The Provincial Wesleyan.

The House of Clouds.

BY MRS. BROWNING.

I would build a cloudy house
For my thoughts to live in,
When for health too fancy-lose,
And too low for heaven,
I sleep, and talk my dream aloud,
I build it fair to see—
I build it on the moonlit cloud,
To which I look'd with thee.

Cloud walls of the morning's grey,
Faced with amber column,
Crown'd with crimson cupola
From a sunset solemn—
For casements, from the valley fetch,
May-mists glimmering,
With a sunbeam hid in each,
And a smell of spring.

Build the entrance high and proud,
Darkening and eke brightening,
Of a'riven thunder-cloud
Veined with the lightning,
Use one with an iris stain,
For the door within,
Turning to a sound like rain,
As we enter in.

For the fair hall reach'd thereby
Walled with cloudy whiteness,
Take the blue place in the sky,
Wind-work'd into brightness—
Whence corridors and long degrees
Of cloud-stairs wind away—
Till children wish upon their knees,
They walked where they pray.

Be my chamber tapestried
With the showers of summer,
Close and silent, glorified
When the sunbeams come there—
Sudden harpers, hanging on
Every drop as such.—
Drawing colors like a tune,
Measured to the touch.

Bring a shadow green and still
From the chesnut forest—
Bring a purple from the hill,
When the heat is sorest;
Spread them out from wall to wall,
Carpet wove around:
And thereupon the foot shall fall,
In light instead of sound.

Bring a gray cloud from the East,
Where the lark was singing—
Something of the song at least
Lose not in the bringing,—
And that shall be a morning chair
For poet dreams,—when with them
No verse constraint—the floating air
Their only, lovely rhythm.

Bring the red cloud from the sun—
While he sinketh, catch it—
Bring it for a couch, with one
Side-long star to watch it,—
Fit for a poet's finest thought,
At curfew time to lean;
When things invisible are brought
More near him than they seen.

Poet's thought, not poet's sigh!
Alas! they come together!
Cloudy walls divide and fly
As if in April weather.
Hall, corridor, column proud—
My chamber fair to see—
All pass—except that moonlit cloud
To which I look'd with thee.

Let them!—Wipe such visionings,
From the fancy's cartel!
Love secures some frailest things,
Dower'd with his immortal.
Suns, moons may darken—heaven be bow'd
But here unchanged shall be,
Here in my soul—that moonlit cloud,
To which I look'd with thee.

Miscellaneous.

Old Humphrey and the Farmer.

I love to hear of any man being convinced of an error, but especially an obstinate man. Again and again has it been said, that of all the people in the world, farmers are the most opinionated: that they have a will of their own, and that the whole world cannot turn them. Some such farmers have I known certainly, but still with truth I can say, that I number among my country friends not a few of a contrary kind. The other day I was in conversation with my old friend John Ashfield, Highfield farm, a man from whom I have learned much: "The boot is on the other leg, Mr. Humphrey—the boot is on the other leg." We were talking over the old things together—but you shall have the account that he gave of himself, as well as I can remember, in his own words.

"I have been as obstinate and pigheaded a man in my time, I suppose, as ever strode across a furrow; but the day is gone now, and high time that it had. The tilth of ploughed land, and the sward of grass land, are different to what they used to be.

"Fifty years ago, James Holt was my neighbour. A wiser man than I was or ever shall be, was James, though at that time I did not think so. When wheel ploughs were getting common, he says to me: "Neighbour Ashfield, you are falling behind the times; you must set up a wheel plough or two."

"I won't!" says I. "My father never had a wheel plough on the farm, and why should I? You know, Mr. Humphrey, that farmers are always blunt in their speech, and no one more so than farmer Ashfield."—"When draining came into use more than it had ever been before, my neighbour says to me:" "You are standing in your own light, in not draining your land more than you do: but better late than never. Better begin now."

"I won't," says I: "let those cut up their meadows, and lay out their money in slow times that like; my meadows will remain as they always have been."

