obtain a commission de lunatico inquirendo, and turn over the government to Lt. Gov. McComas, or keep the unfortunate Governor under private surveillance, and let his personal and political friends exercise the executive functions for him. The difficulty is a serious one, and we hope that no steps will be taken without mature reflection."

"BARNEY, where have you been ?" "To widow Mulhoney's ball, and an illigant time we had of it, four fights in fifteen minutes, and knock-downs with the watchmen that left but one whole nose in the house, and that belonged to the tea kettle. Bedad, the likes were of two ereeks. Several hours were spent in never to be seen since we waked ould Donally."

each year, and shall be for one year. The Court to fix a time at which application for said licenses shall be heard, when persons applying

and remonstrating shall appear. SEC. 8. Persons intending to apply for li-

cense shall file with the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions, at least three weeks before presenting the same in Court, (or to the board of Licencers in Philadelphia and Allegheny,)

and pay the Clerk twenty-five cents for publishing notice thereof. The Clerk shall cause to be published three times in two of the newspapers of the city or county, a list of the names of all such applicants, their respective residences and kinds of license. In the case of hotels, inns, or taverns and eating houses, the petition shall embrace a certificate signed by at least twelve respectable citizens (or in places of less than fifty taxables, by six citizens) setting forth that the same is necessary to accommodate the public, and that such person is of good repute for honesty and temperance, and in well provided with house room, &c.

SEC. 9. No person shall be licensed to keep a hotel, inn or tavern in any city or county town, which has not, for the exclusive use of travellers, four bed-rooms, and eight beds, nor in any other parts of the State, two bed-rooms and four beds, for such use.

SEC. IO. Before a license is granted, the person applying shall give a bond to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, with two sufficient sureties, in the sum of \$1,000, where the license is above the seventh class, and in \$500 for all in and below that class, conditioned for the faithful observance of all the laws relating to the business, and a warrant of attorney to confess judgment-which bond and warrant shall be approved by the said Court, and be filed in the office of the Clerk ; and whenever a judgment for any forfeiture or fine shall have been recovered, or conviction had for any violation of this act, or any other law for the observance of which said bond shall be conditioned, it shall be the duty of the District At-

torney to enter judgment and institute suit thereon, &c. The bond of eating house keepers shall be in \$500.

SEC. 11. No license shall be issued until the applicant shall have filed the certificate of the city or county treasurer, that the license fee has been paid.

SEC. 12. Venders of liquors, with or without merchandize, shall be classified and rated as now, and pay double their present rates, but no such license for sales in any amount shall be granted for less than \$50.

SEC. 13. Hotels and taverns shall be classified according to the estimated yearly rentals of the houses and property intended to be occupied, as follows :

Where the rental is \$10,000 or more, the license tax shall be \$1,000.

Where the rental is \$8,000 and not over \$10,000, the license tax shall be \$800. Rental \$6,000 and not over \$8,000, license

Rental \$4,000 and not over \$6,000, license \$400.

\$600.

Rental \$2,000 and not over \$4,000, licens \$300.

Rental \$1,000 and not over \$2,000, license \$150. Rental\$500 and not over\$1,000, license\$100.

Rental \$300 and not over \$500, license \$50.

vendeus of liquors with or without other merchandize.

SEC. 26. No license is transferable.

SEC. 27. The number of tavern licenses shall not exceed in the cities one to every 100 taxables, nor in the several counties one to every year. The number of eating house licenses shall not exceed in any city or county onefourth of the number of tavern licenses.

SEC. 28. That any sale made of vinous, spiritous, malt or brewed liquors, or any admixtures thereof, contrary to the provisions of this law, shall be taken to be a misdemeanor, and upon conviction of the offence in the court of Huntingdon. quarter sessions of the peace of any city or county, the person so offending shall be senmore than one hundred dollars, with the costs of prosecution, and to stand committed until the sentence of the court is complied with. not exceeding thirty days; and upon a second or any subsequent conviction the party so offending shall, in addition to the payment of a fine, as aforesaid, undergo an imprisonment in the county jail of not less than one month nor more than three months; and if licensed, shall forfeit said license and be incapacitated from recsiving any license as aforesaid for the period of five years thereafter : and any keeper of any drug or apothecary store, confectionary or mineral or other fountain, who shall sell any spirituous, vinous, malt or brewed liquors, mixed or pure, to be used as a beverage, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor and liable

to conviction and punishment as aforesaid. SEC. 29. Any person found intoxicated in any street, highway, public house or public place, shall be fined upon the view of, or upon proof made before, any alderman or justice of the peace, not exceeding \$5, to be levied with the proper costs upon the goods and chattels of the defendant.

SEC. 30. Any person who shall sell intoxicating liquors to any person who shall drink the same on the premises where sold, and become thereby intoxicated, shall, besides his liability in damages under any existing law, be fined \$5 for every such offence-to be recovered in debt before any alderman or justice of the peace by any wife, husband, parent, child, relative or guardian of the person so injured, and levied upon the goods and chattels of the defendant without exemption. Provided, That suits shall not be instituted after twenty days from the commission of the offences in this and the preceding sections.

SEC. 31. The court, mayor, alderman or justice of the peace, before whom any fine or penalty shall be recovered, may award to the informer or prosecutor, or both, a reasonable share thereof, but not exceeding one-third; the residue to go to school purposes. The informer or prosecutor may be a witness in any such case.

