The Provincial Wesleyan.

Echoes.

The following very pretty lines will find an echo in many a heart.—*Home Journal*

Hark! through Nature's vast cathredral,
Blending echoes ever rise,
Swelling in a mighty anthem
To its over-arching skies.

Every bird that sings in summer,
Every honey-laden bee,
Every squirrel in the forest,
Every cricket on the tree;

Every music-dropping fountain,
Every softly murmuring rill,
Every dark and foaming torrent,
Every water guided mill;

Every rain-drop on the house-top,
Every beetle's noisy drone,
Every footfall on the pavement,
Wakes an echo of its own.

Echo of woe and songs of gladness,
Each responsive echoes find;
Words of love and words of anger,
Leave their echoes far behind.

Every great and noble action
Is re-echoed o'er and o'er;
Life itself is but an echo—
Of the lives that were before.

Gentle Smiles.

The sweet young flowers of early spring
Are beautiful to me,
And bright the many stars that shine
Upon the calm blue sea:
But gentle smiles and loving hearts,
And hands to clasp my own,
Are better than the brightest flowers,
Or stars that ever shown.

The sun may warm the grass to life,
The dews the drooping flow'r,
And eyes grow bright, and watch the light
Of autumn's opening hour;
But gentle smiles of tenderness,
And smiles we know are true,
Are warmer than the summer time,
And brighter than the dew.

Agriculture.

PROPAGATION OF PLANTS BY LAYERS.—July is the time to multiply plants, by the process called Layering. The best mode of doing this, is to spade up the ground lightly, around the plant to be multiplied. Then select a branch of this year's growth, and near a bud, which will be buried, cut in through the bark, and then turn the knife upward toward the point of branch, and slit it up a little way. Then make a little ditch in the earth, and bend down the branch into it, and pin it down with wooden pins, that have a hook on their tops. Bury this part two or three inches, and see that it be kept moist. Roots will start from the part that has been cut. In the spring or late in the fall, the branch thus rooted may be separated from the parent stock, and set out to begin life in its own strength. Some only cut in a notch near the bud that they bury, and some do nothing; but the branches laid down are found to root quicker by being slit as above directed. Grapes, currants, gooseberries, roses, shrubs, &c., &c., are very easily multiplied in this way.—*Maine Farmer.*

MANURE FOR STRAWBERRIES.—The following is from a communication to the *Friend's Review*, and may be very useful to many of our readers:—

"The writer had a very productive bed, 20 by 40 feet. I applied soap lye, about once per week, for three times, commencing when the green leaves first begin to start, and made the last application just before the plants were in full bloom, the following preparation:—Nitrate of potash, (saltpetre) glauber salts, and sal soda, (carbonate of soda) each one pound, nitrate of ammonia, one quarter of a pound—dissolving them in 30 gallons of river or rain water. One third of this was applied at a time; and when the weather was dry, I applied clear soft water between the times of using the preparation, as the growth of the young leaves are so rapid, that unless supplied with water, the sun will scorch them. I used a common watering pot, making the application towards evening. Managed in this way, and the weeds kept out, there is never any necessity of digging over the bed, or setting out new. Beds of ten years are not only as good, but better than those two or three years old."

POTATO DISEASE.—The *Mark Lane Express* has an able article on this fertile subject, and says of it:—"All precedent, all experience, all accumulation of knowledge, all things are set at naught by one, fell swoop." Dr. Bollman's theory of high drying, in which many had high hopes, has proved in many instances, unsound and ineffectual. The article concludes with offering the following advice which is equally applicable here as in Great Britain: Plant as early as possible, so as to get a large portion matured and sold before the disease sets in, as it usually does with great severity, late in August, though this year it was about the middle of September before it became general.

CABBAGES.—A correspondent of the Horticulturist says—"It may not be generally known that cabbages readily grow, and are easily propagated from slips. A stump may be pared in the spring, and the sprouts as they vegetate cut off, and the cut allowed to dry, and then planted. When cabbages said cauliflowers throw off side shoots they may be used in the same way. Cabbages thus raised have short stalks, and are sure of being true to the parent. We have often pursued this method when short of seed."