"Well," says he, "at any rate trim your hedges and the headlands, or, 'adlands, as you call them, a little closer. There's a deal of land lost on your farm. Trim up your hedges and headlands."

"I won't!" says I, "My father was as good a farmer as any in the parsh: he knew what he was about as well as you do; and he never trimed up his headlands more than I do."

"Soon after he was at me again. "Your father is still, neighbour," says he; I would advise you to try one of the new fashioned clod-crushers, for you will find it an advantage."

"I won't," says I. "Such jimcracks may suit some people, but they won't suit me; my harrows break the ground quite as well, or better than a clod-crusher. If some folks I could mention were half as fond of work as they are of new whims it would be to their credit."

"Neighbour Ashfield," says he, a year or two after threshing machines had come into fashion, "you and I must do as other people do—we must set up a threshing machine."

"I won't," says I. "Why should I do what my father never did? And why should I take the bread out of the mouth of the labouring men?"

"But never did I see my neighbour more in earnest than when he came to ask me to give something to the Sunday Schools.—"Lend them a helping hand," said he, "for they are doing more good in the parish than you think for."

"I won't," says I. "We never used to have Sunday Schools, and plough lads and dairy-maids do none too much work as it is. What they will do if you make scholars of them I can't tell."

"All this time I thought myself wondrous wise in not being led astray in the new-fangled notions of my neighbour; but at last my eyes were opened, for there was not a farmer in the parish who hadn't better crops than I had.

"I saw that my neighbour with a wheel plough could do witout a driver, and hold the plough tail with half the trouble that it cost me, so I set up three or four wheel ploughs; and what I could do without them it would be hard to say.

"Keep your land wet at top, and dry at bottom," said my neighbour when I began to listen to him. I took his advice, had my meadows well drained, and never had any cause to grudge either the expense or the trouble. He who doesn't drain his farm, if it is a wet one is draining his own purse by bad management.

"I looked about me, and saw that I had lost an acre or two of ground by slovenly hedges and headlands; so I set to work and had them trimmed up close. It was a foolish thing it was not done before.

"I was backward enough in venturing on a heavy press wheel clod-crusher; but when I did, I found more work done by it than half a dozen pairs of harrows would do. No one can pursuade me to set it aside now.

"Nobody stood stiffer than I did against the threshing machines; but for that, when I saw how easily my neighbour could turn a hundred bushels a day out of the straw, while my men thumping away with their flails did so little, I gave way at once, and set up a machine myself.

"As my neighbour got the best of my obstinacy in so many things, it was not at all likely he would give up trying me again about the Sunday School. At last he beat me there too. For many years have I supported them, and never shall they need a pound while I have one to give.

"At the present time, I am not fond of running neck or nothing after every new thing. I keep my eyes open to see, and my ears open to hear; quite disposed to believe my neighbours are as wise as I am, and to profit by their judgment as well as my own.

Learn Thoroughly.

We once knew an old lawyer, who, when a new student presented himself, put Blackstone into the young man's hands. "Read that for a year," he was accustomed to say, "and then I'll give you something else." To spend a year over a single treatise, comprised in but four volumes, seemed, at first, a useless waste of time. The student, if a quick reader, had generally finished the book in a month. But the preceptor was invariably inexorable. "You think you know it, do you?" he would say sarcastically. "Well, what is the rule in Shelly's case?" Perhaps the youth had been fortunate enough to notice and remember the abstruse distinction taken on that famous trial. But, even if he had, the old lawyer was sure to trip him up in five minutes on something else. Back to Blackstone the student went, at last aware of his deficiencies, and read, and noted and analyzed for perhaps a couple of months more. Then he returned to the old story, that there was nothing left to be learned. But the thorough old common-law advocate soon caught him again. When Blackstone was finished at last, it was finished as it were, for life. Every line almost was fixed forever in the student's mind. He could look back, mentally, over the four volumes, as a spectator gazes from a mountain top over a wide champaign country spread beneath him, and map out the whole without a single omission or blunder. He had a life-long clue to the labyrinth.

