The Provincial Wesleyan.

Poetry.

Autumnalia.—A Dirge and its Answer.

The tints of the summer are fading fast,
And the sere leaves are falling with every blast;
And I think at the close of each shortening day
That another bright summer has passed away.

It has passed, like the rest, with its hopes and its fears,
Now brightened by smiles, now bedimmed by tears—
It has passed, like the rest, with its pleasure and pain,
And, like them, it must never return again.

The fast falling leaves and these withering flowers
Are an emblem of man and his fleeting hours;
For he basked for awhile in the sun's bright ray—
And the summer of life has passed away.

And the autumn of life is chill and drear,
When, like leaves of the forest, our hopes disappear,
As they droop one by one from the withering spray.
And the autumn of life has passed away.

And the winter of life is sad and cold,
And the feelings are dull and the heart grown old,
And we long for the rest that the weary shall have
In the silence and gloom of the passionless grave.

But the grass of the grave can new flowerets send forth—
And the soul of the just has a refuge of worth—
And the spring of eternity blossoms for aye—
And the leaves never fade, nor its blossoms decay.

Though the sun never shines in those regions so bright,
Yet the Lamb that was slain is their shadowless light—
And the pavement of sapphires can never be dim,
For 'tis bright with the radiance reflected from Him.

Unfading the glories, unsated the heart—
The one never flash nor the other depart,
And the eye never tires, though unbounded the view,
And the joys though unchanging, for ever are new.

The muse on the emblems of earthly decay
Can trace, 'mid the darkness, a promise of day,
And hear 'mid the rustling of sere leaves and flowers,
The harps of the angels in amaranth bowers.
—*Fraser's Magazine.*

Miscellaneous.

The Rothschild Family.

(Condensed from the N. Y. Tribune.)

The Baron Salomon, who died recently at Paris, was the second son of the founder of his house, and was at his death aged 82 Anselm, the first son, who was at the head of the Frankfort House, has some time since passed away; Nathan, the third, who reigned over the great London House, is also gone; and of the second generation of these moneyed Mohicans there are now left but James, also of Paris, and Charles of Naples. Not so much in the loss of their persons however as their powers, have the Rothschild family received a severe blow in the death of two of its members—the only able one surviving being James, who, both in monetary genius elevation of character and range of mind, is the star of the house of Rothschild. Anselm was great by his sagacity; Nathan by his industry; James is by his genius. Anselm singularly combined the instincts of a low cloth Jew, with the penetrating vision of the statesman.—Nathan united all the steadiness of a merchant with the craft of a smuggler. He it was, who, while established at Manchester, amassed an enormous fortune by smuggled trade during Napoleon's blockade of the continent. But James has, in addition to the sagacity of the one and industry and craft of the other, that which they did not possess—great genius, a most courtly bearing and polished cultivation of mind, which makes his relations with the Royal Houses of Europe wear more the character of a diplomatist, whilst those of his brothers Anselm and Nathan never rose above the Jew.

The sumptous palace in which Salomon died was of course known to all Americans who have ever visited Paris; to many, perhaps, was also known the humble house on the Ghetto of Frankfort in which he was born. But a few years ago the windows of this house on the Ghetto were always seen once within the annual circle, on one particular night, to wear the glitter of light, which, as it was cast from the old Jewish lamps, threw a strange, ghastly glimmer on the dingy, decayed and dust-eaten dwellings around. This night was the eve of the Jewish New-Years Day, when were gathered, no matter with what travel, the five sons of Frankfort, Vienna, London, Paris, and Naples, around a withered, but shrewd looking Hebrew woman. This was the mother of the moneyed Gracchi, who still clung to the old Ghetto house from which the family had started. The house yet stands, but its stair on the New-Year's Night is silent. The windows throw their glitter no more. The mother is dead: three of the sons have departed; and the two that are left—of Paris and Naples—have no talisman now to attract them to the old homestead.