AGE OF SHEEP.—The age of sheep may be known by the front teeth. They are eight in number, and appear all of a size. In the second year the two middle ones fall out, and their place is supplied by two large ones. In the third year, a small tooth on each side. In the fourth year, the large teeth are six in number. In the fifth year the whole front teeth are large. In the sixth year, the whole begin to get worn. In the seventh year, the whole fell out, or are broken. It is said that the teeth of the ewes begin to decay at five or six, those of weathers at seven.

Miscellaneous.

Remarkable Supply of Water.

In Bryan, Williams County, Ohio, there is a novelty which is rarely to be exceeded in curiosity anywhere. All over the village the people are favoured with natural fountains. The *Item* thus describes the novelty:—

"It is supposed by some that there is an under-ground lake at the depth of some forty or fifty feet, of considerable extent, as water has been found when bored for, for several miles around. This is also apparent from the fact that every well that is bored effects the strength of others in its immediate vicinity, until its stream is elevated by means of a stock to an equal height. The amount of water discharged by these fountains, however, is not proportionate or equal—they vary considerably in different parts of the town, the strongest ones begins generally east of Main street. The water can be raised in proportion to the stream forced up. There are several that fill a two inch auger hole at the heigth of eight feet above the surface of the earth, and the others issue a somewhat smaller stream to the height of twelve or fifteen feet. Some of the larger ones frequently throw up small fish, and we are told that there is a very strong fountain about a mile east of this place, in which fish of a blackish colour, of the length of three inches have been seen. The work of procuring water is simple and easy. There are seldom any stones met with to obstruct the course of the auger, and but one or two days are required usually to sink a well of five or six inches in circumference the necessary depth. Water is found at an average depth of 42 feet. The auger passes through a loose sand until it strikes what is called a "hard pan," a bed of solid blue clay, of from two to three feet in thickness, and of such a nature that it requires a drill to penetrate it. Immediately below this "hard pan" lies the water, imbedded, it is supposed, in quicksand, as for some days, and in some instances weeks, large quantities of fine white sand are ejected by the water, but the stream finally becomes pure and clear, and no sand is afterwards seen. No season nor state of the weather has any effect upon these living fountains—the drouth nor flood cannot change their currents—they are ever the same—their source is inexhaustible, and therefore cannot fail."

The Church Yard Beetle.

Frazier's Magazine has lately contained a number of very interesting papers called "Episodes of Insect Life," from the last published one of which we make an extract, as follows:—

"A German named Gleditsh, who had laid some dead moles upon the beds in his garden, whether as examples of retributive justice for their defacement of his borders and walks, or for other good reasons, or for none at all does not appear, observed that the bodies of the little gentlemen in velvet disappeared mysteriously. He watched, and found that the agents were beetles, which, having first deposited their eggs in the carcasses that were to be the provision for their larvæ, buried them, so that they might be safe from predatory birds and quadrupeds. Into a glass vessel he put four of these insects, having filled it with earth, on the surface of which he placed two dead frogs. His sextons went to work, and one frog was interred in less than twelve hours—the other one on the third day. Then he introduced a dead linnet. The beetles soon began their labours, commencing operations by removing the earth from under the body so as to form a cavity for its reception. Male and female got under the corpse, and pulled away at the feathers to lower it into its grave.

"A change then came over the spirit of the male, for he drove the female away, and worked by himself for five hours at a stretch. He lifted the body, changed its position, turned and arranged it, coming out of the hole, mounting on the dead bird, tramping on it, and then again going below to draw it down deeper still. Wearied with his incessant efforts, he came out and laid his head upon the earth beside the object of his labours, remaining motionless for a full hour, as if for a good rest. Then he crept under the earth again. On the morning of the next day the bird was an inch and a hair below the surface of the ground, but the trench remained open, the body looking as if laid out upon a bier, surrounded by a rampart of mould.

"When evening came it had sunk a half inch lower. The next day the burial was completed, the bird having been completely covered. More corpses were now supplied, and in fifty days twelve bodies were interred by the four beetles in this cemetery under a glass case."

Titles in the Turkish Empire.

The frequent use of the words "Sultan," "Porte," &c., in the newspapers publishing accounts of affairs in Turkey at the present time, are erroneously understood by many persons.

"The Sublime Porte" is the official title of the Government of the Ottoman Empire, and not the title of any officer of the Government as many suppose it to be.