The old lawyer's plan of teaching law is the only correct plan of teaching anything. Boys or girls, educated on a similar thorough system, at least know what they are talking about, when they talk at all. They have acquired discipline of mind, and clear ideas with it. If they undertake to write, they write sensibly and correctly. If they converse, they speak to the point. If they are called, in the duties of life, to decide in some novel combination of circumstances, they think accurately, because they know immediately where to look for the keystone of the problem. The vast field of knowledge is no longer a laybyrinth to them, for they hold a clue to it in a disciplined mind and a capacity to study properly. It is never difficult to recognize such persons, even in a five minutes' conversation. They are distinguishable, at a glance, from those imperfectly educated individuals of either sex, who, to use a simile of Lord Bolingbroke, rattle on as meaningless as alarm clocks that have been sprung prematurely.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

Steam Plough.

We have had the pleasure of inspecting a model of this invention—Canadian invention as we may call it—since its author is Mr. Romain, formerly of the Canada Gazette office. Plough is not a word that makes the character of the machine understood. It should rather be called a digger, or a forker, since that part of it which is intended to turn the soil consists of a number of prongs fixed on a sort of barrel, by the revolution of which they are made to enter and to turn up the earth. The hollow barrel on which these are fixed, is made to revolve by a steam engine of peculiar construction, which may, perhaps, be well enough named the perpendicular. The steam boxes and valves being all fixed to the side of a boiler, which is set up on end over the fire in a cart attached to the plough. Thus, instead of the alternate rising and falling of the diverse ends of a beam hung from the centre, as we see in steamboats, the first motion created by the issuing of steam from the boiler is that of a bar which rises and falls perpendicular.

It will be easily understood that this form of engine is exceedingly compact, requiring in fact, hardly any more room than is necessary for the boiler itself. In rising and falling it communicates a circular motion to the cranks, which turn the toothed barrel. The locomotive power is given by horses which are attached by shafts to the cart in which the steam engine is to be carried, and which, as we have said, is attached to, but does not form part of the plough. There is, therefore, no gearing from the steam engine to the wheels of the machine; all the power generated by the boiler is employed in turning the digger. There is a large screw going up through the centre of the plough, by which the toothed barrel may be raised or lowered so as to make a mere scratch, or to dig well below the surface. To the plough a sowing machine may be attached, which will sow the seeds in perfect regular rows, and at the same time roll them in. Thus, by a pair of horses, it is supposed that ten acres of land may be ploughed, seeded and rolled in one day.

Mr. Mechi, the eminent English agriculturist, has, we understand, a large share in the patent rights, which have already been secured in Europe, and the colonies, and which Mr. Romain is now engaged in securing in the United States. It is said that Major Campbell is likely to make a trial of the plough, so soon as its qualities have been tested in England. We heartily wish success to our fellow citizen and fellow craftsman in the important industrial revolution, which he seems likely to bring about.—*Montreal Herald.*

Rubber Shoes.

The New York Journal of Commerce in an interesting article on the manufactures of Conecticut, gives the following account of the manner in which India rubber shoes are made:

Contrary to the general impression India rubber, in the process of manufacturing, is not melted, but is passed through heated iron rollers, the heaviest of which weighs twenty tons, and thus worked or kneaded, as dough is at a bakery. The rubber is nearly all procured from the mouth of the Amazon, in Brazil, to which point it is sent from the interior. Its form upon arrival, is generally that of a jug or pouch, as the natives use clay molds of that shape, which they repeatedly dip into the liquid caoutchac, till a coating of the desired thickness accumulates, when the clay is broken and emptied out.