Salomon, originally of Vienna, and Charles of Naples were always considered the most insignificant of the brothers. He of Vienna was a fat, pompous old man, proud of his living in fellowship with bankrupt Austrian nobles and drunken Transylvanian Bojars; Charles of Naples delights in playing the servile beau with the penniless princesses and countesses, who abound at the enlightened Court of King Bomba. He married while yet young a Miss Heariz, a girl of singular beauty.—Baroness Lionel Rothschild, wife of the member for London, is the offspring of this union, and possesses all the facinating gifts of her mother, fortunately without any of the attributes of her father. She is a woman of singular beauty both of mind and person

The younger branches of the family are either degenerated by intermarriage with cousins, and the absence of that invigoration which new blood pours into the veins, or are like Lionel of London, who is a mere cloth Jew, with two ideas—"to make monisch" and to be *a lord*. A baronetcy was offered him by Lord John Russell—possibly to compensate him for bearing the expenses of their joint election—but his vaunting ambition would brook no lower title than a lord. But that financial genius which Anselm, Nathan, and James inherited from their sire will be looked for in vain among the younger representatives of the house in London. This was clearly evidenced during the Irish famine and the commercial crisis and French revolutions which succeeded. Although the great bulk of corn bills passed through their hands, and they knew full well the heavy liabilities contracted by many of the importers, they were so unprepared when the crash came and house after house stopped payment, that to breast the storm they were compelled to dispose of their English securities, thus producing the immense fall in Consols in 1847, and shaking confidence, which by greater sagacity might have been preserved.

Baron James, who had long seen the dangers of the position of their house with reference to Austrian, Italian, and other Continental securities, used all his influence and power with the other members to lead them away from financial, and induce them to devote themselves exclusively to mercantile operations. With this view they established agencies at all the leading points on the globe to invite consignments and solicit orders. It was the jealousy created by this new policy more than any other impelling motive, which induced the Barings to take the Russian loan, and thus establish a supremacy over the Rothschilds in finance, as they had interfered with them in commerce. The Rothschilds have, however, always exhibited an aversion to touching anything Russian. The old Frankfort Rothschild on his death bed called his children around him and warned them equally against Russia and Republicanism. He distrusted both. In England and Prussia he chiefly placed his faith.

The great commercial crisis of 1847 was favourable to the policy of Baron James.—After the Irvings, the Gowers, the Reids, and many other merchant princes of London had failed, many West Indian planters and East Indian merchants who used to draw on their houses, transferred their business to the Rothschilds. However, their relations with courts, especially on the continent, were too intimate to be loosened so soon, and merchant-like ambition cannot be satisfied without qualities which Jews rarely possess. To control great shipping operations and great merchant undertakings, great qualities of heart must be blended with great qualities of head, in order to compromise and conciliate all conflicting interests and clashing individualities, which must be mastered and subdued to ensure a great success. But the Asiatic nature of the Jew is too absolute in its leanings ever to succeed where compromising interests and conciliating individuals is to be achieved, and it is too intense and concentrated to take delight in pursuits which require a diffusion of qualities and a many-sided watchfulness. Hence the race ever prefer to do one thing which they themselves can personally control and do that with all their heart and soul and might. They excel therefore in money-changing, which requires, business, knowledge not like the merchants' of and patience with many things and persons, but simply a thorough knowledge of one thing—money itself. In the intensity with which they devote themselves to this one thing they cannot be surpassed by any other race of men, except perhaps the Yankees. It was the money-making genius of the original Meyer Rothschild which laid the foundation of his wealth. His connection with the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel did the rest. This landgrave was the charming Hessian who made so much money by selling his troops to England to aid her against our armies, and out of all that money was principally built that large capital which be entrusted to the keeping of Rothschild when he fled before Napoleon's army. To compensate the Jew for the risk he had run in accepting this treasureship, he lent the money to him free of interest; and how cleverly Meyer used it the house Rothscild tells. His abilities and honesty indeed made Meyer the pet Jew of most of the German Princes. His ability chiefly consisted in a singular cunning of speculation and art of changing and rechanging, by which he gradually elevated his house from what was deemed in Europe the low contemptable trade of a money-changer to the more exhalted station of a banker.

The Rothschilds are, however, unquestionably the greatest curse to European liberty. They propped up all the little despots of Germany, helped on Austria in her infamous career, and the downfall of the House would be hailed with delight by all the European people. The present Sir Robert Peel but expressed the popular feeling in his savage assault upon the family, though it was said in the House of Commons at the time to have been instigated by some usurious reminiscences.

Baron James opened the establishment in Paris in 1815, which Salomon subsequently joined. The details of its monotonous money life offer few materials to interest. James was the best of the tribe, a man of wisdom and good sense, and, for a Jew of rather liberal charity, having founded a school for poor children of his persuasion and contributed to many charitable institutions. Salomon's charities were ostentatious.

In England the present representatives of the house—Barons Lionel and Meyer and Sir Anthony Rothschild—live in that sumptuous solitude and domestic magnificence with which the Jews so deeply delight to surround themselves.