The Ottoman Emperor is called Sultan, or Grand Senior, according to the fancy of the person speaking or writing. They all mean the same thing.

Pacha is the governor of a province, and according to the importance of his province, he is distinguished by one or two or three tails. Every Pacha has his own army in his own province, distinct from the grand army of the Empire. A Pacha with three tails has the power to punish with death any agent whom he employs, or any individual who seems to threaten the general safety.

Bey is a sub-governor under the Pacha.

The Divan is the Council of State, and consists of the principle ministers.

The Reis Effendi is high chancellor of the Empire, and stands at the head of all the body of attorneys—which body is thought to contain the best informed men of the nation.

Cadi is a sort of Judge or justice of the peace. To order the bastinado on common people, to impose a fine on a rich Greek or European, to condemn a thief to be hanged, is about all the duty of a ordinary Cadi.

A California Lake.

The Placerville *Herald* states that Lake Bigler is one of the curiosities of California. It is a lake fifty miles long and from ten to twenty miles in width, situated between two distant ridges of the Sierra Nevada, and about one and a half miles north of the road to Carson's valley. According to the *Herald* it is a perfect paragon of a lake—a miniature paradise among the mountains. Its wildly beautiful and romantic shores are lined with forests, and its waters which never freeze, although surrounded by snow during a great part of the year, abound in many varieties of fish among which the salmon and trout predominate. So clear are its waters that objects on the bottom are distinctly visible to the depth of thirty or forty feet. Upon the eastern side of the lake is a vast cavern extending to an unknown distance into the heart of the mountain. The entrance is arched in a peculiar manner, and the place which has never been explored, is believed to be the abode of the evil spirits of the mountains.

CHANGE IN IRON FROM USE.—Fibrous iron, by being for a considerable time subjected to concussion, will become granular, and therefore weak. A knowledge of this principle has induced the French government to disallow the use of axles on their diligences beyond a certain time; they must then be renewed. Iron cannon, originally very strong, becomes weaker and weaker by use, from the loosening of their texture.

Interesting Paragraphs.

AN OLD BOOK.—The oldest book in the United States, it is said, is a manuscript Bible in the possession of Dr. Witherspoon, of Alabama, written over a thousand years ago!—He describes it as follows:—"The book is strongly bound in boards of the old English oak, and with things, by which the leaves are also well bound together. The leaves are entirely made of parchment of a most superior quality, of fineness and smoothness little inferior to the best satin. The pages are all ruled with great accuracy, and written with great uniformity and beauty in the old German text hand, and divided off into chapters and verses. The first chapter of every book in the Bible is written with a large capital of inimitable beauty, and splendidly illuminated with red, blue, and black ink, still in vivid colors; and no two of the capital letters in the book are precisely alike.

A WONDERFUL MEMORY.—We are acquainted with a young man, a clerk in this city who once committed to memory in a single evening, a whole page of the N. Y. Journal of Commerce, and repeated the same with great exactness. In the company of a number of literary young men, he defied any one present to repeat a line of poetry from any standard work, the next line of which he could not recite, and also give the name of the author. Some hundreds of quotations were made, and in each instance the right author was named, and the connecting line given. The power of retention in this persons memory was most remarkable, as the above facts abundantly prove.—*Transcript.*

A INCIDENT.—Dr. Duff sailed from England in 1829, and after being twice shipwrecked, once at the Cape of Good Hope, and again on the coast of Ceylon, he finally arrived in Calcutta in 1830. In his first disastrous shipwreck he lost everything he had with the exception of his Bible. A valuable library and many manuscripts, were all swept away, while he only escaped with his life. A day or two after the calamity, while wandering among the rocks on which his home upon the ocean had been dashed in pieces, his eye alighted on some small object that the last wave had washed up and left. He hastened toward it—picked it up;—it was his own Bible. The deep swallowed up all else; but God, with his own hand gave back to his servant his own sure and faithful word. That Bible has been the man of his counsel in all his undertakings since.