The rubber, after being washed, chopped fine, and rolled to putty-like consistency, is mixed with a compound of metallic substances, principally white-lead and sulphur, to give it body and firmness. Those sheets designed for soles of shoes are passed under rollers having a diamond-figured surface.—From these the soles are cut by hand, and the several pieces required to perfect the shoe are put together by females on a last. The natural adhesion of the rubber joins the seams. The shoes are next varnished and baked in an oven capable of holding about 2,000 pairs, and heated to about 300 degrees, where they remain seven or eight hours. This is called the "vulcanizing" process by which the rubber is hardened.

A large quantity of cotton cloth and cotton flannel is used to line shoes, and is applied to the surface of the rubber while it is yet in sheets. Not a particle of any of these is lost. The scraps of rubber are remelted, and the bits of cloth are chopped up with a small quantity of rubber, and rolled out into a substance resembling pasteboard, to form the inner sole. The profits of this business have been somewhat curtailed of late, by the high price of rubber which has varied within a year from twenty to sixty cents per pound. The demand, however, is very large. A species of rubber shoes lined with flannel is extensively used in some parts of the country for the leathern shoe.

Interesting Paragraphs.

BONAPARTES'S POVERTY IN EARLY LIFE.—M. Thiers in his history of the Consulate recites some strange and previous unknown particulars respecting the early life and penury of Napoleon Bonaparte.

It appears that after he had obtained a subaltern's commission in the French service by his skill and daring at Toulon, he lived for some time in Paris in obscure lodgings, and in such extreme poverty that he was often without the means of paying ten sous (ten cents) for his dinner, and frequently went without any. He was under the necessity of borrowing small sums, and even worn out clothes from his acquaintances! He, and his brother Louis, afterwards King of Holland, had at one time only a coat between them so that the brothers could only go out alternately, time and time about. At this crisis, the chief banefactor of the future emperor and conqueror, "at whose mighty name the world grew pale," was the actor Talma, who often gave him wood and money. Napoleon's face, afterwards so famed for its classic mould, was during that period of starvation, harsh and angular in its lineaments, with projecting cheak bones.

His meagre fare brought on an unpleasant and unsightly cutaneous disease, of a type so virulent and malignant, that it took all the skill and assiduity of his accomplished physician, Corvisort, to expel it, after a duration of more than ten years.

The squallid beggar then, the splendid Emperor afterwards—the threadbare habiliement, and imperial mantle—the hovel and the palace—the meagre food and the gorgeous banquet—the friendship of a poor actor—the homage and terror of the world—an exile and a prisoner. Such are the ups and downs of this changeful life—such are the lights and shadows of the great and mighty.

NEW AND IMPROVED METHOD OF FIGHTING DUELS.—At the time Elisha Potter, of Rhode Island was at Washington, contesting the seat of Asher Robens, in the Senate he got into some difficulty with one of the fiery sons of the South, and received a challenge. This he declined accepting, it being contrary to his principles to fight. One morning, while he was in bed a gentleman entered his room with a brace of pistols in his hand, and turned the key—told Mr. Potter to dress himself, as now he must fight. Potter was a large powerful man; of very deliberate movements was never known to hurry for any body. After having leisurely completed his toilet, the gentleman presented Potter the pistols to take choice. Taking them in his hand he asked, "Are they charged?" "They are, and well too," was the reply. Are they sure fire?" "Never known to miss." Potter then walked to the window, raised the sash, and discharged one of them.—" Sharp report, that," says P.; "wonder if the other will sound as loud?" upon which he discharged the other. Then returning the pistols to his morning visitor, he took him by the collar, led him to the door, and booted him down stairs "There, that's the way we fight duels in Rhode Island"

AN INFERNAL MACHINE.—The Paris Correspondent of the Daily News says:—It is said that the inventor of the infernal submarine machines stated to be in the possession of the Emperor of Russia, for blowing ships out of the water by the agency of an electric wire, is a Frenchman, and that when he communicated his invention to the Russian Government for a consideration he expressly stated that in case of war between France and Russia he should be at liberty to give his own country the benefit of his discovery. It is further reported that on Friday last this gentlemen was received at the ministry of marine, and, in the presence of M Ducos and a board of naval officers, explained the fearful means of destruction which he claims to have originated. The board, incrdulous at first, closely examined the matter, and in the end were very much struck by the demonstration, and not a little alarmed. Sir Charles Napier, on the admission of the inventor, was already prepared for what he might have to encounter. A telegraphic despatch was immediately sent off to warn Admiral Parseval Descheness. I give this story as I have heard it, from very respectable authority; but of course all accounts of mysterious 'long range' destructive inventions must be received with due caution."