The efforts made within the last few years to crown the Temple of Universal Freedom by the emancipation of the Jews, and to wipe away the last persecution blot from the statute book of England induced them to enter also on that political arena, against which the old father especially warned them. "I wish, my children," he was wont to say, "to be one thing, and be the best of that. Let my son be the best brewer, or the best baker, and to be so he must be a brewer or baker and be no more." But the Rothschilds do not possess that element which Danton says is the first, second and third secret of success, daring.—Nor have they even liberality. Many men of very small means subscribed more than the Rothschilds to the liberal fund at the last election, though the freedom of their race was in the scale. The emancipation of the Jews appears just as distant as the day on which London emphatically called out in its favour by returning as a representative the leading Israelite. But the torpid state of the question is mainly due to the apathy of the Jews themselves and the absence of noble impulse. The wife of Lionel is the ablest politician in the family, takes eager interest in all party questions, and speaks with enthusiastic rapture of the glories of her race.

To see the Rothschilds in their glory one must visit the Exchanges. This applies only to the Frankfort, Paris and London houses. In Vienna and Naples the Exchanges only are frequented by the very lowest class of "wild animals." But to see the old Baron Anselm or Baron James go to 'Change, amid men who on every side doffed hat and bowed with cringing smile, would have convinced the veriest optimist that honor to Mammon had not yet departed from the earth. Baron James always looked the gentleman, and even in the Bourse, when he stood surrounded by hundreds of faiseurs and brokers, a courtly smile ever spread over his omniously smooth face. Baron Anselm with his noble head of white hair looked very imposing from a distance, but he was so illiterate and so coarse as to make it a service of disgust to approach him.

Baron James's idea of extending the shipping and commission business of the house led him to send his son to this country, and he passed some time in New Orleans without accomplishing anything. Indeed, the Rothschilds, by confining themselves to proteges and poor relations for agents, are subjecting themselves to great difficulties. The incapacity of their special agents over the world is becoming a matter of notoriety to all who are brought in contact with them, but perhaps the strongest mark of this feeling was exhibited when Mr. Davidson, their agent, was returned to them under protest by the late Czar Nicholas. The reason alleged was that he was a Jew, but Baron Hieglietz himself, who with the Hopes of Amsterdam transacted all Russian loans, being a Jew, the fact can only be accounted for by the repulsive individuality of the man and the aversion in which the Rothschilds are held at St. Petersburg.

The greediness of the family in business matters, as well as the niggardly remuneration they give their employees, is beyond belief. Baron Lionel once on change spent a whole hour to induce a Trieste corn exporter to consign to them a cargo of grain. The commission would be perhaps $400, the shaving and pilfering $200; but it is not so much the legitimate commission which fascinates them as the little mysterious advantages resulting from concocting exchanges and manipulating. We have no space to give a list of all the stars and ribbands and orders with which Anselmn, Salomon, Nathan, James and Charles were decorated by their royal creditors and masters, thus with graceful delicacy expressing an abiding sense of favours. But the proudest homage ever offered to the race was when old Kaiser Frantx made the aged head of the house, Meyer Rothschild, Baron, in commemoration of his having negotiated the first five per cent metallique loan. Their triumph and the triumph of money however found its crown, when within the sacred precincts of the Vatican in that city where the dust of no "Jew dog" was ever permitted to sleep. Pope Pius himself in violation of the traditions of the spot, and all the superstitions of the past, tendered with graceful condescension the little toe of his holy foot to the Jew, James Rothschild.—*Montreal Witness.*

Agriculture.

Peeps into a Bee-Hive.

There is nothing from the Master Hand, untouched by man, however small and insignificant it may seem to some, but is worthy of our careful study and investigation, We forget that the minute insect, of the worm upon which we tread with loathing and disgust, was framed and received the breath of life by the same Infinite Wisdom which created and animated us. They are governed by laws which they observe far more scrupulously than man does the laws which ought to govern him, even aided as he is by reason, a power they are not supposed to possess We have no doubt that all the lower orders, even to the tiniest of them all, enjoy their little life, and contribute to carry out the general plan. If we studied them more, and became more familiar with their habits, we should lose all repugnance to them, and perhaps find lessons of value for every-day life in many of their works and ways. Let us see!

On the 17th of July last, we placed in our dining-room window an observing bee-hive, constructed of glass, so that all the operations of the bees could be plainly and conveniently seen. A comb about a foot square was placed in it containing some brood, and plenty of workers and drones, but *without the queen bee-hive.* The hive was then carefully observed by one of the ladies of the family, who has given us the following account of their doings.