AN IMMENSE BRIDGE.—A correspondent of the Chicago *Press* thus describes the great bridge at Peru, Ill., on the Illinois Central Railroad:—"The great bridge of the Illinois Central Railroad, 3,590 feet, or two-thirds of a mile in length, is rapidly approaching completion; the cars, however, will not run over it before October. This, your readers are aware, is the greatest work of the kind in the West, and is one of the seventy five truss bridges now under contract by the enterprising firm of Stone & Booner of Chicago. It reaches from bluff to bluff, is 75 feet in height, contains upward of 1,000,000 feet of timber, all worked up in Chicago, and how much iron and stone I know not. The mason work is not excelled, and is of the John's hydraulic rock. The top is to be covered with tin and be made water tight; the trains of cars are to run on the top of all; beneath them and between the frames pass the roads for wagons, and underneath all passes the river and canal. An ornamental railing is to be placed on each side of the track.

IMPORTANT SCIENTIFIC FACT.—In the concluding lecture of Professor Smith at the Smithsonian Institution, says the *Scientific American*, the lecturer dwelt on the tendency of iron to undergo a change from a fibrous to a granular condition, thus causing the abstraction of an indefinite amount of its tenacity and strength. Fibrous iron, by being for a considerable time subjected to concussion, will become granular, and therefore weak. A knowledge of this principle has induced the French Government to disallow the use of iron axles on their diligence beyond a certain time.

AFRICAN EXPLORERS'—The following is a necrology of those who, in a comparatively few years, have sacrificed their lives in attempts to penetrate the mystery of the African continent:

Ledyard died at Cairo in 1788.

Hartneman died of fever, in Central Africa between 1802 and 1818.

Mungo Park, was killed at Boursa in 1805.

Burkhardt died at Cairo in 1817. He had adopted Mahomedanism for his protection.

Ritchie died at Mourzuk in 1819.

Bowerich died of exhaustion in 1824.

Major Laing was killed near Timbuctoo, in 1826.

Oudney died at Nurmur from cold in 1824.

Clapperton died of dysentary at Siccatoo in 1827.

To these are to be added the names of Davidson and Richardson.

The annual "Boston Tax-Book," giving a list of persons and corporations in that city taxed for over $6,000, has just been published. From it we learn that there were in the city, in 1853, 511 persons, copartnerships, and corporations, who were taxed for from $50,000 to $100,000; 245 taxed for from $100,000 to $200,000; 62 taxed for from $200,000 to $300,000; 32 taxed for from $300,000 to $400,000; 12 taxed for from $400,000 to $500,000; 7 taxed for from $500,000 to $700,000; 6 taxed for from $700,000 to $800,000; 3 taxed for over $800,000; and 1 taxed for over $1000,000. Hon. Abbott Lawrence pays the largest tax of any one in the city; his tax is $8,542 40, which is assessed on $674,000 real $450,000 personal estate.

AN AMUSING STORY.—A letter from an officer of the British Baltic fleet, dated 18th, tells the following rather good story:

"One morning, a few days since, we saw a large vessel eight or ten miles ahead, which we fully believed to be a Russian man-of-war, as she made all sail to get away, and showed no colors. As we rapidly came up with her, she took in sail, until she was under reefed topsails—fighting trim—so we beat to quarters, and the pipe sounded loudly, "Hands bring the ship into action." For some three minutes everything was bustle—casting the guns loose, clearing the decks, &c. Five minutes more, and every gun was shotted and primed, and the men standing with the match-lines in their hands waiting for the word to fire. Just as we got within good speaking distance the blackguard ran up American colors, and coolly told us he would have hoisted them sooner, *but he wanted to see how smartly we would clear for action.* If our tars did not bless him to the wrong side of heaven, never believe me."

INDIAN THEOLOGY.—The precise idea which the Western Indians entertain of a future life is this: As soon as the Indian threw off the flesh, he would find himself standing on the bank of the river, the current running with great rapidity. Across this river was a slender pole stripped of its bark, and lying close down to the water. The Indian who had lived a good life, then sees a bright object on the other side; that was "Right." He would then, desirous of embracing the object he loved so well in the world, walk across the pole, unmindful of the raging torrent beneath his feet, arriving in safety on the opposite shore; and Right would then lead him amongst mountains covered with gold and silver, into noble hunting grounds, where he would hunt for eternity. But, on the other hand, the man who followed "Wrong" all his life, when attempting to cross the pole, after death, would fall into the foaming stream, and be swept down into a whirpool surrounded by rocks; there he would be carried round for many centuries, until, at last, he would be gradually sucked in towards the centre of the vortex, and finally engulphed in an immense bottomless hole. What became of the unfortunate sinner, the Indians could not surmise, further than he lived forever.