A GREAT LAKE.—Nearly due north of Quebec, one hundred and eight miles as the birds flies, and probably one hundred and thirty by a constructed road, lies a magnificent lake, covering an area of upwards of 600 square miles, and abounding with a variety of fish—it is fed by numerous rivers some of them navigable for a considerable distance to schooners and batteaux—it is the lake St. John—from its flow the "Great Discharge," or main stream of the Saguenay river as far down as Chicoutimi, a few miles beyond which the river is navigable to ships of the heaviest tonnage. On either bank of this river may be seen a flourishing settlement; the soil is of a rich and loamy nature, producing wheat, corn, fruit, &c.—equal in quantity and quality to any raised in Upper Canada, and although 1½ degrees further north than Quebec, yet from the peculiarity of its geographical position, its climate is milder in the winter than that of Montreal. For many miles on both banks of the river, as well as along the shores of the Lake, are thousands of acres of the finest land, covered with a noble forest.—*Quebec Chronicle..*

THE SENSES of smelling, tasting, and even of feeling or touch, are liable to innumerable causes of deception. It is mentioned in the Museum of Art and Science that if two fingers of the same hand, being crossed, be placed upon a table and a marble or pea is rolled between them, the impression will be, if the eyes are closed, that two marbles or peas are touched. If the nose be pinched and cinnamon be tasted, it will taste like a common stick of deal. Many substances lose their flavor when the nostrils are stopped. Nurses, therefore, upon right and scientific principles, stop the noses of children when they give them doses of disagreeable medicine. If the eyes are blindfolded, and buttermilk and claret be alternately tasted, the person tasting them, after a few repetitions of the process, will be unable to distinguish one from the other.

CHOLERA: ANOTHER SPECIFIC.—Edward W. Lone, the well-known English Orientalist, who was for many years a resident in Egypt, has put forth a specific against cholera. It consists in a teaspoonful of powdered mustard in a tumbler of cold water, as an emetic, and a wine-glassful of brandy with ten grains of Cayenne pepper as a restorative. Rest, perspiration and sleep are thus to be produced. This remedy is said to have been used in Cairo with success in 1848.

DR. E. T. RUSSEL, of Indiana, has invented a saddle, the seat of which rests upon elastic springs, enabling the horseman to ride with as much ease and comfort as if seated upon a sofa. The spring is composed of India rubber, surmounted with a steel spring. It can be made applicable for cars and carriages, equally as well as the saddle.

ISINGLASS—Perhaps it may be doing our lady patrons a favour to tell them that this substance, which may be found in most drug stores, is an elegant substitute for the white of eggs in clearing coffee. It contains the same chemical property—albumen; and ten cents worth of isinglass will last longer than two or three dozen eggs.

THE POPE'S BULLS.—A correspondent of the *Dwe West Telescope*, in an article on the waning of Popery, happily says: "Of late the Pope's Bulls are of the moily (no-horn) breed and are consequently unable to *gore* as formerly, and in fact so *lean*, like Pharaoh's, that they can scarcely *butt!*"

MEASUREMENT OF HAY IN BULK.—Multiply the length, breadth and height of the hay into each other, and if the hay is somewhat settled, ten solid yards will weigh a ton—Clover will take eleven or twelve yards to a ton.

PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

For Restoring, Preserving, and Beautifying the Hair.