"The first business the bees attended to, was in commencing cells for a queen, and they prosecuted it with energy for two days. At the end of that time, a queen was taken from another colony and placed with them, upon which they pulled down the cells they had made in less than half the time it had required to construct them, and then began to piece out and repair the comb, which needed a corner. The queen at once commenced laying, and soon filled the unoccupied cells, when she was again removed, and the bees once more began the construction of queen cells.

The unhatched bees now began to come forth, and in two weeks the family increased so fast as to make it necessary for them to prepare to emigrate. So they built six queen cells, and in about twelve days, the first queen was hatched. As soon as she was fairly born, she marched rapidly, and in the most energetic manner, over the comb, and visited the other cells in which were the embryo queens, seeming at times furious to destroy them. The workers, however, surrounded her and prevented such wholesale murder. But for two days she was intent upon her fell purpose, and kept in almost continuous motion to effect it. On the fourteenth day the second queen was ready to come out, peeping and making various noises to attract attention.

A part of the colony then seemed to conclude that it was time to take the first queen and go, but by some mistake she remained in the hive after the swarm had left. The second queen came out as soon as possible after the others had gone, and then there were *two* in the hive! Several minutes elapsed before it seemed to be known that she was left, and the two queens ran about on the comb, which was now nearly empty so that they could be distinctly seen. But they had not apparently, noticed each other, while the workers were in a state of great uneasiness and commotion, seeming impatient for the destruction of one of them; and the mode they adopted to accomplish it was of the most deliberate and cold-blooded kind. A circle of bees kept one queen sationery, while another party dragged the other up to her, so that their heads nearly touched, the bees then stood back, leaving a fair field for the combatants, in which one was to gain her laurels, and the other to die! The battle was fierce and sanguinary. They grappled each other, and like expert wrestlers, strove to inflict the fatal blow, by some sudden or adroit movement. But for some moments the parties seemed equally matched—no advantage could be gained on either side. The bees stood looking calmly on the dreadful affray, as though they themselves had been the heroes of a hundred wars. But the battle, like all others, had it close; one fell upon the field, and was immediately taken by the workers and carried out of the hive. By this time, the bees which had been left, made the discovery that their queen was missing, and although they had been hived without any trouble, they came rushing back, but not in season to witness the fatal battle, and the fall of their poor slain queen, who should have gone forth with them to seek a future home:

There was evidently sore disappointment in this result, for when they realized their loss, they uttered piteous cries, and for a day or two "refused to be comforted," wandering about, apparently without object, and in great confusion.

The hive was now crowded again almost to suffocation, and after a few days's uneasiness the bees all left and lighted on an apple tree near the window, from whence they were jarred off, and the queen and a half pint of the bees returned to their old quarters, where they are to-day, Aug. 30, doing well. A small colony made in July, was now brought forward, and after sprinkling it as well as the bees from the house, with peppermint water, so that they might be all of one odor, the two strange colonies were mixed, and have continued to go on harmoniously together.,'

Our operations with bees, and these observations by our "better half," have been under the direction of the Rev. L. L. Langstroth, of Greenfield, Mass., a gentleman of fine native talent, aided by a thorough classical education. Prevented from preaching in consequence of the state of his health, he turned his attention to the delightful study of bees, and for more than fifteen years has pursued it with all the ardour of a first love, until he has probably acquired more accurate information than any other person who has yet written of them. He has explored the subject in other languages, and in his work has brought together the most agreeable incidents and information, making it more attractive than any work of fiction.—*N. E. Farmer.*

Improvements.

The investment of capital in permanent improvements, is much more common in England than in this country. In the *Mark Lane Express* of April 10th, there is a report of a speech by Mr. Mechi of Tiptree Hall, in which that gentleman is represented to have said, that he had, on a farm of one hundred and seventy acres, nearly or quite two miles of iron pipe, for the distribution of liquid manures. The apparatus for applying this manure, including a steam engine, tanks, iron pipe, and gutta percha hose, cost him about twenty-one dollars per acre. This investment he considers a profitable one—yielding him larger returns than the same amount of capital invested in public funds. He considers the application of liquid manure to lands of all description, much more economical than that of the solid excrements of animals. By this process of manurial irrigation, the excrets of the animals produced to-day, were conveyed into the tanks to-morrow, conveyed immediately to the land, and the soil saturated with it to the depth required; whereas, when the solid manures were applied, the cost of transportation, spreading, etc., not only proved a matter of considerable expense, but there was much time lost, oftentimes, in waiting for rain to wash the fertilizing particles into the soil, and then when it came, the quantity was not sufficient to carry them to the required depth. The actual cost of applying the urine and other liquid matters made in his establishments—an equal distribution over all his fields being secured did not exceed three cents per ton! His estimate of the actual augmentatition of produce, in consequence of this irrigating process, is that it amounts to more than double the outlay—or about *one hundred per cent.* Now why is it that our farmers who are by no means deficient in enterprise in other matters, do not imitate their English friends in this great matter? Why do they, in view of such facts and examples as these set before them in the speech of Mr. Mechi, still blindly persist in suffering the annual waste of the most valuable portions of their manure, and this, too, while they are actually stunning us with their dolorous and ceaseless complaints against short crops and exhausted soils. Farmers should reflect upon this subject. It is one of the very first importance, and we trust will no longer be treated with neglect.—*N. E Farmer.*