THE HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY of Toulouse has composed a bouquet for the Empress Eugenie of France, containing 10,000 violets and 300 camelias, the diameter of which is upwards of three quarters of a yard, and the height somewhat more than a yard. The centre is a dome of violets, surrounded by a circle of camelias; the whole surmounted by a crown. On the dome appear the initials of Her Imperial Majesty in orange blossoms and white *paquerettes*.

BEAUTY IN THE HAND.—Two charming women were discussing one day what it is which constitutes beauty in the hand. They differed in opinion much as to the shape of the beautiful members they were discussing. A gentleman friend presented himself, and by common consent the question was referred to him. It was a delicate matter. He thought of Paris and the three goddesses. Glancing from one to the other of the beautiful white hands presented to him, which, by the way he had the cunning to hold for some time in his own for purposes of examination, he replied at last, "I give it up: the question is too hard for me; but ask the poor, and they will tell you that the most beautiful hand in the world is the hand that *gives*"

THE BLIND.—Among the literary novelties of the day is a plan for publishing a new monthly magazine, printed in embossed types for the blind. A fund is in course of formation to guarantee its cost for the first year, and the list of subscribers is already considerable. Several of the principal institutions for the blind have promised to support it, and the blind themselves are invited to contribute.

OLD HUNDRED.—The history of this old psalm tune, which almost everybody has been accustomed to hear ever since they can remember, as the subject of a work recently written by an English clergyman, Martin Luther has generally been reckoned the author of "Old Hundred," but it has been discovered that it was composed in the 16th century, by William Franc, a German. In the course of time, it has been considerably changed from the original, and it is said that as it first appeared, it was of a more lively character than at present.

GOOD AND NEW.—A gentleman of African extraction, who used to display his grinning combination of ivory and ebony about the streets of Indianapolis, was asked: "How old are you Sam?"

"Twenty-five massa," was the reply; "but if you counts up de fun I've seen, jest call me seventy-five.—*Western Paper.*

ANOTHER PLANET DISCOVERED.—The *London Times* announces the almost simultaneous discovery of another Planet between Mars and Jupiter, by Astronomers Bishop's and Radcliffe's observatories. This is, it is said, the twenty-eight planet now known to exist between Mars and Jupiter.

Somebody writing to the West Chester Examiner, relates the following retort upon a wag, who, for the amusement of a crowd, was holding a scriptural confab with a colored preacher.

"Why, Charley, you can't even tell who made the monkey."

"Oh, yes, I can massa."

"Well, who made the monkey?"

"Why, massa, the same one made the monkey, that made you!"

HEAVY ORDNANCE.—*Great Guns.*—Messrs. Alger & Co., of South Boston, are engaged in manufacturing, for government, twenty, ten and eight inch "columbiads," (cannon) to be taken to California. The ten inch guns weigh about sixteen thousand pounds, and are the heaviest in use in any service. About twelve tons of iron are melted for the pouring of each, the guns being cast solid, and then bored out. The process of boring and finishing occupies about three weeks for each gun.

MEMORY.—In all that doth belong to man, you cannot find a greater wonder than his memory. What a treasure of things is the life of man! What a record, what a journal of all! As if provident Nature, because he would have many circumspect, had provided him with an account-book, to carry always with him. And though it be the world's vast inventory, yet it neither burdens nor takes up room. To myself it is insensible; I feel no weight it presses with. To others it is invisible, they can see nothing that I have. Is it not a miracle that so little a globe of a skull as a man has, should hold an almost infinity of business and knowledge?

"WHAT are you doing there, Jane?"—"Why, pa, I'm going to dye my doll's pinafore red." "But what have you got to dye it with?" "Beer, pa." Beer! who on earth told you that beer would dye red? "Why ma, said yesterday that it was beer made your nose so red, and I thought"—"Here Susan take this child."

Bonus Declared.

"STAR" LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE following table gives the Scale of Bonus allocated to the Holders of Policies of ten years duration.

Age at Entrance	Sum assured	Bonuses added: Total amount thereof now payable from assured at the death in ten years of the Assured.	
30	£1,000	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	155 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	168 10 0	1,168 10 3
45	1,000	177 10 0	1,177 10 0

The Bonus now declared, is upwards of 50 per cent on the amount paid, in the five years ending December, 1853. The result will be made known to each Policy-Holder as soon as the calculations to be made will allow.