MUCH might be said in favor of this invaluable Compound, but it is deemed unnecessary, as the proprietor feels that ONE TRIAL will convince the most incredulous of its rare and manifold virtues. Therefore,

If you have lost your hair and wish to restore it,
If you are losing your hair and wish to preserve it,
If you are troubled with Dandruff, and wish to remove it
If you have any Humour of the Scalp, and wish to cure it
If you are troubled with Nervous Headache, and wish to cure it,
If you have Hair Eaters at the roots of the hair, and wish to destroy them,
If you have harsh, dry, and wiry hair, and wish it to become soft, pliable, and beautiful as silk, and if you wish to preserve rich, graceful and luxuriant tresses to the latest period of life,

USE PERRY'S HUNGARIAN BALM.

Price 25 and 50 cents—in large bottles.

Prepared and sold, Wholesale and Retail, by BURR & PERRY, No 1 Cornhill, Boston.

D. TAYLOR, of Boston, General Agent for the British Provinces, to whom all orders must be directed.

For sale in Halifax by John Naylor, Morton & Co., Avery Brown & Co, R G. Fraser, H. A. Taylor, and T. Durney and by dealers generally.
November 17

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 ass'd.	Bonuses added to the sum assured in ten years	Total am't now payable at the death of the Ass'd
30	£1,000	£147 10 0	£1,147 10 0
35	1,000	156 3 4	1,156 3 4
40	1,000	168 10 0	1,168 10 0
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., M. G. BLACK, Jr.,
Medical Referee, Agent.
Granville Street.
April 22 W & A y 250

NEW BOOKS!

JUST Received at the Wesleyan Book Room, Argyle Street, a supply of Standard Works in

Theology and General Literature,

which, with the previous Stock on hand, forms a handsome assortment of valuable and highly useful Books.

Particular attention is called to the following, just issued.

INFIDELITY; its aspects, causes and agencies. By the Rev. Thos Pearson A Prize Essay.

THEODICY: a vindication of the Divine glory as manifested in the government of the moral world. By the Rev. Albert Taylor Bledoe.

Dr. COLIN'S WORKS, in two vol.

VINET'S PASTORAL THEOLOGY.

THE OLD BREWERY; or the Five Points Mission, a popular and deeply interesting work, highly recommended by the Press.

Also a large assortment of

SABBATH SCHOOL BOOKS,

which will be disposed of at New York prices.
April 27, 1854.

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, inactivity, 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 kidneys and bladder, gravel, stone, strictures, erysipelas, 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, erasms, cramps, sinking fits, spleen, general debility, asthma, coughs, inquietude, sleeplessness, involuntary blushing, palpitation, tremors, dislike to society, unfitness for study, loss of memory, delusions, vertigo, blood to the head, exhaustion, melancholy, groundless fear, indecision, wretchedness, thoughts of self-destruction, 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 for lunch and dinner, and restores the faculties of digestion, and nervous and muscular energy to the most enfeebled.

DARET, DU BARRY & 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 5, 1849.—I hereby certify, that having examined DU BARRY'S REVALENTA ARABICA, I find it to be a pure vegetable Farina, perfectly wholesome, easily digestible, likely to promote 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, DU BARRY & Co., and has pleasure in recommending their "Revalenta Arabica Food;" it has been singularly useful in many obstinate cases of diarrhœa, as also of the opposite condition of the bowels and their nervous consequences. London, Aug. 1st, 1850.

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

GENTLEMEN,—I am happy to inform you, that the person for whom the former quantity was procured, has derived very great benefit from its use, distressing symptoms of dropsy of long standing having been removed, and a feeling of restored health 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, very truly yours,

JAMES SHOULAND, late Surgeon 96th Regt.

CERTIFICATE FROM DR. GATTIKER.

Zurich, 3 Sept 1853.—I have tried DuBarry'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 anti-incitogy 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. GEIGE IN CONSUMPTION

Magdebourg, 16th Sept, 1853.—My wife, having suffered for years from a pulmonary complaint, for one so seriously ill at the beginning of the 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 pulmonary consumption, when every medicine remained powerless 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 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 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.