A YOUNG TOBABCO CHEWER CURED.—On board ship, one day, we were stowing away the hammocks, when one of the boys came with his hammock on his shoulder, and as he passed, the first lieutenant perceived that he had a quid of tobbaco in his mouth.

"What have you got there?" asked the lieutenant a "gum boil? Your cheek is much swollen," "No, sir," replied the boy, "there is nothing at all the matter." "O! there must be; perhaps it is a bad tooth.—Open your mouth and let me see,'

Very reluctantly the boy opened his mouth, which contained a large roll of tobacco-leaf. "I see, I see," said the lieutenant, "poor fellow!—how you must suffer! your mouth wants overhauling, and your teeth cleaning. I wish we had a dentist on board; but as we have not, I will operate as well as I can. Send the armorer up here with his tongs." When the armorer made his appearance with his big tongs, the boy was compelled to open his mouth, while the tobacco was extracted with this rough instrument.

"There now!" said the lieutenant, "I'm sure that you must feel better already. You never could have any appetite with such stuff in your mouth. Now, captain of the after guard, bring a piece of old canvass and some sand, and clean his teeth nicely."

The captain of the after-guard came forward, and grinning from ear to ear, put the boys head between his knees, and scrubbed his teeth well with canvass and sand for two or three minutes.

"There, that will do," said the lieutenant, "Now my little fellow, take some water and rinse out your mouth, and you will enjoy your breakfast. It was impossible for you to have eaten any thing with your mouth in such a filthy condition. When you are troubled in the same way again, come to me, and I will be your dentist."—The lad was completely by the ridicule of this occurrence, cured of the habit of tobacco chewing.—*Captain Marryatt.*

Requisites for the Nursery.

Andrew's Worm Lozenges.
Barrington's Cough Syrup.
Chambers' Nursery Pomade.
Dalby's Carminative.
Glass and Ivory Gum Rubbers.
Godfrey's Extract of Elder Flowers.
Hecker's Farina Food.
India Rubber and Prepared Nipples
Ivory and Caoutchouc Rings
Nursery Bottles and Flasks
Powder, Puffs and Boxes.
Rowland's Kalydor & Oils.
Steedman's Soothing Powder.
Winslow's Soothing Syrup.
Breast Pumps (self acting.)
Children's Hair Brushes
Du Barry's Revalenta Food
Glass Nipple Shields.
Hobensack's Worm Syrup.

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The Balm of Thousand Flowers

NO one who makes the slightest pretension to personal comfort and good looks can dispense with this Balm, it promotes health and beauty more than any other article of the Toilet ever discovered, removes spots, pimples and freckles, and renders the skin white as alabaster; all persons who are at all exposed to the weather should protect themselves by the balm, from the injurious effects of the heat and sun.

☞ For sale in Halifax by G. E. Morton & Co., John Richardson, W. Langley, J. Naylor, DeWolf & Co., H. A. Taylor, T. Durney, and dealers generally throughout the Province. 6m. July 5.

DRUGS, MEDICINES, &c.

R. G. FRASER'S OLD STAND RE-OPENED.

THE Subscriber having commenced business in the Store lately occupied by Mr R G. Fraser, and having been several years in Mr Fraser's employ, would solicit from Mr F's numerous customers and the public generally a share of their patronage

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

ALSO—COD LIVER OIL warranted pure, a very superior article. tsep. June 5.

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1851, by J. S. HOUGHTON, M. D., in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

Another Scientific Wonder!