The advantages this Society offers to Assurers, include all the benefits which have been developed during the progress of the system of Life Assurance; but the following deserve especial notice:—

Nine tenths of the Profits, ascertained every five years, divided among Policy-Holders having paid three annual Premiums.

Thirty days are allowed for the payment of the Premium, from the date of its becoming due.

Credit may be given for one-half of the Premium, upon whole Life Policies, for five years.

No claim disputed, except in case of palpable fraud; an unintentional error will not vitiate a Policy.

No stamps, entrance money, or fees of any kind, nor any charge made for Policies.

Halifax Agency, corner of George and Hollis Streets.

R. S. BLACK, M. D., Medical Referee. M. G. BLACK, Jr., Agent.
Granville Street.

April 22 W & A y 259

Canvas and Twine.

6 Bales Red Stripe Navy Canvas, Nos 1 to 6.
1 bale Fine Flax Sewing Twine.—Just received per brig "Batus" from Liverpool, G B. For sale by

GEO. H. STARR.

May 28. Wes & Ath 3w.

TOILET PREPARATIONS.

ISAAC BABBITT'S

SUPERIOR

TOILET SOAPS.

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

These choice Soaps and Creams enjoy the highest fame for their superior excellence, both in this country and in Europe. Medals have been awarded to them at the best institutions, and testimonials of their virtues by thousands who have used them.

CYTHEREAN CREAM OF SOAP for Ladies softens the skin, removes freckles, pimples, discolorations, and is free from all impure or irritating ingredients, and is admitted by all who use it, to be the most delicious and fragrant article for the Toilet.

PANARISTON SHAVING CREAM takes the place of all other Soaps as a preparation for the face, and those who use it once will never after use any other.

PANARISTON ROLLS are put up in a neat portable style suited to travellers convenience.

The following are a few from the many testimonials received:—

Rev. John Pierpont says of the Shaving Soap, "It is unsurpassed as a preparation for the razor, and, this is what I have found." Dr. A. A. Hayes, State Assayer, says of the Cytherean Cream, "I have never met with any Soap Compound, which, in cleansing the most delicate skin, would, like this, leave it perfectly moist, soft and healthy." Dr. Walter Channing says, "I have no memory of so good an article." Dr Luther V. Bell, Superintendent of the McLean Asylum, says, "It is superior to any other saponaceous compound I have known." Hon. Horace Greely, of the N. Y. Tribune, says, "we have tried it, and found it part of the other soaps is worthy of being mentioned the same day." Dr. Bailey, editor of the National Era, says "it is in all respects the very best soap we have used." Mrs. Swisshelm, editress of the Pittsburg Saturday Visitor, says, "it is superior to anything in the soap line either soft or hard." Mr. Prentice of the Louisville Journal, says, "the Cytherean Cream of Soap is probably the best for preserving the purity of the skin which has yet appeared." The New York Literary World, says, "Mr Babbitt will be the Soyer of soap, the great regenerator."

Sold wholesale and retail by Beck & Co., proprietors, 120 Washington street, Boston.

Manufacturers of Toilet Soaps of all kinds, Colognes—Perfume Extracts—Dentifices—Hair Oils and Hair Dyes. General Agents for Dr. Adam's Cocoassun Ambra—a Hair Preservative.

Retailed by Druggists and Traders generally, throughout the United States and Canada.

D. TAYLOR, Jr., Boston, General Agent to whom orders must be directed.

Sold in Halifax by Morton & Co. John Naylor, H A. Taylor, and T. Durney.

November 17.

PROCLAMATION.

TO THE

GOOD PEOPLE OF NOVA SCOTIA.

PROBABLY there is not a family in your Province but what some members of it are more or less afflicted by Humours or Chronic Affections. As a remedy for these va ious complaints there are numerous preparations brought into the market, but all of them of little or no good. But there is a discovery which has recently been made in chemical analysis that is wonderful in its operation. It has been long enough tried and we have proof sufficient to satisfy—all from men holding the highest offices the people of the United States can give—that the medicine will do just what it is recommended. It is Doctor HAMPTON'S VEGETABLE INCTURE. The medicine is compounded from the Vegetable Kingdom and may be used by any person without injurious consequences. By a wise choice and combination of some of the best of each class of co-operative, simple remedies, it fully reaches all the essential organs of the human system and there it has proved itself so effectually curative of the whole round of chronic affections.