GEIGE, M. D.

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

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 Nazing Vicarage, Waltham-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 swallowed an incredible 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 lead 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 especially 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 kidney and bladder urinary stricture, 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 Dullarray's Revalenta Arabica is adapted to the cure of incipient hectic complaints and consumption.

DR. RUD. WERZER,
Counsel of Mdicine and practical M. D. in Bonn.

In cannisters, suitably packed for all climates, and with full instructions—½ lb 1s 8d.; 1 lb 2s. 6d.; 2 lb 3s 8d.; 5 lbs 13s 9d.; 12 lbs 27s. 6d.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent.
235—286 152, Granville Street.

WASHING
MADE EASY AND PLEASANT BY THE USE OF
BOSTON
Chemical Washing Powder.

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

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

Retailed by Grocers and Druggists generally.

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

Sold in Halifax wholesale and retail by W. M. Harrington, John Harrington, John Esson & Co., John Lithgow, Alex. McLeod, Grocers, and by Morton & Co., John Naylor, Avery, Brown & Co., Druggists, and by dealers generally.
November 17.

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 various complaints, there are numerous preparations brought into the market, but alas! 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 TINCTURE. 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 *Erysipelas.*

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 *Ring Worm.*

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

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

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

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

As a FEMALE MEDICINE it has no superior.

We could give hundreds of cases where the cures were truly wonderful, but we request 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.

JOHN NAYLOR, Agent for Halifax, and for sale by his Agents throughout the Province.
February 23. 241—260 W. & A. 6m.

THE RENOWNED REMEDY!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

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

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

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

I remain, dear sir, yours truly
Dated Aug 12th, 1852 (Signed) J. NOBLE.

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

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY.

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

I am, Sir, your obliged and faithful Servant
(Signed) ELIZABETH YEATES.

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

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

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

To Mr. DIXON,

Dear Sir,—I send you the particulars of a cure effected by Professor Holloway's invaluable medicines;—Mr. JOHN WALTON, late in Her Majesty Service, in the British Fleet at Malta, had a very bad ulcerated ancle, and having lost a leg in the Maltese Hospital, 6 months, was sent to England as an invalid to Portsmouth Hospital, where he remained six intmate four months, there as at Malta, refusing to have the limb amputated, he was pronounced incurable. He then came to Yarmouth, and was under a medical gentleman for about three months, but his ancle became so much worse that all hope was lost. At this period, by my advice he tried Holloway's Ointment and Pills, which by unremitted application, healed all the ulcers, and restored him to perfect health and strength. I remain, Dear Sir, yours very truly,
(Signed) JOHN SMITH.
Albert Hotel, Great Yarmouth.

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

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

TO PROFESSOR HOLLOWAY,

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

I remain, Dear Sir, yours faithfully
(Signed) T. FORSTER KER.

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

Bad Legs.	Cancers.	Scalds,
Bad Breasts.	Contracted and	Sore Nipples,
Burns,	Stiff Joints,	Sore throats,
Bunions,	Elephantiasis,	Skin Diseases,
Chilblain Ulcerated Mosquitoes	Fistulas,	Scurvy,
and Sandflies,	Gout,	Sore Heads,
Coco Bay,	Glandular swellings,	Tumours,
Chiggers foot,	Lumbago,	Tetter,
Chilblains,	Piles,	Wounds,
Chapped hands,	Rheumatism,	Yaws.
Corns (Soft)		

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

Sub Agents in Nova Scotia—J. F. Cochran & Co. Newport. Dr. Harding, Windsor. G. N. Fuller, Horton. Moore and Chipman, Kentville. E. Caldwell and Harper, Cornwallis. J. A. Gilroon, Wilmot. A. B. Piper, Bridgetown. R. Guest, Yarmouth. T