GREAT CURE FOR

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DR. J. S. HOUGHTON'S

THE TRUE
DIGESTIVE FLUID,
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THIS is a great Natural Remedy for INDIGESTION, and DYSPEPSIA, curing after Nature's own Method, by Nature's own Agent, the Gastric Juice. Pepsin is the chief element, or Great Digesting Principle of the Gastric Juice, —the *Solvent of the Purifying, Preserving* and *Stimulating* Agent of the Stomach and Intestines. It is precisely like the Gastric Juice, in its Chemical powers, and a Complete and Perfect Substitute for it. By the aid of this preparation, the pains and evils of Indigestion and Dyspepsia are removed just as they would be by a healthy Stomach. It is doing wonders for Dyspeptics, curing cases of Debility, Emaciation, Nervous Decline and Dyspeptic Consumption, supposed to be on the verge of the grave. The Scientific Evidence upon which it is based, is in the highest degree Curious and Remarkable.

Private Circulars for the use of Physicians may be obtained of Dr. Houghton or his Agents, describing the whole process of preparation, and giving the authorities upon which the claims of this new remedy are based. As it is not a secret remedy, no objection can be raised against its use by Physicians in respectable standing and regular practice. Price, One Dollar per bottle. Sold by the Proprietor in Halifax by the only Provincial Agents.

October 18. G. E. MORTON & CO

50,000 Cures without Medicine.

DU BARRY'S delicious REVALENTA ARABICA FOOD is the natural remedy which has obtained 50,000 testimonials of cures from the Right Hon the Lord Stuart de Decies, Archdeacon Stuart of Ross, and other parties, of indigestion (dyspepsia,) constipation, and diarrhœa, nervousness, biliousness, liver complaint, flatulency, distention, palpitation of the heart, nervous headache, deafness, noises in the head and ears, excruciating pains in almost every part of the body, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the stomach, irritation of the kindeys and bladder, gravel, Stone, strictures, erysipilas, eruptions of the skin, impurities and poverty of the blood, scrofula, incipient consumption, dropsy, rheumatism, gout heartburn, nausea, and sickness during pregnancy, after eating, or at sea, low spirits, spasms, cramps, epileptic fits spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude wakefulness, involuntary blushing, paralysis, tremors dislike to society, fullness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of death, and many other complaints. It is, moreover the best food for infants and invalids generally as it never turns acid on the weakest stomach, but imparts a healthy relish to lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

BARRY, DUBARRY & Co., 77 Regent street, London.

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

Analysis by the Celebrated Professor of Chemistry and Analytical Chemist, Andrew Ure, M. D., F. R. S., &c., &c. *London, 24, Bloomsbury Square, June 8, 1849.*—I hereby certify, that having examined DUBARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote a healthy action of the stomach and bowels, and thereby to counteract dyspepsia, constipation and their nervous consequences.

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

Dr. Harvey presents his compliments to Messrs BARBY, DUBARRY & Co., and has pleasure in recommending their "Revalenta Arabica Food;" it has been singularly useful in not only obstinate cases of diarrhea, as also at the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences. London, Aug. 1st, 1849.

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

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

JAMES SHORLAND, late Surgeon 9th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GRATTIKER,

Zurich, 2 Sept 1855.—I have tried DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, for a complaint which had hitherto resisted all other medicines—viz.: CANCER OF THE STOMACH; and I am happy to say, with the most successful result. This soothing remedy has the effect not only of arresting the vomiting, which is so fearfully distressing in Cancers of of the stomach, but also of restoring perfect digestion and assimilation. The same satisfactory influence of the excellent remedy I have found in all complaints of the digestive organs, it has also proved effectual in a most obstinate case of habitual flatulence and colic of many years standing. I look upon this delicious Food as the most excellent restorative gift of nature.

DR. GRATTIKER.

PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE OF DR. GRIES IN CONSUMPTION

Magdebourg, 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 ulcerations of the lungs and night sweats debilitated her fearfully. It was in this, evidently the last and hopeless stage of advanced consumption, when every medicine remained powerless in even affording temporary relief—that I was induced by a medical brother from Hanover, who makes pulmonary consumption his special study and treats it with DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica, to try this strengthening and restorative food, and I am happy to be able to express my astonishment at its effects! My poor wife is now in a perfect state of health as ever she was, attending to her household affairs and quite happy. I its with pleasure and the most sincere gratitude to God for the preservation of my wife, that I fulfil my duty of making the extraordinary efficacy of DuBarry's Revalenta, in so fearful a complaint, known; and to recommend it to all other sufferers. GRIES, M. D.