Over two million bottles have been sold in the north and west during the last five years.

Three to five bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Rheumatism.*

Two bottles will check the worst case of *Dyspepsia.*

Three bottles are warranted to cure the severest case of *Dyspepsia.*

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of *Scrofula.*

One to two bottles will cure *Eruptions of the Skin.*

Three to four bottles will surely cure the worst case of *Salt Rheum.*

One to two bottles is guaranteed to cure the worst kind of *Pimples on the Face.*

Two to three bottles is warranted to cure the worst case of *Rose Worm.*

Three bottles are a certain remedy for the *Piles.*

Five bottles will cure the worse case of *Worms.*

Three to five bottles has never failed to cure the worst cases of *Liver Complaint.*

Five bottles will cure the worst cases of Cough, Consumption, General Debility, Asthma, &c.

As a FAMILY MEDICINE it has no superior.

We could give hundreds of cases where the cures were truly wonderful, but we require all to get a pamphlet and read the hundreds of certificates of its cures. *Price $1.00 per bottle.*

D. TAYLOR, Jr., 45 Hanover Street, Boston, General Agent.

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February 3. 241—260 W. & A. 6m.

On the Philosophy of Marriage, and the Secret Infirmities of Youth, Manhood and Old Age.

Just Published, 60th Edition, Price 2s. 6d.

SELF-PRESERVATION: an Analytical Investigation of the Physiology and Functions of Marriage, with its Disqualifications and Impediments, treating their origin to the effects of solitary habits, youthful excess, tropical climates, or close study; followed by practical remarks, founded on twenty years' experience in the treatment of Impotence, Nervous Debility, Local Weakness, Spermatorrhœa, and all diseases of the Urinary and Generative System. Illustrated by 50 colored Engravings, on the Anatomy of the Reproductive Organs and their relative conditions in Health and Disease.

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Doctor of Medicine, Matriculated Member of the University of Edinburgh, Honorary Member of the London Hospital Medical Society, Licentiate of Apothecaries' Hall, London, &c. &c.

The essential object of this treatise is to point out the fearful consequences resulting from certain habits irregularities and excesses which have produced more misery in Youth, degradation in Manhood, and premature decay at all stages of life, than, perhaps, any other class of disease known to modern physicians. Its perusal is particularly recommended to persons entertaining secret doubts of their physical condition, and who are conscious of having hazarded their health, happiness, and privileges to which every human being is entitled.

CAUTION.—In consequence of the extensive sale of this work, which has now attained its sixtieth edition, several spurious and imperfect copies are in circulation. The genuine edition can only be had from the Author or his advertised agents.

The work may be had in in St John, of H. Chubb & Co.; Halifax, Messrs. Morton & Co.; Quebec, at the *Gazette* office; Montreal, Mr. Dawson, Bookseller.

March 25, 1854. W & A 3m. 245

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THIS article has been thoroughly introduced, and is now universally used throughout the entire Union, British Provinces, Canada, Bermudas and West India Islands, and its power and influence is fast becoming felt wherever civilization has obtained a foothold. Its mild and soothing influence upon diseased parts—effectually cures in all cases—virtues so diametrically opposed to all other medicines on the land used—has obtained for it its world wide reputation. A brief summary of its powers is given in the following beautiful

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Mustang—thy progress is upward and on!
Ulcers yield to thee like dew to the sun.
Scrofulous sores that the doctors perplex;
Tumours of all kinds, that bother and vex;
Aches, Cuts, and Bruises and vile running sores—
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Gout, palsied limbs, and a host of such bores.

Lame stricken cripples are raised on their legs,
In joy, quaffing pleasure's bright cup to the dregs.
Nature's great remedy—on with thy work!
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Next thine we say—though in truth may sound strange,
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November 17

SEEDS! SEEDS! SEEDS!!

Per Arabia.