SEC. 32. No bottler of cider, ale, &c., and not following in any way the business of hotel and restaurant keeping, shall be required to take out a license under this act. But they shall not sell less than a dozen bottles at one time, nor permit any of the liquors to be drank upon the premises, and any violation of this is punishable under the 28th section. The pro-

harvest was lost, from the lack of men or women able 'to gather the crop. Assuming the ken to the Red Lion at all, are enigmas imposepidemic form, it periodically ravaged Lon- sible of solution at the present day. Moreodon, until the surrounding marshes, Moorfields, Wapping, and Lambeth, were drained ; since then, the disease has almost totally disappear-150 taxables-the number of said taxables to ed from the metropolis. Cromwell's father be taken from the returns of the preceding died of the "eruel ague" himself, when his son was a young man; his mother, brothers, sisters and servants were grievously afflicted by it: and his first appearance in public life was to oppose the crown commissioners, who, with reams of parchment and rolls of red tape. attempted to obstruct the drainage of the un healthy fens surrounding his native town of

"A well-known psychological fact, connected with the baneful effects of marsh malaria. tenced to pay a fine of not less than ten nor is supposed to throw considerable light on the less understood peculiarities of Cromwell's character. Hypochondriasis, like ague, is frequently caused by atmospheric influence in the form of malaria, and the peculiar debility produced by both these diseases, predisposes the human frame to subsequent attacks. So the gloomy shadow of an apparently perverted religious fervor, that ever enveloped the great man, was probably occasioned by his youthful residence in the marshes of Huntingdonshire. The predisposition to ague accompanied Cromwell through life, to the last scene of all. After the battle of Dunbar, he had a severe at tack, and the subsequent exposure during an unusually inclement winter, nearly proved fatal. In March of the following year, he "thought he should have died," but recovered till May, when, utterly prostrated, he returned to Edinburgh, where he became so much worse that at one time his army really believed he was dead. In June he was so far recovered as to be able to go out in a coach, but relapsed and another month went over before he was restored to health.

"About seven years afterwards, the Protector, worn and harrassed in body and mind watched by the death-bed of his favorite daughter, Mrs.Claypole. For a fortnight, she scarceleft the chamber, till at last her excruciaing sufferings were terminated by her death. Intense grief for this amiable woman, probably not unmixed with feelings of remorse, acting on an already enfeebled and predisposed system, brought on a return of the ague-a last attack of the life-long, insidious enemy so often repulsed, but now to conquer ; and in the memorable tempest of 1658, in the turmoil of the conflicting elements, Cromwell died .--As Waller, in the inflated style of the period, tells us :

Nature herself took notice of his death, And, sighing, swelled the sea with such a breath. That to remotest shores her billows rolled The approaching fate of their great ruler told.

"It is an interesting fact connected with the last illness of this remarkable man, that prejudice prevented his physicians from administering to him that invaluable medicine, the Jesuits' or Peruvian bark. The drug had been introduced into England about three years before; but, one Underwood, a London alderman, having died after taking it, a strong Protestant prejudice arose against its use. Even so late as the great no-popery processions that took place in London after the discovery of the pretended Meal-tub Plot, in 1679, a box of Jesuits' bark was carried in mock state, and ignominiously burned with the pope's effigy. Nor was it till the commencement of the eigh-teenth century, that by the strennous exertions of Sir Hans Sloane, that this truly excellent medicine became popular."

One other extract from the same writer is instructive as showing the revolutions which time effects in public opinion. The most deducers and manufacturers of domestic wines voted admirer of the "bleased martyr" at the

### THE WORLD'S BENEFACTOR.

Who, that has had opportunities of reading. but has heard of the philanthropist, Howard, the greatest part of whose life was spent in visiting the prisons of Europe, and administering relief to countless numbers of suffering inmates, and whose name will go down to remotest time, crowned with the honors which millions yet unborn will bestow upon it ? In the same category we may place the name of Miss Nightingale, the devoted, self-sacrificing heroine of the Crimea. But while we give due honors to such names, we should do injustice to a noble and generous heart, were we, for one moment, to forget the name of HOLLOWAY. The possessor of an immense fortune, which would allow him to traverse the world in search of pleasure, he chooses, instead, to devote his leisure and his talents to the benefit of his fellow-creatures, by dispensing among them the most remarkable remedies ever yet compounded, and which he himself discovered after years of unremitting toil and research throughout the vast cabinet of nature. To these researches Professor Holloway was first incited by the enormous amount of suffering from various diseases which he everywhere saw around, and the sad inefficiency of medical art to meet and vanquish them ; and the success which has met him at every step-yet no greater than he anticipated-kas proved his wellearned reward. So great, indeed, has become the popularity of his medicines, even in the remotest corners of the earth, that his parent establishment in London outstrips the largest in the world; and their marvellous virtues have been extelled in almost every language from pole to pole. We have seen innumerable testimonials from persons who have used these remedies-stacks upon stacks-in which their wonderful powers are extolled in the highest degree. In a climate so variable as ours, the most insidiouts diseases are likely to take root before the patient himself is aware of it, and an immense amount of suffering is thereby entailed, in many cases causing death, in fault of ignorance of the proper remadics, which, applied in time, would have prevented the fatal result. In every case of incipient disease, and even in cases far gone, recourse to Professor Holloway's never-failing remedies will save months of painful illness, if not life itself. We do not overrate the man, nor his medicines; but what we are confident of, we are willing to bear testimony in its favor : and as far as our absolute knowledge extends. covering a space of years, we feel competent. to speak upon the subject in the warmest terms. Therefore, it is our carnest wish that not a family in the land should be ignorant of the Professor's remedies, and that they should always be kept on hand to use in cases of andden illness, as they will operate as well as preventives as curatives ; while there is no poseibility of danger to the system arising from

their use .- Boston Intelligencer.