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

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

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

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

Plymouth, May 9th 1851.—For the last ten years I have been suffering from dyspepsia, headaches, nervousness, low spirits, sleeplessness, and delusions, and swallowed an incredible amount of medicine without relief. I answer enjoy the better health than I have had for many years past. You are quite at liberty to make my testimonial public. J. S. NEWTON.

Devon Cottage, Bromley, Middlesex, March 31, 1849

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

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

Bonn, 19th July, 1853.—This light and pleasant Farina is one of the most excellent, nourishing, and restorative remedies, and supersedes in many cases, all kinds of medicines. It is particularly useful in confined habit of body, as also in diarrhœa, bowel complaints, affections of the kidneys and bladder, such as stone or gravel; inflammatory irritation and cramp of the urethe, cramp of the kidney and bladder strictures, 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 DuBarry's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

DR. RUD. WURZER.

Counsel of Mdicine and practical M. D. in Bonn.

In canisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—½ lb 1s. 9d.; 1 lb 3s. 6d.; 2 lb 5s 6d. 5 lbs 13s 9d., 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent.

JOHN MCKINNON, Esq., Sub Agent for Cape Breton
290—342 153, Granville Street

MORTON'S MEDICAL WAREHOUSE.

ESTABLISHED 1842—RENOVATED 1854.

BY the Recent Arrivals, the Subscribers have completed their Fall Importations of

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In great variety from the most approved sources, and are enabled to offer them by LOW PRICES wholesale or retail.

The usual assortment of Toilet Brushes, Combs, Sponges, Cleaver's and other SOAPS, Spices, &c.

☞ Orders from Physicians and others in the country will receive careful attention, if addressed to the Subscribers, 39 Granville Street, Halifax

October 18. G. E. MORTON & CO.

MEDICINES, SPICES, PERFUMERY.

By the Mic Mac, and Shooting Star, from Glasgow, Eagle, from Liverpool, Warburton, and White Star, from London.

THE Subscribers have received a large and well selected Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Perfumery, Dyestuffs, Patent Medicines, Glassware, Combs Brushes, Fancy Soaps, &c, which together with their Stock now on hand, they would offer Wholesale and Retail, as low as can be purchased elsewhere in the City

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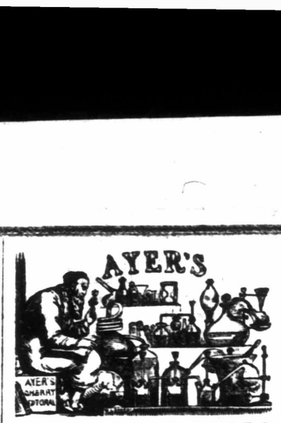
Drugs, Medicines, Spices, &c.

THE Subscribers have received per "Humber, from Liverpool, "Taglioni," from London, and Packets from Boston, a large and well selected Stock of Drugs, Medicines, Spices, Perfumery, Fancy Soaps, Patent Medicines, Dye Stuffs, &c., &c., which they offer for sale Wholesale and Retail at reasonable rates.

DEWOLF & CO.,
City Drug Store,
June 28 63 Hollis Street, Halifax.



CATHARTIC PILLS

OPERATE by their powerful influence on the internal viscera to purify the blood and stimulate it into healthy action. They remove the obstructions of the stomach, bowels, liver, and other organs of the bo by restoring their irregular action to health, t, wherever they exist, such derangements the first causes of disease. An extensive their virtues, by Professors, Physicians, and Patients, has shown cures of dangerous diseases almost beyond belief, were they not substantiated by persons of such exalted position and character as to forbid the suspicion of untruth. Their certificates are published in my American Almanac, which the Agents below named are pleased to furnish free to all inquiring.

Annexed we give *Directions* for their use in the complaints which they have been found to cure.

FOR COSTIVENESS.—Take one or two Pills, or such quantity as to gently move the bowels. Costiveness is frequently the aggravating cause of PILES, and the cure of one complaint is the cure of both. No person can feel well while under a costive habit of body. Hence it should be, as it can be, promptly relieved.

FOR DYSPEPSIA, which is sometimes the cause of *Costiveness*, and always uncomfortable, take mild doses—from one to four—to stimulate the stomach and liver into healthy action. They will do it, and the *heartburn, bodyburn,* and *soulburn* of dyspepsia will rapidly disappear. When it has gone, don't forget what cured you.

For a FOUL STOMACH, or *Morbid Inaction of the Bowels*, which produces general depression of the spirits and bad health, take from four to eight Pills at first, and smaller doses afterwards, until activity and strength is restored to the system.