THE Subscriber has completed his Spring Supply of SEEDS, warranted the growth of 1853, consisting of a large supply of Beans, Beets, Broccoli, Cauliflower, Cabbage, Celery, Carrots, Cucumber, Leek, Lettuce, Melons Onions, Parsnips, Peas, Raddish, Salsafy, Spinnage, Turnips, Herbs, Hemp and Canary, and Flower Seeds.

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March 30.

50,000 Cures without Medicine!

DR BARRY'S Delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy, which has obtained unsolicited testimonies from the Right Hon. the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archbishop Stuart of Tuam, and other parties of indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, and diseases of the nervous, bilious, liver complaints, flatulency, congestion, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, sleeplessness, dizziness in the head and ears, exertion, pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and irritation of the stomach, irritation of the kidneys and bladder, gravel, Stone, strictures, dropsies, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, consumption, cough, asthma, the mucous, gout, heart, chest, nervous and sickness during pregnancy, after exertion, at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits, sleeplessness, general debility, asthma, coughs, inappetite, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, palpitation, tremors, nervous irritation, nervousness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, melancholy, gloomy forebodings, fear, indecision, wakefulness, thoughts of self-destruction, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally, as it never turns sour on the weakest stomach, but promotes a healthy relish for lunch and dinner, and restores the functions of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

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A FEW OUT OF 50,000 TESTIMONIALS OF CURES ARE GIVEN BELOW.

Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S. &c., &c. London, 24, Bloomsbury Square, June 5, 1851.—I hereby certify, that having examined DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome and easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.

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

Dr Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs. BARRY, DU BARRY & Co., and has pleasure in recommending the Revalenta Arabica Food; it has been sincerely used in his obstinate cases of dyspepsia, as also of the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences.

London, Aug. 1st, 1848.

2 Soames Terrace, Reading, Berks, Dec. 3, 1847.

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

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 50th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 5 Sept 1853.—I have tried Dollarry'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 soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in Cancer of the Stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of this excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GRATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR GREN IN CONSUMPTION

Magdeburg, 16th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, became so seriously ill at the beginning of this year, that I looked daily for her dissolution. The remedies which hitherto had relieved her remained now without effect, and the uneasiness of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her horribly. 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 was a pulmonary consumptive himself, strongly to recommend with Dollarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try its strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects. My wife is now in as perfect state of health as ever 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 fulfill my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of Dollarry's Revalenta, as an invalid's complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers.

GREN, M. D.

Extract 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 humanity and the public to authorise the publication of these lines.—Stuart de Decies.

Cure, No. 49,832.—"Fifty years' indescribable agony from dyspepsia, nervousness, asthma, cough, constipation, flatulency, spasms, sickness at the stomach and vomiting, has been removed by Du Barry's excellent Food.—Maria Jolly, Wortham Ling, near Diss, Norfolk.

Cure, No. 47,121.—"Miss Elizabeth Jacobs, of Narring Wickrange, Wantham-cross, Herts: a cure of extreme nervousness indigestion, gatherings, low spirits, and nervous fancies."

Cure No. 48,314.—"Miss Elizabeth Yeoman Gate acre, near Liverpool: a cure of ten years' dyspepsia and all the horrors of nervous irritability."

Plymouth, May 9th 1851.—For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and accompanied by a horrible amount of medicine without relief. I am now enjoying better health than I have had for many years past. You are quite at liberty to make my testimonial public.

J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849.

GENTLEMEN,—The lady for whom I ordered your food is six months advanced in pregnancy, and was suffering severely from indigestion, constipation, throwing up her meals shortly after eating them, having a great deal of heartburn, and being constantly obliged to physic or the enema, and sometimes to both. I am happy to inform you that your food produced immediate relief. She has never been sick since, had little heartburn, and the functions are more regular, &c

You are liberty to publish this letter if you think it will tend to the benefit of other sufferers. I remain, gentlemen, yours sincerely. THOMAS WOODCOCK.

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.—This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and superseders in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethra, cramp of the kidneys and bladder, urinary stones, and hæmorrhoids. This really invaluable remedy is employed with the most satisfactory result, not only in bronchial and pulmonary and bronchial consumption in which it counteracts effectually the troublesome cough; and I am enabled with perfect truth to express the conviction that Dollarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient herpetic complaints and consumption.

DR. REID, WENZEN,
Counsel of Medicine and practical M. D. in Bonn

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