FOR NEVROUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, NAUSEA, *Pain in the Stomach, Back, or Side*, take from four to eight pills on going to bed. If they do not operate sufficiently, take more the next day until they do. These complaints will be swept out from the system. Don't wear these and their kindred disorders because your stomach is foul.

FOR SCROFULA, ERYSIPELAS, *and all Diseases of the Skin*, take the Pills freely and frequently, to keep the bowels open. The eruptions will generally soon begin to diminish and disappear. Many dreadful ulcers and sores have been healed up by the purging and purifying effect of these Pills, and some diagnosed diseases which seemed to saturate the whole system have completely yielded to their influence, leaving the sufferer in perfect health. Patients! your duty to society forbids that you should parade yourself around the world covered with pimples, blotches, ulcers, sores, and all or any of the unclean diseases of the skin, because your system wants cleansing.

To PURIFY THE BLOOD, they are the best medicine ever discovered. They should be taken freely and frequently, and the impurities which are the seeds of incurable diseases will be swept out of the system like chaff before the wind. By this property they do as much good in preventing sickness as by the remarkable cures which they are making every where.

LIVER COMPLAINT, JAUNDICE, *and all Bilious Affections* arise from some derangement—either torpidity, congestion, or obstructions of the Liver. Torpidity and congestion irritate the bile and render it unfit for digestion. This is disastrous to the health, and the constitution is frequently undermined by no other cause. Indigestion is the symptom. Obstruction of the duct which conducts the bile into the stomach causes the bile to overflow into the blood. This produces Jaundice, with a long and dangerous train of evils. Costiveness, or alternately costiveness and diarrhœa, prevails. Feverish symptoms, languor, low spirits, weariness, restlessness, and melancholy, with sometimes inability to sleep, and sometimes great drowsiness; sometimes there is severe pain in the side; the skin and the white of the eyes become a greenish yellow; the stomach acid; the bowels sore to the touch; the whole system irritable, with a tendency to fever, which may turn to bilious fever, bilious colic, bilious diarrhœa, dysentery, &c. A medium dose of three or four Pills taken at night, followed by two or three in the morning, and repeated a few days, will remove the cause of all these troubles. It is wicked to suffer such pains when you can cure them for 25 cents.

RHEUMATISM, GOUT, *and all Inflammatory Fevers* are rapidly cured by the purifying effects of these Pills upon the blood and the stimulus which they afford to the vital principle of Life. For these and all kindred complaints they should be taken in mild doses, to move the bowels gently, but freely.

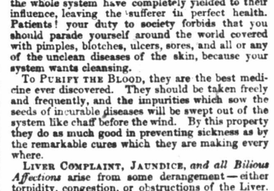
AS A DINNER PILL, this is both agreeable and useful. No Pill can be made more pleasant to take, and certainly none has been made more effectual to the purpose for which a dinner pill is employed.

PREPARED BY

J. C. AYER,
Practical and Analytical Chemist,
LOWELL, MASS.
AND SOLD BY
Wholesale Agents in Halifax
MORTON & COGSWELL

Sold in *Lunenburg*, by J. H. Watson; *Liverpool* G. N. Croscombe; *Windsor*, Dr. T. C. Harding; *Wolfville*, G. V. Rand; and dealers in Medicines throughout the Provinces. October 19.

THE INFALLIBLE REMEDY!



HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

ERYSIPELAS OF EIGHT YEARS DURATION CURED!

Copy of a Letter from Geo. Sinclair, Esq., of Paris, Canada, dated the 18th July, 1854.

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

Sir,—I feel a pleasure and a pride in bearing witness to the wonderful benefit I have derived by the use of your inestimable Ointment and Pills. For eight years I have suffered unceasingly from attacks of erysipelas; a large purple blotches came all over my body; in addition to the unpleasant feeling of itching and burning, which effected me both night and day, rendering life a misery to me, as well as to all around,—so severe was the attack. I used several reputed remedies without deriving the least cessation to my misery. At last, I determined to try your Ointment and Pills; after taking them for a few weeks, a visible improvement took place, and I feel considerably better;—in three months, by continuing your medicines, I was completely cured, and now enjoy the best of health. The truth of this statement is well known here, hence there is no necessity for my request secrecy

I am, Sir, yours respectfully
(Signed) GEO. SINCLAIR.

ULCERS IN THE LEG,—REMARKABLE CURE.

*Copy of a Letter from Mr. Edward Tomkinson of Cape Breton, Nova Scotia, dated the 4th May, 1854